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A

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

FOR THE USE OF JUNIOR STUDENTS

ABRIDGED FROM THE LARGER WORK OF WHITE AND RIDDLE

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PREFACE.

THE preceding title-page indicates the nature of the present work and the design of its author. Except so far as is necessary for etymological purposes, words occurring in writers ordinarily read by less advanced students of the Latin language are, for the most part, alone explained; and in their treatment the principles upon which the larger Dictionary of White and Riddle is based are uniformly followed, as fully as circumstances allow or require. The course which has been pursued may be thus described. Immediately after the assigned origin of each word, the literal interpretation is given between parentheses; and that English rendering of which such interpretation holds good in a pre-eminent degree is placed first in order, and regarded as the proper or primary meaning. When the source of a word is not discoverable, the fact is stated; and the ordinary interpretation is accepted and assigned the first place. When figurative and metonymical powers exist, either separately or conjointly, these are given, when they fall within the necessarily restricted scope of the work. A brief reference is usually made to some author; invariably so, indeed, when a quotation is deemed desirable or needful. Peculiar or unusual grammatical constructions are noticed. In the case of adjectives and adverbs, the comparative and superlative degrees are mentioned when they are known to exist; and whenever either one or the other or both are omitted, it is to be considered that no authority is to be found for their use. Proper names are included in the body of the work, and will be found in their alphabetical order; added to which their meaning is stated, whenever their origin is clearly traceable or may be reasonably conjectured; such meaning being printed in Roman type in the case of Latinized Greek names, and in Italic type in the case of pure Latin names. French derivatives from such Latin words as are comprised in this Dictionary are, moreover, mentioned.

In one respect, however, this book differs from the parent work, and, indeed, from any Dictionary which has yet appeared. This peculiarity consists in the mode of printing each leading word so as to exhibit its process of formation, and thus show the reason for the etymological meaning assigned to

it. The plan was originally devised for, and carried out in, a work on the structure of the Latin language, entitled "Latin Suffixes," which was written for the special instruction of the boys of a particular department in a particular school. The success which attended its use has suggested the application of its principles in the present instance. Since, however, this mode of printing is a novelty in Lexicographical works, some explanation of the plan itself is required.

SIMPLE WORDS consist, in part, of a base, which may be either a root, or a theme—by some called a stem; in part, of either a suffix alone or a suffix preceded by a connecting vowel or by a consonant, which some etymologists term "euphonic," others "epenthetic." In order, as before stated, to show the formation of the word, and at the same time to assist in indicating the etymological force resulting from the combination of the base and suffix, a hyphen is placed between them. Thus, in *am-or*, *ama-tor*, and *vir-tus*, the respective bases are *am*, *ama*, and *vir*; the respective suffixes are *or*, *tor*, and *tus*. Again, in *teg-ŭmen*, *mon-ĭtor*, and *mon-strum*, the respective bases are *teg* and *mon*; *ŭmen* and *ĭtor* supply instances of the occurrence of a connecting vowel; while *strum* shows the employment of the euphonic or epenthetic consonant between the suffix and base; the connecting vowels being respectively *u* and *i*; the euphonic or epenthetic consonant, *s*; the suffixes, *men*, *tor*, and *trum*. In some few cases a seeming prefix is employed: see the articles *a-pi-s*, *a-vi-s*.

COMPOUND WORDS are formed sometimes by the union of two simple words, either without or with some letter-change or contraction; at other times by the combination of the primary elements entering into the formation of two (rarely more) simple words, either with or without a connecting vowel, and generally with, though occasionally without, a suffix; while, further still, a euphonic or epenthetic consonant is inserted in certain instances.

Of the former of these two classes of compound words, *ab-solvo*, *per-rumpo*, *con-scendo*, are examples. In order to distinguish the component parts, a hyphen is inserted between them. If the composition involves no letter-change, the word is simply printed as shown in *ab-solvo*, *per-rumpo*. But if a letter-change occurs, then mention is made of the fact, while the same mode of printing is retained. Thus, that *con-scendo* is a compound word, appears from the employment of the hyphen, while the change that is made in one of its members is mentioned immediately after the statement of its mode of flexion and of its conjugation, in the following way;—[for con-scando]; *con-scendo* being in fact the euphonised form of *con-scando*. Examples

of the formation of compound words from two simple words, through contractions, are found in *ne-mo* from *ne-homo*, and in *n-olo* from *ne-volo*.

Of the other class of compound words, *læt-ĭ-fĭc-o*, and *mont-ĭ-cŏl-a*, exhibit the employment of a connecting vowel and the addition of a suffix. *Puer-pĕr-us* and *con-sanguĭn-ĕus* are formed without an intervening connecting vowel, while they each receive a suffix. In *tæd-ĭ-fer* and *tub-ĭ-cen*, there is a connecting vowel, but no suffix. While, as will be presently shown, *equ-e-s* and *com-e-s* receive a euphonic or epenthetic consonant, though it does not appear in their nominative cases. Here, too, as in the other class of compound words, hyphens are employed to separate the component parts. In that portion of each article which is devoted to etymological information, the respective roots or themes of the simple words are shown by their being separated by a hyphen from the part changed in flexion; the connecting vowel or euphonic (otherwise epenthetic) consonant is denoted by its being placed between parentheses ( ); while, further still, any letter-changes that may occur are stated.

By reference to the body of the work it will be seen that *læt-ĭ-fĭc-o* is for *læt-ĭ-făc-o*. Here *læt* is the theme of *læt-us*; *fac* is the root of *fac-io*; *i*, as will be seen from its mode of printing—viz. (i),—is a connecting vowel; while the *o* is a verbal suffix. So also in the case of *mont-ĭ-cŏl-a*, it will be seen that *mont* is the true theme of *mons*—the *t* disappearing, be it observed, in the nominative before the following consonant, *s*; that *col* is the root of *col-o*; that *i* is a connecting vowel; while the final *a* is a suffix. Here it should be stated, that where the true theme of a noun is not discoverable in the nominative case, the genitive is given, as there it always appears: e. g. *mons, mont-is.*

On the other hand, in *puer-pĕr-us*, *puer* the theme of *puer, puer-i*, is connected immediately with *per*, which is altered from *par*, the root of *par-io*; while the final syllable *us* is a suffix. In *con-sanguĭn-ĕus*, *con*,—the form assumed in certain cases by *cum* when used in composition, — is joined immediately to *sanguin*, which is the theme of *sanguis*, the *n* being thrown out before the following consonant *s*; while *eus* is a suffix.

Again. *Tæd-ĭ-fer* and *tub-ĭ-cen* respectively supply instances of words having a connecting vowel, but being without a suffix. Thus, *tæd* is the theme of *tæd-a*; *fer* is the root of *fer-o*; *i* is a connecting vowel. So, *tub* is the theme of *tub-a*; *cen* represents *can*, the root of *can-o*; while *i* is a connecting vowel.

It has also been mentioned that a euphonic or epenthetic consonant is occasionally inserted. The articles *com-e-s* and *equ-e-s* will show this. *Com-e-s*, it is stated in the work itself, is put for *com-i-(t)-s*, and *equ-e-s* for

equ-i-(t)-s. In each instance the *t* does not appear in the nominative case; but it does appear in the oblique cases, and throughout the plural number; e. g. *com-i-t-is*, *equ-i-t-is*, etc. To indicate the nature of the letter *t*, it is printed, as shown above, between parentheses; viz. (t). It should be stated, however, that by some scholars this *t* is considered to be a suffix.

To pass now to some few other points which require mention.

Words, whether simple or compound, formed in the way above described, are often the sources of a still further formation. When this is the case, that portion of them which is not subject to flexion becomes the base of the new word, and is not divided into its original elements, but is printed continuously. To illustrate this by reference to words already used as examples. From *mon-strum*, *con-scendo*, are obtained, by the addition of suffixes, *monstr-ōsus*, *conscen-sio* (for *conscend-sĭo*): the bases being *monstr*, *conscend*, which are those portions of their respective words which are not subject to flexion; and the suffixes being *osus*, *sio*.

Words obtained directly from the Greek language, and which are in fact merely Latin representatives of Greek forms, are printed without any division: as, *machina* from μηχανή; *Memnon* from Μέμνων. Words, also, of doubtful origin are not divided.

When a consonant is inserted in the present tense of a verb in order to strengthen the present form, such consonant is inclosed, in the leading word, between parentheses: as, *ju(n)g-o*, *ru(m)p-o*; the true roots of which are respectively *jug* and *rup*.

When words are formed from verbs of the first conjugation, and receive the conjugational letter *a*, such *a*, when their origin is stated, is exhibited between parentheses; thus *ama-tor*, *ara-trum*, are said to spring from *am(a)-o*, *ar(a)-o*. But when the *a* is not employed, the ordinary form of the first person of the present tense of the verb is given; thus *am-or*, *ar-vus* are represented as having their sources in *am-o*, *ar-o*.

When a word has for its base the uninflected portion of a substantive of the second declension, or of an adjective following the form of the second declension, and such base ends in two, or more, consonants, a vowel is at times inserted before the last of them; as from *minister*, *ministr-i*, is formed *ministĕr-ĭum*, not *ministrium*; from *tignum*, *tign-i*, comes *tigil-lum* (for *tigin-lum*), not *tign-lum*; and from *integer*, *integr-i*, is obtained *integel-lus* (for *integer-lus*), not *integr-lus*. The same statement also holds good in some other cases; as from *umbra*, *umbr-æ* of the first declension, springs *umbel-la* (for *umber-la*), not *umbr-la*.

Some suffixes are simple, as *or* in *am-or*; others are compound as *tus* in

vir-tus, which represents *tut-s*, the real or pure suffix being *tut*, and *s* the nominative case-ending. This, however, is a point which cannot be treated of at length in a preface.

When a suffix is preceded by a connecting vowel, or by a euphonic or epenthetic consonant, no hyphen is employed; as *mon-itor*, not *mon-i-tor*; *mon-strum*, not *mon-s-trum*.

As the suffix always forms the last portion of a word, and follows the hyphen in simple words and the last hyphen in compound words, it has not been thought necessary to repeat in any instance what it is, inasmuch as it is self-evident. Where no suffix is used, the fact will appear in the statement given of the origin of the word.

Such is the outline of the plan upon which the leading words in this work are printed; a plan which, it is confidently believed, will go far to render an acquaintance with the mode of formation, and the etymological meaning, of words in general, comparatively easy even to persons beginning to study the Latin language. Should further insight into these matters be desired, it may be obtained from the work already mentioned—"Latin Suffixes." Much, also, will soon be procurable from the forthcoming "Public Schools Latin Grammar," especially with regard to letter-changes, and the construction of the cases of nouns and of the perfect tenses and the supines of verbs. From an examination of that work, which has been courteously conceded to the author of this Dictionary, in common with certain others engaged in educational pursuits, he is enabled to speak of the effort to harmonize grammatical teaching in this country as being, in his judgment, most skilfully carried out, and likely to be hailed as a great boon by all who can appreciate the advantages that cannot but accrue from the general adoption of one standard Grammar for the primary instruction of youth.

The assistance which the author received in his former and larger Abridgment of "White and Riddle's Dictionary" from the Rev. Ernest Brette—Graduate of the University of France, Head Master of the French School at Christ's Hospital, and French Examiner in the University of London and for the Civil Service of India—has been extended to him in the present instance also; that gentleman having kindly undertaken to test the accuracy of the printing of the French derivatives. For this service the author tenders him his very sincere thanks.

LONDON: *January* 1866.

ABBREVIATIONS

OF THE

NAMES OF AUTHORS AND OF THE TITLES OF THEIR WORKS.

N.B.—The dates in this list are derived from the best authorities; but they must, in many instances, be regarded as only an approximation to the true era of the writer.

App.	Lucius Appuleius, *philosopher*,	floruit A.D. 163
Auct. Her.	Auctor ad Herennium,	floruit B.C. 33
Auct. Priap.	Auctor Priapeiorum.	
Aug.	Aurelius Augustinus, *Christian writer*,	obiit A.D. 430
August.	Cæsar Octavianus Augustus,	floruit B.C. 31
Aur. Vict. *or* Sext. Aur. Vict.	Sextus Aurelius Victor, *historian*,	floruit A.D. 358
Aus. *or* Auson.	D. Magnus Ausonius, *poet*,	floruit A.D. 295
Avien.	R. Festus Avienus, *poet*,	floruit A.D. 370
Cæs.	Caius Julius Cæsar, *historian*,	obiit B.C. 44
Capitol.	Julius Capitolinus, *biographer*,	floruit A.D. 293
Cato,	M. Porcius Cato, *orator and historian*,	floruit B.C. 201
Cat.	C. Valerius Catullus, *poet*,	floruit B.C. 48
Cels.	Aurel. Cornelius Celsus, *physician*,	floruit A.D. 37
Charis.	Flavius Sosipater Charisius, *grammarian*,	floruit A.D. 400
Cic.	M. Tullius Cicero, *orator and philosopher*,	obiit B.C. 43
Claud.	Claudius Claudianus, *poet*,	floruit A.D. 397
Col.	L. Jul. Moderatus Columella, *writer on husbandry*,	floruit A.D. 42
Coripp.	Fl. Cresconius Corippus, *poet and grammarian*,	floruit A.D. 566
Curt.	Q. Curtius Rufus, *historian*, A.D. 49; acc. to Buttman,	A.D. 69
Enn.	Q. Ennius, *poet*,	obiit B.C. 169
Eutr.	Flavius Eutropius, *historian*,	floruit A.D. 361
Falisc.	*See* Grat. Faliscus.	
Fest.	Sext. Pompeius Festus, *grammarian*,	floruit A.D. 506
Flor.	L. Annæus Florus, *historian*,	floruit A.D. 115
Frontin. *or* Front.	S. Julius Frontinus, *writer De Aquæductibus*, etc.,	obiit A.D. 106
Gell.	Aulus Gellius, *grammarian*, etc.,	floruit A.D. 138
Grat. Falisc.	Gratianus Faliscus, *poet*,	floruit B.C. 6
Hirt.	Aulus Hirtius, *historian*,	floruit B.C. 44
Hor.	Q. Horatius Flaccus, *poet*,	obiit B.C. 9
Isid.	Isidorus Hispalensis, *grammarian*,	obiit A.D. 637
Jul. Val.	Julius Valerius, *historian*,	floruit A.D. 142
Just.	Justinus, *historian*,	floruit A.D. 142
Juv.	D. Junius Juvenalis, *poet*,	floruit A.D. 82
Lact.	L. Cœlius Lactantius Firmianus, *Christian writer*,	obiit A.D. 325
Lampr.	Ælius Lampridius, *historian*,	floruit A.D. 293
Liv.	Titus Livius Patavinus, *historian*,	obiit A.D. 16
Luc.	M. Annæus Lucanus, *poet*,	obiit A.D. 65
Lucil.	C. Ennius Lucilius, *satirist*,	obiit B.C. 130
Lucr.	T. Lucretius Carus, *poet and philosopher*,	obiit B.C. 50
Macr.	Aur. Theodosius Macrobius, *critic*,	floruit A.D. 395
Mart.	M. Valerius Martialis, *poet*,	obiit A.D. 101
Mel. *or* Mela,	Pomponius Mela, *geographer*,	floruit A.D. 45
Næv.	C. Nævius, *poet*,	obiit B.C. 202
Nemes.	M. Aur. Olympius Nemesianus, *poet*,	floruit A.D. 288
Nep.	Cornelius Nepos, *biographer*,	floruit B.C. 44
Non.	Nonius Marcellus, *grammarian*,	floruit A.D. 500
Ov.	P. Ovidius Naso, *poet*,	floruit A.D. 9
Pac. *or* Pacuv.	M. Pacuvius, *writer of tragedy*,	floruit B.C. 149
Pacat.	Latinus Pacatus Drepanius, *panegyrist*,	floruit A.D. 500
Pall.	Palladius Rutilius Taurus, *writer on husbandry*,	floruit A.D. 210
Pers.	A. Persius Flaccus, *satirist*,	obiit A.D. 62
Petr.	T. Petronius Arbiter, *satirist*,	obiit A.D. 67
Phædr. *or* Phæd.	T. Phædrus, *fabulist*,	floruit A.D. 15
Plaut.	M. Attius Plautus, *writer of comedy*,	obiit B.C. 184
Pl.	C. Plinius Secundus (major),	obiit A.D. 79
,,	C. Plinius Cæcilius Secundus (minor),	floruit A.D. 100
Prisc.	Priscianus, *grammarian*,	floruit A.D. 506
Prop.	Sex. Aurelius Propertius, *poet*,	obiit B.C. 23

Prud.	Aurel. Prudentius Clemens, *Christian poet*,	floruit A.D. 397
Publ. Syr.	Publius Syrus, *mimographer*,	floruit B.C. 44
Q. Cic.	Quintus Tullius Cicero,	floruit B.C. 50
Quint.	M. T. Quintilianus, *rhetorician*,	obiit A.D. 95
Sall.	C. Sallustius Crispus, *historian*,	floruit B.C. 44
Scrib.	Scribonius Largus, *physician*,	floruit A.D. 52
Sen.	L. Annæus Seneca, *philosopher*,	obiit A.D. 65
Serv.	Servius Maurus Honoratus, *grammarian*,	floruit A.D. 412
Sext. Aur. Vict.	*v.* Aurelius Victor.	
Sil.	C. Silius Italicus, *poet*,	floruit A.D. 77
Sol.	C. Julius Solinus, *grammarian*,	floruit A.D. 80
Spart.	Ælius Spartianus, *biographer*,	floruit A.D. 293
Stat.	P. Papinius Statius, *poet*,	floruit A.D. 81
Suet.	C. Suetonius Tranquillus, *biographer*,	floruit A.D. 116
Tac.	C. Cornelius Tacitus, *historian*,	obiit A.D. 108
Ter.	P. Terentius Afer, *writer of comedy*,	obiit B.C. 157
Tib.	Albius Tibullus, *poet*,	obiit B.C. 18
Val. Fl.	C. Valerius Flaccus, *poet*,	floruit A.D. 78
Val. Max.	Valerius Maximus, *historian*,	floruit A.D. 26
Var.	M. Terentius Varro, *writer on husbandry*, etc.,	obiit B.C. 26
Veg.	F. Vegetius Renatus, *writer De Re Militari*,	floruit A.D. 386
Vell.	P. Velleius Paterculus, *historian*,	floruit A.D. 30
Virg.	P. Virgilius Maro, *poet*,	obiit B.C. 17
Vitr.	Vitruvius Pollio, *writer on architecture*,	floruit B.C. 10

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC.

N.B.—Matter inclosed within brackets [ ] relates to etymology.

a. *or* act., active, -ly.
abl., ablative.
absol. *or* abs., absolute, -ly, *i.e.* without case or adjunct.
abstr., abstract.
acc., accusative *or* according.
adj., adjective, -ly.
adjj., adjectives.
adv., adverb, -ial, -ially.
advv., adverbs.
affirm., affirmative, -ly.
Angl.-S., Anglo-Saxon.
ante-class., ante-classical.
ap., apud (in).
art., article.
auct., auctor (author).
c., cum (with).
cf., confer (compare).
class., classic, -al.
comm. *or* c., common gender.
comp., comparative.
(comp.), comparative degree, applying only to following example.
concr., concrete.
conj., conjunction, conjunctive, *or* conjugation.
constr., construed, -ction, -cted.
contr., contracted.
dat., dative.
decl., declension.
demonstr. *or* demonstrat., demonstrative.
dep., deponent.
deriv., derived, -ative, -ation.
diff., different.
dim., diminutive.
dissyl., dissyllable, -abic.
distr., distributive.
dub., doubtful.
eccl., ecclesiastical.
e. g., exempli gratiâ.
ellipt., elliptical, -ly.
esp., especial, -ly.
etc., et cetera.
etym., etymology, -ical.
euphon., euphonic, -ny.
ex., exs., example, examples.
f. *or* fem., feminine.
fig., figure, -ative, -atively.
fin. *or* ad fin., at the end.
finit., finite (opp. to infinitive).
follg., following.
fr., from.
Fr., French.
freq. *or* fr., frequentative *or* frequent, -ly.
gen., genitive, gender, *or* general.—in gen., in a general sense.
Germ., German.
Gr., Greek.
hibr., hybrid.
i. e., id est.
i. q., idem quod.
ib., ibidem.
id., idem.
imperat. *or* imper., imperative.
imperf., imperfect.
impers., impersonal, -ly.
inch., inchoative, inceptive.
indecl., indeclinable.
indef., indefinite.
indic., indicative.
inf., infinitive. [ning.
init., in, *or* ad init., at the begin-
intens., intensive.
interrog., interrogative, -tion.
intr., intransitive.
irreg., irregular.
Lat., Latin.
lit., literal, in a literal sense.
m. *or* masc., masculine.
medic., medical.
meton., by metonymy.
milit., military, in military affairs.
mod., modern.
n. *or* neut., neuter.
nom., nominative.
n. pr. *or* nom. propr., nomen proprium.
num. *or* numer., numeral.
obsol., obsolete.
onomat., onomatopœe.
opp., opposed to, opposite, opposition.
orig., originally.
Pa., participial adjective.
part., participle.
pass., passive, -ly, *or* passage.
perf., perfect.
philos., philosophy, -ical, -ically, -opher.
plur., plural.
pluperf., pluperfect.
poet., poeta, poet, poetical, -ly.
polit., political, -ly.
pos., positive.
preced. *or* prec., preceding.
præp. *or* prep., preposition.
præpp. *or* prepp., prepositions.
prps., perhaps.
prob., probable, -ly.
pron., pronoun.
pronn., pronouns.
prop., proper, -ly, in a proper sense.
prov., proverb, proverbial, -ly.
provv., proverbs.
q. v., quod videas.
reg., regular, -ly.
rel. *or* relat., relative. [in rhetoric.
rhet. *or* rhetor., rhetoric, rhetorical,
Rom., Roman.
sc., scilicet.
script., scriptor (writer).
sq., sequens (and the following).
s. v., sub voce.
s. h. v., sub hac voce.
signif., signifies, -cation.
simp., simple.
sing., singular.
sts., sometimes.
subj., subjunctive.
subst., substantive, -ly.
substt., substantives.
suff., suffix.
sup., supine.
(sup.), superlative degree, applying only to following example.
syll., syllable.
t. t., technical term.
temp., tense.
transf., transferred.
trans., translated, -tion.
trisyl., trisyllable, -abic.
uncontr., uncontracted.
unelid., unelided.
v., verb, vide, *or* vox.
v. h. v., vide hoc verbum.
voc., vocative.

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A, a, *n. indecl.* or *f.*, the first letter of the Latin alphabet: **I.** In compound words *a* long by nature generally remains unchanged; lābor, *delābor*:—*a* short, or long merely by position, is changed either into short *i*; tango, *contingo*: or, where it becomes long by position, into *e*; capio, concipio, *conceptum*;—sometimes it remains unchanged; āmo, *adāmo*; pătiens, *impătiens*. **II.** As an abbreviation **A.**=*Aulus*: on voting-tablets (to denote the rejection of a proposed law) =*antiquo*: in trials=*absolvo* (hence called litera salutaris in Cic.): a.d.=*ante diem*: A.U.C.=*anno urbis conditæ*.—As a numeral A=500; Ā=5000.

2. **ā,** *interj.*, v. ah.

3. **ā,** v. ab.

ăb (a, abs), *præp. c. abl.* [Sanscrit, *apa*; Greek, ἀπό] (Before vowels or *h*, *ab* is used: but before a consonant, *a* is mostly employed: yet some of the old writers use *abs* instead): **I.**: **A.** Prop.: Of place: **1.** Gen.: *From:* ab exercitu discedit, Cæs.; procul a terrā, Cic.; funiculus a puppi religatus, id.—**2.** Esp.: With verbs of rest, to denote the side or direction from which an object is viewed: *At, on, in:* cornix est ab lævā, corvus ab dexterā, Plaut. **B.** Fig.: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *From:* a te diversus, Cic.: quartus ab Arcesilā, id.: principes a Corā, Liv.: id ab re regnum appellatum, id.: a periculo civem defendere, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: (a) To point out an agent: *From, by, by means of:* laudatur ab his, Hor.: anima calescit a spiritu, Cic.—Ambiguity, however, arises when the verb in the Pass. requires *ab* in the active: si postulatur a populo, *if the people demand it*, might also mean, *if it is required from* (=*of*) *the people*, Cic.—(b) To denote a commencing point, etc.: *From*: a summo bibere, *to drink in succession from the one at the head of the table*, Plaut.—(c) With words which denote fear, hope, *etc.*: *From=on the part of:* ei metui a Chryside, Ter.: spes a Romanis, Liv.—(d) Of taking vengeance: *From=on:* ulcisci ab aliquo, Pl.—(e) Of knowing: *From=by means of:* cognoscere ab aliquā re, Cæs.—(f) To define the respect in which a thing is to be understood: *From=in relation to, in respect to, on the part of:* a me pudica est, Plaut.—(g) In stating a motive: *From=out of, on account of:* absingulari amore, Cic.—(h) Instead of a Gen.: *From=of:* ab fontibus undæ, Virg.—(j) In stating a part: *From=of:* scuto ab novissimis uni militi detracto, Cæs.—(k) In adverbial phrases: (*a*) Ab initio, a principio, a primo, *From* or *in the beginning, at first:* Cic.; Tac.; Plaut.—(*β*) A se, *From one's self*, i. e. *of one's own accord, spontaneously:* Cic.—(γ) Ab arte, *From art*, i. e. *skilfully, with art:* Ov.—(m) To denote *office*, etc. (with or without servus): servus a pedibus, *a footman*, Cic.: a manu servus, *a writer, amanuensis*, Suet.—**2.** Sentire, facere, stare, esse ab aliquo, *To feel, act, stand, or be on one's side*, i. e. *to belong to one's party*, etc.: Plaut.: Cic.—Hence, to distinguish philosophical sects, illi a Platone, *those on the part* or *side of Plato*, i. e. *the Platonic philosophers*, Cic.—**3.** Of time: **a.** *From, after:* a concione, Liv.—**b.** *From, since:* augures a Romulo, Cic.: a puero, *from a boy* or *boyhood*, Ter. ☞ (a) Sts. *ab* is separated from its case: a nullius tempore, Cic.—(b) Put after the word which it governs: quo ab, Plaut. **II.** In composition: **A.** *Ab* remains unchanged before vowels and most of the consonants. But, before *c*, *q*, and *t*, *abs* is used: as, *abs-condo, abs-que, abs-tineo.*—In such tenses, *etc.*, of *absum* as begin with *f* in the simple form, both *a* and *ab* are found: as, *a-fui* and *ab-fui*.—Before *m* and *v* the form *a* is mostly used: as, *a-moveo, a-verto.*—Before *p* the form *abs* (sometimes shortened to *as*) is employed: as, *abs-porto* and *as-porto*.—**B.** Signification: **1.** Prop.: **a.** *From, away, away from:* abduco.—**b.** *From above, downwards, down:* abundo.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** *From, away:* abalieno, *no.* II.—**b.** In time: *From:* Aborigines.—**c.** To denote a *departure* or *deviation* from, also a *reversal* or *negation* of the force of the simple word: abnormis, abjungo.—**3.** Meton.: In an *intensive force*, or to denote *completeness:* abutor, *no.* II. ☞ In words denoting relationship *ab* marks *the fourth degree* from a person (not included): abavus, abnepos.

ăbac-tus (for abag-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of abig-o, through true root ABAG.—**2.** *Pa.*: (Prop.: *Driven away, expelled;* hence) **a.** Fig.: (a) *Driven away from, expelled:* abacta Pauperies epulis, Hor.—(b) *Restrained*, etc.: abacta conscientiā, Hor.—**b.** Meton.: (a) Of time, *etc.*: *Finished, completed:* nox, Virg.—(b) Of the eyes: *Sunken, deep-set, hollow:* oculi, Stat.

ăbăc-us, i, *m.* [ἄβαξ, ἄβακ-ος] **1.** *A counting-board, arithmetic table; the Pythagorean multiplication table:* Pers.—**2.** *A gaming-board, play-board:* Suet.—**3.** *A table adorned with Mosaic work*, for the display of vases, plate, *etc.*; *a sideboard:* Cic.

ăbălĭēnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [alien-(a)-o] *A transfer* or *alienation* of property: Cic.

ăb-ălĭēn-o, āvi, ātum, āre (*Inf. Pass.* abalienarier, Plaut.), 1. *v. a.*: **I.** [ab; alien-us] (*To make* alienus *from*; hence): **A.** Prop.: *To remove, separate, withdraw:* a viro abalienarier, Plaut. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To draw off:* animos ab sensu rerum, Liv.—**2.** *To remove from, deprive of:* abalienati jure civium, Liv. **II.** [ab; alien-o] **A.** Prop.: Mercantile *t. t.*: *To make over* or *transfer from* one to another; *to alienate, sell*, etc.: agrum, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To estrange, alienate:* abalienabantur animi, Liv.

Ăbās, antis, *m.*, *Abas:* **1.** *The twelfth king of Argos, son of Lynceus and Hypermnestra.*—Hence, **a. Abantēus,** a, um, *adj. Belonging to Abas.*—**b. Abant-ĭădes,** æ, *m. A descendant of Abas.*—**2.** *A Centaur.*—**3.** *A companion of Diomede.*—**4.** *A companion of Æneas.*—**5.** *A Tuscan prince.*

ăb-ăvus, i, *m.*: **I.** Prop.: *A great-great-grandfather:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A forefather, ancestor:* Cic.

Abba, æ, *f. Abba; a town of Africa.*

Abbassus, i, *m. Abbassus; a town of Phrygia Major.*

Abdēra, æ, *f.* (ōrum, *n.*, Liv.), *Ἄβδηρα. *Abdera; a town on the Thracian coast, noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants* (now *Polystilo* or *Asperosa*).—Hence, **Abdēr-īta** (**-ītes**), æ, *m. An inhabitant of Abdera, an Abderite.*—Hence, **Abdērīt-ānus,** a, um, *adj.*

(Prop.: *Of*, or *belonging to, an Abderite*; Meton.) *Stupid*: plebs, Mart.

abdĭcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abdic(a)-o] **1.** Of a son: *A disinheriting*: Quint. —**2.** Of an office: *A giving up, abdication, resignation*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abdication*.

1. ab-dĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (*To proclaim one's self removed from* any thing; hence) **I.**: **A.** Legal *t. t.*: Of a son: *To disinherit*: Pl.—**B.** *To disown*: patrem, Curt. **II.**: **A.** Politic. *t. t.*: Of an office: *To give up, abdicate, resign* (with *or* without *Acc. of office*): dictaturam, Liv.: ut abdicarent, Cic. —**B.** Abdicare se, *etc.*, aliquā re, *To lay down* or *relinquish any thing*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abdiquer*.

2. ab-dīco, xi, ctum, cĕre, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** Augur. *t. t.*: *To refuse assent to, to disapprove of*: partes (*sc.* vineæ) abdicere, Cic. **II.** *To take away by a legal sentence*: vindicias filiæ, Liv.

abdĭt-e, *adv.* [abdit-us] *Secretly*: Cic.

abd-ĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [abd-o] (*Put away*; hence) *Removed, separated*: Plaut.

abd-ĭtus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of abd-o. **2.** *Pa.*: *Hidden, concealed, secret*: res, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **abdĭtum,** i, *n.*: **a.** *A hidden place*: terrai abdita, *i. e. the bowels of the earth*, Lucr.—**b.** *A secret* or *hidden thing*: Hor.

ab-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To put away, remove*: paullum abeo loco abditus (*sc.* copias), Cæs. **B.** Esp.. With Personal pron.: *To go away*; *to take one's self off*; *to withdraw, retire*: se in Menapios, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *To hide, conceal*: (with *Dat.*) lateri abdidit ensem, *i. e. plunged the sword so deeply into his side, that it disappeared*, Virg. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To conceal* or *hide one's self by withdrawing*; *to withdraw and hide*: se in silvas, Cæs. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To hide, conceal*: cupiditatem, Liv. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To plunge* or *hide one's self*: me in literas, Cic.: se literis, id.

abdōmen, ĭnis, *n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The paunch, abdomen*: Juv. **II.** Fig.: *Gluttony, sensuality*, etc.: Cic.

ab-dūco, xi, ctum, cĕre (*Perf. Ind.*, abduxti for abduxisti, Plaut.; —*Imperat.*, abduce, id.): **I.** Prop.: *To lead* or *conduct away* or *from*; *to take* or *bring with* one: **A.** Gen.: nos ab Istro, Ov. **B.** Esp.: In invitations to dinner, *etc.*: me convivam, *as a guest*, Ter. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To take away* or *remove* from a place: collegam vi de foro, Liv.—**B.** Of cattle: *To drive off* or *steal*: Pl.—**C.** Of women: *To carry off, abduct*: Suet.—**D.** *To carry away, draw aside*: aliquem e foro, Cic.—**E.** *To draw back* or *away*: capita ab ictu, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To carry off* or *away*: somnos abduxit imago, Ov.—**B.** *To withdraw, remove, separate*: animum a corpore, Cic.—**C.** *To turn away* or *divert* from any thing: abduci ab institutis, Cic.—**D.** *To reduce* from a higher rank; *to lower, degrade*: ne ars tanta abduceretur ad mercedem, Cic.—**E.** *To seduce, lead astray*: servulum. Cic.

abduc-tus, a, um, *P.* of abduc-o.

Ăbella (Av-), æ, *f. Abella* or *Avella*; *a town of Campania* (now *Avella Vecchia*).

ăb-ĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre (abin' for abisne, Plaut.: abĭsti for abiisti, Ov.: abĭsse for abiisse, Liv.), *v. n.*: **I.** Prop.: *To go from* a place, *etc.*; *to go away*: abiit, excessit, Cic.: (with *Supine in* um): exsulatum, Liv.—Particular phrase: Abi: **1.** *Go! go to!* abi, ludis me, Plaut. — **2.** *Begone! away with you! be off! march!* abi, nescis inescare homines, Ter.—**3.** Abi in malam rem, *etc.*, *Go and be hanged!* Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To go away, depart*: abit res a consilio, Nep. **B.** Esp.: **1.** In argument: *To depart, digress*: illuc, unde abii, redeo, Hor.—**2.** Of an office: *To retire from* or *resign*: magistratu, Liv.—**3.**: **a.** *To pass away, disappear, vanish*: nausea abiit, Cic.—**b.** Of persons: *To depart* from life, *etc.*: e vitā, Cic.—**c.** Of time: *To pass away, elapse*: annus, Cic.—**4.** *To deviate* or *turn aside from*; *to leave, quit, abandon* a duty, purpose, *etc.*: etiam tu hinc abis? *i. e. do you too abandon my cause?* Ter. — Particular phrase: Abire ab jure, *To depart from*, i. e. *to violate law*, etc.: Cic.—**5.**: **a.** *To be changed*, or *transformed*: in villos abeunt vestes, Ov. —**b.** *To pass over* or *dissolve into*: in somnum, Lucr.—**6.** Of an action: *To end, terminate, turn out*: non posse istæc sic abire, Cic.—**7.** In Auctions: Abire ab aliquo, *To escape one*; *to be lost*, or *not come, to one*: Cic. — **8.** Business *t. t.*: Of price: Retro abire, *To go back* or *down*; *to fall*: Pl. Ep.

ăb-ĕquĭto, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* *To ride away*: Liv.

ăberrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aberr(a)-o] *A transient escape* or *relief*: a dolore, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aberration*.

ăb-erro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To wander from* or *away*; *to stray, go astray*: qui pecore aberrāsset, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To wander, deviate, depart from*: a regulā, Cic. —**B.** *To disengage one's self for a brief time*; *to forget for a time* something painful, *etc.*: nihil equidem levor: sed tamen aberro, Cic.

abfŏre, abfŏrem, *etc.*, v. absum.

ab-hinc, *adv.*: **1.** *From this place, hence*: Lucr.—**2.** *From this time backward, previously, since, ago*: Cic.

ab-horrĕo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To shrink back from* a thing *with shuddering* or *horror*: ratione, Lucr.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *To be averse* or *disinclined to*: Cæsaris a causā, Cic.—**2.**: (*To be remote* from an object, i. e.) **a.** *To vary* or *differ from*; *to be inconsistent* or *not to agree with*: a fide, *to be incredible*, Liv. (with *Dat.*): profectioni abhorrens mos, id. —**b.** *To be free from*: suspicione, Cic. —**c.** *To be unfit*, etc.: sin abhorrebit, Cic. **II.** Act.: *To shudder at*; *to be frightened* or *shocked at*: illum, Cic.

abĭci, abĭcit, v. abjĭcio.

ăbĭē-gnus (abje-), a, um, *adj.* [for abiet-gnus: fr. abies, abiet-is] *Made of fir-wood* or *deal*: trabes, Cic.

ăbĭ-ens, abeuntis, *P.* of abe-o, through true root ABI.

ăbĭēs, ētis, *f.* (In poets abj. in oblique cases) [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The silver fir*; *a fir-tree*: nigra, *i. e. with dark foliage*, Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of anything made of wood: **A.** *A letter* (written on a wooden tablet): Plaut.—**B.** *A ship*: Virg.—**C.** *A spear-handle*; *a spear*: Virg.

ăb-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, ĭgĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ab-ago] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *To drive off* or *away*: baculo abigere feras, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To drive away, expel*: curas, Hor. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Of cattle: *To steal and drive* away; *to rob of*: Cic. —**B.** Of divorce: *To repudiate*: Suet.

ăbĭ-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ABI, true root of abe-o] *A departure*: Plaut.; Ter.

ā-bītō, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, *v. n.* *To go away, depart*: Plaut.

ăbĭ-tus, ūs, *m.* [ABI, true root of abe-o] **I.** Prop.: *A going away, retirement*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *An outlet, place of egress*: Virg.

abject-e, *adv.* [abject-us] **1.** *Without spirit, despondingly*: nequid abjecte faciamus, Cic.—**2.** *Meanly, abjectly*: (*Comp.*) abjectius nati, Tac.

abjec-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for abjac-tio; fr. ABJAC, true root of abjic-io] **1.** *A throwing away* or *rejecting*: Quint.—**2.** *A throwing down*: animi, *i. e. despondency*, Cic.

abjec-tus, a, um: [for abjac-tus; fr. ABJAC, true root of abjic-io] **1.** *P.* of abjicio.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Spiritless, despanding, downcast, disheartened*: (*Comp.*) animus abjectior, Cic.—**b.** *Low, mean, abject*: nihil abjectum, Cic.: (*Sup.*) abjectissimus homo, Val. Max. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abject*.

ab-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre (*Pres. Ind.* ăbĭcit, for abjicit, Juv.:—*Inf. Pass.* ăbĭci for abjici, Ov.), 3. *v. a.* [for ab-jacio] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To cast from* one; *to throw away* or *to a distance*: abjecto scuto, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To cast off, throw away*: memoriam beneficiorum, Cic.—**2.** *To get rid of, shake off*: psaltria abjicienda, Ter.— **3.** *To throw* or *fling away*; ædes, *i. e. to sell at a low price*: Plaut.—**4.** *To throw off, cast aside, give up, abandon*: fama ingenii mihi est abjicienda, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To throw* or *cast down*: anulum in mari, Cic. **2.** Esp.: **a.** With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To throw one's self down*: se abjecit exanimatus, Cic.: socer ad pedes abjectus, id.—**b.** *To dash to the ground*: beluam, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To cast down, humble, lower, degrade, debase*: senatūs auctoritatem, Cic.: se, id.

ab-jūdĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To take away by judgment* or *sentence*: **I.** Prop.: Alexandriam a populo Romano, Cic. **II.** Fig.: sibi libertatem, Cic.

abjunc-tus, a, um, (for abjungtus) *P.* of abjung-o.

ab-jungo, xi, ctum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.*: *I.* Prop.: Of cattle: *To unyoke, unharness:* juvencum, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To separate, detach:* aliquem, Cæs.

ab-jūro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (*To swear away from one's self;* hence) *To deny on oath; to abjure:* Sall.: Cic.

ab-lā-tīvus, a, um, *adj.* [ab; root LA, whence la-tum; v. fero *init.*] (*Pertaining to taking away;* hence) Gramm. *t. t.*: *Ablative:* casus, Quint. —As *Subst.*: **ablativus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* casus) *The ablative case:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ablatif.*

ablā-tus, a, um, [id.] *P.* of aufero.

ablēgā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ableg(a)-o] **1.** *A sending away:* Liv.—**2.** *A banishing or exiling:* Pl.

ab-lēgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** Gen.: *To send away, off,* or *from; to remove:* pueros venatum ablegavit, Liv. **II.** Esp.: *To banish, exile:* Just.

ab-lĭgurĭo (-rr-), īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* (*To lick away;* hence) *To consume, waste, squander:* bona, Ter.

ab-lŏco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To let out on hire; to let:* domum, Suet.

ab-lūdo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* (Prop.: *To sport away from;* hence) *To differ from, be unlike:* a te non multum abludit imago, Hor.

ab-lŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*To wash away;* hence) **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To remove by washing; to wash off, out,* or *away:* cruorem, Tac. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To remove:* perturbationem animi, Cic.—**2.** *To expiate, atone for:* perjuria, Ov.—**3.** Of thirst. *To wash away;* i. e. *to quench:* Lucr. **II.** *To remove filth from* any thing *by washing; to cleanse, purify:* pedes, Cic. **III.** Of streams, *etc.*: *To wash away* soil, *etc.; to carry away:* abluit torrens villas, Sen.

ablū-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ablu-o] *A washing, cleansing, ablution:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ablution.*

ablū-tus, a, um, *P.* of ablu-o.

ab-nĕgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To refuse:* comitem, Hor.: medicas adhibere manūs, Virg.

ab-nĕpos, ōtis, *m. A great-great-grandson:* Suet.

ab-neptis, is, *f. A great-great-granddaughter:* Suet.

Abnŏba, æ, *m. Abnoba; the Abenau mountain range in Germany.*

ab-noct-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ab; nox, noct-is] (*To pass the night away from* a place; hence) *To stay out all night:* Sen.

ab-norm-is, e, *adj.* [ab; norm-a] *Deviating from a fixed rule; without rule, irregular:* sapiens, *i. e. who belongs to no sect or school,* Hor.

ab-nŭo, ŭi, ūtum *or* ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* (*To nod away from* one; hence) **I.** Act.: *To deny:* abnuit a se commissum esse facinus, Cic. **II.** Neut.: **A.** *To refuse, decline, forbid:* non recuso, nec abnuo, Cic.—**B.** With things as subjects: *Not to allow; to be unfavourable:* locus abnuerat, Tac.

abnū-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [abnu-o] *To deny often:* Plaut.

ab-ŏl-ĕo, ēvi *or* ŭi, ĭtum, ĕre, 2. *v. a.* [ab; root OL; v. 1. adoleo *init.*] (Prop.: *To reverse* or *check the growth* of anything; Fig.): **A.** *To destroy, cause to perish:* monumenta, Virg.—**B.** Pass.: *To die:* Pl.—**C.** *To take away, remove,* etc.: Sychæum (=memoriam Sychæi), Virg.

ăb-ŏl-esco, ēvi, *no sup.*, escĕre [id.] 3. *v. n.* (*Not to grow;* hence) *To decay, vanish,* etc.: memoria aboleverat, Liv.

ăbŏl-ĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abol-eo] **1.** *A taking away; an abrogating, annulling, abolishing:* legis, Suet.—**2.** (*A putting away from the memory;* hence) *An amnesty:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abolition.*

ăbolla, æ, *f.* [ἀμβολή=ἀναβολή] *An abolla; a thick woollen cloak* (*worn by soldiers and philosophers*): facinus majoris abollæ, *i. e. a crime committed by a very grave philosopher,* Juv.

ăb-ōmĭn-o, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ab; omen, omin-is] **I.** Prop. (=abominor, *no.* II.): *To abhor, detest, abominate:* parentibus abominatus, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *To dread; to try to escape:* multam abomina, Plaut.

ăb-ōmĭn-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] (*To cast an omen off* or *away* from one; hence) **I.** *To deprecate* any thing: Liv. **II.** *To wish away; to abhor, detest, abominate:* Liv.

Ăb-ŏrĭgĭn-es, um, *m.* [ab; origo, origin-is] (*Those from the beginning;* hence) *The Aborigines; the original inhabitants;* also, *ancestors:* Cic.; Pl.

ăb-ŏrĭor, tus *or* sus sum, īri, 4. *v. dep.*: **I.** (*Not to rise;* hence) **A.** Prop.: Of the heavenly bodies: *To set, disappear:* Var. **B.** Fig.: Of the voice: *To fail:* Lucr. **II.**: (Prop.: *Not to be born;* Meton.) *To miscarry, give untimely birth,* etc.: Pl.

ăbŏri-scor, *no perf.*, sci, 3. *dep. inch.* [abori-or] (Prop.: *To miscarry;* Meton.) *To perish, be destroyed:* Lucr.

abor-sus, a, um, *P.* of abor-ior.

ăbor-tio, ōnis, *f.* [abor-ior] *A giving untimely birth; miscarriage:* Cic.

ăbort-īvus, a, um, *adj.* [2. aborto-us] (*Pertaining to* abortus; hence) **1.** *Born prematurely:* Sisyphus, Hor.—**2.** *Producing miscarriage:* Pl.—As *Subst.*: **abortīvum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* medicamentum) *A drug or potion causing miscarriage:* Juv.

1. **ăbor-tus,** a, um, *P.* of abor-ior.

2. **ăbor-tus,** ūs, *m.* [abor-ior] **I.** Prop.: *A miscarrying, miscarriage:* Ter.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of a tree: *Dwarfed* or *stunted growth:* Pl.—**B.** In writing: *An unfinished piece:* Pl.

ab-rādo, si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To scratch* or *scrape away; to rub off:* quidquam membris, Lucr.—**B.** Esp.: Of the hair, *etc.*: *To shave:* supercilia, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To snatch away, extort:* Cic.

abrā-sus (for abrad-sus), a, um, *P.* of abrad-o.

abrep-tus (for abrap-tus), a, um, *P.* of abrip-io, through true root ABRAP.

ab-rĭpĭo, rĭpŭi, reptum, rĭpĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ab-rapio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To seize and carry off from; to drag* or *carry forcibly away:* te extra procul a terrā abripuit, Cic. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To run* or *scamper away; to take to one's heels:* sese subito, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of property: *To dissipate, run through, squander:* Ter.—**B.** *To rend away:* filium a parentis similitudine, *i. e. to make unlike,* Cic.

ab-rōdo, si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a. To gnaw off* or *away:* unguem, Pers.

abrŏgā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abrog(a)-o] *An annulling* or *repealing* of a law: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abrogation.*

ab-rŏgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Polit. *t. t.*: *To annul, repeal, abrogate* a law by an appeal to the people: legem populi suffragiis, Cic.: (followed by *Dat.*) antiquæ (*sc.* legi) abrogat nova (*sc.* lex), Liv. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To take away* a magistracy; *to deprive* a magistrate *of office:* tibi magistratum, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To take away, deprive* (*one*) *of:* alicui fidem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abroger.*

abrō-sus (for abrod-sus), a, um, *P.* of abrod-o.

abrŏtŏnum, i, *n.*; **-us,** i, *m.*=ἀβρότονον, *Abrotonum* or *abrotonus; a plant of a pleasant, aromatic smell; southernwood:* Hor.

ab-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To break off* or *away from; to tear away, rend asunder:* vincula Pirithoo, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *To separate from; to part, divide:* ordines, Tac. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Of discourse, *etc.*: *To break off:* sermonem, Virg.—**2.** Of law, *etc.*: *To violate* fas, Virg.—**3.** Of life, *etc.*: *To tear* or *rend away; to destroy:* vitam, Virg.—**4.** *To tear* or *take away* from one: omnibus abruptis, Liv.—**5.** *To tear away* from the sight; *to hide:* abrupto sidere, Virg.—**B.** *To separate, sever:* legio se latrocinio Antonii abrupit, Cic.

abrupt-e, *adv.* [abrupt-us] **1.**: (Prop.: *After the manner of that which is torn away:* Fig.) *Hastily, impetuously, abruptly:* Just.—**2.** Of speech; *Abruptly:* Quint.

abrup-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ABRUP, true root of abru(m)p-o] *A breaking* or *tearing off, a rending asunder:* **I.** Prop.: corrigiæ, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of divorce: Cic.

abrup-tus, a, um, 1. *P.* of abru(m)p-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: (*Broken off from;* hence) *Precipitous, steep:* locus, Liv.: (*Comp.*) abruptius, Pl.: (*Sup.*) abruptissimæ ripæ, id.—As *Subst.*: **abruptum,** i, *n.*: (α) Prop.: (*a*) *A steep spot, a precipice:* Pl.—(β) Of waters: *The bottom, the lower depths:* Virg.—(b) Fig.: *A precipice: i. e.* (α) *A dangerous position, great danger:* Tac.—(β) *An uneven* or *dangerous course* of life, *etc.*: Tac.—**b.** Fig.: (a) Of speech: *Broken, disconnected, abrupt:* Quint.—(b) *Unyielding, unbending:* contumacia, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abrupt.*

abs, v. ab.

abs-cēdo, cessi, ceesum, cēdĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.** Gen.: *To go away, depart;* **A.**

Prop.: conspectu, Plaut.: a curiâ, Liv.: Spartâ, Nep.: (*Impers. Pass.*) abscessum est, Liv. **B.** Fig.: ab eo ira abscedet, Ter. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To escape* (*from danger*): latere tecto, Ter.—**B.** *To desert* one; *to be lost* or *fail* one: Pallada abscessisse mihi, Ov. —**C.** *To desist*: incepto, Liv.—**D.** Of the heavenly bodies: *To set*: Pl.

absces-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for abscedsio; fr. absced-o] (Prop.: *A going away*; Fig.) *A diminishing, diminution*, etc.: Cic.

absces-sus, ūs, *m.* [for absced-sus; fr. absced-o] **1.** *A going away, departure, absence:* solis, Cic.—**2.** *An abscess:* Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abcès*.

abs-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, cīdĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for abs-cædo] *To cut off* or *away*. **I.** Prop.: cervicibus caput abscidit, Cic. **II.** Fig.: spem, Liv.

ab-scindo, scīdi, scissum, scindĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To tear off* or *away; to tear apart, sever:* tunicam a pectore, Cic.: (*Pass.* with *Gr. Acc.*) flaventes abscissa comas, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To tear* or *rend away* from one; *to deprive* one of: reditūs, Hor. **III.** Meton.: *To separate, part, divide:* Oceano Terras, Hor.

abscī-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for abscid-sio; fr. abscid-o] *A breaking off* in a discourse: Auct. Her.

abscis-sus (for abscid-sus), a, um, *P.* of abscī(n)d-o.

abscī-sus (for abscid-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of abscid-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: (*Cut off*; hence) **a.** Prop.: *Steep, abrupt, precipitous:* saxum, Liv.—**b.** Fig.: *Abrupt, short:* (*Comp.*) abscisior justitia, Val. Max.

abscondĭt-e, *adv.* [abscondit-us] Of speech: **1.** *Obscurely, abstrusely:* Cic.—**2.** *Profoundly:* Cic.

absond-ĭtus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of abscond-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Hidden, concealed, secret, unknown:* insidiæ, Cic.

abs-condo, di *and* dĭdi, dĭtum *and* sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To put out of sight, secrete, conceal:* studiosius absconditur, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Of the heavenly bodies: Pass. in reflexive force: *To hide, disappear, vanish, set:* Atlantides abscondantur, Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of places as objects: *To lose sight of, leave behind:* Phæacum arces, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To conceal, hide:* furto fugam, Virg.—**B.** *To leave behind:* pueritiam, Sen.

abscon-sus (for abscond-sus), a, um, *P.* of abscond-o.

abs-ens, entis, *P.* of ab-sum.

absent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [absens, absent-is] *Absence:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *absence*.

ab-sĭlĭo, ŭi, *or* ŭi, *no sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [for ab-salio] **I.** Neut.: *To leap* or *spring away:* Lucr. **II.** Act.: *To spring away from:* nidos, Stat.

ab-sĭmĭlis, e, *adj.*: *Unlike, dissimilar:* (with *Dat.*) non absimilis Tiberio, Suet.: (with *Gen.*) falcium, Cæs.

absinthĭum, ĭi, *n.* = ἀψίνθιον, *Wormwood:* **I.** Prop.: Pl. **II.** Fig.: Of anything bitter, but wholesome: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *absinthe*.

absis (aps-), ĭdis, *f.* = ἀψίς, **1.** *An arch* or *vault:* Pl.—**2.** *The curvature* or *turning point* (*of a planet's orbit*), Pl.

ab-sisto, stĭti, *no sup.*, sistĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To stand away* or *apart from; to withdraw, depart,* or *go away from:* ab signis, Cæs.: luco, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To desist* or *cease from; to leave off:* obsidione, Liv.: sequendo, id.: benefacere, id.

absŏlūt-e, *adv.* [absolut-us] *Completely, perfectly, fully:* pares, Cic.: (*Comp.*) absolutius, Macr.: (*Sup.*) absolutissime, Auct. Her.

absŏlū-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for absolvtio; fr. absolv-o] **1.**: Law *t. t.*: *An acquitting, acquittal:* Cic.—**2.**: **a.** *Completion, completeness, perfection:* rationis, Cic.—**b.** Rhet. *t. t.*: *Fulness, completeness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *absolution*.

absŏlū-tus (for absolv-tus), a, um, **1.** *P.* of absolv-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.**: (Prop.: *Untied*; Fig.) *Unfettered, unconditional:* necessitudines, Cic.—**b.**: (a) Prop.: *Completed, finished; brought to a close:* vita, Cic.—(b) Fig.: *Complete, perfect:* (*Comp.*) os absolutius, Quint.: (*Sup.*) absolutissima argumentatio, Auct. Her.

ab-solvo, vi, ūtum, vĕre, 3. *v. a.*: **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To loose from* something; *to unbind, unfasten, untie, detach:* absoluta (*sc.* lingua) a gutture, Pl.—**2.** Esp.: Of structures, *etc.*: Pass. Part.: *Fallen to pieces, demolished:* porticus absoluta casu, Mart. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To set free, clear, extricate*, etc.: a Fannio se, Cic.—**2.** Law *t. t.*: *To absolve, acquit, declare innocent* or *free*, etc.: eum injuriarum, Auct. Her.: de prevaricatione, Cic.—**3.** *To free* a thing *from punishment; to pardon:* fidem, *i. e. pardoned their fidelity (to Otho)*, Tac.—**4.**: **a.** *To bring to a conclusion* or *close; to complete, finish:* eam partem, Cic.—**b.** Of a statement, *etc.*: *To bring to a conclusion, relate briefly:* paucis absolvere, Sall. **II.** *To pay and get rid of:* hominem, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *absoudre*.

ab-sŏn-us, a, um, *adj.* [ab; son-o] (*Differing in sound*; hence) **1.** *Out of tune, discordant, harsh:* vox, Cic.—**2.** *Not harmonizing, incongruous, unsuitable:* a voce, Liv.: (with *Dat.*) fortunis absona dicta, Hor.

ab-sorbĕo, bŭi (psi, Lucr.), ptum, bēre, 2. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: Of personal subjects: *To swallow up, gulp down, devour:* placentas, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *To engulph, absorb, suck up*, etc.: oceanus vix videtur tot res absorbere potuisse, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To engulph, absorb, suck up:* res, Cic.—**B.** *To absorb; to carry off*, or *away:* absorbet orationem meam, *i. e. wishes me to treat of him alone*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *absorber*.

absorp-tĭo, (absor-tĭo), ōnis, *f.* [for absorb-tio; fr. absorb-eo] (Prop.: *A sucking down*; Meton.) *A drink, beverage:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *absorption*.

abspello, absporto, *etc.*, v. asp.

abs-que, *præp. c. Abl.*: **1.** *Without:* absque argumento ac sententiâ, Cic.—**2.** *Excepted, except.* absque paucis syllabis, Gell.

abs-tēm-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [abs.: root TEM.; v. temetum *init.*] (*Not being wet* or *moistened* with wine, *etc.*, hence) **I.** Prop.: *Abstaining from intoxicating drink, temperate:* gaudetque meris abstemius undis, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Temperate, abstinent, moderate:* abstemius herbis Vivis Hor.—**B.** *Abstemious, at which no wine is drunk:* prandium, Gell.

abs-tergĕo, si, sum, gēre, 2. *v. a.*; **abs-tergo**, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*Perf. Ind.* absterstī for abstersisti, Cat.) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To wipe away:* sudorem, Plaut. **B.** Esp.: *To wipe away something wet from a thing*; hence, *to wipe dry, to dry by wiping:* labella articulis, Cat. **II.** Fig.: *To wipe out, expel, drive away, obliterate, remove:* dolorem, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *To break* or *dash to pieces:* remos, Curt.

abs-terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To frighten away, deter by fear:* neminem a congressu meo, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To take away, remove*, etc.: auctum, Lucr.

abster-sus, a, um (for abstergsus), *P.* of absterg-eo.

abstĭne-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of abstine-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Keeping back* from what is unlawful, *etc., abstinent, temperate:* esse abstinentem, Cic.: (*Comp.*) abstinentior, Aus.: (with *Gen.*) (*Sup.*) abstinentissimus alieni, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abstinent*.

abstĭnen-ter, *adv.* [for abstinenter, fr. abstinens, abstinent-is] *Abstinently, moderately, temperately:* Cic.

abstĭnent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [abstinens, abstinent-is] **1.** *An abstaining* from something wrong; *abstinence, moderation, self-restraint:* Cic.—**2.** *An abstaining from food; abstinence, fasting:* Tac.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abstinence*.

abs-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [for abs-teneo] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To hold* or *keep away from; to hold* or *keep off:* ab alienis manūs, Cic.—Particular phrase: Abstinere manum a se, *To refrain from suicide:* Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To restrain, withhold:* Latinos a legatis violandis, Liv.—**2.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To restrain one's self; to refrain, keep off* or *away:* me ostreis, Cic.: se abstinebant, ne offerrent, Liv. **II.** Neut.: **A.** *To refrain, abstain:* injuriâ, Cic.: quin castra oppugnent, Liv.: invidere, Plaut.: (with *Gen.*) irarum, Hor.—**B.** *To abstain from food:* Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*s'*) *abstenir*.

ab-sto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. To stand away* or *aloof:* Hor.

abstrac-tus (for abstrah-tus), a, um, *P.* of abstrah-o.

abs-trăho, xi, ctum, hĕre (*Perf. Inf.* abstraxe for abstraxisse, Lucr.), 3. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: *To draw* or *drag away:* te æstus in altum abstraxit, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To draw off* or *away; to withdraw, remove:* invitum, Lucr.: (*without Object*) a rebus gerendis abstrahit senectus, Cic.

—2. Esp.: *To withdraw, detach*, etc., from a party, *etc.*: copias a Lepido, Cic.—**B.** *To drag* or *plunge into danger*, etc.: paternis adversis abstractus foret, Tac.—**C.** *To release* or *free*: aliquem a solicitudine, Cic.

abs-trūdo, ūsi, ūsum, ūděre, 3. *v. a.* (*To thrust away from one*; hence) **I.** Gen.: *To hide, conceal*: **A.** Prop.: aurum, Plaut. **B.** Fig.: in profundo veritatem, Cic. **II.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To hide* or *conceal one's self*: me in silvam abstrusi, Cic.: latebrā sese abstrudunt, Tac.

abstrū-sus (for abstrud-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of abstrud-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Hidden, concealed*: **a.** Prop.: abstrusus terræ, Vell.—Particular phrase: In abstruso, *In concealment*: Plaut. **b.** Fig.: (*Comp.*) disputatio abstrusior, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abstrus.*

ab-sum, fŭi, esse (instead of abfui, abforem, *etc.*, afui, aforem, *etc.*, are also found;—*Gen. Plur. Part. Pres.*: absentûm for absentium, Plaut.), *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To be away from; to be absent* or *distant*: ex urbe, Cic.: ut ab urbe abesset millia passuum ducenta, id.: castra, quæ aberant bidui, id.: tres menses, Ter.—Peculiar combination: Absente nobis *for* absente me, Ter. **B.** Esp.: *Not to be present* in public canvassings; *i. e. not to appear* as a competitor: deligere consul absens, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To be away* or *removed* from a thing: a naturâ ferarum, Cic.—Particular phrases: **1.** Tantum abest, *etc.* . . . ut (*c. Subj.*), *Is* (*etc.*) *so far from . . . that*: Cic.—**2.** Longe abesse, ut (*c. Subj.*), *To be a long way off from* doing, *etc.*: Cic.—**3.** Procul absit, *May it be afar off*; i. e. *may it be averted; Heaven avert it*, etc.: Stat.—**B.** *To be free from*: a molestiis, Cic.—**C.** (*To be away* or *removed from* a thing in respect of quality: hence) **1.** *To be different from*: a consuetudine somniorum, Cic.—**2.** *To be less than, to be inferior to*: multum ab iis aberat, Cic.—**D.** *To be disinclined*: ab istis studiis, Cic.—**E.** *To keep aloof*: a periculis, Sall.—**F.** *Not to be present*; i. e. *to be wanting*: abest historia literis nostris, Cic.—Particular phrase: Haud multum, *etc.*, abest, *etc.*, quin (*c. Subj.*): *Not much, etc., is wanting*, etc., *but that* or *to*: Liv.; Cic.—**G.** *To be wanting* (*to a person*); i. e. *not to stand by* or *assist* (*one*); *to fail, be of no aid* (*to one*): absentibus nobis, Cic.: a me, id.: Antonio, id.

absūm-ēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [absum-o] *A consuming; consumption*: Plaut.

ab-sūmo, mpsi, mptum, (better than msi, mtum), mĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** **A.** Prop.: *To take away*: dentes in cornua absumi, *i. e. are taken away and absorbed into*, Pl. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To devour, consume*: absumet heres Cæcuba, Hor.—**2.**: **a.** Of things as objects: *To destroy wholly, consume, lay waste*: flammis Carthaginem, Liv.—**b.** Of persons as objects: *To kill, destroy*, etc.: me ferro, Virg. **C.** Fig.: **1.**: **a.** Of property, *etc.*: *To devour, consume*, etc.: rem, Plaut.—**b.** Pass.: Of persons: (a) *To be lost* or *undone*: absumpti sumus, Plaut.—(b) In reflexive force: *To destroy one's self; to perish, be undone*: absumptus pæne es, Plaut.—**c.** *To consume* or *waste* by care, *etc.*: curā et sumptu absumitur, Ter.—**d.** *To waste, wear away*, or *spend* time, *etc.*: dicendo tempus, Cic.—**2.** *To consume, exhaust*, etc.: morā vires, Ov. **II.** *To take exceedingly* or *to the utmost extent*: satietatem, Ter.

absum-ptus, a, um, *P.* of absum-o.

absurd-e, *adv.* [absurd-us] **1.** *Irrationally, absurdly*: Cic.—**2.** *Discordantly*: Cic.

ab-surdus, a, um, *adj.*: **1.** *Irrational, absurd, silly, senseless, stupid*: (*Comp.*) quo quid absurdius, Cic.: (*Sup.*) absurdissima mandata, id.—**2.** (*Very dull-sounding*; hence) *Giving a disagreeable sound; out of tune, harsh*, etc.: vox, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *absurde.*

Absyrtus, i, *m.*, Ἄψυρτος, *Absyrtus; a son of Æetes, king of Colchis, killed by his sister Medea.*

abunda-ns, ntis, 1. *P.* of abund(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: a. *Abounding* in any thing: lactis abundans, Virg.: (*Comp.*) abundantior consilio, Cic.: (*Sup.*) copiâ rerum abundantissimus, id.—**b.** *Rich*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abondant.*

ăbundan-ter, *adv.* [for abundant-ter; for. abundans, abundant-is] **I.** Gen.: *Abundantly, copiously*: (*Comp.*) abundantius, Cic.: (*Sup.*) abundantissime, Pl. **II.** Esp.: Of speech: *Amply, at large*: abundanter loqui, Cic.

ăbundant-ĭa, æ, *f.* [abundans, abundant-is] **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *An overflowing*: Vitr.; Pl.—**b.** Esp.: Of the stomach: *Over-fulness*: Suet.—**2.** *Abundance, fulness, profusion, richness*: rerum, Cic.—**3.** *Riches, wealth.* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abondance.*

ăbund-e, *adv.* [abund-us] *Copiously, abundantly, in profusion; in a very great* or *high degree, amply*, etc.: quibus mala abunde omnia erant, Sall.: (with *Gen.*) fraudis, Virg.

ab-und-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ab; und-a] (*To water from above*; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of liquids: *To overflow*: quando aqua Albana abundásset, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To overflow*; i. e. *be very abundant* or *numerous*; *to be in abundance*: de terris Herbarum genera, Lucr.—**B.** *To overflow* with; *to have an abundance* or *superabundance* of: villa abundat porco, hædo, agno, Cic.—**C.** *To be rich; to have abundance*: egentes abundant, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abonder.*

ăbū-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for abut-sio; fr. abut-or] *A wrong use* of words: Cic.

ăb-usque, *præp. c. Abl. From, even from*: Of place or time: abusque Pachyno, Virg.: abusque mane, Plaut.

1. **ăbū-sus,** ūs, *m.* [for abut-sus; fr. abut-or] *A using up* or *consuming* of a thing: Cic.

2. **ăbū-sus** (for abut-sus), a, um, *P.* of abut-or.

ab-ūtor, ūsus sum, ūti, 3. *v. dep.* **I.**: **A.** Gen.: *To misuse, abuse; use to a wrong purpose* or *end*: sapientiam, Plaut.: patientiā nostrā, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Rhetor. *t. t.*: *To employ in a wrong way*; to *misapply*: verbis, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Gen.: *To use completely* or *to the end; to use thoroughly; to use, employ*: vim, Lucr.: libertate, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To use up* in a bad way; *to squander, waste, consume*, etc.: rem patriam, Plaut. ☞ In Pass. force: abusa, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abuser.*

Abȳdus (-dos), i, *f.* and *m.*, Ἄβυδος. *Abydus* or *Abydos; a town in Asia, opposite Sestos* (now *Avido*).—Hence, **Abȳd-ēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Abydus.*—As *Subst.*: **1. Abydenus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *The man of Abydos*, i. e. *Leander*: Ov.—**2. Abydeni,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ), *The inhabitants of Abydos.*

ac, v. atque.

Ăcădēmĭa, æ, *f.* Ἀκαδημεία. **I.** Prop.: *The Academy; a gymnasium near Athens, named after the hero Academos.*—Hence, **Academ-ĭcus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* philosophus), *An Academic philosopher*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The philosophy of the Academy*: Cic.—**B.** *Academia, an estate of Cicero, between Lake Avernus and Puteoli*; also, *a building*, etc., *at Tusculum*: Pl.; Cic.—Hence, **Academ-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of*, or *belonging to*, Cicero's *Academia*: quæstio, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **Academica,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* scripta) *The Academics*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Académie.*

Ăcădēmus, i, *m.* Ἀκάδημος, *Academus; a Greek hero*: Hor.

ăcălanthis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἀκαλανθίς, *The acalanthis*; prps. *the thistle-finch* or *gold-finch*: Virg.

Ăcămas, antis, *m.*, Ἀκάμας (The untiring one) *Acamas; a son of Theseus and Phædra*: Virg.

ăcanthis, ĭdis, *f.* = acalanthis.

Acantho, ūs, *f. Acantho; the mother of Apollo.*

ăcanthus, i, *m.* and *f.* = ἄκανθος: **1.** Masc.: *The plant bear's-breech, bear's-foot*, or *brank-ursine*: Virg.—**2.** Fem.: *The acanthus; a thorny evergreen tree in Egypt*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *acanthe.*

ăcapnos, on. *adj.* = ἄκαπνος. *Without smoke, smokeless*: ligna, Mart.

Acarnān, ānis (*Acc.* Acarnana, Liv.), *adj. Of Acarnania, Acarnanian.*—As *Subst.*, **Acarnānes,** um, *m.* (*Acc.* Acarnanas, Liv.) *The inhabitants of Acarnania.*

Acarnānĭa, æ, *f.* Ἀκαρνανία, *Acarnania; a province of Central Greece* (now *Carnia*).—Hence, **Acarnānĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Acarnanian.*

Acastus, i, *m. Acastus.*—**1.** *Son of Pelias, king of Thessaly.*—**2.** *One of Cicero's slaves.*

Acca, æ, *f.* [Sanscrit = mater] *Acca*: **1.** *Acca Larentia; the wife of the shepherd Faustulus, who reared Romulus and Remus.*—**2.** *A companion of Camilla.*

Accālĭa, ium, *n.* (*Things pertain*

ing to Acca; hence) *The Accalia,* or *festival of Acca Larentia.*

ac-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre (*Perf. Ind.,* accēstis for accessistis, Virg.), 3. *v. n.* [for ad-cedo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To go towards, draw near, approach:* ad hominem, Plaut.: in senatum, Cic.: (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) scopulos, Virg.— Particular phrases: **1.** Auction *t. t.*: Accedere ad hastam, *To approach to the spear,* i. e. *to appear as a bidder,* Liv.—**2.** Accedere ad manūs, *To approach to hands,* i. e. *to come to close quarters,* Nep. **B.** Esp.: *To approach in a hostile manner; to make an attack; to assault, assail:* ad cohortes, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To approach, draw near:* ad aures sermo accessit, Ter. — **B.** *To fall to one's share, to befall, to happen to:* nobis accedit incommodum, Cic.—**C.** *To be added:* Cassio animus accessit, Cic.: (*Impers.*) ad Claudii senectutem accedebat, ut cæcus esset, id.—**D.** *To accede to, assent to, approve:* Galba speciosiora suadentibus accessit, Tac.—**E.** *To come near in resemblance, to be like:* homines ad Deos nullā re propius accedunt, quam, *etc.*, Cic.—**F.** *To come to the possession of* any thing, *to take upon one's self, to enter upon:* in infamiam, Plaut.: ad rempublicam, *to enter upon the government of the state,* or *upon a public office,* Cic. —**G.** Of price: *To rise, advance:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *accéder*

accĕlĕrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [acceler(a)-o] *A hastening, acceleration:* Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *accélération.*

ac-cĕlĕro (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [for ad-celero] **I.** Act.: *To hasten, accelerate:* iter, Cæs. **II.** Neut.: *To haste, make haste:* accelera, signifer, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *accélérer.*

ac-cen-do, di, sum, dĕre, 3 *v. a.* [prob. for ad-can-do: fr. ad; root CAN, akin to Gr. κά-ω, κα-ω; cf. canus *init.*] **I.** Prop.: *To set on fire, kindle,* etc.: tantum ignem, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To heat, cause to boil,* etc.: aquas, Sil. — **B.** *To light up, illumine, illuminate.* **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To inflame* a person *or* thing; *to set on fire, kindle, rouse:* certamen, Liv.: quos meritā accendit Mezentius irā, Virg.—**B.** *To increase* or *augment:* accendit fragilitas pretium, Sen.

ac-censĕo, ŭi, ĭtum *or* um, ēre, 2 *v. a.* [for ad-censeo] *To reckon in addition* to something else; *to add to:* in his cornicines, Liv.: accenseor illi, *i. e. I am his companion,* Ov.

1. **accen-sus** (for accens-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of accens-eo.

2. **accen-sus** (for accend-sus), a, um, *P.* of accend-o.

3. **accens-us,** i, *m.* [accens-eo] (*One who is attached to another as an attendant;* hence) **1.** *A public officer,* whose duty it was to summon persons to court, maintain order, *etc.*; *an apparitor, attendant:* Cic.; Suet.—The person to whom one is accensus, is put in *Dat.*: Neroni, Cic.—**2.** Plur.: *Accensi* (*supernumeraries,* or *reserve troops, to take the place of those who fell in battle*): Liv.

accep-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for accap-tio; fr. ACCAP, true root of accip-io] *A receiving,* or *accepting:* Cic.; Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *acception.*

accep-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [for accap-to; fr. id.] *To take, receive,* or *accept:* argentum, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *accepter.*

accep-tor, ōris, *m.* [for accap-tor; fr. id.] *One who admits* a thing *as true, grants* or *approves* it: Plaut.

accep-trix, icis, *f.* [for accap-trix; fr. id.] *She who receives:* Plaut.

accep-tum, i, *n.* [for accap-tum; fr. id.] *That which has been received; receipts.* tabulas expensi et recepti, Cic.—Particular phrase: In acceptum referre alicui, *To set down a thing to any one* (i. e. *to his account*) *as received; to place to one's credit:* Cic.

accep-tus (for accap-tus), a, um [fr. id.] **1.** *P.* of accipio.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Welcome, agreeable, acceptable:* id gratum acceptumque, Cic.: (*Comp.*) acceptior omnibus, Liv.: (*Sup.*) acceptissimus militum animis, id.

accers, v. arcess.

acces-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for acced-sio; fr. acced-o] **1.**: **a.** *A going,* or *coming,* to *or near to; an approach:* Cic.—**b.** Medical *t. t.*: *The attack,* or *paroxysm* (*of a fever*): Cels.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *An increase, addition:* fortunæ et dignitatis, Cic.—**b.** Meton.: (a) Concr.: *An addition, a new part,* etc.: Cic.—(b) Rhet. *t. t.*: *An addition* that makes a given definition complete: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *accession.*

acces-sus, ūs, *m.* [for acced-sus; fr. acced-o] **I.** Prop.: *A going,* or *coming, to* or *near; an approach:* solis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *An approaching:* ad causam, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *A means of approach, access, admittance:* da, precor, accessum lacrimis, Ov.—**B.** *An entrance:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *accès.*

accĭd-ens, entis, *P.* of 2. accid-o.

accĭdent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [accidens, accident-is] *That which happens* or *occurs; a casual event, accident:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *accidence.*

1. **ac-cīdo,** cīdi, cīsum, cīdĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-cædo] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To cut completely:* crines, *i. e. to cut close,* Tac. **B.** Meton.: Of food, *etc.*: *To consume:* dapes, Virg. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To hew* or *cut:* arbores, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: *To weaken, impair:* res hostium, Liv.

2. **ac-cĭdo,** cĭdi, *no sup.*, cĭdĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for ad-cădo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To fall upon* or *down upon; to reach by falling:* in mensas, Ov.—Particular phrase: Of a suppliant: Accidere genibus *or* ad pedes, *To fall at one's knees* or *feet:* Liv.; Cic. **B.** Esp.: Of missiles: *To fall upon, reach, strike, hit* the mark, *etc.*: Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of speech, the voice, *etc.*: *To fall upon, reach, enter* the ear, mind, *etc.*: animo nostro simulacra Accidere, Lucr.—**B.** *To fall upon*; i. e. *to be true of, suit, fit* (*some one*): istuc verbum in te, Ter.—**C.** *To come, arrive:* clamor, Liv.—**D.** *To fall out, end, terminate:* Ter.—**E.** *To fall out, come to pass, happen:* si quid adversi acciderit, Cic.: (*Impers.* folld. by *ut c. Subj.*) accidit, ut Hermæ dejicerentur, Nep. — Particular phrase: Si quid cui (humanitus) accidat, *if any thing happens to one,* or *after the manner of men;* i. e. *if one dies:* Cic.

ac-cingo, xi, ctum, gĕre (*Inf. Pass.* accingier, Virg.), 3. *v. a.* [for ad-cingo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To gird on; to gird around* or *about:* lateri ensem, Virg. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To gird one's self about,* etc.: accingitur ense, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *To arm, equip, furnish, provide,* etc.: gladiis accincti, Liv. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To gird*; i. e. *to prepare, make ready:* turmas ad munia accingit, Tac.—**2.** Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To prepare one's self, get ready, make one's self ready,* etc.: se prædæ accingunt, Virg.: accingi ad consulatum, Liv. — **B.** *To equip* or *arm:* Phraatem accingit paternum ad fastigium, Tac.

ac-cĭo, īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [for ad-cio] **I.** Prop.: *To cause to come* or *go to* a person or place; *to summon, call,* etc.: Sullam accitum audierat, Sall.: (*without Object*) si acciret, accurram, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To summon, procure, take,* etc.: mortem, *i. e. to commit suicide,* Vell.

ac-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-capio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To take* a person or thing *to* one's self, *etc.*: hominem et aurum, Plaut.—**B.** *To take, receive:* te gremio, Virg.—**C.** Without denoting the means: **1.**: **a.** *To take:* conditionem pacis, Cæs.—**b.**: (a) *To receive* or *entertain* as a guest, *etc.*: Ænean, Virg.—(b) *To receive* or *admit* to political privileges: in civitatem accepti, Liv.—**c.** Ironically: *To treat, to give a* (*certain*) *reception to:* indignis acceptus modis, Ter.—**2.** *To take, get, receive:* vulnera tergo, Virg. —**D.** *To receive* money: Philippos, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To take, receive:* accipe daque fidem, Virg.—**B.** Mentally: (*To take a thing into one's mind,* i. e.) **1.**: **a.** *To perceive, hear, observe, learn:* quæ gerantur, accipis ex Pollione, Cic.—**b.** (a) *To receive intelligence* of any thing, *to learn:* Sall.—(b) *To receive* instruction, *etc.*: Quint.—**2.** *To comprehend* or *understand* any thing communicated: ut celeriter acciperet, quæ tradebantur, Nep.—**3.** *To take* or *regard* a thing in any way; *to consider, interpret, explain:* quam in partem acceptæ sint (*sc.* literæ), Cic. — Particular phrase: Accipere omen, aliquid omen; also, *without* omen: *To regard a thing as a* (*favourable*) *omen, to take as an omen:* Liv.; Cic.: deos, Virg.—**C.** *To take* a thing *to* or *upon one's self, to undertake:* judicium, Cic.—**D.** *To bear, endure,* or *suffer* anything disagreeable or troublesome: calamitatem in bello, Cic.—**E.** *To accept, be satisfied with, approve of* a thing: "equi te Esse feri similem, dico." Ridemus, et ipse Mess-

ius: "accipio," *I allow it, I agree to it,* Hor.—**F.** Acceptum, *etc.*, aliquid referre alicui, *To set down to one as received* from him; *to ascribe something to one* (both in a good and bad sense): Cic.

accĭp-iter, tris, *m.* (*f.* Lucr.) [usually referred to accip-io; hence, *The seizer*;—acc. to some from AC, root of ac-uo, and PET, root of pet-o, hence, *The quick flyer*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A bird of prey:* Hor.—**B.** Esp.: *A hawk:* Ov.: sacer (because auguries were taken from it), Virg. **II.** Fig.: Of a rapacious man: *A hawk:* pecuniæ, Plaut.

acci-sus (for accid-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of accid-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Cut off* or *down*, i. e. *destroyed, disordered, impaired, ruined:* opes, Hor.

1. **accī-tus,** a, um, *P.* of acci-o.

2. **accī-tus,** ūs, *m.* (only in *Abl. sing.*) [acci-o] *A summoning, summons, call:* Cic.; Virg.

acclāmā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [acclam(a)-o] **1.**: **a.** *A crying out* or *an outcry* against: Cic.—**b.** *A shout* of favour or approbation: Liv.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *A crying aloud:* Auct. Her.—**b.** Esp.: Rhetor. *t. t.*: *An exclamation:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *acclamation.*

acclām-ĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, **1.** *v. n. freq.* [acclam-o] *To cry out* or *exclaim repeatedly:* Plaut.

ac-clāmo (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, **1.** *v. n.* and *a.* [for ad-clamo] **I.** Neut.: (*To call out at*; hence) **A.** *To cry out,* or *exclaim, against:* civi, Cic.—**B.** *To cry out to* one, *etc.*, with applause; *to applaud,* etc.: populus Neroni acclamavit, Tac. **II.** Act.: *To call out* or *proclaim aloud:* populus acclamavit ipsa esse, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *acclamer.*

ac-clāro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ad-claro] *To make clear,* or *evident; to make known* or *show:* Augural *t. t.*: uti signa nobis acclarāssis (=acclaraveris), Liv.

acclīn-is, e, *adj.* [acclin-o] **I.** Prop.: *Leaning on* or *against* something; *inclined to* or *towards:* arboris trunco, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Inclined, disposed,* or *attached to:* falsis animus, Hor.

ac-clīno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ad-clino] **I.** Prop.: *To lean on* or *against* something: se acclinavit in illum, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To incline to:* ad causam, Liv.

ac-cliv-is, e, us, a, um, *adj.* [ad; cliv-us] *Inclining upwards, ascending, up hill:* viæ pars valde acclivis, Cic.

acclīv-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [accliv-is] (*The state of the* acclivis; hence) *A rise, acclivity, ascent:* Cæs.

Acco, ōnis, *m. Acco; a chief of the Senones Gauls.*

accŏl-a, æ, *comm.* [accol-o] *A dweller by* or *near* a place; *a neighbour:* **I.** Prop.: ejus loci, Liv. **II.** Fig.: Cereris, *i. e. such zealous worshippers of Ceres, as almost to dwell near her temple:* Cic.

ac-cŏlo (ad-), cŏlui, cultum, cŏlĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [for ad-colo] **I.** *To dwell by* or *near* a place, *etc.*: **A.** Act.: locum, Cic.—**B.** Neut.: ædibus, Plaut. **II.** *To till, cultivate:* vitem, Cat.

accommodāt-e, *adv.* [accommodat-us] *Fitly, suitably:* ad vèritatem accommodate, Cic.: (*Comp.*) accommodatius, id.: (*Sup.*) accommodatissime, id.

accommŏdā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accommod(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *An adapting* or *adjusting* of one thing to another: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *The adapting of one's feeling* or *will to another's; compliance, complaisance, indulgence:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *accommodation.*

accommŏdā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of accommod(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Fitted* or *adapted* to a thing; *suitable, conformable, appropriate:* accommodatus ad persuadendum, Cic.: (*Comp.*) concionibus accommodatior, id. (*Sup.*) exemplum, id.

ac-commŏdo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ad-commodo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To fit* or *adapt* one thing *to* another; *to adjust:* lateri accommodat ensem, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron.: *To apply one's self to, to undertake:* se ad res gerendas, Cic.—**2.** Of property: *To lend* for use: si quid ædilibus accommodavit, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To adjust, adapt,* or *accommodate* one thing *to* another: meum consilium ad tuum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Pass.: *To be adapted, to suit:* ad numerum, Cic.—**2.** With Personal pron.: *To admit one's self* to another's opinion, wishes, *etc.*, i. e. *to accommodate* or *conform to, to comply with:* ad eorum arbitrium se accommodant, Cic.—Particular phrase: Accommodare alicui de aliquâ re, *To gratify one about:* Cic. **III.** Meton.: *To devote* or *apply:* curam pratis, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *accommoder.*

ac-commŏdus, a, um, *adj.* [for ad-commodus] *Suitable, fit:* fraudi, Virg.

ac-congĕro, gessi, gestum, gĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-congero] *To heap up in abundance:* huic dona, Plaut.

ac-crēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre (*Subj. Pres.* accreduas, Plaut.), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [for ad-credo] **I.** Act.: *To believe* or *credit* a thing: hoc, Lucr. **II.** Neut.: *To believe, credit, give credit* to a person: tibi for.

ac-cresco, crēvi, crētum, escĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for ad-cresco] **I.** *To grow* or *increase up to,* or *as far as:* pectori accreverat cæspes, Tac. **II.** *To increase, become larger,* etc.: **A.** Prop.: flumen, Cic. **B.** Fig.: invidia, Hor. **III.** (Prop.: *To grow on to*; Fig.): *To be attached* or *annexed to:* quum dictis accresceret fides, Liv. **IV.** *To increase further,* etc., *to multiply:* gremio accrescere natos, Stat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *accroître.*

accrē-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accre-sco] *An increase:* Cic.

accub-ĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accub-o] *A lying down, reclining:* epularis, Cic.

accŭb-ĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A reclining* at table: Stat.

ac-cŭbo (ad-), ŭi, ĭtum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [for ad-cubo] **I.**: **A.** Of persons: *To lie down,* or *recline, at, by,* or *near:* mihi in conviviis, Cic.: juxta accubat, Virg.—**B.** Of place: *To be adjacent* or *close to:* theatrum monti, Suet. **II.**: **A.** Of persons: *To lie, lie down, recline,* esp. at table: qui accubarent, Cic.—**B.** Of things: *To lie:* cadus accubat horreis, Hor.

accŭbŭ-ō, *adv.* [accubo, through obsol. adj. *accubu-us*] *Lying near:* Plaut.

ac-cūdo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-cudo] (Prop.: *To hammer on to* something; Fig.) *To add:* Plaut.

ac-cumbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, cumbĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for ad-cumbo] **I.** Gen.: *To lay one's self down upon, to lie on:* in viâ, Plaut. **II.** Esp.: *To recline at table:* epulis divum, Virg.

accŭmŭlā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accumul(a)-o] *A heaping up* of earth round the roots of plants, *etc.*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *accumulation.*

accŭmŭlāt-issime, *sup. adv.* [accumulat-us] *Most abundantly* or *copiously:* Auct. Her.

accŭmŭlā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An accumulator:* opum, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *accumulateur.*

ac-cŭmŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ad-cumulo] (*To heap* one thing *upon* another; hence) **I.** Gen.: *To heap up, accumulate:* **A.** Prop.: accumulabat mors confertos, Lucr.: (*without Object*) addit, accumulat, Cic. **B.** Fig.: curas, Ov. **II.** Esp.: In gardening: *To heap up* earth round the roots of plants: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *accumuler.*

accūrāt-e, *adv.* [accurat-us] *Carefully, exactly:* accurate, Cic.: (*Comp.*) accuratius, id.: (*Sup.*) accuratissime, id.

accūrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accur(a)-o] *A taking care, carefulness:* Cic.

accūrā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of accur(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Prepared with care, studied, elaborate, exact* (only of things): malitia, *a studied artifice,* Plaut. (*Comp.*) accuratius, Cic.: (*Sup.*) accuratissima, id.

ac-cūro, āvi, ātum, āre (accurāssis = accuraveris, Plaut.;—*Inf.* accurarier, id.), 1. *v. a.* [for ad-curo] **I.** *To take care of, bestow care upon, prepare* or *pursue with care:* melius accurantur, quæ consilio geruntur, Cic. **II.** Of guests: *To regale:* Ter.

ac-curro, cŭcurri *and* curri, cursum, currĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for ad-curro] **I.** Prop.: *To run to, come to by running, hasten to:* si inclamâro, ut accurras, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) accurritur ab universis, Tac. **II.** Fig.: Of ideas: *To occur:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *accourir.*

accur-sus, ūs, *m.* [for accurr-sus; fr. accurr-o] *A running up:* populi, Tac.

accūsā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [accus(a)-o] *Blameworthy, reprehensible:* turpitudo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *accusable.*

accūsā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *An accusing, complaint, accusation.* accusationem comparare (or constituere), *to bring in,* Cic.: factitare, *to*

pursue or *urge*, id. **II.** Esp.: *An indictment:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *accusation.*

accūsā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *An accuser, plaintiff,* in a state trial: Cic. **II.** Esp.: *An informer:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *accusateur.*

accūsātōrī-e, *adv.* [accusatori-us] *After the manner of an accuser:* Cic.

accūsātōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [accusator] *Of,* or *pertaining to, an accuser:* lex, Cic.: vox, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *accusatoire.*

accūsā-trix, ĭcis, *f.* [accus(a)-o] *A (female) accuser:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *accusatrice.*

accūs-ĭto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [accus-o] *To accuse:* Plaut.

ac-cūs-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ad-caus-o; fr. ad; caus-a] (*To bring* or *challenge to a judicial process;* hence) **I.** Prop.: Law *t. t.: To accuse* of crime; *to arraign, bring to trial,* etc.: (with *Gen.* or *Abl. of charge*) ambitūs alterum, Cic.: suis eum criminibus accusabo, id.: (with *Acc. of neut. pron. and Acc. of person*) id me, Plaut.: (*without Object*) accusant ii, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** With persons as objects: *To complain of* or *against; to reproach, blame, chide,* etc.: Pompeium, Cic.— **B.** With things as objects: *To blame, find fault with, complain of:* consilia, Liv.

Acē, ēs, *f.,* Ἄκη. *Ace; a town of Galilee* (now *Acre*).

1. **ăcer,** ĕris, *n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The maple tree:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Maple-wood,* used for writing-tablets: Ov.

2. **ā-cer,** cris, ere, *adj.* [for ac-cer; fr. ac-uo] (Prop.: *Sharp, pointed, edged,* etc.; Fig.) **1.** *Sharp:* (*Sup.*) acerrimus sensus videndi, Cic.: sonitus, Virg.: odor, Pl.: cibi, id.: acris hiems, Hor.— **2.** *Violent, vehement, strong, passionate, consuming:* dolor, Virg.: metus, id.— **3.:** **a.** Of intellectual qualities: *Subtle, acute, penetrating, sagacious, shrewd:* memoria, *strong, retentive,* Cic.: ingenium, Cic.— **b.** Of moral qualities: (a) In a good sense: *Active, ardent, spirited, zealous:* (*Comp.*) studio acriore esse, Cic.—(b) In a bad sense: *Violent, hasty, hot, fierce, severe:* equus, Virg.: egestas, Lucr.: bellum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *âcre, aigre.*

ăcerb-e, *adv.* [acerb-us] **1.** *Harshly, bitterly, with hostility* or *cruelty:* severus, Cic.: (*Sup.*) acerbissime, Cæs. —**2.** *Painfully, with pain* or *sorrow,* etc.: (*Comp.*) acerbius ferre, Cæs.

ăcerb-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* acerbus; hence) **1.** *Harshness, acerbity, harsh taste* of fruits: Cic.— **2.** Of moral qualities: **a.:** (a) *Hardness, harshness, severity, rigour, unkindness, moroseness:* morum, Cic.—(b) *Satirical severity:* Quint.—(c) *Violence, anger:* Cic.—(d) *Bitterness:* nomen vestrum acerbitati nationibus exteris futurum, Cic.— **b.** *Grief, sorrow, anguish, affliction:* omnes acerbitates, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *acerbité.*

ăcerb-o, *no perf.,* ātum, āre [id.] 1. *v. a.:* **I.** Prop.: *To make harsh* or *bitter, to embitter:* gaudia, Stat. **II.** Meton.: *To augment* or *aggravate* any thing disagreeable, *etc.:* crimen, Virg.

ăc-erbus, a, um, *adj.* [ac-uo] (*Pointed, sharp;* hence) **1.** **a.** Prop.: Of the taste: (a) Gen.: *Harsh:* sapor, Pl.—(b) Esp.: (*a*) *Sharp, sour, pungent,* etc.: elatine, Pl.—(*β*) *Salt, bitter, briny,* etc.: Neptuni corpus, Lucr.— **b.** Meton.: (a) *Unripe, immature, crude:* (*Sup.*) acerbissima oliva, Pl.—(b) Of sound: *Harsh, hoarse, rough, shrill,* etc.: vox, Auct. Her.—**c.** Fig.: (a) *Unfinished, imperfect, crude:* res, Cic.—(b) *Untimely, premature:* funus, Cic.—**2.** Of persons: **a.** *Rough, repulsive, morose, violent, harsh, rigorous, severe:* inimici, Cic.— Adverbial expression: Acerba, *Harshly, acerbly, sourly, morosely:* tuens, Virg.—**b.** *Violent, furious, hostile, bitter:* acerbus Odisti, Hor.— Adverbial expression: Acerba, *Violently, furiously, bitterly,* etc.: Virg.—**3.:** **a.** Of things: *Harsh, heavy, disagreeable, bitter, troublesome, rigorous, grievous, sad:* memoria, Cic.: (*Comp.*) acerbiore imperio uti, Nep.— As *Subst.:* **acerbum,** i, *n., Calamity, misfortune,* etc.: tot acerba, Virg.— **b.** Of death: (a) *Painful, violent, sad,* etc.: Cic.—(b) *Painful, causing pain* to others, *afflictive, distressing:* Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *acerbe.*

ăcer-nus, a, um, *adj.* [1. acer] *Made of maple, maple-:* trabes, Virg.

ăcer-ra, æ, *f.* [prob. for acer-na; fr. acer, *maple*] (*A maple-thing;* hence) *An incense-box* (acc. to some, *an incense-pan* or *censer*): Virg.; Hor.

Ăcerræ, ārum, *f. Acerræ; a town of Campania, near Naples* (now *Acerra*).—Hence, **Acerr-ānus,** i, *m. An inhabitant of Acerræ.*

ăcersĕcŏmēs, æ, *m.* = ἀκερσεκόμης (One with unshorn hair): *A young man, a youth:* Juv.

ăcerv-ālis, is, *f.* [acerv-us] (*The heaped-up thing;* hence) *An argument by accumulation:* Cic.

ăcervā-tim, *adv.* [acerv(a)-o] (Prop.: *By* or *in heaps;* Fig.) *Collectively, summarily:* acervatim reliqua dicam, Cic.

ăcerv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [acerv-us] **I.** Prop.: *To heap* or *pile up; to amass:* Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To accumulate, multiply:* leges, Liv.

ăc-ervus (or **acer-vus**), i, *m.* [etym. dub.; usually referred to root AC; and so, *the pointed thing,* or *the thing brought to a point;* acc. to some, akin to Sanscrit root KRI, "jacere;" and so, *the thing cast up*] **I.** Prop.: *A heap:* æris et auri, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A heap;* i. e. *number, quantity, multitude:* facinorum, Cic.—**B.** Logic. *t. t.: A heap;* i. e. *a sophism formed by an accumulation of arguments:* Cic.

ăc-esco, ŭi, *no sup.,* escere, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ac-uo] (*To become sharp;* hence) *To become* or *turn sour:* Hor.

Ăcesta, æ, -ē, es, *f. Acesta* or *Aceste; a town of Sicily, named after King Acestes* (earlier *Egesta,* later *Segesta*).

Acestes, æ, *m.*='Ακέστης (Healer). *Acestes; a king in Sicily.*

ăcēt-ābŭlum, i, *n.* [acet-um] (*That which carries vinegar;* hence, Prop.: *A vinegar vessel* or *cruet;* Meton.) **1.:** **a.** *A cup-shaped vessel:* Quint. —**b.** With jugglers: *The cup* with which they perform their feats: Sen. —**2.** In Botany: *A flower-cup, calix:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *acétabule.*

ăcēt-ārĭa, ĭum, *n.* [id.] (*Things pertaining to* acetum; hence) *Herbs eaten (raw) with vinegar and oil; salad:* Pl.

ācē-tum, i, *n.* [ace-sco] (*The sharp-tasted thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Vinegar:* Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *Pungent wit:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *acetum.*

Achæmĕnēs, is, *m.*='Αχαιμένης. *Achæmenes; the first king of Persia.*— Hence, **Achæmĕn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Pertaining to Achæmenes;* Meton.) *Persian.*

1. **Ăchæus,** i, *m. Achæus; a king of Lydia.*

2. **Ăchæus,** a, um, *adj.*='Αχαιός: **1.** *Belonging to Achaia, Achæan:* fines, Lucr.—As *Subst.:* **Achæi,** ōrum, *m. The Achæans.*—**2.** *Grecian, Greek.*—As *Subst.:* **Achæi,** ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of a Greek colony upon the Black Sea.*

Achāĭa (-āja), æ, *f.*='Αχαΐα: **I.** Prop.: *Achaia* or *Achaja; a province in the northern part of the Peloponnesus, on the Gulf of Corinth, earlier called Ægialea (maritime country).* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Greece.*—**B.** *The southern part of Greece (south of Thessaly).*

Achāĭ-ădes, ădis, *f. adj.* [Achai-a] *Achæan, Grecian,* or *Greek.*

Achāĭ-cus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Achæan, Grecian, Greek:* Cic.; Hor.

Achāĭs, ĭdis, *adj. f.* = Achæa. *Achæan, Grecian, Greek.*—As *Subst.:* **Achais,** ĭdis, *f.* (*sc.* terra) *Achaia* or *Greece.*

Achāĭus, a, um, *adj. Achæan, Grecian.*

Acharnæ, ārum, *f.* ='Αχαρναί. *Acharnæ; a principal Demus of Attica.*—Hence, **Acharn-ānus,** a, um, *adj. Of Acharnæ.*

Achātes, æ, *m.* 'Αχάτης (Agate). *Achates:* **1.** *A small river of Sicily* (now *Dirillo*).—**2.** *A companion of Æneas.*

Achĕlōŭs, i, *m.*='Αχελῶος. *Achelous:* **1.** *A river of Central Greece* (now *the Aspropotamo*).—Hence, **Achĕlō-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.:* **a.** Prop.: *Pertaining to the Achelous.* — **b.** Meton.: *Ætolian:* heros, *i. e. Tydeus, the son of Æneus, King of Ætolia,* Stat.—**2.** *A river-god.* — Hence, **a.** **Achĕlō-ĭas,** ădis, *f. A daughter of Achelous.*—**b.** **Achĕlō-ĭs,** ĭdis, *f. A daughter of Achelous:*—Plur.: *The Sirens.*

Achēmĕnĭdes (Achæm-), is, *m. Achemenides* or *Achæmenides; a companion of Ulysses.*

Achĕrīni, ōrum, *m. The Acherini; a people in Sicily.*

Achĕron, ntis, *m.*, ʼΑχέρων (-os, i, *m.*, Liv.); (Stream of pain *or* grief) *Acheron* or *Acheros:* **1.** *A river in Epirus, which flows through the Lake Acherusia into the Ambracian Gulf* (now *the Verlichi* or *Delika*).—**2.** *A river in Lower Italy* (now *the Acri*).—**3.**: **a.** Prop.: *A river in the infernal regions.*—Hence, **Achĕront-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Of the Acheron.*—**b.** Meton.: *The infernal regions.*

Achĕrontĭa, æ, *f. Acherontia; a small town in Lucania* (now *Acerenza*).

Acheros, i, v. Acheron.

Achĕruns, untis, *m.* (also *f.* Plaut.: —*Acc.* Acheruntа, Lucr.) *Acheruns:* **1.** (=Acheron, *no.* 3. b.) mittere aliquem Acheruntem, *to send one to Acheruns,* i. e. *to kill,* Plaut.—**2.** Acheruns ulmorum, *An Acheruns of elm-rods;* i. e. *a slave upon whose back rods had been broken,* Plaut.—Hence, **a. Achĕrunt-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Belonging to Acheruns* or *the infernal regions.*—**b. Achĕrūs-sĭus (-unsĭus),** a, um, *adj. Of the Acheruns* (Acheron) *or the infernal regions.*

Achilla, æ, v. Acholla.

Achillas, æ, *m. Achillas; the murderer of Pompey.*

Achilles, is, *m.* =ʼΑχιλλεύς (*Gen.* Achillĕi, quadrisyll. Hor.; Achilli; Virg.:—*Acc.* Achillĕa, Luc.; Achillen, Virg.:—*Voc.* Achille, Prop.:—*Abl.* Achilli, Ov.: Achillĕ, Hor.), *Achilles:* **I.** Prop.: *A Greek hero in the Trojan war; son of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and of Thetis.*—Hence, **A. Achillēus,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Achilles.*—**B. Achīl-ĭdes,** æ, *m.* =ʼΑχιλλείδης, *A descendant of Achilles.* **II.** Meton.: *A handsome and strong man:* Plaut.

Āchī-vus, a, um, *adj.* [for Achæus; fr. Achæ-us] *Achœan, Grecian, Greek.*—As *Subst.*: **Achīvi,** ōrum, *m. The Greeks:* quidquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi, *whatever wrongs the* (Grecian) *kings perpetrate* (before Troy), *their subjects suffer for them:* but it soon became a proverb; *The people must suffer for the faults of the great:* Hor.

Ăcholla (-illa), æ, *f. Acholla* or *Achilla; a town of Africa, near Thapsus.*—Hence, **Achill-ītani,** ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Achilla.*

Achrădīna (Acr-), æ, *f. Achradina* or *Acradina; a part of the city of Syracuse.*—Hence, **Achradīn-us,** a, um, *adj. Of Achradina.*

Ăcĭdălĭus, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Acidalia or Venus.*

ăcĭd-ŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [acid-us] *A little sour, sourish:* sapor, Pl.

ăc-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ac-uo] (Prop.: *Pointed, sharp;* Fig.) **1.** Of taste: *Sour, hard, acid:* sorba, Virg.: (*Sup.*) acidissimum acetum, Plaut.—**2.** *Unpleasant, troublesome, disagreeable.* id acidum duobus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *acide.*

ăc-ĭēs, ēi, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *An edge, sharp edge* of a sword, sickle, *etc.*: securium, Cic.: falcis, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of sight: **1.** *Keen look* or *glance; power of vision; the sight:* oculorum, Cæs.—**2.**: **a.** *The pupil of the eye:* acies, quæ pupilla vocatur, Cic.—**b.** *The eye:* geminas flecte acies, Virg.—**3.** *A look, glance:* Lucr.—**4.** *Brightness* of the heavenly bodies: stellis acies obtusa videtur, Virg.—**B.** Milit. *t. t.*: **1.** *Order of battle, battle-array* of land or sea forces: exercitūs, Cic.: classium, Nep.—**2.**: **a.** *An army drawn up in order of battle:* prima acies hastati erant, *the vanguard, van, the first line,* Liv.: dextra acies, *the right wing,* id.—**b.** *The action of troops drawn up in battle-array; a battle:* copias in aciem educere, Liv. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *The edge, sharpness,* etc.: auctoritatis, Cic.—**B.** *Acuteness* of understanding, etc.; *sharpness, penetration:* ingenii, Cic.—**C.** *A* verbal *contest, disputation:* Cic.

Ăcĭlĭus, ĭi, *m. Acilius; a Roman name.*—Hence, **1. Ăcĭlĭus,** a, um, *adj.* Of Acilius: *Acilian.*—**2. Ăcĭl-ĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Acilian.*

ăcĭna, v. acinus.

ăcĭnācēs, is, *m.* =ἀκινάκης [prob. Pers. *âhen,* iron, and the diminutive termination *ek*] *A short straight sword,* or *sabre, of the Persians and Scythians:* Hor.

ăcĭn-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [acin-us] **I.** Prop.: *Full of grapes:* (*Sup.*) uvæ acinosissimæ, Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Grape-like:* semen, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *acineux.*

ăcĭnus, i, *m.*; **-a,** æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A berry* of any kind: Pl.; Cat. **II.** Meton.: *A stone* or *seed* in a berry: Cic.

ăcĭpenser (aquip-), ĕris (**-sis,** is, Mart.), *m.* [etym. dub.; prps. for ac-(i)-pen-(s)-er; fr. root AC; penn-a, so, *the thing with pointed fins*] *The acipenser* (*a fish very highly esteemed by the Romans*), perhaps *the sturgeon:* Hor.

ăcis, is *and* ĭdis, *m.* ʼΑκις (A pointed thing; *e. g.* barb of an arrow, *etc.*) *Acis.*—**1.** *A river of Sicily* (now *the Chiaci*).—**2.** *A river-god, beloved by Galatea on account of his beauty.*

aclis, ĭdis, *f.* =ἀγκυλίς. *A small javelin:* Virg.

Acmon, ŏnis, *m.* =ʼΑκμων (Anvil) *Acmon; a companion:* **1.** *Of Æneas.*—**2.** *Of Diomedes.*

Acmŏnĭdes, is, *m.* (Son of an anvil) *Acmonides; one of Vulcan's workmen.*

Ăcœtes, is, *m.* =ʼΑκοίτης (Bed-fellow, spouse) *Acœtes:* **1.** *A pilot, afterwards priest of Bacchus.*—**2.** *An armour-bearer of Evander.*

ăcŏnītum, i, *n.* =ἀκόνιτον. *Aconite; wolf's-bane* or *monk's-hood:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aconit.*

Aconteus (trisyll.), ĕi, *m.*, ʼΑκοντεύς (Javelin-man). *Aconteus:* **1.** *A Latin.*—**2.** *A companion of Perseus.*

Ăcontĭus, ĭi, *m.* ʼΑκόντιος (id.) *Acontius; a lover of Cydippe.*

ac-quĭesco, ēvi, ētum, escĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for ad-quiesco] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To become* physically *quiet.* **B.** *To come to* physical *repose; to rest, cease from activity,* etc.: Lanuvii, *at Lanuvium,* Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To rest* or *repose* in death: Tac.; Nep.—**2.** Of things: *To be still* or *quiet:* quum aures acquiescant, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of things: *To be in a state of quietness* or *rest:* rem familiarem acquiescere, *i. e. is not diminished,* Liv.—**B.** *To find rest* in some object; *to delight* in, *enjoy, be pleased* with, *etc.*: in adolescentium caritate, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) alicui, Suet.—**C.** *To be satisfied* with the grounds of an assertion, *etc.*; *to acquiesce, give assent:* acquiescis, approbas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *acquiescer.*

ac-quīro, sīvi, sītum, rĕre, 3 *v. a.* [for ad-quæro] **I.**: **A.** Gen.: *To get* or *procure in addition; to add to, acquire:* aliquid ad vitæ fructum, Cic.: virēsque acquirit eundo, Virg. **B.** Esp.: *To acquire* or *amass riches,* etc.: (*without Object*) acquirendi votum, Juv. **II.** *To get, procure, obtain,* etc.: paucа, Hor.: quod ad usum vitæ pertinet, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *acquérir.*

ācra, ōrum, *n.*; **-a,** æ, *f.* =ἄκρα. *A promontory* or *headland:* Pl.

Ăcrăgās, antis, *m.* =ʼΑκράγας (*Acc. Gr.* Acraganta, Ov.): *Acragas; a mountain on the S. W. coast of Sicily, and a city upon it* (the city was also called *Agrigentum,* now *Girgenti*).—Hence, **Agrĭgent-īnus (Acragant-),** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Agrigentum* or *Acragas.*

ācr-e, *adv.* [2. acer, acr-is] *Harshly, severely,* etc.: Pers.

ăcrĕdŭla, æ, *f. The acredula;* acc. to some, *the thrush* or *the owl,* acc. to others, *a nightingale:* Cic.

ăcr-ĭculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [2. acer, acr-is] *Slightly sharp, testy:* senex, Cic.

ăcr-ĭmōnĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of taste, *etc.*: *Sharpness, pungency:* Cat.—**B.** Of the sight: *A sharp penetrating look:* Anct. Her. **II.** Fig.: *Sharpness, power, energy:* patris, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *acrimonie.*

Ācrĭsĭōnē, es, *f.* =ʼΑκρισιώνη (She who pertains to Acrisius) *Acrisione; the daughter of Acrisius,* i. e. *Danae.*—Hence, **1. Ācrĭsĭōn-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Acrisione:* arces, *the city Argos,* Ov.—**2. Ācrĭsĭōn-ĭădes,** æ, *m. A descendant of Acrisione; Perseus.*

Ācrĭsĭus, ĭi, *m.* =ʼΑκρίσιος. *Acrisius; a king of Argos, father of Danae, unintentionally killed by his grandson Perseus.*

ācr-ĭter, *adv.* [2. acer, acr-is] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Strongly, vigorously, vehemently,* etc.: pugnam inire, Liv.: (*Comp.*) acrius, Cic.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Strongly, exceedingly, greatly, very much,* etc.: intueri solem, Cic.—(b) *Eagerly:* (*Sup.*) acerrime expectare, Cic.—**2.** *Sharply, keenly:* contemplari, Cic.

ăcrŏāmă, ătis, *n.* =ἀκρόαμα: **I.** Prop.: *A thing heard with pleasure, a gratification of the ear,* either by music or reading: Cic. **II.** Meton.:

An entertainer at table, by music (a performer, minstrel), or *by reading (a reader)*; also, *a buffoon:* Cic.

ācrŏāsis, is, *f.* = ἀκρόασις (a hearing, a listening to; only Meton.): **1.** *An assembly of the learned* for listening to a discourse; *a learned audience:* Cic.—**2.** *A discourse* delivered before a learned audience: Vitr.

Ācrŏcĕraunĭum, ĭi, *n.* [ἄκρος; κεραυνός] (Thunderbolt-height) *Acroceraunium; a promontory or cape in Epirus* (now *Capo Linguetta*):—Plur.: *Acroceraunia; the high mountain-range between Macedonia and Epirus* (now *Kimara*). — Hence, **Acroceraunius,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Acroceraunian;* Fig.) *Dangerous:* vita, Ov.

Ācron, ōnis, *m. Acron:* **1.** *A king of the Cœninenses, slain by Romulus.*—**2.** *A warrior slain by Mezentius.*

Acrŏta, æ, *m. Acrota; a son of Tiberinus, king of Alba.*

1. **acta,** ōrum, v. 1. actus.

2. **acta,** æ, *f.* = ἀκτή. *The sea-shore:* Cic.

Actæōn, ōnis, *m.* = Ἀκταίων (One having *or* inhabiting Acte) *Actæon; a grandson of Cadmus, who was changed into a stag, and torn to pieces by his own dogs, on Mount Cithæron.*

Actæus, a, um, *adj.* = Ἀκταῖος. *Athenian.*—As *Subst.*: **Actæi,** ōrum, *m. The Athenians:* Virg.

Acte, es, *f.* = Ἀκτή. (The thing breaking (the waves); i. e. coast-land *or* maritime country): *Acte; the early name of Attica.* — Hence, **Act-ĭăs,** ădis, *f. adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Acte; Attic, Athenian.*

ac-tio, ōnis, *f.* [for ag-tio; fr. ag-o] **I.** Gen.: *A doing, performing, acting, action, act:* deos spoliat actione, Cic.: vitæ, *active practical life,* id.: gratiarum, *the giving of thanks,* id. **II.** Esp.: **A.: 1.** *A public action, a civil act, transaction:* actiones tribunorum, Liv.—**2.** *Negotiation, deliberation:* de pace, Cic.—**B.** Law *t. t.*: **1.** *An action, suit, process:* actiones (*suits*) et res (*the property in suit*) peribant, Liv.—**2.: a.** *An accusation, statement of a crime, indictment, charge:* Cic.—**b.** *A judicial form:* Cic.—**3.** *A prosecutor's speech:* Cic.—**4.** *Permission for a suit:* Cic.—**C.** Rhet. *t. t.*: **1.** Of an orator: *Gesticulation or action; delivery:* Cic.—**2.** Of an actor, *Action:* Cic. — **D.** Dramat. *t. t.*: *The action; the connection or series* of events, *etc.*, in a play: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *action.*

act-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [obsol. ac-to; freq. of ag-o] *To act,* or *be employed in, often* or *much:* causas, Cic.

Actĭum, ĭi, *n. Actium:* **1.** *A promontory and place of Acarnania, on the Ambracian Gulf* (now *Capo Figalo*).—Hence, **a. Actĭ-ăcus,** a, um, *adj. Relating to Actium.*—**b. Actĭ-as,** ădis, *f. adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Actium.*—**c. Actĭ-us,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Actium.*—As *Subst.*: **Actia,** ōrum, *n. plur.* (*sc.* festa), *The Actian games; a quinquennial festival established by Augustus, in commemoration of his victory over Antony:* Suet.—**2.** *A harbour in Corcyra.*

actĭun-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [for actiuncula; fr. actio, action-is] *A short judicial harangue:* Pl.

ac-tīvus, a, um, *adj.* [for agtivus; fr. ag-o] *Active:* Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *actif.*

1. **ac-tor,** ōris, *m.* [for ag-tor; fr. ag-o] **1.: a.** *One who puts a* thing *in motion:* habenæ, *i. e. a stinger,* Stat.—**b.** *A driver:* pecoris, Ov.—**2.** *A doer, performer:* rerum, Cic.—**3.: a.** Prop.: Law *t. t.*: (a) *One who conducts a suit* or *brings an action; a plaintiff:* Cic.—(b) *An advocate, counsellor:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *An agent* or *attorney,* e. g. *an administrator* or *manager, overseer,* of property or an estate, *etc.*: publicus, Tac.: summarum, *agent* or *cashier,* Suet.—**4.** Rhet. *t. t.*: *One who delivers an oration; an orator, speaker:* Cic.—**5.** *A player, actor:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *acteur.*

2. **Actor,** ōris, *m. Actor; a man's name.* — Hence, **Actŏr-ĭdes,** æ, *m. Descendant of Actor,* i. e. *Patroclus.*

actŭārĭŏ-lum, i, *n. dim.* [actuarium (*uncontr. Gen.*) actuario-i] *A small row-vessel:* Cic.

1. **actŭ-ārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. actus (*uncontr. Gen.*), actu-is] (*Pertaining to* actus; hence) *Of a vessel: for rowing, row-:* navis, Cæs.—As *Subst.*: **actuarium,** ĭi, n. (*sc.* navigium), *A row-vessel:* Cic.

2. **actŭ-ārĭus,** ĭi, *m.* [id.] (*One pertaining to* actus; hence) **1.** *A shorthand writer:* Suet.—**2.** *A clerk* who keeps the public accounts, *etc.*: Eutr.

actŭōs-e, *adv.* [actuos-us] *Actively, with activity or vivacity:* Cic.

actŭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. actus (*uncontr. Gen.*), actu-is] *Full of performance,* i. e. *full of activity, very active,* etc.: virtus, Cic.: (*Comp.*) animus actuosior, Sen.

1. **ac-tus** (for ag-tus), a, um, *P.* of ag-o.—As *Subst.*: **1. actum,** i, *n.* (*A thing transacted;* hence), *A public transaction (in the senate, before the people,* or *of a single magistrate*): Cic.—**2. acta,** ōrum, *n.*: a. Acta *or* acta diurna, *A register of public acts; records; a journal:* Tac.—**b.** *A register,* etc.: populi, Suet.

2. **ac-tus,** ūs, *m.* [for ag-tus; fr. ag-o] **1.: a.** Prop.: *The moving* of an object, *impulse:* fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu, Virg. **b.** Meton.: (a) *The right of driving cattle through a place; a passage for cattle:* Cic.—(b) *A division made by bees in a hive:* Pl.—**2.: a.** *The doing* or *performing* of a thing; *act, performance:* in pravis actibus, Cic. — **b.** *Public employment, business of state,* esp. *judicial:* rerum, Suet.—**c.:** (a) Of an orator: *Action:* Quint.—(b) Of an actor: (α) Prop.: *The representation of a play; a part, a character,* etc.: Cic.—(β) Meton.: *An act* in a play: quinto nec sit productior actu Fabula, Hor.—(γ) Fig.: *An act:* improbitatis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *acte.*

actū-tum, *adv.* [2. actus (*uncontr. Gen.*), actu-is] *Immediately, instantly:* Cic.; Virg.

ăcŭlĕ-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [acule-us] **I.** Prop.: *Furnished with stings* or *prickles; thorny, prickly:* Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Stinging, pointed, sharp:* literæ, Cic.—**B.** *Subtle, cunning:* sophismata, Cic.

ăcŭ-lĕus, i, *m. dim.* [1. acus (*uncontr. Gen.*), acu-is] (*A little* acus; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of animals: **1.** *The sting* of a bee: Cic.—**2.** *The spur* of a cock: Col.—**B.** Of plants: *A thorn* or *prickle:* Pl.—**C.** Of an arrow or dart: *the point:* Liv. **II.** Fig.: *A sting:* severitatis, Cic.

ăcū-mĕn, ĭnis, *n.* [acu-o] (*The thing sharpened;* hence), **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A point:* stili, Cic.—Particular phrase: Auspicium ex acuminibus, *An omen from the points; a military omen of victory, when the spears or lances stuck in the ground suddenly began to shine or burn at the points:* Cic.—**B.** *The sting* of an animal: scorpii, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of the taste: *Sharpness, pungency:* Pl. **III.** Fig.: Of the mind: **A.** *Acuteness, shrewdness, acumen, penetration:* admovit acumina chartis, Hor. — **B.** *Cunning, subtlety:* dialectici se compungunt suis acuminibus, Cic.—**C.** *Fraud, deceit, craft:* meretricis, Hor.

ăcūmĭn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [acumen, acumin-is] **I.** *To make pointed, to sharpen:* telum, Pl. **II.** *To bring to a point, make pointed:* cornu lunæ, Pl.

ăc-ŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭere, 3. *v. a.* [root AC; akin to Gr. ἀκ-ίς] **I.** Prop.: *To make sharp* or *pointed; to sharpen, whet:* ferrum, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.: 1.** Of the tongue: *To whet; to sharpen, exercise, improve:* Cic.—**2.** With Personal pron.: *To exercise one's self, to make one's self fit* or *capable:* aciem ad exagitandam hanc legationem, Cic.—**3.** Of mental qualities, *etc.*: *To sharpen:* mentem, Cic.- **B.** *To spur on, incite, drive on:* dum res illum acuebant, Cic.: curis acuens mortalia corda, Virg. — **C.: 1.** *To rouse up, kindle, excite,* or *influence* something: Martem, *rouses up valour,* Virg.—**2.** If the passion is already in existence: *To augment, increase:* furores, Virg.

1. **ăc-us,** ūs, *f.* [ac-uo] (Prop.: *A sharpening;* Meton.: *A thing sharpened;* hence) **1.** Gen.: *A needle* or *pin:* acu pingere, *to embroider,* Virg.—Prov.: Acu rem tangere, *To touch the thing with a needle,* i. e. *to hit the nail on the head:* Plaut.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *A sewing-needle, a needle* used in surgery: Cic.—**b.** *A hair-pin:* Mart.

2. **ac-us,** i, *m.* [id.] (*The pointed one*) *A sea-fish* with a sharp pointed snout; *the horn-back* or *needle-fish:* Mart.

ăcūt-e, *adv.* [acut-us] **1.** Of the voice: *Sharply, clearly, in a treble tone:* sonare, Cic.—**2.** Of the sight: *Sharply, clearly:* cernere, Lucr.—**3.** Of the intellectual faculties: *Acutely, keenly:*

(*Comp.*) acutius tractare, Cic.: (*Sup.*) acutissime cogitare, id.

ăcūt-ŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [acutus] *Somewhat acute, subtle,* etc.: conclusiones, Cic.

ăcŭ-tus, a, um.: **1.** *P.* of acu-o.— **2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Sharpened, sharp, pointed:* saxa, Hor. — **b.** Meton.: (a) *Sharp, shrill,* etc.: hinnitus, Virg. —Adverbial expression: Acutum, *Shrilly:* Hor. — (b) Of things affecting the body: *Violent, severe:* sol, Hor.—As Subst.: **acuta,** ōrum, *n. Severities, hardships, perils:* belli, Hor.—(c) Of the scent: *Sharp, pungent:* (*Comp.*) acutiora fiunt costo, quæ maxime nares feriunt, Pl.— **c.** Fig.: Of intellectual qualities: *Acute, intelligent, sagacious:* (*Sup.*) homo acutissimus, Hor.—Adverbial expression: Acutum, *Acutely, sharply:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aigu.*

ăd (old form **ar,** Plaut.), *præp. c. Acc.*: **I.** A. Prop.: Of space: **1.** Direction towards: *To, towards:* duplices tendens ad sidera palmas, Virg. —**2.** The point at which any thing arrives: **a.** Without reference to the space traversed: *To, up to, down to:* ut ex tam alto dignitatis gradu ad superos videatur pervenisse, Cic.— Particular expressions: (a) Ad me *or* aliquem=ad meam *or* alicujus domum: Ter.; Cæs.—(b) With the name of a deity in the *Gen.*, elliptical for ad templum or ædem: ad Dianæ, Ter.: ad Opis, Cic.—(c) With verbs which involve a hostile idea: *Against:* Belgarum copias ad se venire, Cæs.—**b.** With reference to the space traversed: *To, even to:* quum sudor ad imos Manarat talos, Hor.—**3.:** **a.** *Near to, by, at:* errantem Permessi ad flumina Gallum, Virg.—**b.** Of persons: (a) *Among:* ad hostes bellum apparatur, Liv.—(b) *Before:* ad judices sic agi solet, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.:** **a.** *To:* animus ad vitia propensior, Cic.—**b.** *To, up to:* virgis ad necem cædi, Cic.—**2.** Of time: **a.** *About, towards:* ad vesperum, Cic.—**b.** *Till, until, to, even to, up to:* Sophocles ad summam senectutem tragœdias fecit, Cic.—**c.** *At, on, in, by:* ad horam destinatam, *At the hour designated,* Cic.— **3.** Of amount: **a.** *Near, near to, almost, about, towards:* annos ad quadraginta natus, Cic.—**b.** *To, unto, or even to:* miles viatica ad assem Perdiderat, *to the last farthing,* Hor.— Particular phrase: Ad unum, *etc.*, omnes, *or simply* ad unum, *etc.*: (*All to one or up to one;* hence) *All together, all without exception:* Cic.; Virg.—**4.:** **a.** Of reference, *etc.*: *With regard to, in respect of, in relation to, as to, in:* ad rationem solertiamque præstantior, Cic.—**b.** Of agreement or conformity: (a) *Agreeably to, according to, after:* ad eorum arbitrium, Cic.—Particular expression: Ad speciem: (α) *For show, display,* or *ornament:* Cic.—(β) *For appearance sake:* Cæs.—(b) *According to, at, on, in consequence of:* ad horum preces, Liv.—**c.** Of the object, end, or aim: *To, for:* ad cursum equus, ad arandum bos, ad indagandum canis, Cic.: ad frena leones, Virg.: servi ad remum, *servants at the oar* (=*oarsmen*), Liv.—**d.** Of comparison: *To, compared to* or *with, in comparison with:* nihil ad tuum equitatum, Cic.—**5.** Adverbial phrases: **a.** Ad omnia, *Withal, to crown all:* Liv.—**b.** Ad hoc, ad hæc, *Moreover, besides, in addition:* Sall.; Liv.; Hor.—**c.** Ad id quod, *besides that:* Liv.—**d.** Ad aliquem *or* aliquid, *Concerning* or *belonging to some person or thing:* Cic.—**e.** Ad tempus: (a) *At a definite, fixed time:* Cic.—(b) *At a fit, appropriate time:* Cic.— ( ) *For some* (*short*) *time:* Cic.—(d) *According to opportunity* or *circumstances:* Cic.—**f.** Ad præsens *or* præsentiam: (a) *For the moment, for a short time:* Cic.—(b) *At the present, now:* Tac.—**g.** Ad locum, *On the spot:* Liv.—**h.** Ad verbum, *Word for word, literally:* Cic.—**j.** Ad summum: (a) *On the whole, generally, in general:* Cic.—(b) *In a word, in short:* Cic.— **k.** Ad extremum, ad postremum: (a) Of place: *At the extremity, extreme point, top,* etc.: Liv.—(b) Of time: *At last, finally:* Cic.—(c) Of order: *Finally, lastly:* Cic.—(d) Of degree: *Wholly and entirely, totally, quite:* Liv. —**m.** Ad ultimum, *To the last degree, utterly:* Liv. ☞ Placed after its case.: quam ad, Ter.: ripam ad Araxis, Tac. **II.** In Composition: **A.** Acc. to the usual orthography, the *d* of the ad remains unchanged before vowels, and before *b, d, h, m, v*: ad-eo, ad-bibo, ad-duco, ad-hibeo, ad-moveo, ad-venio.—It is assimilated to *c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t:* ac-cipio, af-figo, aggero, al-labor, an-numero, ap-pello, ar-ripio, as-sumo, at-tineo. — Before *g* and *s* it sometimes disappears: a-gnosco, a-spicio, a-sto. — Before *qu* it passes into *c*: ac-quiro, ac-quiesco. **B.** Signification: **1.** Prop.: Of place: **a.** *To, towards:* accedo.—**b.** *At, by, near, beside:* accolo, appono. —**c.** *To, on to:* adjungo.—**d.** *On, upon:* accumbo.—**e.** *At, against:* acclino.—**f.** *Up, upwards, up to:* assurgo, attollo.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** *To, towards:* advesperascit.—**b.** *At:* admiror, aggemo.—**c.** Of degree or comparison: *To, with:* adæquo.—**d.** Of augmentation: *In addition, further, besides:* addisco, addoceo.—**e.** To denote *commencement:* adamo, *no.* I.—**f.** To denote *reference* or *relation:* agnosco. — **g.** *Completeness,* or *a high degree* of any thing; adamo, *no.* II. *N.B.* Without any perceptible additional force: accresco, *no.* II.: acquie co. ☞ In words denoting relationship *ad* or *at* marks *the fifth degree* from a person (not included): atavus, adnepos *or* atnepos.

ădac-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for adag-tio; fr. ADAG, true root of adig-o] *A driving* or *urging to:* jurisjurandi, Liv.

1. **adac-tus** (for adag-tus), a, um, *P.* of adig-o, through true root ADAG.

2. **ădac-tus,** ūs, *m.* [for adag-tus; fr. ADAG, true root of adig-o] (*A bringing to* or *together;* hence) *An application:* dentis, *i. e. a bite,* Lucr.

ădæque, *adv. In like manner, equally so* (always with negatives): Plaut.

ăd-æquo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.*: **I.** Act.: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *To make equal to,* or *level with:* tecta solo adæquare, *i. e. to level to the ground,* Liv.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** *To make equal bring to an equality:* cum virtute fortunam, Cic.—**b.** *To make of equal duration* with: commemoratio nostri nominis cum omni tempore adæquanda, Cic.—**c.** *To compare to* or *with:* genus mortis Alexandri fatis, Tac. **B.**: **1.** Prop.: *To reach,* or *rise. to a level with:* muri altitudinem, Cæs.—**2.** Fig.: *To attain to, reach, equal:* deorum vitam, Cic. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To be equal* or *on a level:* mœnibus adæquare, Hirt. **B.** Fig.: *To be equal* in degree, *etc.*: virtute nostris, Cæs.

ăd-alligo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To bind* or *fasten to; to attach:* vermiculos brachio, Pl.

ădămant-ēus, a, um, *adj.* [adamas, adamant-is] (Prop.: *Of steel, iron,* etc.; Fig.) *Hard as steel:* nares, Ov.

ădămantĭnus, a, um, *adj.*=ἀδαμάντινος: **I.** Prop.: *Adamantine:* saxa, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *Extremely hard, firm, inflexible:* clavi, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adamantin.*

ădămas, antis, *m.* (*Acc.* always in Gr. form adamanta)=ἀδάμας (invincible): **A.** *Iron* or *steel* of the hardest kind: solido adamante columnæ, Virg. —**B.** *A diamond:* Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diamant.*

Ădămastus, i, *m.*, Ἀδάμαστος (unsubdued). *Adamastus; a man's name.*

ăd-ambŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To walk by* or *near:* Plaut.

ăd-ămo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** *To begin to love, to conceive an affection for:* duritiam in Socratico sermone, Cic.: Nireus adamatus Homero, Ov. **II.** *To love exceedingly:* si virtutem adamaveris, amare enim parum est, Sen.

ăd-ăpĕrĭo, ŭi, tum, īre, 4. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: *To open, throw open:* fores, Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To uncover, to bare:* caput, Sen.—**B.** *To make visible:* cœlum, Pl. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To open:* aures, Curt.—**B.** *To manifest:* adaperta fides, Stat.

ădăpert-īlis, e, *adj.* [adaperio: (*Sup.*) adapert-um] *That may be opened:* latus, Ov.

ăd-apto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To fit* or *adjust to* a thing: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adapter.*

ăd-ăqu-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad; aqu-a] *To bring water to, to water:* Pl.

ăd-ăqu-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] **I.** Of persons: *To bring* or *procure water for one's self:* Hirt. **II.** Of cattle: *To go to drink:* Suet.

1. **ădauc-tus** (for adaug-tus), a, um, *P.* of adaug-eo.

2. **ădauc-tus,** ūs, *m.* [for adaugtus; fr. adaug-eo] *An increase, growth* Lucr.

ăd-augĕo, xi, ctum, gēre, 2. *v. a.*: **I.** *To increase* or *augment:* ad id adaugendum, Cic. **II.** Sacrificial *t. t.*: *To consecrate an offering:* Plaut.

ăd-augesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. a. To begin to increase, to grow,* etc.: stridor, Cic.

ădaug-men, ĭnis, *n.* [adaug-eo] *An increase, augmentation:* Lucr.

adaxint, v. adigo.

ad-bĭbo, bĭbi, bĭbĭtum, bĭbĕre, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: *To drink:* quando adbibero, alludiabo, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *To imbibe, drink in, lay to heart* (a speech, doctrine, etc.); i. e. *to listen to attentively:* puro Pectore verba, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abreuver.*

ad-bĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. To come near, approach:* Plaut.

adc, v. acc.

ad-dĕcet, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n. impers. It is fit* or *proper; it behoves:* Plaut.

ad-denso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** Gen.: *To make thick, close,* or *compact:* acies, Virg. **II.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To make itself,* etc., *thick; to become thick; to thicken:* aquam addensari, Pl.

ad-dico, xi, ctum, cĕre (*Perf. Ind.* addixti for addixisti, Mart.:—*Imperat.* addice, Plaut.), 3. *v. a.* (*To speak to* a matter; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of an omen: *To be propitious to, to favour:* auspicanti aves non addixerunt, Liv. —**B.** Law *t. t.*: **1.** Aliqui aliquid *or* aliquem, *To award,* or *adjudge a person* or *thing to one:* Cic.—**2.** Aliquem in aliquid, *To assign over,* or *award for some purpose:* Liv.—**3.** Addicere litem (*sc.* judici), *To give over a cause to the judge:* Gell.—**C.** In auctions: *To make over to the highest bidder, to knock down to* (with price in *Abl.*): qui bona Rabirii nummo sestertio sibi addici velit, Cic.—**D.** Addicere bona alicujus in publicum, *To adjudge to the public treasury,* or *to the* fiscus; *to confiscate:* Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *To sell, to make over:* Antonius regna addixit pecuniā, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.: 1.** Gen.: *To deliver, yield,* or *make over to:* Galliam servituti, Cæs.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** In a good sense: *To devote, to consecrate to:* senatui me semper addixi, Cic.—**b.** In a bad sense: *To give up, to sacrifice, to abandon:* libidini nos addixit, Cic.—**B.** *To ascribe* or *attribute* a writing to one, *etc.*: nomini ejus addicuntur, Gell.

addic-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [addic-o] *An assigning* or *assignment* by a prætor: possessionum, Cic.

1. addic-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of addic-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** In a good sense: *Inclined, devoted,* etc.: sententiis, Cic. —**b.** In a bad sense: (α) *Devoted, destined:* alitibus atque canibus Hector, Hor.—(β) *Compelled, forced, bound, necessitated:* jurare in verba magistri, Hor.

2. addic-tus, i, *m.* [addic-o] (*One awarded* by the prætor to another; hence) *A bondman* for debt, given up to his creditor as a servant: Liv.

ad-disco, dĭdĭci, *no sup.*, discere, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** *To learn in addition:* addiscunt aliquid, Cic. **II.** *To be informed of, to hear:* Just.

addĭtā-mentum, i, *n.* [addo, through obsol. freq. addit(a)-o] *An addition, accession:* inimicorum, Cic.

add-ĭtus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of add-o. —**2.** *Pa.*: (*Placed near one* as a constant observer; hence) *Persecuting, oppressing, inimical:* Teucris addita Juno, Virg.

ad-dīvino, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. To divine, prognosticate:* Pl.

ad-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: *To put by, near,* or *beside; to put, bring, carry, place* a person *or* thing *to* or *near* another; *to add:* eas epistolas in eundem fasciculum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To bring near* or *to; to add to, to give:* quos tu laudando animos mihi addidisti, Cic.—Particular phrase: Addere alicui calcar, *To give one the spur, to spur one on:* Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To add to* by way of increase; *to join* or *annex to; to augment:* uno addito grano, Cic.: noctem addens operi, *i. e. employing the night also in the work:* Virg.—Particular phrases: **a.** Addere gradum (*sc.* gradui): *To add step to step,* i. e. *to increase one's pace,* or *go faster:* Plaut.—Hence, Quadrigæ Addunt in spatia, *i. e.* spatia spatiis addunt, *they add space to space:* Virg. —**b.** Addito tempore, *In time:* Tac.—**2.**: **a.** Adde (huc, quod, *etc.*), *Add to this; add to this the circumstance that; add besides* or *moreover:* Liv.; Hor.—**b.** *To add* any thing: addebat etiam se in legem Voconiam juratum contra eam facere non audere, Cic.—**3.** Auction *t. t.*: Nihil addo, *I add nothing, I do not bid any more:* Cic.

ad-dŏcĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a. To teach besides; to teach:* ebrietas addocet artes, Hor.

ad-dormi-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ad; dormi-o] *To fall asleep:* Suet.

ad-dŭbĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.*: I. Neut.: *To be in doubt:* quid potius dicat, Cic.: num a Volumnio senatore esset, id.: an hoc inhonestum Necne sit, addubites, Hor.: (*Impers. Pass.*) addubitatum est, Liv. **II.** Act.: *To be doubtful of, to call in question:* rem, Cic.

ad-dūco, xi, ctum, cĕre (*Imperat.*, adduce for adduc, Plaut.:—*Perf. Ind.*, adduxti for adduxisti, Ter.:—*Inf.*, adduxe for adduxisse, Plaut.): **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To lead* or *bring to; to take* or *conduct to:* gentes in Italiam, Cic.: (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) dextris adducor litora remis, Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of a place which is, as it were, brought nearer: *To bring* to one: adductum propius Tarentum, Hor.—**2.** *To take, lead,* or *carry* any one *with one's self,* or *in one's train:* quos secum Mitylenis Cratippus adduxit, Cic.—**3.** *To bring* or *draw to one's self:* habenas, quas vel adducas, vel remittas, *i. e. tighten,* Cic.—**4.** Of the skin, *etc.*: *To wrinkle, contract:* Ov. —**5.** Of the brow: *To contract* from anxiety, grief, trouble, *etc.*: Quint. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To bring on, occasion:* febres, Hor.—**B.** *To bring to* an end or limit, or into a certain condition; *to put into* a certain position, *etc.*: in invidiam falso crimine, Cic.—**C.** *To bring to* a certain act, feeling, *etc.*; *to prompt, excite,* or *move to:* ex eorum sermonibus adducor ut sperem, Cic.—**D.** Pass. with ellipse of *Inf.* (credere, *etc.*): *To be induced to believe, to be convinced, to believe:* ego non adducor, quemquam bonum ullam salutem putare mihi tanti fuisse, Cic.

adduct-ĭus, *comp. adv.* [adductus] *More harshly, seriously,* etc.: Tac.

adduc-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of adduc-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Stretched, strained, drawn tight, contracted:* vultus, Suet.—**b.** Fig.: Of character: *Grave, serious, severe:* Tac.

ăd-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, ĕre (adest=adedit, Luc.), 3. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: *To begin to eat, to bite:* in *perf.* and tenses derived from it, *to eat up, to consume:* sæpe favos ignotus adedit Stellio, Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of fire: *To consume, destroy:* extis adesis, Liv. **III.** Fig.: *To use up, consume, waste* money, *etc.*: adesā pecuniā, Cic.

ădem-ptĭo (-tĭo), onis, *f.* [fr. ADEM, true root of adim-o] *A taking away, a seizure:* civitatis, Cic

adem-ptus (-tus), a, um, *P.* of adim-o, through true root ADEM.

1. ăd-ĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To go to,* or *approach:* **1.** Neut.: ad istum fundum, Cic.—**2.** Act.: Stygios manes, Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To go to,* or *up to* one, for the purpose of addressing, *etc.*: **a.** Act.: aliquot me adierunt, Ter.—Particular phrases: (α) Adire aliquem per epistolam, *To approach one in writing* or *by letter:* Plaut.—(β) Adire deos, aras, deorum sedes, *etc., To approach the gods, their altars,* etc., as a suppliant: Cic.; Tib.—(γ) Adire libros Sibyllinos, *etc., To go to the Sibylline Books,* etc., in order to obtain advice from them: Liv.; Virg.—**b.** Neut.: ad me, Cic.—**2.** *To go to* in order to examine; *to visit:* oppida castellaque, Sall.—**3.** *To rush upon in a hostile manner; to assail, attack:* **a.** Neut.: prior adito tu, ego, *etc.*, Ter.—**b.** Act.: virum, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To go to* the performance of an act; *to enter upon, expose one's self to, undertake, set about, undergo, submit to:* **1.** Neut.: ad causas, Cic.—**2.** Act.: periculum capitis, Cic.—**B.** Of an inheritance: *To enter on:* hereditatem patris, Cic.—**C.** *To attain to:* Graios sales carmine patrio, Virg.—**D.** Of a name: *To assume* (*under a will*): Vell.

2. ăd-ĕo, *adv.* [prob. for ad-eom; fr. ad; eom=eum, *Acc. of* is] **I.**: **A.** To denote the limit: **1.** Of space: *So far, as far:* surculum artito usque adeo, quo, *etc.*, Cato.—**2.** Of time: *So long (as); so long (till):* usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse, quoad, *etc.*, Cic.—**B.** To denote intensity or degree: *In the same degree, or measure,* or *proportion . . . in which* or *as:* adeo invenustus aut infelix, ut, *etc.*, Ter.—

C.: **1.** *Moreover, besides:* tibi adeo lectus dabitur, Plaut.—**2.** Adeo ut, *In order that, to the end that:* Plaut.—**D.** In narration: *Yet, on the contrary*, etc.: adeo illum mentiri sibi credet, Plaut. **II.**: **A.** To give emphasis: *So, so much, so very:* adeone hospes hujus urbis, ut hæc nescias? Cic.: non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Pœni, Virg.: adeo astutus, Ter.—Particular phrases: Adeo non . . . ut; adeo nihil . . . ut; *So little that, so far from that:* Liv.—**B.** Used enclitically: **1.** After Pronn.: **a.** *Just, precisely, even, indeed:* hæc adeo ex illo mihi jam speranda fuerunt, Virg.—**b.** *And* (intensive), *and just*, etc.: id adeo, si placet, considerate, Cic.—**c.** *Indeed, I*, etc., *for my part:* nec me adeo fallit, Virg.—**d.** Ipse adeo, *Own self, self indeed:* ipsum adeo contuor, Plaut.—**2.** Atque adeo, *And more; and more than this; and further, in addition, besides:* hoc significant, atque adeo aperte ostendunt, Cic.—**3.** With si, nisi, *etc.: If* or *unless indeed:* Plaut.; Ter.—**4.** With adverbs: *Indeed:* jam adeo, Virg.: vix adeo, id.—**5.** *Indeed, even, very, fully:* tres adeo incertos cæcâ caligine soles Erramus, *three whole days we wander about*, Virg.—**6.** With sive or aut, *Or indeed, or rather:* Cic.; Plaut.—**7.** With Imperat.: *Yet:* propera adeo, Ter.—**C.** *Indeed, truly, very, so entirely:* nec sum adeo informis, Virg.—**D.**: **1.** To denote what exceeds expectation: *Even:* quam adeo cives Thebani rumificant probam, *and whom even the Thebans* (who are always ready to speak evil of others) *declare to be an honest woman*, Plaut.—**2.** *Besides, too, over and above:* hæc adeo tibi me . . . fari omnipotens Saturnia jussit, Virg. **III.** After Cicero: **A.** *For:* adeo prope omnis senatus Hannibalis erat, Liv.: non verbis commotior (adeo iram condiderat), cunctaque, *etc.*, Tac.—**B.** *So, thus:* adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, Virg.—**C.** *Rather, indeed, nay:* adeo, quanto rerum minus, tanto minus cupiditatis erat, Liv.—**D.** *So much the more or less; much less than, still less:* ne tecta quidem urbis, adeo publicum consilium nunquam adiit, Tac.

adeps, ĭpis, *comm. gen.* [prps. akin to Greek ἄλειφα, Æol. ἄλιπτα, oil, fat] **I.** Prop.: *The* soft *fat* or *grease* of animals: Pl. **II.** Meton.: Of men: *Corpulence:* Cic. **III.** Fig.: Of a speaker: *Bombast:* Quint.

ădep-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for adap-tio; fr. ADAP, true root of adip-iscor] *An obtaining, attainment:* boni, Cic.

ădep-tus (for adap-tus), a, um, P. of adip-iscor, through true root ADAP.

ad-ĕquĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* **I.** *To ride to, towards*, or *up:* ad nostros, Cæs.: castris, Tac. **II.** *To ride near:* juxta aliquem, Suet.

ăd-erro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. To wander up to:* **I.** Prop.: scopulis, Stat. **II.** Fig.: ululatus aderrat Auribus, Stat.

ădesdum or **ades dum** (*Imperat.* of adsum with dum).

ăd-ēsŭrĭo, īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. n. To hunger after:* Plaut.

ădĕ-sus (for aded-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of aded-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: (*Eaten*; hence) *Worn away by water, smooth, polished:* lapides, Hor.

adf., **adg.**, v. aff., agg.

ăd-hærĕo, si, sum, rēre, 2. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To cleave, stick*, or *hang on; to adhere:* fronte cuspis, Ov.: navis ancoris, *is fastened to the anchors*, Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of things as subjects: *To hang on to*, i. e. *to be close to, adjoin, touch, border upon*, etc.: vineis modica silva adhærebat, Tac.—**B.** Of living beings as subjects: *To keep close to, not to go from:* lateri adhærere gravem dominum, Liv. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To adhere, cling, cleave, stick*, etc.: cui Canis cognomen adhæret, Hor.—**B.** Of time: Part. Pres.: *Present:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adhérer*.

ădhære-sco, hæsi, hæsum, hærescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [adhære-o] **I.** Prop.: *To stick*, or *hang on; to adhere:* tragula ad turrim, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *To stick*, i. e. *to remain* or *sojourn* at, *etc.*, a place: in his locis, Cic.: ad columnam (*sc.* Mæniam), *to remain fixed upon the debtor's column*, i. e. *to be punished as a fraudulent debtor*, id. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To adhere, cleave, cling*, etc.: ad quamcunque disciplinam, Cic.—**B.** *To be at a standstill, to falter*, etc.: oratio ita libere fluebat, ut nunquam adhæresceret, Cic.—**C.** *To be joined close to* a thing; *to fit to* or *suit:* si non omnia ad omnium vestrûm studium adhærescerent, Cic.

ădhæsĭtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adhæreo, through obsol. freq. adhæsit(a)-o] *An adhering, adhesion:* Cic.

ădhæ-sus, ūs, *m.* [for adhær-sus; fr. adhær-eo] *An adhering, adhesion:* Lucr.

ăd-hālo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To breathe on:* fungos, Pl.

Adherbal, ălis, *m. Adherbal:* **1.** *A Numidian prince, son of Micipsa.*—**2.** *A Carthaginian commander in the second Punic war.*

ăd-hĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [for ad-habeo] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To hold* or *apply to* some other object; *to direct towards:* manûs medicas ad vulnera, Virg.: alicui calcaria, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To apply, give:* animos, Virg.: neque est ad vulgus adhibenda (*sc.* oratio), Cic.—**2.** *To add to:* quatuor initiis rerum quintam hanc naturam, Cic.—**II.**: **A.** Of persons: *To bring to*, i. e. *to make use of* for any thing: sive medicum adhibueris, sive non adhibueris, non convalesces, Cic.: (with *second Acc. of further definition*): hos castris adhibe socios, *these as allies*, Virg.—Particular phrases: **1.** Adhibere aliquem ad *or* in concilium; *or simply* adhibere, *To send for* or *summon one in order to receive counsel* (*from him*); *to consult one:* Cæs.; Pl.; Cic.—**2.** Adhibere in consilium, *To admit to a consultation, to take into one's counsel:* Cic.—**3.** Adhibere aliquem, epulis, *etc.*, *To invite one to a banquet*, etc.: Virg.; Hor.—**4.** *To treat* in a particular way: universos liberaliter, Cic.—**5.** Adhibere se ad aliquid, *To betake* or *apply one's self to a thing*, i. e. *to devote attention to it:* Lucr.—**6.** Adhibere se, *To appear* or *to behave one's self* in any manner: Cic.—**B.** Of things as objects: *To employ, use, make use of*, etc.: in amicorum periculis fidem, Cic.—Particular phrases: **1.** Adhibere modum, *To set a limit to, to set bounds to:* vitio, Cic.—**2.** Adhibere memoriam contumeliæ, *To retain an affront in memory:* Nep.

ădhĭb-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of adhib-eo.

ad-hinnĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. n. To neigh to* or *towards:* **I.** Prop.: Of horses: equus adhinnit equæ, Ov. **II.** Fig.: Of persons: ad illius orationem, Cic.

ădhortā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adhort(a)-or] *An exhortation, encouragement:* Cic.

ădhortā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An exhorter, encourager:* operis, Liv.

ădhortā-tus, a, um, *P.* of adhort(a)-or.

ăd-hortor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. To exhort, encourage*, or *incite to* a thing: milites, Cic.: (folld. by *Subj.*): properent, Ter.: (folld. by *ut* or *ne* c. *Subj.*) ut velint, Cic.: ne destitueret, Suet.: (*without Object*) nullo adhortante, Tac.

ăd-huc, *adv.*: **1.** Of place, *etc.*: *To this place, hitherto, thus far:* adhuc ea dixi, Cic.—**2.** Of measure or degree: *So far, to such a degree:* adhuc impudens, Cic.—**3.** Of time: **a.** *Until now, hitherto, as yet:* quod adhuc semper tacui, Cic.: adhuc locorum, Plaut.—Particular combinations: (a) Adhuc non, *or* neque adhuc, *Until now not*, i. e. *not up to this time; not yet; nor* (*and both not*) *up to this time*, or *yet:* Cic.; Virg.—(b) Nihil adhuc, *Nothing as yet*, or *not at all as yet:* Cic.—(c) Nunquam adhuc, *Never as yet, never yet:* Plaut.—**b.** To denote continuance of action, *etc.*: *Yet, still:* stertis adhuc? *are you still snoring?* Pers.: quis adhuc precibus locus, Virg.—**c.** Antithetical to aliquando, etc.: *At present, yet, now*, etc.: quam concedis adhuc artem omnino non esse, sed aliquando, *etc.*, Cic.—**d.** To denote that a thing was in a certain state, *etc.*, before another thing happened: *Still, yet, while yet:* inconditam multitudinem adhuc disjecit, Tac.—**4.** Of increase: **a.** *Besides, further, in addition, moreover:* addam minam adhuc, Plaut.—**b.** In comparisons, for emphasis: *Yet, still:* melius quidem adhuc cæ civitates (*sc.* faciunt), Tac.—**5.** *Even.* Tellurem Nymphasque et adhuc ignota precatur Flumina, Virg.

adicio, v. adjicio.

ăd-īgo, ēgi, actum, ĕre (adaxint = adigant, Plaut.), 3. *v. a.* [for ad-ago] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To drive, bring*, or *take to* a place, *etc.*: Of cattle, persons, or things: pecore a longinquioribus vicis adacto, Cæs.: me fulmine ad umbras, Virg.: turri adacta (*sc.* flamma), Cæs. **B.** Esp.: Of weapons: **1.** *To plunge* or *thrust; to drive home;* ferro per pectus adacto, Ov.—**2.** *To hurl* or *send to* or *up to* a place, *etc.*

tormentum missum adigi non posset, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To drive, urge, force, impel*, or *bring* one to a situation, state of mind, act, *etc.*: adigis me ad insaniam, Ter.: vertere morsūs Exiguam in Cererem, Virg.: (*without Object*) adigit ita Postumia, Cic. — Particular phrases: **1.**: **a.** Adigere aliquem ad jusjurandum, *To put one on oath, to cause one to take an oath:* Cæs.—**b.** Adigere aliquem (jurejurando *or* sacramento), *To force one to* something *by oath; to bind by oath:* Liv.; Tac.—**c.** Adigere jusjurandum, *To force or impose an oath* upon a person: Liv. — **d.** Adigere aliquem in verba alicujus, *To force one into the words* of the oath *of some one:* Tac.— **2.** Adigere (aliquem) arbitrum, *To force one* to go *to an umpire* or *to arbitration; to summon one*, or *to compel one to appear, before an arbitrer:* Cic. —**B.** *To subject:* adactum legibus Istrum, Stat.—**C.** Of time: *To bring near*, etc.: tempus, Lucr.—**III.** Meton.: **A.** *To work, form, fashion, shape:* in faciem proræ pinus adacta novæ, Prop.—**B.** Of a wound: *To inflict:* alte vulnus adactum, Virg.

ădĭmo, ēmi, emptum, ĕre (adempsit=ademerit *or* adimat, Plaut.), 3. *v. a.* [for ad-cmo; cf. emere] **I.** Gen.: *To take a thing to* one's self: multa ferunt anni venientes commoda secum, Multa recedentes adimunt, Hor. **II.** Esp.: With reference to the person, *etc.*, from whom, *etc.*, any thing is taken: (*To take to one's self from another;* hence) **A.** In a good sense: *To take away, remove, free from:* das adimisque dolores, Hor.— **B.** In a bad sense: *To take away; to deprive, strip*, or *rob of:* exercitus ademendus est, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) vitam mihi, id.: (with *Inf. as Object*) nec ademit posse reverti, Ov.

ădĭp-ātum, i, *n.* [adeps, adip-is] (*A thing provided with* adeps; hence) *Pastry*, etc., *prepared with fat:* Juv.

ădĭp-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (Prop.: *Provided with fat, greasy;* Fig.) Of style: *Coarse, gross:* oratio, Cic.

ăd-ĭpiscor, eptus sum, ĭpisci, 3. *v. dep.* [for ad-apiscor] **I.** Prop.: In space: **A.** *To arrive at, reach:* vix adipiscendi potestas fuit, Plaut.—**B.** *To reach, to overtake:* fugientes Gallos, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To attain to by effort, get possession of, obtain:* senectutem ut adipiscantur omnes optant; eandem accusant adepti, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) rerum, Tac.—Particular phrase: Adipisci mortem, *To commit suicide:* Suet. ☞ In Pass. force: adeptam victoriam retinere, Sall.

ădĭ-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ADI, root of 1. ade-o] *A going to, approach:* (with *Acc.*) quid tibi hanc aditio est? Plaut.

1. **ădĭ-tus,** a, um, *P.* of ade-o, through true root ADI.

2. **ădĭ-tus,** ūs, *m.* [ADI, root of 1. adeo] **I.** Prop.: *A going to, approach:* aditus ad eum difficilior, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) rari aditūs non alienis modo, sed etiam tutoribus, Liv. **II.** Meton. *An entrance, avenue*, etc.: si portūs, aditūs, cognovisset, Cæs. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Possibility, leave, means*, or *permission of approaching* or *of admittance; access:* nactus aditūs, Cæs.: ad summam auctoritatem, Cic.—**B.** *An entrance*, etc.: ad causam, Cic.

ădjăce-ns, ntis, *P.* of adjace-o.— As *Subst.*: **ădjăcentĭa,** ĭum, *n. plur.* (*sc.* loca): *Contiguous* or *adjacent places:* in adjacentia erupturus, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adjacent.*

ad-jăcĕo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n. To lie* or *be situate near; to be contiguous* or *adjacent:* With things or persons as subjects: quæ (*sc.* regio) Aduaticis adjacet, Cæs.: (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*): gentes mare, Nep.

adjec-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for adjac-tio; fr. ADJAC, true root of adjic-io] **I.** Prop.: *An addition:* adjectio populi Albani, Liv. **II.** Meton.: *A right of incorporation* or *settling* amongst others: Hispalensibus familiarum adjectiones dedit, Tac.

1. **adjec-tus** (for adjac-tus), a, um, *P.* of adjici-o, through true root ADJAC.

2. **adjec-tus,** ūs, *m.* [for adjac-tus; fr. ADJAC, true root of adjic-io] *An adding:* odoris, Lucr.

ad-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre (adicit, Mart.: adici, Stat.), 3. *v. a.* [for ad-jacio] **I.** *To cast, fling*, or *throw:* ex locis superioribus telum, Cæs. **II.** *To throw* or *cast upon:* proclamatque adici (*sc.* sidera) cervicibus Atlas, Stat. **III.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To throw* or *cast to* or *towards:* album calculum errori, Pl.—**2.** Esp.: Of the eyes: *To turn* or *direct towards:* cupiditatis oculos ad omnia vestra adjecerunt, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To turn* or *direct towards:* animum ad consilium, Liv.— **C.** Meton.: *To erect towards* or *near:* rogum bustumve novum, Cic. **IV.** (*To cast something in addition;* hence) **A.** Prop.: *To add:* succos, Ov. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To add:* ad bellicam laudem ingenii gloriam, Cic.: adjecit in domo ejus esse venenum, Tac.—**2.** In auctions: *To add* to a bidding; *to bid higher:* supra adjecit, Cic.

ad-jūdĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To award* a thing judicially; *to adjudge:* mulierem Veneri in servitutem, Cic.—Particular phrase: Adjudicare causam alicui, *To adjudge a suit to one*, i. e. *to decide a suit in one's favour*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To make a decision, to decide:* adjudicato, cum utro sies, Plaut. **III.** Meton.: *To impute, ascribe, attribute*, or *assign:* mihi salutem imperii, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adjuger.*

adjū-mentum, i, *n.* [for adjuvmentum; fr. adjuv-o] (*The aiding thing;* hence) *Help, assistance:* Cic.

adjunc-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for adjungtio; fr. adjung-o] **I.** Gen.: *A joining* or *adding to; union, conjunction:* verborum, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *An adding to* by way of augmentation, *an addition:* virtutis, Cic.—**B.** *A limiting addition; limitation, restriction:* esse quasdam cum adjunctione necessitudines, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adjonction.*

adjunc-tor, ōris, *m.* [for adjungtor; fr. adjung-o] *One who adds, joins*, or *unites:* Cic.

adjunc-tus (for adjung-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of adjung-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Joined, added to*, or *connected with:* (*Comp.*) quæ adjunctiora sunt, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **a. adjunc-tum,** i, *n. A thing closely connected with, belonging* or *suitable to*, something, *etc.*: pietatis, Cic. — **b.** Plur.: Rhet. *t. t.*: *Accessory circumstances:* Cic.—**c.** Logic. *t. t.*: *A conditional proposition:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adjoint.*

ad-jungo, xi, ctum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: (*To join, bind*, or *fasten on to* a thing; hence) **A.** Of animals: *To yoke* or *harness to* any thing: tigribus adjunctis, Ov.—**B.** *To fasten, bind*, or *attach to:* ulmis vites, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *To join, bind*, or *attach to:* totam ad imperium populi Romani Ciliciam, Cic.: se viro, Virg. —**2.** *To attach* to one's self, *etc.*; *to conciliate, make friendly:* multas sibi tribūs, Cic.—**3.**: **a.** *To add* or *join on; to annex:* juris scientiam, Cic.—**b.** *To add on* to a statement, *etc.*: illud adjunxi, Cic.—**B.** *To attach, apply*, etc.: suspicionem potius an prædam, quam ad egestatem, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To bring* or *place close to* or *beside* any thing: lateri castrorum adjuncta (*sc.* classis), Virg.—**B.** Part. Pass.: Of places: *Situate* or *lying close to; adjacent:* fundo prædia adjuncta, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adjoindre.*

1. **ad-jūro,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** *To swear, affirm by oath, take an oath*, etc.: adjuras id te non facturum, Cic. **II.** *To swear by:* per omnes tibi adjuro deos nunquam eam me deserturum, Ter.: (with *Acc. of Object sworn by*) Stygii caput implacabile fontis, Virg. **III.** *To swear besides* or *in addition:* præter jusjurandum hæc adjurare, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adjurer.*

2. **adjūro**=adjuvero; v. adjuvo.

adjūtā-brĭlis, e, *adj.* [adjut(a)-o] *Helping, assisting:* Plaut.

adjū-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [for adjuv-to; fr. adjuv-o] *To help, aid, assist:* istoccine pacto me adjutas? Plaut.: (with *double Acc.*) id adjuta me, Ter.

adjū-tor, ōris, *m.* [for adjuv-tor; fr. adjuv-o] **I.** Gen.: *A helper, assistant:* adjutores Stoicos habemus, Cic.: tibi, adjutor, id. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *An assistant, adjutant, deputy*, etc.: Manlius adjutor datur, Liv.—**B.** Stage *t. t.*: *A subordinate actor:* in scenā solus constitit, nullis adjutoribus, Phæd.

adjūtōr-ĭum, ii, *n.* [adjutor] (*A thing pertaining to an* adjutor; hence) *Help, aid, support, succour:* Quint.; Sen.

adjū-trix, īcis, *f.* [for adjuv-trix; fr. adjuv-o] *She who helps, supports*, etc.; *a female assistant, helper*, etc.: quæ res Plancio in petitione fuisset adjutrix, Cic.—As *Adj.*: *Assisting, aiding:* legiones, *i. e. legions raised by the proconsul in the provinces, for the reinforcement of an army*, Tac.

adjū-tus (for adjuv-tus), a, um, *P.* of adjuv-o.

ad-jŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, jŭvāre (*Fut. Perf.* adjūro for adjuvero, Cic.: adjūrit for adjuverit, Ter.), 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Act.: *To help, assist, support:* fortes fortunam adjuvare, Liv.: (with *Acc. of Neut. Pron.*) si quid ego adjūro curamve levasso, Cic.: (*Impers.*) eorem opinionem adjuvabat, quod sine jumentis ad iter profectos videbant, Cæs.—**B.** Neut.: *To help, give assistance,* etc.: ad verum probandum auctoritas adjuvat, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Act.: **1.** *To cherish, sustain, foster:* adjuvandus (*sc.* error), Cic.—**2.** *To animate, encourage,* etc.: clamore militem, Liv.—**B.** Neut.: *To profit, avail, be of use, be profitable:* adjuvat hoc quoque, Hor.: in re malâ animo si bono utare, adjuvat, Plaut.

adl., v. all.

ad-mātūro, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. To mature:* defectionem, Cæs.

admen-sus (for admet-sus), a, um, *P.* of admet-ior.

ad-mētĭor, mensus sum, mētīri, 4. *v. dep. To measure* or *mete out:* frumentum ex areâ, Cic.

Admētus, i, *m.* Ἄδμητος (Unsubdued) *Admetus:* **1.** *A king of Pheræ, in Thessaly, the husband of Alceste.*—**2.** *A king of the Molossi, who protected Themistocles when a fugitive.*

ad-mīgro, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* (Prop.: *To migrate to* a place; Fig.) *To be added to:* Plaut.

admĭnĭcŭl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [adminicul-um] *To prop up, support:* **I.** Prop.: vites adminiculatæ sudibus, Pl. **II.** Fig.: id ipsum ex illis Homericis versibus adminiculari potest, Gell.

admĭnĭcŭl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To prop up, support:* Cic.

ad-mĭn-ĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [prob. ad; 1. min-or, *or* min-eo] (*That which serves for projecting, or leaning against;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A prop, stay, support;* especially, *a stake* or *pole* (*around which the vine twines, and by which it is supported*): vites claviculis adminicula, tamquam manibus, apprehendunt, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Support, assistance, succour, aid:* id senectuti adminiculum fore, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adminicule.*

ad-mĭnister, tri, *m.* **I.** Gen.: *A servant, attendant, assistant,* etc.: **A.** Prop.: sine administris, Sall. **B.** Fig.: audaciæ, Cic. **II.** Esp.: Milit. t. t.: *One who is employed in working engines of war, a workman:* opus et administros tutari, Sall.

ad-mĭnistra, æ, *f. A female servant* or *helper, a handmaid:* Fig.: artes administræ virtutis, Cic.

admĭnistrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [administr(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A giving of aid; aid, assistance:* sine hominum administratione, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Direction, management,* or *administration:* ab omni curatione et administratione rerum vacare, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *administration.*

admĭnistrā-tīvus, a, um. *adj.* [id.] *Fit for administration, practical:* ars, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *administratif.*

admĭnistrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.** *A manager, conductor,* etc.: belli gerendi, Cic.—**2.** *A servant,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *administrateur.*

ad-mĭnistro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: *To take in hand, to take charge* or *care of; to manage, guide* a person *or* thing; *to administer, execute, perform, accomplish, carry out,* etc.: rempublicam, Cic.: (with *Acc. to be supplied from context*) milites neque pro opere consistere, neque inter vineas sine periculo administrare (*sc.* opus) poterant, Sall. **II.** Neut.: *To attend, wait, serve:* ad rem divinam, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *administrer.*

admīrā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [admir(a)-or] **1.** Pass.: *Worthy of admiration, admirable:* oratio, Cic.: in dicendo admirabiles, id.—**2.** Act.: *That excites wonder, wonderful, strange, rare:* (*Comp.*) admirabilius Romanos Græciâ pelli, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *admirable.*

admīrābĭl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [admirabil-is] (*The quality of the* admirabilis; hence) **1.** *Admirableness, wonderfulness:* Cic.—**2.** *Admiration:* Cic.

admīrābĭl-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] **1.** *Admirably:* Cic.—**2.** *In an astonishing manner:* Cic.

admīra-ndus, a um: **1.** *P.* of admir(a)-or.—**2.** *Pa.*: *To be admired* or *wondered at, admirable, wonderful:* admirandum in modum, Nep.

admīrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [admir(a)-or] **1.** *An admiring; admiration:* Cic.—Particular phrase: In admiratione esse, *To be admired,* Pl.—**2.** *Wonder, surprise, astonishment:* Cic.—Particular phrase: In admiratione esse, *To be an object of wonder* or *surprise:* Pl.—**3.** *A longing desire:* divitiarum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *admiration.*

admīrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An admirer:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *admirateur.*

ad-mīror (am-), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.*: **1.** *To admire, to regard with admiration:* quorum ego copiam vehementer admiror, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** *To regard with wonder* or *astonishment; to wonder* or *be astonished:* admiratus sum brevitatem ejus (*sc.* epistolæ), Cic.: admiratus sum, quod ad me tuâ manu scripsisses, id.—**b.** (a) *To gaze at passionately, to strive after* a thing from admiration of it, *to desire to obtain:* nil admirari, *to be dazzled by nothing,* Hor.—(b) *To look at a thing enviously* or *with jealousy:* invidiâ admirante: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *admirer.*

ad-miscĕo, scŭi, xtum *or* stum, scēre, 2. *v. a.* (*To mingle in addition;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To mix with, to admix:* admixto calore, Cic.: aquæ calorem, id. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of things as objects: *To mingle, mix in with,* etc.: stirpem Phrygiam, Virg.: versûs orationi, Cic.—**B.** Of persons as objects: **1.** *To add* or *join to:* admisceri renturne plebeii, Liv.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *To implicate* or *mix up* in a matter: ne me admisceas, Ter.—**b.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To mix one's self up* in a matter, *i. e. to interfere* or *meddle:* ad id consilium admiscear? Cic.

admiss-ārius, a, um, *adj.* [2. admiss-us] (*Belonging to* admissus; hence) Of a horse, ass, *etc.*: *Used for covering:* equus, *i. e. a stallion,* Varr.—As *Subst.*: **admissarius,** ii, *m. A stallion* or *stud-horse;* Fig.: Of a lascivious person: Cic.

admisse, v. admitto.

admis-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for admitt-sio; fr. admitt-o] *An admission* to a person, *an audience:* admissionem dare alicui, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *admission.*

admis-sum, i, *n.* [for admitt-sum; fr. admitt-o] *A thing perpetrated; a crime:* nullum, Cic.

1. **admis-sus** (for admitt-sus), a, um, *P.* of admitt-o.

2. **admis-sus (am-),** ūs, *m.* [for admitt-sus; fr. admitt-o] *An admission* or *letting in:* Lucr

admis-tus (for admisc-tus), a, um, *P.* of admisc-eo.

ad-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre (admisse for admisisse, Plaut.), 3. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To allow, permit,* or *suffer* a person, *etc. to go* to a place; *to admit:* te ad meas capsas, Cic.: (with *Supine in* um) spectatum admissi, Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To admit* for the purpose of saluting, *etc.*: *to grant an audience* or *interview to; to receive:* quenquam, Cic.—**2.** Of a horse: (*To let* the reins *go to;* hence) *To give the reins* or *the head to:* in Postumium equum admisit, Liv.: admisso equo, *at full gallop,* Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of persons: *To admit; to allow to enter, approach,* or *come to:* ad consilium, Cic.—**B.** Of words, entreaties, *etc.*: *To allow to come to* one; *to give access* or *admittance to; to admit:* pacis mentionem auribus, Liv.—**C.** *To let* or *allow to be done; to suffer to come to pass; to allow, permit,* etc.: quod cavere possis, stultum admittere est, Ter.: simul aves rite admisissent, Liv.—**D.** Of a crime, disgrace, *etc.*: (*To allow to come to one's self;* hence) *To incur, become guilty of, commit:* dedecus, Cic.: nihil admittes in te formidine pœnæ, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *admettre.*

admix-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for admisctio; fr. admisc-eo] *A mingling, admixture:* animus admixtione corporis liberatus, Cic.

admix-tus (for admisc-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of admisc-eo.—**2.** *Pa.*: *That is mingled* with something; *not simple, impure:* nihil animis admixtum, Cic.

ad-mŏdĕrāt-e, *adv.* [ad; moderat-us] (*In a well arranged manner;* hence) *Suitably, appropriately:* Lucr.

ad-mŏdĕror, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. To moderate, restrain:* Plaut.

ad-mŏdum, *adv.* [ad; modum, *Acc. of* modus] **I.** Prop.: (*According to measure;* hence) **A.** With Adjj. Partt. or Advv.: *Very, very much, exceedingly, quite:* admodum dedita religionibus, Cæs.: gratum admodum, Cic.: nuper admodum, Ter.—Particular phrases: **1.** Admodum nihil *or* nihil admodum, *Nothing at all:*

nothing whatever: Cic.—**2.** Nullus admodum, *None at all:* Liv.—**B.** With words denoting age: *Excessively, very, quite:* admodum tum adolescens, Cic. —**C.** With verbs: **1.** *Fully, completely, sufficiently:* admodum mitigati animi erant, Liv. — **2.** *Very much, extraordinarily, exceedingly:* me literæ tuæ admodum delectárunt, Cic. — **3.** In affirmative or corroborative replies: *Just so, quite so, certainly:* bellan' videtur specie mulier? admodum, Plaut. **II. Meton.:** **A.** With Adjj. or Advv. denoting number: *About, pretty nearly, at most:* turres admodum cxx., Cæs.: usque admodum quinquies quinque numeres, Cato. — **B.** With Partt. or Adjj. denoting time: *Fully, wholly, entirely, quite:* exacto admodum Februario, Liv.: menses admodum septem, Just.

ad-mœnĭ-o, īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [ad; mœni-a] (*To bring* forces *to the walls;* hence) *To besiege, invest:* Plaut.

ad-mōlĭor, ītus sum, īri, 4. *v. dep.:* **I.** Act.: *To move* or *bring* one thing *to* or *upon* another: ubi sacro manūs sis admolitus, Plaut. **II.** Neut.: *To strive* or *struggle to* or *toward* a place: ad nidum, Plaut.

admŏnĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [admone-o; facio] *To cause to bring to mind; to admonish:* Cic.

ad-mŏnĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. a.:* **I.** **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To bring to one's mind; to put in mind of; to admonish, suggest:* admonebat alium egestatis, alium cupiditatis suæ, Sall.: decedere campis, Virg.: (with *Acc. of thing and Acc. of person*) illud me præclare admones, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) admonebant alii alios supplicium ex se, non victoriam, peti, Liv.: (*without Object*) si sitis admoneret, Tac.: (with *Subj.*) nisi Seneca admonuisset, venient matri occurreret, Tac.: (with *ut, or ne c. Subj.*) me tuis verbis admonuit, ut scriberem, Cic.: ne nimis indulgenter loquar, id.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To recall a thing* past *to memory; to bring to remembrance:* dominæ, Tib.— **b.** Of a creditor: *To remind* a debtor *of* his *debt; to press for payment; to dun:* aliquem æris alieni, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To urge* or *incite* to action: telo admonuit bijugos, Virg. **II.** *To admonish further:* hoc unum te, Sen.

admŏn-ĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [admon-eo] **1.** : **a.** *A* friendly *warning* or *admonition:* Cic.—**b.** *An* angry *warning* or *admonition; a reprimand:* Suet.—**2.** *A reminding, recalling to mind, suggestion,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *admonition.*

admŏn-ĭtor, ōris, *m.* [admon-eo] **1.** *He who reminds one* of something: *an admoniser:* Cic.—**2.** *One who urges* to action: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *admoniteur.*

admŏn-ĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who reminds* or *admonishes:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *admonitrice.*

admŏn-ĭtum, i, *n.* [id.] (*That which reminds;* hence) *An admonition:* Cic.

I. **admŏn-ĭtus,** a, um, *P.* of admon-eo.

2. **admŏn-ĭtus,** ūs, *m.* [admon-eo] (only in *Abl.*) *A reminding, suggestion, admonition, exhortation:* Cic.

ad-mordĕo, mordi, morsum, mordēre, 2. *v. a.:* **I.** Prop.: *To bite* or *gnaw at: to bite into:* admorso in stirpe, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To bite,* i. e. *to bleed, fleece:* triparcos homines, Plaut.

admor-sus (for admord-sus), a, um, *P.* of admord-eo.

admō-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for admov-tio; fr. admov-eo] *A moving* to a thing; *application:* digitorum, Cic.

admō-tus (for admov-tus), a, um, *P.* of admov-eo.

ad-mŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre (admōram, admōrim, *etc.,* syncopated through all the persons, for admoveram, admoverim, *etc.,* Virg.; Ov.: admōrunt for admoverunt, Virg.), 2. *v. a.:* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To move, conduct, lead,* etc., *to* or *towards:* fasciculum ad nares, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.**: *To bring up* or *apply:* admoto igne, Cic.—Particular phrases: **a.** Admovere aurem, *To apply the ear, to listen:* Cic.—**b.** Admovere manum *or* manūs: (a) *To apply* or *employ the hand:* Cic.—(b) *To lay violent hands on, attack, assail:* Liv.—**c.** *To lay hands on, pilfer, pillage,* etc.: Cic.—**2.** Pass.: Of places: *To lie near, close,* or *adjacent; to be situate near:* Africa Nilo admota, Juv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To bring up, apply,* etc.: illi fabricas, Plaut. **B.** Esp.: **1.**: **a.** Admovere aliquem propius alicui, *To bring a person nearer to one;* i. e. *to make friends; to reconcile:* Vell.—**b.** Pass.: *To be nearly related* or *akin to:* genus admotum Superis, Sil.—**2.** *To apply, direct:* admovenda ad eum curatio, Cic.—**3.** *To occasion, cause* to one, *excite,* etc.: terrorem, Liv.

ad-mūgĭo, *no perf. nor sup.,* īre, 4. *v. n.* *To low* or *bellow to* or *at:* admugit femina tauro, Ov.

admurmŭr-ātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [admurmur(a)-o] *A murmuring,* in approbation *or* disapprobation, *etc.:* Cic.

ad-murmŭro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* *To murmur at* any thing with approbation *or* disapprobation: admurmurante senatu, Cic.

ad-mūtĭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To crop* or *clip thoroughly;* i. e. *to cheat outrageously:* Plaut.

adnascor, adnātus, v. agn.

adnăto, adnavigo, adnecto, v. ann.

adnomen, adnominatio, adnosco, v. agn.

adn, for other words in, v. ann.

1. ăd-ŏl-ĕo, ŭi (rarely ēvi), ultum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [usually referred to ad; ol-o=cresco] (Prop.: *To cause to grow up, to increase, make large,* etc.; Meton.) Religious *t. t.:* **1.** *To magnify, honour, propitiate,* etc., the gods: flammis adolere Penates, Virg.—**2.**: **a.** *To offer up* as sacrifice in honour of the gods; *to burn, consume* upon the altar, *etc.:* verbenas adole pingues, Virg.—**b.** *To burn, consume:* utque leves stipulæ demptis adolentur aristis, Ov.—**3.** *To cover,* etc.: altaria dopis, Virg.

2. ăd-ŏlĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* *To give out* or *emit a smell* of *odour, to smell of:* unguenta, Plaut.

ădŏlesc-ens (adul-), entis (*Gen. Pl.* usu. adolescentium; once, adolescentûm, Plaut.) **1.** *P.* of adolesc-o.—**2.** *Pa.: Growing up, not yet come to full growth, young:* **a.** Prop.: Africani filia adolescens, Cic.—As *Subst.: comm. gen.: A youth, a young man; a young woman, a maiden* (properly from the 15th or 17th until past the 30th year: but often till the 40th year, or even upwards): nisi forte, adolescens factus est, Cic.: optima adolescens, Ter.—**b.** Fig.: Of the new Academic philosophy: (*Comp.*) adolescentior Academia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adolescent.*

ădŏlescent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [adolescens, adolescent-is] *The state of the* adolescens; *youth:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adolescence.*

ădŏlescent-ŭla (adul-), æ, *f. dim.* [id.] **A** *young maiden:* Plaut.

ădŏlescent-ŭlus (adul-), i, *m. dim.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A young man:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: *A young soldier, a recruit:* Cic.

ădŏle-sco (adul-), ŏlēvi (rarely olŭi), ultum, ŏlescĕre (*Perf. Inf.:* adolēsse for adolevisse, Ov.), 3. *v. n. inch.* [1. adole-o] **I.** Prop.: *To grow up, to grow;* Of men, animals, plants, *etc.:* qui adoleverit, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To grow, increase, be augmented, become greater:* dum prima novis adolescit frondibus ætas, Virg. **III.** Meton.: Sacrificial *t. t.:* *To be kindled, to burn:* ignibus aræ, Virg.

Ădōnis, nis *or* nĭdis (*Acc.* Adonidem, Claud.: Adonim, Prop.:—*Voc.* Adoni, Ov.), *m.* = Ἄδωνις. *Adonis; a son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus, beloved by Venus for his beauty. He was mortally wounded in the chase by a wild boar, which Mars (acc. to others, Diana) sent against him out of jealousy; but was changed by Venus into a flower, and was bewailed by her yearly on the anniversary of his death.*

ăd-ŏpĕrĭo, ŭi, tum, īre, 4. *v. a.* *To cover, to cover up* or *over* (mostly in Part. Perf.): capite adoperto, Liv.

ăd-ŏpīnor, *no perf. nor sup.,* āri, 1. *v. dep.* *To conjecture:* Lucr.

ădoptāt-ĭcĭus (-ĭtĭus), a, um, *adj.* [adopto, (*Sup.*) adoptat-um] *Adopted, adoptive:* Plaut.

ădoptā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adopt(a)-o] *An adopting:* Cic.

ădopt-ĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adopt-o] **I.** Prop.: *A taking* or *receiving one in the place of a child: adoption* (properly of one who was still under paternal authority): Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of plants: *An engrafting:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adoption.*

ădopt-īvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining to adoption, made* or *acquired by adoption, adoptive:* **I.** Prop.: sacra, *the* sacra *of the family into which one has been adopted:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of plants, *etc.:* fissaque adoptivas accipit arbor opes, *bears fruits not natural to it.* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adoptif.*

ădopto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*

I. Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *To take* or *accept for one's self*, with design; *to choose, select*, etc.: eum sibi Achæi patronum adoptārunt, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To attach to* by choice: se Cæsaris libertis, Pl. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: Law *t. t.*: *To take in the place of a child*, etc.; *to adopt*: minorem Scipionem a Paulo adoptavit, Cic.—Particular expression: Adoptare se, *To adopt one's self*, i. e. *to assume another name:* Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To adopt:* fac ramum ramus adoptet, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adopter.*

ăd-ŏr, ōris, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root, AD; Gr. ἔδ-ομαι; Lat. ed-o] (*The thing that is eaten*). *Spelt* (*a species of grain*): Hor.

ădōrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ador(a)-o] *Adoration:* humilis, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adoration.*

ădōrĕa (-ĭa), v. adoreus.

ădōr-ĕus-(ĭus), a, um, *adj.* [ador] *Pertaining to spelt; consisting of spelt:* liba, Virg.—As *Subst.:* **adorea (-ĭa),** æ, *f.* (*sc.* donatio) (Prop.: *A reward in spelt* or *grain to gallant soldiers;* Fig.) *Glory, fame, renown:* Hor.

ăd-ŏrĭor, ortus sum, ōrīri (in 2nd and 3rd pers. ◆f the *Præs. Ind.* acc. to 4th conj., adoriris, adoritur), 4, *v. dep.*: **I.**: (*To rise up to;* hence) **A.** *To approach* in order to accost; *to accost:* hospitem, Ter.—**B.** *To enter upon, take in hand, undertake, attempt:* ne convellere adoriamur ea, quæ non possint commoveri, Cic. **II.** (*To rise up against;* hence) *To attack, assault, assail*, etc., in a secret or crafty manner: **A.** Prop.: tribunum gladiis, Cic. **B.** Fig.: paventes adortus clamor, Liv. **III.** *To rise* or *spring up:* ex insidiis, Hirt.

ăd-orno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** *To decorate* or *adorn:* **A.** Prop.: forum comitiumque adornatum magnifico ornatu, Cic. **B.** Fig.: legem, Quint. **II.**: **A.** *To prepare, get ready:* ut accusationem et petitionem consulatūs adornet, Cic.—**B.** *To furnish* or *provide:* maria classibus et præsidiis, Cic.—**C.** *To equip, fit out*, etc.: naves, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *adorner.*

ăd-ōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** (Prop.: *To speak to* or *address*) **A.** Meton.: **1.** *To worship, adore:* Phœbum taciturnus adorat, Ov.—**2.** *To show reverence* or *respect to; to bow humbly to*, etc.: vulgus, Tac. **B.** Fig.: *To respect, esteem highly, admire:* priscorum curam, Pl. **II.**: **A.** *To beg, beseech, entreat; to address an entreaty* or *supplication to:* vos Turnus adoro, Virg.—**B.** *To ask for, entreat*, a thing: deûm pacem, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adorer.*

ădor-sus, a, um, *P.* of ador-ior.

ădor-tus, a, um, *P.* of ador-ior.

adp. v. app.

adq. v. acq.

ad-rādo, si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** Gen.: *To scrape, pare away*, etc.: latere adraso, Pl. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To cut* or *lop:* cacumen, Pl.—**B.** *To shave:* adrasum quendam, Hor.

Adrāstus, i, *m.* = Ἄδραστος (not running away). *Adrastus; a king of Argos; father-in-law of Tydeus and Polynices.*

adrāsus (for adrad-sus), a, um, *P.* of adrad-o.

ad-rēmĭgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. To row to* or *towards:* Flor.

adr. v. arr.

Adria, æ, *etc.*; v. Hadria, *etc.*

Adrumetum, i, v. Hadrumetum.

adsc. adse. adsi. adso. adsp. adst. ądsu. v. as.

adt. v. att.

Adŭātŭca, æ, *f. Aduatuca; a fort of the Belgæ* (now *Tongres*).

Adŭātŭci (-ĭci), ōrum, *m. The Aduatuci* or *Aduatici; a people of Cimbrian origin in Gallia Belgica.*

ădūla-ns, antis, *P.* of adul(a)-or. —As *Subst.*: *m. One who bows down* or *prostrates himself:* Liv.

ădūlā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adul(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: Of dogs: *A fawning:* canum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Adulation:* Cic.—**B.** Of doves: *A wooing* or *courting:* Pl. **III.** Meton.: *Flatterers:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adulation.*

ădūlā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A cringing flatterer; a sycophant:* Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adulateur.*

ădūlātōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [adulator] *Pertaining to a flatterer; flattering:* Tac.

adulesc. v. adolesc.

ădŭl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [=adulor] **I.** Prop.: Neut.: Of animals: *To fawn:* Lucr. **II.** Fig.: Act.: *To fawn upon, flatter:* Cic. **III.** Meton.: Act.: *To stroke* or *wipe off:* caudā sanguinem, Cic.

ădŭl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [etym. dub.; acc. to some ad; οὖρ-α, "a tail"] (*To wag the tail at;* hence) **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To fawn upon:* dominum feræ, Sen. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To fawn upon, flatter:* adulantem omnes videre te volui, Cic.—**2.** *To bow down to the ground* or *prostrate one's self before:* Hephæstionem more Persarum adulata, Val. Max. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: Of animals: *To fawn:* ferarum agmen adulantûm, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *To fawn, flatter:* præsentibus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aduler.*

1. **ădulter,** ĕri, *m.*; **ădultĕra,** æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **1.**: **a.** Masc.: *An adulterer:* Cic.—**b.** Fem.: *An adulteress:* Hor.; Ov.—**2.** *A paramour:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adultère.*

2. **ădulter,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [1. adulter] (*Of,* or *belonging to, an* adulter; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Adulterous, unchaste:* conjux, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Spurious, false:* minium, Pl.

ădultĕra, æ, v. 1. adulter.

ădultĕr-ĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [adulter] (*Of,* or *belonging to, an* adulter; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of a person, *etc.*: *Bastard:* Pl.—**B.** Of animals: *Not of a pure breed, not of full blood:* Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Not genuine* or *pure; false:* nummus, Cic.—**B.** *Counterfeit:* signa, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adultérin.*

ădultĕr-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [adulter-o] (*The acting of the* adulter; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Adultery:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Adulterating, adulteration of food, etc.:* mellis, Pl. **III.** Meton.: *Immodest* or *lascivious figures:* vasa adulteriis cælata, Pl.

ădultĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [adulter] **I.** Act.: (*To act the* adulter; hence) **A.** Prop.: *To pollute, defile*, etc.: matronas, Suet. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To corrupt, pollute*, etc.: jus pecuniā, Cic.—**2.** *To change the form of*, etc.: faciem arte, Ov.—**3.** *To adulterate* by admixture of a foreign substance, *etc.*: piper adulteratur sinapi, Pl. **II.** Neut.: (*To be an* adulter *or* adultera; hence) *To commit adultery:* fraudare, adulterare, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adultérer.*

ădul-tus, a, um (for adol-tus) **1.** *P.* of adol-esco.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Grown up, adult:* **a.** Prop.: virgo, Cic.: (*Comp.*) adultiores pulli, Pl.—**b.** Fig.: Athenæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adulte.*

ădumbrā-tim, *adv.* [adumbr(a)-o] *In shadow* or *outline:* Lucr.

ădumbrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A sketching in outline; a perspective sketch* or *draft:* Vitr. **II.** Fig.: *An outline* or *sketch* of a speech: Cic.

ădumbrā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of adumbr(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Counterfeit, feigned, false:* Pippæ vir adumbratus, Cic.

ăd-umbro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: In Painting: *To shadow forth, delineate:* quis pictor omnia adumbrare didicit? Quint. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To represent* a thing *in an appropriate manner:* id ipsum sumus in sermone adumbrare conati, Cic. **B.** *To represent a thing only in outline*, and therefore *imperfectly:* imaginem gloriæ, Cic.

ădunc-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aduncus] (*The state of the* aduncus; hence) *A bending inwards, hookedness:* rostrorum, Cic.

ăd-uncus, a, um, *adj. Bent towards* one or *inwards; hooked:* nasus, Hor.: ungues, Cic.

ăd-urgĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: *To press on* or *against:* dens digito adurgendus, Cels. **II.** Fig.: *To pursue after:* aliquem remis, Hor.

ăd-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrĕre, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To burn:* adaurat ad sudorem, Pl. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To burn one's self, to inflict burns upon one's self:* sine gemitu aduruntur, Cic.—**2.** *To burn up, to destroy* or *consume* by fire: ossa Flammis, Hor.—**3.** Of the hair, *etc.*: *To singe off:* carbone capillum, Cic.—**4.** Medic. *t. t.*: *To cauterize:* os ferro, Cels.—**5.** In cooking, *etc.*: *To scorch, burn:* panis adustus, Hor. **II.** Fig.: Of love: *To burn, waste, consume*, etc.: non erubescendis adurit (*sc.* te) Ignibus, Hor. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of cold or frost: *To nip, freeze:* nec frigus adurat Pœma, Ov.—**B.** Of heat: *To scorch, parch, dry up*, etc.: arbores fervore, Pl.—**C.** *To inflame*, etc.: femora equitatu, Pl.

ăd-usque (for usque ad), *prep.*

and *adv.*: **I.** *Prep. c. Acc.*: *To, quite* or *even to, all the way to*: adusque mœnia, Hor. **II.** *Adv.*: *Throughout, wholly, entirely, everywhere*: oriens tibi victus adusque, *etc.*, Ov.

ădus-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for adur-tio; fr. adur-o] **1.** Act.: **a.** Prop.: *A scorching, burning*: Pl.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *A burn*: Pl.—(b) *Inflammation*: Pl.—**2.** Pass.: *A being burnt, a burnt state*: picis, Pl.

ădus-tus (for adur-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of adur-o.—As *Subst.*: **adusta,** ōrum, *n. Burns (upon the flesh)*: Cels. —**2.** *Pa.*: (*Burned by the sun*; hence) *Scorched, made brown, swarthy*: (*Comp.*) adustior color, Liv.

advect-ĭcĭus (**-ĭtĭus**), a, um, *adj.* [adveho, (*Sup.*) advect-um] *Brought* to a place, *imported, foreign*: vinum, Sall.

advec-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for adveh-tio; fr. adveh-o] *A bringing* or *conveying, transport*: Pl.

advec-to, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [for adveh-to; fr. adveh-o] *To carry often* to a place: rei frumentariæ copiam, Tac.

advec-tor, ōris, *m.* [for adveh-tor; fr. adveh-o] *One who conveys* or *carries; a carrier*: Plaut.

1. **advec-tus** (for adveh-tus), a, um, *P.* of adveh-o.

2. **advec-tus,** ūs, *m.* [for adveh-tus; fr. adveh-o] *A bringing* or *conveying* to a place: deæ, Tac.

ad-vĕho, xi, ctum, hĕre (advexti for advexisti, Plaut.; advexe for advexisse, ib.), 3. *v. a.*: **I.** Gen.: *To carry* or *bring to* a place, *etc.*: ex agris frumentum, Cic. **II.** Esp.: Pass.: **A.** (*To be carried* in or on anything to a place; hence): **1.** *To ride*: in eam partem equo citato, Liv.—**2.** *To sail*, etc.: Uticam, *to Utica*, Sall.—**B.** In reflexive force: (*To carry one's self to*; i. e.) **1.** *To go* or *proceed to*: Teucros, *to the Trojans*, Virg. — **2.** *To arrive* at a place: scopulos Sirenum advecta (*sc.* classis), Virg.

ad-vĕlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. To wrap, encircle, surround*, etc.: tempora lauro, Virg.

advĕn-a, æ, *gen. omn.* [adven-io] (*One who comes to a place*; hence) *A foreigner* or *stranger*: peregrini atque advenæ, Cic.—As *Adj.*: *Foreign; not of one's own land* or *native place; of, from, a strange land*: exercitus, Virg.: grus, Hor.: Tibris (*because flowing into the Roman territory from Etruria*), Ov.

ad-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. *v. n.*: **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: In *tempp. præs.* (act incomplete): *To come to* a person or thing; *to proceed, come onwards, advance*, etc.:—in *tempp. perf.* (act complete): *To have come to* a person or thing; *i. e. to arrive, reach, be present*, etc.: advenientem non esse peregrinum, Cic.: Tyriam urbem, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: Of a letter: *in tempp. perf.*: *To have reached* one, or *come to hand*, etc.: advenere literæ, Suet. **B.** Fig.: **1.** In *tempp. perf.*: *To have come* or *arrived*: dies, Sal.—**2.** *To come to one's lot; to befall* one, *accrue* to one: Numidiæ partem ultro adventuram, Sall.—**3.** *To happen, take place, occur*: res sponte suā mox adventura, Liv. **II.** *To come besides, further*, or *in addition*: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *avenir.*

advent-ĭcĭus (**-ĭtĭus**), a, um, *adj.* [advent-us] **1.**: (*Pertaining to an* adventus; hence) **a.** *Coming from abroad, foreign*: copiæ, Cic.—**b.** *Extraneous, foreign, not properly appertaining to one*: tepor, Cic.—Particular phrases: (a) Adventicia pecunia, *The money which a son obtains besides his paternal inheritance*: Cic.—(b) Adventicius fructus, *Additional, extraordinary gain* or *advantage*: Liv. —**2.** *That pertains to an arrival*: cœna, Suet.

adven-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [adven-io] In *tempp. præs.* (act incomplete): *To come to* a person or thing; *to proceed, come onwards, advance*, etc.:—in *tempp. perf.* (act complete): *To have come to* a person or thing; *to arrive, reach, be present*, etc.: adventare ac prope adesse, Cic.: quo quum adventaret, Hirt.

adven-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who arrives; a guest, visitor*: Plaut.

adven-tus, ūs (i, Ter.), *m.* [id.] (act incomplete): *A coming to* a person or thing; *a drawing near, approach*, etc.:—(act complete): *An arrival, a being present*, etc.: **I.** Prop.: ad urbem, Cic.: in urbem, id.: Romam, Liv. **II.** Fig.: Of abstract things: lucis, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *avent.*

adversaria, æ (ōrum), v. adversarius.

advers-ārĭus, a, um (*Gen. Plur.* adversariûm, Ter.), [advers-us] *adj.* (*Pertaining to* adversus; hence) **I.** Gen.: *Turned towards* or *lying before the eyes, fronting.*—As *Subst.*: **adversaria,** ōrum (*sc.* scripta) Mercantile *t. t.*: *Books in which all matters are temporarily entered as they occur; a waste-book, day-book, memorandum-book*, etc.: Cic. **II.** Esp.: *Standing opposite, opposed* to one as an antagonist: adversarius tribunis, Cic. — As *Subst.*: **A. adversarius,** ĭi, *m.*: **1.** *An antagonist, opponent, adversary*, etc.: Cic.—**2.** *An enemy, adversary, foe* in war: Sall.—**B. adversaria,** æ, *f. A female adversary*, etc.: Cic.—**C. adversaria,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* argumenta) *The arguments of the opponent*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adversaire.*

adversā-trix, īcis, *f.* [advers(a)-or] *A female antagonist* or *adversary*: Plaut.

adver-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for advert-sio; fr. advert-o] *A turning* or *directing* of one thing to or *towards* another: Cic.

advers-ītas, ātis, *f.* [l. advers-us] (*The state of the* adversus; hence) *Opposition, contrariety, antipathy*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adversité.*

adver-so (**advors-**), āvi, ātum, āre, l. *v. n. freq.* [for advert-so; fr. advert-o] *To attend to* or *observe assiduously*: animo adversavi sedulo, Plaut.

advers-or (**advors-**), ātus sum, āri [2. advers-us] l. *v. dep.* **I.** Prop.: *To stand opposite to, be against one*: adversante vento, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *To resist, oppose, withstand*, etc.: adversante naturâ, Cic.: libidini, id.

adversum (**advor-**), i, *n.*, and *adv.*, v. l. adversus, and 2. adversus.

1. **adver-sus** (**advor-**), a, um [for advert-sus] **1.** *P.* of advert-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: (*Turned to* or *towards as a thing*; hence) **a.** Prop.: Of locality: *With the face* or *front towards* one, etc.; *turned towards, in front, opposite*: sol adversus, Virg.: antipodes adversis vestigiis stant contra nostra vestigia, Cic.: vulnus adversum, *a wound turned towards the enemy*, i. e. *in front*, id.: adverso flumine, *the stream being opposite*, i. e. *against one; against* or *up stream*, Cæs.: so, adverso monte, *the mountain being opposite* or *against one*; i. e. *up the mountain*, Lucr. —Adverbial expressions: (a) Ex adverso, *or* ex-adverso, *Opposite to, over against*: Liv.; Pl.—(b) In adversum, *To* or *on the opposite side, against*: Virg.—As *Subst.*: **adversum,** i, *n. The opposite quarter*: hic ventus adversum tenet Athenis proficiscentibus, *the opposite quarter to those setting out from Athens*, i. e. *blows against them*, Nep.—**b.** Fig.: (a) *Opposite, reverse, contrary*: qui timet his adversa, Hor.—(b) *In hostile opposition, adverse, unfavourable, unpropitious*: adversæ res, *misfortune, calamity, adverse fortune*, Cic.: valetudo, *i. e. sickness*, Liv.: adverso rumore esse, *to be in bad repute, to have a bad reputation*, Tac.: (*Comp.*) aliud adversius, Pl.: (*Sup.*) adversissimi venti, Cæs.—As *Subst.*: (α) **adversum,** i, *n. Misfortune, calamity, disaster, evil, mischief*: nihil adversi, Cic.—(β) **adversus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *An adversary, opponent*: populi partium, Sall.—(γ) **adversa,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* mulier) *A female adversary* or *opponent*: innocentiæ, Quint.—(c) Of feelings, *etc.*: *Contrary, hateful*, or *odious to*; *hated by*: quis omnia regna adversa sint, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adverse.*

2. **ad-versus** (**-um, -vor-**), *adv.* and *prep.* **I.** *Adv.*: *Opposite to, against, to* or *towards* a thing, a friendly or hostile sense: Plaut.; Liv.—Particular expression: Of a slave: Advorsum ire, or venire, *To go* or *come to meet* one's master: Plaut.; Ter. **II.** *Prep. c. Acc.*: **A.** In a friendly sense: **1.** Of place: *Turned to* or *towards, opposite to, before, over against*: adversus advocatos, Liv.—**2.** *In the presence of, before*: te advorsum mentiar? Plaut.—**3.** With that to which a reply is made: *To*: adversus ea consul respondit, Liv.—**4.** (*Held to* or *against a thing*; hence) *In comparison of*; *compared to* or *with*: adversus veterem imperatorem comparari, Liv. — **5.** Of behaviour: *To, towards*: quonam modo me gererem adversus Cæsarem, Cic.—**6.** *In relation, in respect*, or *in regard to*: adversus magistrum morum, Cic.—**B.** In a hostile sense: *Against*: adversum leges, Cic.

adversus Gallos, Eutr. ☞ Adversus when it governs a pronoun is sometimes put after it: hunc adversus, Nep.: quos adversorum, Sall.

ad-verto (-vorto), ti, sum, tĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To turn to*, or *towards:* pedem ripæ, Virg.: aures ad vocem, Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To turn one's self*, or *to direct one's way, towards:* Scythicas advertitur oras, Ov.—**2.** Naut. *t. t.*: *To direct, turn, steer to*, or *towards:* classem in portum, Liv.: terræ proras, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To turn* or *direct to*, or *towards:* numen malis, Virg.—Particular expressions and combinations: Advertere animum (in the poets and Livy also animos, rarely mentem) *To direct the mind, feelings, thoughts*, or *attention* to a thing, *to observe, remark:* Plaut.; Tac.; Liv. **B. 1.**: Advertere aliquem, *To turn, direct*, or *draw* the attention of *some one:* Tac.; Liv.—**2.** Advertere aliquid, *To turn, direct*, or *draw something towards* or *on one's self:* Tac. — **C.** Advertere or advertere animum, *To call the attention* to something; *i. e. to admonish* or *urge:* Sen.; Tac. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Animum advertere (or, as one word, animadvertere), advertere, *or* animo *etc.*, advertere: *To observe, recognise, perceive*, by directing the mind to an object: quidam Ligus animum advortit inter saxa repentes cochleas, Sall.: animum advertit magnas esse copias hostium instructas, Cæs.: donec advertit Tiberius, Tac.: (*Imperat. used parenthetically*) paucis, adverte, docebo, *heed me*, or *attend*, Virg.: animis advertite vestris, id.—**B.** In Tac.: Advertere in aliquem, *To punish one*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *avertir.*

ad-vespĕrascit, āvit, 3. *v. n. impers.* and *inch.* [ad; vesperasco] *It draws towards evening, evening is coming on:* quum advesperasceret, Cic.

ad-vĭgĭlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To watch by*, or *at; to keep guard over, be watchful*, or *vigilant:* ad custodiam ignis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To bestow care* or *attention, to watch:* pro rei dignitate, Cic.

advŏcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [advoc(a)-o] **1.** Law *t. t.*: (In pass. force: *A being called to a person's aid as counselior*, etc.; hence) **a.** *Legal assistance, advocacy* of a cause: Cic. — **b.** *Legal assistance;* i. e. *a body of counsel, counsellors*, etc.: Cic.—**c.** *Consultation* of counsel or advocates about a matter: maximarum rerum, Cic.—**2.** (*The obtaining a delay*, etc.; hence) *Delay, adjournment:* **a.** Gen.: ratio advocationem sibi petit, ira festinat, Sen.— **b.** Esp.: For obtaining legal aid: binas advocationes postulare, Cic.

advŏcā-tus, i, *m.* [id.] (*One who is called to another in order to give him aid;* hence) **I.** Prop.: Law *t. t.*: *A legal assistant; an advocate, counsellor, witness*, etc. (but not a pleader): Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Advocate, attorney*, etc.: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *avocat.*

ad-vŏco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To call* or *summon to* a person or thing: aliquem gaudiis, Hor.: viros primarios in consilium, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Law *t. t.*: *To call to one's self as an assistant, counsellor, witness*, etc.: viros bonos complures advocat, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To call to* itself, *etc.*: animum ad se ipsum, Cic.—**B.** *To call to one's aid; to call to for help:* arma, Virg. **III.** Meton.: *To obtain a respite, to delay:* veniam advocandi peto, Pl.

advŏlā-tus, ūs, *m.* [advol(a)-o] *A flying to* one: Cic.

ad-vŏlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: Of winged creatures: *To fly towards:* avis advolans ad eas aves, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To speed*, or *hasten to* or *towards:* classem advolaturam esse, Cæs.: fama Advolat Ænææ, Virg.: ad urbem incredibili celeritate, Cic.

ad-volvo, vi, ūtum, vĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To roll to* or *towards:* focis ulmos, Virg. **II.** Esp.: Pass in reflexive force: *To roll one's self to* the feet, *etc.*, of some one, an altar, *etc.*; *to fall prostrate before* or *at*: (*with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) quum Tiberii genua advolveretur, Tac.

ădȳtum, i, *n.* [ἄδυτον] (not to be entered) **I.** Prop.: *The adytum or innermost secret part of a temple; the sanctuary, which none but priests could enter, and from which oracles were delivered:* æternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *The innermost recess:* cordis, Lucr. **III.** Meton.: *A grave* or *tomb:* Virg.

Æăcus, i, *m.* = Αἰακος (*Gr. Acc.* Æacon, Ov.) *Æacus, a son of Jupiter by Europa, king of Ægina; on account of his justice made judge in the lower regions.*—Hence, **Æac-ĭdes**, æ, *m.* (Voc. Æacidā, Ov.; Æacidē, id.) *A descendant of Æacus:* esp.: **1.** *His son Phocus.*—**2.** *His son Peleus.*—**3.** *His grandson Achilles.*—**4.** *His great-grandson Pyrrhus, son of Achilles.*—**5.** *His later descendant, Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.*—**6.** *Perseus, king of Macedon, conquered by Æmilius Paulus.*—Hence, **a. Æăcĭd-ēĭus**, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to an Æacide:* regna, *i. e. Ægina*, Ov.—**b. Æăcĭd-īnus**, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to an Æacide:* Æacidinis minis expletus, *i. e. Of Achilles*, Plaut.

Ææa, æ, *f.* = Αἰαίη. *Ææa; an island in the Tuscan Sea, where the Circe of Homer dwelt, and where Calypso, also, had her abode* (now called *Monte Circello*).—Hence, **Ææus**, a, um, *adj.* = Αἰαίος: **A.** Prop.: *Of*, or *pertaining to, Ææa; Ææan:* puella, *i. e. Calypso*, Prop. **B.** Meton.: *Pertaining to Circe:* artes, *i. e. magic arts*, Ov.

Ææus, a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Of*, or *belonging to, Æa; an island in the river Phasis;* Meton.) *Colchian:* Circe, Virg.

Æas, antis, *m.* = Αἰας. *Æas; a river in Epirus, springing from Pindus.*

æd-epol, v. edepol.

æd-ēs (-is), is, *f.* [prob. akin to αἴθ-ω] (*The shining* or *burning thing;* hence, with reference to an altar or hearth) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A dwelling* (*of the gods*); *a sanctuary, temple:* Merourii, Liv.:—Plur. (only when several temples are spoken of): Capitolii fastigium et ceterarum ædium, Cic.—**B.** *A dwelling (for men); a house*, etc.: **1** Plur. (so, mostly; as being a collection of several apartments): in ædibus, Cic.—**2.** Sing. (as representing one apartment alone; so, only of the early ages): ædis nobis arca est, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A dwelling-room:* penitusque cavæ plangoribus ædes Femineis ululant, Virg. — **B.** Of bees: *Cells* or *hive:* clausis cunctantur in ædibus, Virg.

æd-ĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [æd-es] (*A small* ædes; hence) **1.** *A small temple:* Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Plur.: *A small dwelling* or *abode:* Cic.—**b.** Sing.: *A small room, a closet:* Plaut.

ædĭfĭcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ædific(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A building* or *constructing:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A building, structure, edifice:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *édification.*

ædĭfĭcātĭun-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [for ædification-cula; fr. ædificatio, ædification-is] *A little building:* Cic.

ædĭfĭcā-tor, ōris, *m.* [ædific(a)-o] (Prop.: *A builder*; Meton.) *A maker, architect:* mundi, Cic.—As *Adj.*: *Fond of building:* nemo illo fuit minus ædificator, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *édificateur.*

ædĭfĭc-ĭum, ii, *n.* [ædific-o] *A building* of any kind: Liv.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *édifice.*

æd-ĭ-fĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [for æd-i-fac-o; fr. æd-es; (i): fac-io] (*To make an* ædes; hence) **I.** Neut.: *To build; to raise a structure, building*, etc.: diruit, ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis, Hor. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To build, erect, construct* a dwelling, *etc.*: domum, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To build, found, establish*, etc.: rempublicam, Cic. **C.** Meton.: **1.** *To make, form, construct:* hortos, Cic.: equum, Virg.—**2.** *To raise up like a building:* compagibus caput, *i. e. with ornaments*, etc., Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *édifier.*

ædīl-ĭcĭus (-ĭtĭus), a, um, *adj.* [ædil-is] *Pertaining* or *belonging to an ædile:* munus, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **ædīlicius (-ĭtĭus)**, ii, *m.* (*sc.* vir) *One who has been an ædile, an ex-ædile:* Cic.

æd-īlis, is, *m.* (*Abl.* ædili, Tac.) [æd-es] (*One pertaining to an* ædes; hence) *An ædile; a magistrate in Rome who had the superintendence of public buildings and works, such as temples, theatres, baths, aqueducts, sewers, highways*, etc., also, *of private buildings* (to prevent them from becoming ruinous), *of markets, provisions, taverns, weights and measures* (to see that they were legal), *the expense of funerals and other similar objects of internal police:* Cic.—As *Adj.*: *Pertaining to*, or *of, an ædile* or *ædiles:* ludi, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *édile.*

ædīl-ītas, ātis, *f.* [ædil-is] *The office of an ædile, ædileship:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *édilité.*

ædilitius, a, um, v. ædilicius.

ædis, is, v. ædes.

æd-ĭtĭmus (-ittĭmus), i, *m.* [ædes] (*One connected with an* ædes; hence) *A sacristan, overseer of a temple:* Cic.

æd-ĭ-tu-ens, entis, *m.* [æd-es; (i); tu-ens, *P.* of tu-eor] (*One guarding an* ædes; hence) *A temple-keeper:* Lucr.

æd-ĭ-tŭ-us, i, *m.* [æd-es; (i); tu-eor] (*One who guards an* ædes; hence) *A keeper of a temple; a sacristan:* **I.** Prop.: ædĭtui custodesque, Cic. **II.** Fig.: quales ædituos habeat virtus, Hor.

Ædŭi, ōrum, *m. The Ædui; a tribe in Gallia Celtica* (in the modern Departments *la Côte-d'Or, la Nièvre, Saône-et-Loire*, and *Rhône*).

Æētes (-a), æ (*Nom.* Æetes, Ov.; *Acc.* Æētam, Cic.;—*Voc.* Æētă, id.), *m.* = Αἰήτης. *Æetes, or Æeta; a king of Colchis, father of Medea, by whose aid the Argonauts took from him the golden fleece.*—Hence, **1. Æēt-ĭas**, ădis, *f. Daughter of Æetes*, i. e. *Medea.* — **2. Æēt-ĭnē**, es, *f. Daughter of Æetes.* — **3. Æēt-æus**, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Æetes.*

Ægæ, ārum, *f.*, Αἰγαί. *Ægæ; a town of Macedonia* (probably the same as Edessa).

Ægæon, ōnis, *m.*, Αἰγαίων. *Ægæon:* **1.** *A giant:* Virg.—**2.** *A sea-god, son of Pontus and Terra.*

Ægæus (-ēus), a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] *Ægean:* Mare Ægæum, *the Ægean Sea, extending eastward from the Gulf of Corinth to the Hellespont* (now *the Archipelago*), Cic.—As *Subst.*: **Ægēum**, i, *n.* (*sc.* mare) *The Ægean Sea:* in patenti Ægæo, Hor.—Hence, **Ægēus**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, the Ægean Sea:* Neptunus, Virg.

Ægātes, um, *f. The Ægates; islands in the Mediterranean, south of Sicily.*

æger, gra, grum, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: Physically: *Unwell, indisposed, ill, sick, diseased; suffering, feeble, weary:* valetudo, Cic.: ex vulnere, id.: vulneribus, Nep.: pedibus, Quint. —As *Subst.*: **æger**, gri, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A sick person:* ægro adhibere medicinam, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Mentally: *Troubled, sad, dejected, low-spirited, distempered:* mortales, Virg. : (with *Gen.*) æger animi, Liv.—**B.** Of the State: *Suffering, weak, frail, feeble, infirm:* ægra reipublicæ pars, Cic. — **C.** Of abstract things: *Sad, sorrowful, grievous, unfortunate:* amor, Virg.: (*Comp.*) quidquam ægrius, Plaut.: (*Sup.*) Psyche ægerrima, App.—**D.** *Distempered, envious:* ægri oculi, Tac.

Ægīdēs, æ, *m.*, Αἰγείδης. *A descendant of Ægeus:* **1.** *Theseus.*—**2.** Plur.: *Descendants, children, or grandchildren of Ægeus.*

Ægīna, æ, *f.*, Αἴγινα. *Ægina:* **1.** *An island near Athens, earlier called Œnone* or *Œnopia* (now *Engia* or *Egina*).—Hence, **Ægīn-ēta**, æ, *m. A native of Ægina.*—**2.** *The mother of Æacus.*

ægis, ĭdis, *f.* = αἰγίς, ίδος (acc. to some, "goatskin;" acc. to others, that which moves *or* is shaken violently) **I.** Prop.: *An ægis or shield:* **A.** *Of Jupiter:* Virg. —**B.** *Of Minerva, with Medusa's head:* Hor. **II.** Fig.: *A shield, protection, defence:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *égide.*

Ægisthus, i, *m.*, Αἴγισθος. *Ægisthus; the son of Thyestes, who murdered Atreus and Agamemnon, and was himself slain by Orestes.*

Æglē, ēs, *f.* = αἴγλη (Radiance, brightness). *Ægle; a Naiad.*

Ægon, ōnis, *m.*, Αἴγων (One having goats; a goatherd). *Ægon; the name of a shepherd in Virgil's Eclogues.*

Ægos Flumen, *n.* = Αἰγὸς Ποτ αμός (Goat's River). *A river and town in the Thracian Chersonesus, where Lysander defeated the Athenians*, 405 B.C.

ægr-e, *adv.* [æger, ægr-i] **1.** *With regret* or *displeasure; vexatiously, reluctantly*, etc.: ægre ferre repulsam, *i. e. to take ill, be displeased at:* Cic.— **2.** *With difficulty* or *effort; scarcely, hardly:* (*Comp.*) nihil ægrius factum est, Cic.: (*Sup.*) quod ægerrime confecerant, Cæs.

ægr-ēs-co, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 2. *v. n.* [id.] *To be sick:* Lucr.

ægre-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ægre-o] **I.** Prop.: *To become sick, to be taken ill:* morbis ægrescimus, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To grow worse, to be increased:* violentia Turni ægrescit medendo. Virg.—**B.** *To be troubled, anxious, afflicted, grieved:* sollicitudine, Tac.

ægr-ĭmōnĭa, æ, *f.* [æger, ægr-i] *Sorrow, anxiety, trouble*, etc., of mind: Cic.

ægr-ĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (*The state of the* æger; hence) **1.** Physically: *Indisposition, sickness:* Tac.—**2.** Mentally: *Grief, sorrow, care*, etc.: Cic.

ægr-or, ōris, *m.* [ægr-eo] *Sickness, disease:* Lucr.

ægrōtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ægrot(ā)-o] *A being sick* or *ill; sickness, illness, disease:* Of body or mind: Cic.

ægrōt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ægrot-us] **I.** Prop.: Physically: *To be sick, diseased*, or *ill:* vehementer diuque ægrotavit, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Mentally or morally: *To be sick*, etc.: quā (*sc.* re) animus ægrotat, Cic.—**B.** *To languish, become feeble*, etc.: ægrotat fama vacillans, *i. e. suffers*, Lucr.

ægr-ōtus, a, um, *adj.* [æger, ægr-i] *Sick, ill, diseased:* **I.** Prop.: Physically: corpus, Hor.—As *Subst.*: **ægrotus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A sick person:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Mentally: animus, Cic.—**B.** Of the State: respublica, Cic.

Ægyptus, i, *f.*, Αἴγυπτος. *Egypt.* —Hence, **Ægyptĭus**, a, um, *adj. Egyptian.*—As *Subst.*: **Ægyptĭus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *An Egyptian.*

ælĭnos, i, *m.* = αἴλινος. *A song of lament, a dirge:* Ov.

Ælĭus, i, *m. Ælius; the name of a Roman* gens.—Hence, **Ælĭus (-ĭānus)**, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to an Ælius, Ælian.*

Ăellō, ūs, *f.*, *m.*, Ἀελλώ (Storm). *Aello:* **1.** *The name of a Harpy.*—**2.** *One of Actæon's hounds.*

Æmĭlianus, i, *m. Æmilianus; the name of a Roman* gens.

Æmĭlĭus, i, *m. Æmilius; the name of a Roman* gens, *greatly distinguished for the illustrious men whom it produced.*—Hence, **Æmĭli-us**, a, um, *adj. Of, or pertaining to, an Æmilius; Æmilian.*—As *Subst.*: **Æmĭlia**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* via): **1.** Prop.: *The Æmilian Way.*—**2.** Meton.: *The country between Arminum and Placentia, on the Via Æmilia.*

æmŭlā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [æmul(a)-or] **1.** In a good sense: *Emulation, rivalry:* **a.** Prop.: gloriæ, Tac.—**b.** Fig.: naturæ, Pl.—**2.** In a bad sense: *Rivalry, jealousy, envy, grudge*, etc.: vitiosa, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émulation.*

æmŭlā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An emulator:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émulateur.*

æmulā-tus, ūs. *m.* [id.] *Emulation, rivalry:* Tac.

æmŭl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [æmul-us] (*To be an* æmulus; hence) **I.** In a good sense: *To emulate; to strive to equal* or *come up to; to endeavour to surpass* or *excel:* Pindarum quisquis studet æmulari, Hor.: (with *Dat.*) veteribus æmulantur, Quint. **II.** In a bad sense: *To strive after* or *vie with enviously; to be envious of:* (with *Dat.*) iis æmulemur, qui ea habent, quæ nos habere cupimus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émuler.*

æm-ŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. akin to im-itor] **I.** : **A.** In a good sense: *Emulating; that vies with* or *emulates; emulous:* (with *Gen.*) laudis, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) summis oratoribus, Tac. —As *Subst.*: **æmŭlus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *One who emulates, an emulator:* studiorum ac laborum, Cic.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Envious, jealous, grudging:* Triton, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **1. æmulus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A rival:* Cic.—**2. æmula**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* femina) *A* female *rival:* Ov.; Tac. **II.** Of things: *Vying with, rivaling*, i. e. *comparable to, similar to:* tibia tubæ æmula, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émule.*

Ænārĭa, æ, *f. Ænaria; an island on the western coast of Campania, the landing place of Æneas* (now *Ischia*).

Ænēas, æ (*Acc.* Ænean, Ov.: -*Voc.* Ænea, Ov.), *m.*, Αἰνείας. *Æneas: son of Venus and Anchises, ancestor of the Romans, worshipped after death as Jupiter Indiges.*—Hence, **1. Ænĕădēs**, æ, *m.*: **a.** Prop.: *A descendant of Æneas; his son Ascanius.*—**b.** Meton.: ( ) Plur.: (*Gen. sync.* Æneadûm, Virg.) (α) *The Trojans.* — (β) *The Romans.*—( ) Sing.: *An adulatory epithet of Augustus.*—**2. Ænē-is**, ĭdis or ĭdos, *f. The Æneid; an epic poem by Virgil; the hero of which is Æneas.*— **3. Ænē-ius**, a, um, *adj. Of Æneas.*

ăĕ-nēus (ăhĕ-), a, um, *adj.* [for ær-neus; fr. æs, ær-is] **I.** Prop.: *Made of bronze or copper; bronze-, copper-*: candelabra, Cic.: aëneus ut stes, *i. e. that a bronze statue may be erected to thee.* Hor. **II.** Fig.: *Brazen:* proles, Ov. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Of the colour of bronze:* barba, Suet.— **B.** *Hard as bronze:* murus, Hor.

ænigmă, ătis, *n.* = αἴνιγμα. *A*

riddle, enigma: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. énigme.

ăēn-ĭ-pes (ahe-), ĕdis, *adj.* [aēnus; (i); pes] *That has feet of bronze* or *brass; brazen-footed:* boves, Ov.

āē-nus (ahe-), a, um, *adj.* [for ær-nus; fr. æs, ær-is] **I.** Prop.: *Of copper* or *bronze:* falces, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **aēnum**, i, *n.* (*sc.* vas) *A copper vessel* used for boiling, *etc.*: litore aëna locant, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Firm, invincible:* manus, Hor.

Æmus (-os), i, *f.*, Αἶμος. *Æmus* or *Æmos:* **1.** *A harbour of Thrace, at one of the mouths of the Hebrus* (now *Eno*). — **2.** *A river between Rhætia and Noricum* (now *the Inn*).

Æŏlēs, um, *m.*, Αἰολεῖς. *The Æolians; originally in Thessaly; afterwards in the Peloponnesus, on the coast of Asia Minor, in Lesbos,* etc.: Cic.

1. **Æŏlĭa**, æ, *f.*, Αἰολία (*sc.* γῆ). *Æolia in Asia Minor.*—Hence, **Æŏlĭ-us**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Æolia.*—As *Subst.*: **Æŏlĭi**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The Æolians.*—Hence, **1. Æŏlĭ-us**, a, um, *adj. Æolian:* puella, *i. e. Sappho,* as a Lesbian woman, Hor. — **2. Æŏlĭ-cus**, a, um, *adj.*, Αἰολικός. *Æolic.*

2. **Æolia**, æ, v. Æolus.

Æŏlus, i, *m.*, Αἴολος (The changeable one). *Æolus:* **1.** *The god of the winds.*—Hence, **a. Æŏl-ĭus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Æolus.*—As *Subst.*: **Æolia**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* terra) *The land of Æolus; a group of islands near Sicily* (now *Isole de Liparı*) *where Æolus reigned.*—**b. Æŏl-ĭdes**, æ, *m. A descendant of Æolus;* i. e. (a) *Sisyphus.*—(b) *Ulysses,* as the reputed son of Sisyphus.—**c. Æŏl-is**, ĭdis, *f. A female descendant of Æolus:* (a) *Halcyone.*—(b) *Canace.*—**2.** *A companion of Æneas, killed by Turnus.*

æquā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [æqu(a)-o] (*That may be made,* or *is, equal;* hence) **1.** Of degree, kind, *etc.*: *Equal:* prædæ partitio, Cic.—**2.** Of character, nature, *etc.*: **a.** Gen.: *Uniform, equable:* motus certus et æquabilis, Cic.: (*Comp.*) æquabilior firmitas, Sen.—**b.** Esp.: Of style: *Uniform:* tractus orationis, Cic.—**3.** In morals: *Equitable, just, right:* jus æquabile, *that deals alike with all,* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *équable.*

æquābĭl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [æquabil-is] (*The quality of the* æquabilis; hence) **1.** *Equality, equal condition,* etc.: Cic. —**2.**: **a.** *Uniformity, equability:* motūs, Cic.—**b.** Of style: *Uniformity,* i. e. *absence of rhetorical embellishment:* Cic.—**3.** *Equity, justice, impartiality:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *équabilité.*

æquābĭl-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Uniformly, equally:* æquabiliter prædam dispertire, Cic.: (*Comp.*) æquabilius, Sall.

æqu-æv-us, a, um, *adj.* [æqu-us; æv-um] *Of equal age, just as old, coeval:* amicus, Virg.

æquā-lis, e, *adj.* [æqu(a)-o] (*That equals;* hence) **1.** Of dimension, *etc.*: *Of similar* or *corresponding size, magnitude,* or *size; equal:* corpus, Virg.—**2.** Of surface, *etc.*: *Equal, uniform, level, plain, smooth, even:* terra, Ov.—**3.** Of degree or amount: *Equal, corresponding,* etc.: peccata, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) quum paupertatem divitiis æqualem esse velimus, id.—**4.** Of a speech, *etc.*: *Equal* to the subject, *etc.*; *adapted, suited:* Cic.—**5.** Of persons or things: **a.** With reference to others: *Equal, like, resembling:* Bastarnis Scordisci linguā et moribus æquales, Liv.—**b.** With reference to themselves: *Uniform, equable,* etc.: (*Comp.*) lentior (*sc.* procella) æqualiorque, Liv.—**6.** Of time: **a.** Of persons: (a) *Of the same age, as old, coeval:* chorus æqualis Dryadum, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **æqualis**, is, *m. One of the same age, an equal in years:* adolescens ita dilexi senem, ut æqualem, Cic.—(b) *Living at the same date* with, *corresponding in time* to, *contemporary* with: Demosthenes maximos oratores æquales habuit, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) æqualis temporibus illis scriptor, Liv. — As *Subst.*: **æqualis**, is, *m.*: (α) *A contemporary, one living at the same date:* Cic.—(β) In the comic poets: *Brother in age, friend of one's youth, comrade:* Plaut.—**b.** Of things: (a) *Equal in duration:* æquali ictu freta scindere, *i. e. with measured stroke of the oar,* Ov. — As *Subst.*: **æqualis**, is, *f. That which is of the same duration* as something else: æqualem ætatis suæ memoriam deposcit, Cic.—(b) *Coeval, coexistent with:* memoria nota et æqualis, *i. e. which belongs to our time,* Cic.—(c) *Equal in degree* or *force:* imber, *regular* or *steady rain,* Liv.—(d) Of metre: *Equal in time* or *quantity:* Cic. — As *Subst.*: **æqualis**, is, *m. An equal* of something else: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *égual,* (mod.) *égal.*

æquāl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [æqual-is] (*The state* or *quality of the* æqualis; hence) **1.** Of surface: *Evenness, smoothness:* Sen.—**2.**: **a.** *Equality, similarity* of condition, *etc.*: Cic.—**b.** *Political equality:* Tac.—**3.** *Equality of age, equal* or *corresponding age:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *égalité,* (mod.) *égalité.*

æquāl-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] **1.** *Evenly, smoothly,* etc.: collis æqualiter declivis, Cæs.—**2.** *In an equal degree, equally, similarly:* æqualiter distributum, Cic. —**3.** *Uniformly, equably:* (*Comp.*) æqualius dici parebant, Tac.

æqu-ănĭm-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [æqu-us; anim-us] (*The state of one who has* æquus animus; hence) **1.** *Favour, good will:* Ter.—**2.** *Equanimity, calmness:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *équanimité.*

æquā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [æqu(a)-o] *An equalizing, equal distribution:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *équation.*

æqu-e, *adv.* [æqu-us] **1.** *Equally, just as:* æque longæ, Cæs.—**2.** *In like manner, equally, just so:* æque laborare, Cic.—Particular phrases: **a.** Æque cum, *Equally with:* Plaut.—**b.** Æque with *Abl.* denoting comparison: *In an equal degree,* etc., *with:* Plaut.—**c.** Æque et, æque que, *Equally with; as much as:* Cic.; Hor. —**d.** Æque atque, *or* ac, *Equally with; to the same degree* or *extent as; as much as:* Cic.—**e.** Æque ac si, *Just as if, altogether as if:* Cic.—**f.** Æque . . . quam, *As . . . as; in the same manner . . . as; as well . . . as:* Plaut.—**g.** Æque . . . ut, æque . . . ut quasi, *Like . . . as; equally with, like as though:* Pl.; Plaut.—**h.** Æque . . . æque, *As well . . . as; as much . . . as;* Hor.—**j.** Æque = æque ac, *Equally with, as much as,* etc.: Plaut.; Cic.—**3.** *Justly, with equity:* societatem conjunctionis humanæ æque tuens, Cic.

Æqui, ōrum, *m. The Æqui; a warlike people of ancient Italy.*—Hence, **Æqu-ĭcus**, a, um, *adj. Of the Æqui, Æquian, Æquic.* — Hence, **Æquĭc-ŭlus (-ŏlus)**, a, um, *adj. dim. Æquian.*—As *Subst.*: **Æquiculus**, i, *m. One of the Æqui.*

æquĭlībr-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [æquilibris, *evenly balanced*] (*The quality of the* æquilibris; hence) *An even balancing* or *equal distribution* of the powers of nature: Cic.

æqu-ĭ-lībr-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [æqu-us; (i); libr-o] (*An even balancing;* hence) *A level* or *horizontal position, equilibrium:* Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *équilibre.*

Æqu-ĭ-mælĭ-um (-mē-), ĭi, *n.* [æqu-um; (i); Mæli-us] (*The level of Mœlius*) *The Æquimelium; an open space in Rome below the Capitol, not far from the* Carcer, *where once stood the house of the turbulent tribune of the people, Sp. Mœlius, who was slain by Ahala, during the dictatorship of Cincinnatus* (now in the *Via di Marforio*).

æquĭnoctĭ-ālis, e, *adj.* [æquinoct-ium] *Pertaining to the equinox, equinoctial:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *équinoxial.*

æqu-ĭ-noct-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [æqu-us; (i); nox, noct-is] (*The thing pertaining to equal nights;* hence) *The equinox:* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *équinoxe.*

æquĭpărā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [æquipar(a)-o] *That may be compared, comparable:* Plaut.

æqu-ĭ-păro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [æqu-us; (i); paro] (*To bring to,* or *put on, an equality;* hence) **I.** *To put a thing* (in judging of it) *on an equality with another thing; to compare, liken:* Jovis Solisque equis dictatorem, Liv. **II.** *To come up to* in worth; *to equal:* nec calamis solum æquiparas sed voce magistrum, Virg.

æqu-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [æqu-us] (*The quality of the* æquus; hence): **1.** (Prop.: *Evenness;* Fig.) *Conformity, uniformity, symmetry:* membrorum, Suet.—**2.**: **a.** *Just, equitable, humane,* or *kind conduct; courtesy, kindness:* belli æquitas sanctissime fetiali jure perscripta est, Cic.—**b.** *Justice:* quam habet æquitatem, ut agrum, qui nullum habuit, haberet? Cic.—**3.** (with or without *animus*) *An equable, quiet, tranquil state of mind; moderation* in desire; *calmness, equanimity:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *équité.*

æqu-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] (*To make* æquus; hence) **I.** *To make even, level,* or *smooth; to level:* quo in summo est æquata agri

planities, Cic. **II.**: **A.** *To make equal, to place on an equality, to equalize:* æquato omnium periculo, Cæs.: nocti ludum, *i. e. to prolong throughout the night*, Virg.—Particular phrases: **1.** Milit. *t. t.*: Æquare frontem *or* aciem, *To form a front or line equal to that of the enemy*: Liv.—**2.** Polit. *t. t.*: Æquare sortes, *To equalize the lots*, i.e. *to see whether the lots are equal in number to those who draw, of the same material, and each with a different name*: Plaut.—**B.** *To become equal to, to reach by equalling; to equal*: **1.** Neut.: qui jam illis fere æquârunt, Cic.—**2.** Act.: sagitta æquans ventos, *i. e. in speed*, Virg.—**C.** *To place on an equality with, to compare to*: Hannibali Philippum, Liv.

æqu-or, ōris, *n.* [æqu-o] (*The thing made, or that is,* æquus; hence) **I.** Gen.: *An even or level surface*: camporum patentium æquora, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *The even, smooth surface of the sea (in its quiet state); the calm smooth sea*: Var.—**2.** Meton.: *The water* of the sea; *the sea*, even when agitated by storms: Virg.—**B.** *The surface* of a stream: Virg.—**C.** *A level field, plain*, etc.: Virg.

æquŏr-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [æquor] *Of, or pertaining to, the sea*: rex, *i. e. Neptune*, Ov.: genus, *i. e. fish*, Virg.

æquus, a, um, *adj.* [prps. akin to Sanscrit *eka-s*, "one;" usually referred to ἑίκ-ω] (*Pertaining to one* kind, nature, etc.;—*like*) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: Of place, with reference to the surface: (*Of one uniform nature throughout*; hence) *Plain, smooth, even, level, flat*: sive loquitur ex inferiore loco, sive æquo, sive ex superiore, *i. e. before the judges sitting on raised seats, or on the floor of the senate, or in the assembly of the people from the rostrum*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) legio in æquiore loco constiterat, Cæs.—As *Subst.*: **æquum**, i, *n.* (*sc.* solum): (α) *A level spot, a plain*: Liv.; Tac.—(b) *A level or smooth slope*: Tac.—**b.** Fig.: (α) Of place or time: *Favourable, advantageous*: locum se æquum ad dimicandum dedisse, Cæs.: tempore æquo, Suet.—(b) Of persons or things: *Favourable, kind, friendly, benevolent*, etc.: æqua Venus Teucris, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **æquus**, i, *m. A friend*: et æqui et iniqui, Cic.—(c) In a moral sense: (α) Of persons: *Fair, equitable*, etc.: prætor æquus et sapiens, Cic.—(β) Of things: *Equitable, reasonable, fair, honourable*: (*Sup.*) id, quod æquissimum est, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **æquum**, i, *n That which is reasonable, right, proper*, etc.; *equity, fairness*, etc.: servantissimus æqui, Virg.—Particular combination: Æquum et bonum, *Equitable, kind, noble, generous conduct*: de æquo et bono disputare, Cic.—Also without a conj.: illi æquum bonum tradiderunt, Cic.—(d) Mentally: *Even, equable, calm, composed, tranquil*, etc.: æquus animus, Cic.—Particular phrases: (α) Æquo (æquiore, æquissimo) animo, *With equanimity, quietly, with forbearance*: Cic.; Suet.—(β) Æqui bonique (*or* æqui boni) facere aliquid, *To take a thing pleasantly, not to take it ill or amiss, to put up with it*, etc.: Ter.; Cic.—(γ) Æqui bonique dicere, *To propose anything reasonable*: Ter.—**2.** (*Like* some other thing or person): **a.** *Equal, like, corresponding, similar*, etc.: pars, Cic.: æquo Marte pugnare, *i. e. to have a drawn battle*, Liv.—Adverbial phrases: (a) Ex æquo, *In an equal degree, equally*: Ov.—(b) In æquo ponere, *To place on an equality*: Liv.—As *Subst.*: **æquus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *An equal* in rank, *etc.*: Auct. Her.—**b.** *Equal to* something in height, *etc.*; *on a level with*: urbs nubibus æqua, Ov.

ăer, ăĕris, *m.* (*Acc.* aëra and aërem) = ἀήρ, **I.** Prop.: *The air; the lower air or atmosphere*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Cloud, vapour, mist*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *air*.

ær-ārĭus, a um, *adj.* [æs, ær-is] (*Of, or belonging to,* æs; hence) **1.** *Of, or pertaining to, copper or bronze*: metallum, *a copper mine*, Pl.—As *Subst.*: **a. ærarius**, ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* faber) *A copper-smith; a worker in bronze*: Pl.—**b. æraria**, æ, *f.*: (a) (*sc.* fodina) *A copper-mine*: Cæs.—(b) (*sc.* fornax) *A smelting furnace for copper*: Pl.—**2.** *Of, or pertaining to, money*: milites ærarii, *mercenary troops*, Var.—As *Subst.*: **a. ærarius**, ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* civis) *A citizen of the lowest class, who paid only a poll-tax, and had no right of voting. Other citizens were at times degraded (by the censors) into this class, and deprived of all previous dignities*: Liv.—**b. ærārĭum**, ĭi, *n.* (a) Prop.: (α) Gen.: *A bank* or *treasury*: Nep.—(β) Esp.: At Rome: *The place in the temple of Saturn, where the public treasure was kept; the public treasury; here also the public archives, and the military standards, were deposited*: Cic.; Liv.; Tac.—Sanctius ærarium, *The more sacred* ærarium; *i. e. that part of the* ærarium *where was deposited the fund which could be used only in cases of extreme public necessity*: Liv.—(b) Meton.: (α) *The public treasure or finances*: Cic.—(β) *A private fund or collection*: Nep.—(c) Fig.: Of the mind: *A depository, storehouse*: Quint.

ær-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Provided with* æs; hence) **1.**: **a.** *Provided with bronze*, etc.: lecti, *with bronze feet*, Cic.: naves, *with beaks of bronze*, Hor.—**b.** *Made of bronze*: catenæ, Prop.—**2.** *Provided with money; rich, opulent*: tribuni, Cic.

ær-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Pertaining to* æs; hence) **1.** *Made of copper or bronze; copper-, bronze-*: cornua, Virg.—**2.** *Covered with copper; coppered*: clipeus, Virg.—**3.** *Of the colour of copper, copper-like*: turbida (*sc.* gemma) æreis venis, Pl.

ær-ĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [æs, ær-is; (i); fer-o] *Carrying copper*, etc., i. e. *bronze cymbals*: manus, Ov.

ær-ĭ-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* [æs, ær-is; (i); pes] *Bronze-footed*: tauri, Ov.

ær-ĭ-sŏn-us, a, um, *adj.* [æs, ær-is; (i); son-o] *Resounding with bronze or copper*: Sil.

ăĕrĭus (**-ĕus**), a, um, *adj.* = ἀέριος: **1.** *Of, or belonging to, the air; airy, aerial*: aërii volatûs avium, Cic.—**2.** *Rising aloft in the air, high*: ulmus, Virg.

Ăĕrŏpē, es; **-ā**, æ, *f.*, Ἀερόπη (Air-seer) *Aërope or Aeropa; the wife of Atreus.*

ærūgĭn-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ærugo, ærugin-is] *Full of copper-rust, rusted*: Sen.

ær-ūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [æs, ær-is] (*That which springs from* æs; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Rust of copper*: Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Envy, jealousy*: Hor.—**B.** *Avarice*: Hor. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Rusty coin*: Juv.—**B.** *Verdigris*: Pl.

ær-umna, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.; referred by some to Sanscrit root JAS, "to strive"] *Great trouble, hardship, toil*, whether of body or mind; *pain, distress, tribulation, calamity*, etc.: ærumna est ægritudo laboriosa, Cic.

ærumnā-bĭlis, e, adj. [ærumna, through obsol. verb, ærumn(a)-o] *Wretched, full of trouble, calamitous*: Lucr.

ærumn-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ærumn-a] *Full of trouble, wretched, suffering*: afflicti, ærumnosi, Cic.: (*Comp.*) nihil ærumnosius, Sen.: (*Sup.*) ærumnosissimus, Cic.

æs, æris, *n.* (*Plur., Nom.* and *Acc.*, æra, freq.) [akin to Sanscrit *ayas*, "iron"] **I.** Prop.: **A.** (with or without Cyprium) *Copper*: Pl.: scoria æris, *copper-dross* or *scoria*, id.—**B.** *A composition of copper and tin, bronze* (not *brass*, which is properly a mixture of copper and zinc, and which most probably was never used by the ancients): statua ex ære, Cic.: ducere aliquem ex ære, *to cast one's image in bronze*, Pl.:—so, ducere æra, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *Anything made of copper, bronze*, etc.: (*statues, weapons, armour, tables of laws, utensils of husbandry*, etc.) fixum est ære publico senatûs consultum, Tac.: ardentes clypeos atque æra micantia cerno, Virg.: ære (*with the trumpet*) ciere viros, id. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Money*: æs circumforaneum, *borrowed from the brokers in the forum*, Cic.—Particular phrases: **a.** Æs alienum (*The money of another*; hence) *A sum owed, a debt*: Cic.—**b.** In ære meo est (*He is in my pay*; i. e.) *He is my adherent, supporter*, etc.: Cic.—**c.** Alicujus æris esse, *To be of some value*, Gell.—**d.** In ære suo censeri, *To be esteemed in its own money* (i. e. *according to its intrinsic worth*), Sen.—**e.** Per æs et libram, *By means of money and scale* (*a formality of sale, by which the seller, in token of the bargain being struck, put a piece of money into the scale*): Liv.—**2.** = as: *The unit of the coin standard*: æs grave, *the* (*old*) *heavy coin* (which was weighed, not counted out), Liv.—So, æs alone in *Gen. Sing.*, instead of assium: Liv.—Also for coins smaller than an as (quadrans, triens, *etc.*): ære lavantur (the price of admission to

the baths was a *quadrans*), Juv.—**3.** Plur.: **a.**: (α) *A soldier's pay:* Liv.—(b) *Military service, period of service:* Cic.—**b.** *Reward, payment:* Juv.

Æsăcus (-os), i, *m.*, Αἴσακος. *Æsacus; a son of Priam.*

Æsar, *m. Æsar; a name of the supreme deity among the Etruscans.*

Æsar, ăris, *m. Æsar; a river in Lower Italy, near Crotona* (now *Necete*). —Hence, **Æsăr-ĕus**, a, um, *adj. Of the Æsar.*

Æschĭnes, is, *m.* (*Acc. Gr.* Æschinen, Pl.), Αἰσχίνης. *Æschines:* **1.** *A disciple of Socrates.*—**2.** *An Athenian orator, rival of Demosthenes.*—**3.** *An orator of Miletus, contemporary with Cicero.*

Æschўlus, i, *m.*, Αἰσχύλος. *Æschylus:* **1.** *The first great tragic poet of Greece.*—Hence, **Æschyl-ĕus**, a, um, *adj. Of Æschylus.*—**2.** *A rhetorician of Cnidos, contemporary with Cicero.*

Æscŭlāpĭus, ĭi, *m.*, Ἀσκληπιός. *Æsculapius; son of Apollo and Coronis, deified for skill in medicine:* Cic.

æscŭl-ētum (esc-), i, *n.* [æsculus] (*A place supplied with* æsculi; hence) *An oak forest:* Hor.

æscŭl-ĕus (esc-), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of, or pertaining to, the* æsculus ; hence, *oaken, oak-:* Ov.

æscŭlus (esc-), i, *f.* [perhaps connected with Greek ἄκυλος] *The æsculus; the winter or Italian oak (with edible acorns), sacred to Jupiter:* Virg.

Æsernĭa, æ, *f. Æsernia; a town of Samnium, on the Vulturnus* (now *Isernia* or *Sergna*).—Hence, **Æsern-īnus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Æsernia.*

Æsŏn, ŏnis, *m.*, Αἴσων. *Æson; a Thessalian prince, step-brother of Pelias, and father of Jason, who, in extreme old age, was transformed into a youth by the magic arts of Medea.*—Hence, **1. Æsŏn-ĭdes**, æ, *m. A descendant of Æson;* i. e. *Jason:* Ov.—**2. Æsŏn-ĭus**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Æson; Æsonian:* heros, *i. e. Jason,* Ov.

Æsōpus, i, *m.*, Αἴσωπος. *Æsopus:* **1.** *A fabulist, native of Phrygia, in the time of Cræsus.*—Hence, **Æsōp-īus (-ēus)**, a, um, *adj. Of, or pertaining to, Æsop; Æsopian.*—**2.** *A tragic actor, friend of Cicero.*

æs-tas, ātis, *f.* [prob. akin to æs-tus] (*The burning season;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The summer:* æstate ineunte, *at the beginning of summer,* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A year:* quæ duabus æstatibus gesta, Tac.—**B.** *Summer air:* Virg.—**C.** *Summer heat:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *été.*

æst-i-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [æst-us; (i); fer-o] **1.** *Bringing, causing,* or *producing heat:* Canis, *i. e. the Dog-star,* Virg.—**2.** *Suffering heat, sultry, hot:* Luc.

æstīmā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [æstīm(a)-o] *To be esteemed, estimable.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *estimable.*

æstīmā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.: a.** Prop.: *The estimating a thing according to its* extrinsic *worth; an estimation, assessment, valuation, value:* æqua, Cæs.: frumenti, *the valuation by the prætor,* etc., *of corn to be furnished,* Cic.: pœnæ, *the assessment of a fine,* id.: litium, *the assessment of damages in a suit,* id.: in æstimationem prædia accipere, *to accept an estate at a valuation,* Cic.: facetiously, æstimationem accipere, *to suffer loss,* id.—**b.** Meton.: Plur.: *Estates:* quando æstimationes tuas vendere non potes, Cic.—**2.: a.** Prop.: *The estimating a thing according to its* intrinsic *worth; a valuation, estimation:* honoris, Liv.—**b.** Meton.: *The worth* or *value (of a thing):* me non movet æstimatione, sed, *etc.,* Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *estimation.*

æs-tĭmā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.** *An estimator* of a thing according to its extrinsic value; *a valuer, appraiser:* frumenti, Cic.—**2.** *An estimator* or *valuer* of a thing according to its intrinsic worth: rerum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *estimateur.*

æs-tĭmo (-ŭmo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [prob. for ær-timo; fr. æs, ær-is] **I.** Prop.: *To estimate the* extrinsic or money *value of a* thing; *to value, rate:* domum, Cic.—Particular phrase: Æstimare litem: **A.** *To affix* or *assess the damages* at the termination of a suit: Cic.; Nep.—**B.** *To assess the amount* for injury done, *etc.:* Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *To estimate the* intrinsic or moral *worth of* a thing; *to weigh:* iidem expendunt et æstimant voluptates, Cic.: (with *Gen.* or *Abl.* of estimation) auctoritatem alicujus magni, id.: aliquid permagno, id.: (with *Relative clause*) æstumabitis, qualis illa pax, *etc.,* Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *estimer.*

æstīva, ōrum, v. æstivus.

æstīv-e, *adv.* [æstiv-us] *In a summer-like manner:* æstive admodum viaticati sumus, *i. e. very scantily,* Plaut.

æstīv-o, āvi, ātum, āre [id.] 1. *v. n. To spend* or *pass the summer:* Pl.

æst-īvus, a, um, *adj.* (for æstativus; fr. æstas, æstat-is) *Of summer, as in summer, summer-like, summer-:* æstivos menses rei militari dare, Cic.: æstivi saltūs, *where flocks find summer pasture,* Liv.—As *Subst.*: **æstiva**, ōrum, *n.*: **1.** (*sc.* castra): **a.** Prop.: *Summer camp:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: (*The time spent in a summer camp;* i. e.) *A military expedition, a campaign:* Cic.—**2.** (*sc.* loca): **a.** Prop.: *Summer pastures:* Pl.—**b.** Meton.: *The cattle in summer pastures:* Virg.

æstŭ-ārĭum, ĭi, *n.*, [æstus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) æstu-is] (*A thing pertaining to* æstus; hence) **1.** *A part of the coast which the sea alternately covers and leaves; the marshy shore,* etc.: in æstuaria, ac paludes, Cæs.—**2.: a.** Prop.: *A creek, inlet, frith, estuary:* itinera concisa æstuariis, Cæs.—**b.** Meton.: Mining *t. t.*: *An air-hole, air-shaft:* fodere æstuaria, Pl.

æstŭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [id.] **I.: A.** Of things: *To be warm* or *hot; to glow:* scribilitæ æstuant, Plaut.: ager æstuat, Virg.—**B.** Of persons or animals: *To feel heat, to be warm* or *hot:* algendo, æstuando, Cic.: sub pondere, Ov. **II.** Of the passions: **A.** Gen.: *To be inflamed* or *excited, to burn:* æstuare illi, qui dederant pecuniam, Cic.—**B.** Esp.: Of love or passionate desire: *To burn, glow, rage,* etc.: in illâ, Ov. **III.** Of fire: *To wave, surge, roll,* etc.: æstuat fornacibus ignis, Virg. **IV.: A.** Prop.: Of the sea, *etc.*: **1.** *To rise in waves* or *billows, to surge,* etc.: Maura unda, Hor.—**2.** *To be in violent agitation* or *fury; to rage:* voragine gurges, Virg. —**B.** Meton.: Of other things: *To unsalute, or have a waving* or *wave-like motion; to be tossed, to heave,* etc.: in ossibus humor, Virg. **V.: A.** *To rage, become furious,* etc.; *to boil* as the sea: imo in corde pudor, Virg.—**B.** *To waver* or *vacillate; to be uncertain* or *in doubt; to fluctuate:* dubitatione, Cic.

æstŭōs-e, *adv.* [æstuos-us] **I.** Prop.: *With great* or *fierce heat; hotly:* (*Comp.*) æstuosius, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *Fiercely, impetuously:* Plaut.

æstŭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [æstus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) æstu-is] (*Full of* æstus; hence) **1.** *Full of heat, very hot, burning hot:* via, Cic.: (*Sup.*) æstuosissimi dies, Pl.—**2.** *Full of billows, in violent ebullition:* freta, Hor.

æs-tus, ūs, *m.* [prob. akin to αἴθ-ω] (*A burning;* hence) **1.: a.** Prop.: Of fire: *Heat:* Virg.—**b.** Meton.: Of other things: (α) *Heat, warmth:* Lucr.—(b) *Glowing* or *scorching heat:* Caniculæ, Hor.: æstibus mediis, *in the mid-day heats,* Virg.—(c) *Febrile heat; the heat* of disease: Cic.—**c.** Fig.: *Fire, rage, excitement, passion,* etc.: regum et populorum, Hor.—**2.: a.** Prop.: Of fire: *A waving* or *rolling* motion: Virg.—**b.** Meton.: (α) Of the sea: (*a*) *The swell, surge:* Cic.—(β) *The agitated sea; the waves, billows,* etc.: Virg.—(γ) *The flux and reflux* of the sea; *the tide:* Cic.—(b) In Lucretius: (*a*) *The* atomic *efflux* from one body to another.—(β) *The* magnetic *fluid.*—**c.** Fig.: (α) *A wave, billow,* etc.: belli, Lucr.: pectoris, Ov.—(b) *A vacillating, irresolute state of mind; embarrassment, vacillation,* etc.: Cic.

Æsŭla, æ, *f. Æsula; a town in the neighbourhood of Tibur.*—Hence, **Æsŭl-ānus**, a, um, *adj. Of Æsula.*

æ-tas, ātis, *f.* (*Gen. Plur.* usu. ætatum ; ætatium, Vell.; Liv.) [for æv-tas; fr. æv-um] (*The state of* ævum; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: **A.** Gen.: *The period of life, lifetime, life, age:* a primo tempore ætatis, Cic.: flos ætatis, *i. e. youth,* id. —Adverbial expressions: **1.** Ætatem: **a.** *Through the whole life, during lifetime, continually:* Plaut.—**b.** *A long time, a long while:* Ter.—**2.** In ætate: **a.** *At times, sometimes, now and then:* Plaut.—**b.** *Always, ever, at any time:* Plaut. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Age, old age:* affectus ætate, Cic.—**2.** *Early life, youth:* ambo florentes ætatibus, Virg.—**3.** *A* particular *season of life; age:* consularis, *i. e. the legal age for the consulship,* Cic.: id ætatis jam sumus, *we are now at that season of life,* id. **II.** Fig.: Of things: **A.** *Age,*

old age: bene ætatem fert (*sc.* vinum), *i. e. it keeps well*, Cic.—**B.** *Age* in general: differentia ætatis (*sc.* arborum), Pl. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Time:* omnia fert ætas, Virg.—**B.** *An age* or *generation:* heroicæ ætates, Cic. —**C.** *A generation*, i. e. *men living at a particular time:* quid nos dura refugimus Ætas? Hor.

ætāt-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [ætas, ætatis] *Youthful* or *tender age:* Plaut.; Cic.

ætern-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ætern-us] (*The state of the* æternus; hence) **1.** *Eternity:* Cic.—**2.** *Eternal duration:* **a.** Prop.: æternitatem immortalitatemque donavit, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: As a title of the Emperors: Pl. Ep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éternité.*

1. **ætern-o,** *adv.* [id.] *Eternally, everlastingly*, etc.: virere, Pl.

2. **ætern-o,** *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To perpetuate, immortalize:* virtutes in ævum, Hor.

æt-ernus, a, um, *adj.* [for ætaternus; fr. ætas, ætat-is] (*Pertaining to* ætas; hence) **1.** *Enduring for a long time, durable, lasting:* (*Comp.*) æternior natura, Pl. —**2.** *Eternal, everlasting:* deus, Cic.—Adverbial phrases: **a.** In æternum *or simply* æternum: *For all time, for ever:* Liv.; Virg.—**b.** Externum, *Incessantly:* Virg.

æthēr, ĕris (and Gr. ĕros), *m.* = αἰθήρ (The burning *or* shining thing): **I.** Prop.: *The upper air, the ether:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The god Æther, son of Chaos and father of Cœlum:* Cic.—**B.** *Jupiter:* Virg.—**C.** *Heaven:* Virg.—**D.** *The sky:* Virg.—**E.** *The air* in gen.: Virg.—**F.** *The (upper) world, the earth:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éther.*

æthĕr-ĭus (**-ĕus**), a, um, *adj.* [æther] (*Of, or pertaining to,* æther; hence) **1.** *Ethereal:* post ignem ætheriā domo Subductum, Hor.—**2.** *Heavenly, celestial:* arces, Ov.—**3.** *Of, or belonging to, the air:* nubes, Lucr.—**4.** *Of, or belonging to, the (upper) world:* vesci aurā ætheriā, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éthéré.*

Æthĭŏps, ŏpis, *m.*, Αἰθίοψ (One with sun-burnt face *or* dark-looking one): **1.** **a.** Prop.: *An Ethiopian:* Pl.—As *adj.* (also *fem.*): *Ethiopian:* stipes, *an Ethiopian log*, as a term of contempt, Cic.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *An Egyptian:* Hor.—(b) *A black man, a blackamoor:* Juv.—**2.** *Æthiops; a son of Vulcan.*

Æthōn, ōnis, *m.* [αἴθων] (Burning). *Æthon; the name of a horse* in the chariots of various heathen deities.

1. **æthra,** æ, *f.* = αἰθρα. *The bright air, the cloudless sky:* Virg.

2. **Æthra,** æ, *f.*, Αἴθρα (Bright air). *Æthra:* **1.** *Daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.*—**2.** *Daughter of Pittheus.*

Ætna, æ; **-nē,** es, *f.*, Αἴτνη (The burning thing). *Ætna* or *Ætne:* **1.** *A volcanic mountain of Sicily* (now *Monte Gibello*), *containing, acc. to fable, the forge of Vulcan, where the Cyclops forged thunderbolts for Jupiter, and under which the latter buried Typhon.*—Hence, **Ætn-æus,** a, um, *adj.*: **a.** Prop.: *Of Ætna:* fratres, *the Cyclopes*, Virg.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Sicilian:* tellus, Ov.—(b) *Such as is,* etc., *in Ætna; fire-vomiting:* antra, Virg.—**2.** *A town at the foot of Mount Ætna.*—Hence, **Ætn-ensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Ætna.*

Ætōlĭa, æ, *f.*, Αἰτωλία. *Ætolia; a province in Central Greece.*—Hence, **1.** **Ætōl-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Ætolian.*—**2.** **Ætōl-is,** ĭdis, *f.*, Αἰτωλίς. *An Ætolian woman.*—**3.** **Ætōl-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Ætolian:* heros, *i. e. Diomedes*, who once reigned in Ætolia: Ov.—**4.** **Ætōl-us,** a, um, *adj.*, Αἰτωλός. *Ætolian:* urbs, *i. e. Arpi in Apulia*, built by Diomedes, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **Ætōli,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The inhabitants of Ætolia:* Liv.; Virg.

æv-ĭtas, ātis. *f.* [æv-um] (*The state of* ævum; hence) *Age, time of life:* Cic.

ævum, i, *n.* (**-us,** i, *m.*, Lucr.) [akin to Sanscrit *âjus*, "life;" Gr. αἰ̃ών] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Lifetime, life:* flos ævi, *youth*, Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Age, old age:* Virg.—**2.** *A* particular *season of life, age, time of life:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *An age* or *generation:* ter ævo functus, Hor. —**B.** *A generation*, i. e. men living at a particular time: Pl.— **C.** *Uninterrupted, never-ending time; eternity:* Hor.

Āfer, fri, *m.*: **I.** Prop.: *Afer; a son of the Libyan Hercules.*—Hence, **Afr-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Afer:* terra, *the land of Afer*, i. e. *Africa:* Liv.—As *Subst.*: **A.** **Africa,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* terra): **1.** Prop.: *Africa.*—Hence, **Afric-ānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Africa; African:* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **a.** **Africānus,** i, *m. Africanus;* a cognomen *of the two most distinguished Scipios:* (a) *Of P. Cornelius Scipio, who defeated Hannibal at Zama*, B. C. 202.—(b) *Of P. Cornelius Scipio Æmilianus, who conducted the third Punic war, and destroyed Carthage*, B. C. 146.—**b.** **Africana,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* fera *or* bestia) *A panther:* Liv.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *The people of Africa:* Sall.—**b.** *Libya;* or *the territory of Carthage:* Pl.—**B.** **Africus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* ventus): **1.** Prop.: (*The African wind; the wind that blows from Africa*) *The south-west wind* (=Gr. λίψ: now called among the Italians *Affrico* or *Gherbino*): Sen.—Hence, **Africus,** a, um, *adj. Caused by Africus.*—**2.** Meton.: Personified: *Africus; the god of the south-west wind.* **II.** Meton.: Plur.: *The descendants of Afer; the Africans:* Cic.; Virg.—Hence, **Afer,** fra, frum, *adj.*: **A.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the Afri; African.*—As *Subst.*: **Afer,** fri, *m.* (*sc.* homo) (Prop.: *An African;* Meton.) *A Carthaginian;* esp. *Hannibal:* Hor. **B.** Meton.: *Gætulian:* murex, Hor.

affā-bĭlis (**adf-**), e, *adj.* [aff(a)-or] *That can be easily spoken to, easy of access, courteous, affable, kind:* Cic.: nec dictu affabilis ulli, Virg.: (*Comp.*) affabilior, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *affable.*

affābĭl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [affabil-is] (*The quality of the* affabilis) *Courtesy, affability:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *affabilité.*

affabr-e (**adf-**), *adv.* [affaber, affabr-i, *skilful*] *Skilfully, ingeniously:* Cic.

af-fātim (**ad-**), (also, written separately) *adv.* [for ad fatim] *Sufficiently, enough:* seminibus affatim vesci, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) copiarum, Liv.

1. **affā-tus** (**adfa-**), a, um, *P.* of aff(a)-or.

2. **affā-tus** (**adfa-**), ūs, *m.* [aff(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *A speaking to, accosting,* or *addressing; address:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Epistolary correspondence:* Claud.

affectā-tor (**adf-**), ōris, *m.* [affect(a)-or] *One who earnestly strives for something:* In a good or bad sense: amoris, Eutr.

affectā-tus (**adf-**), a, um: **1.** *P.* of affect(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: Rhet. *t. t.*: *Choice, select, studied:* (*Comp.*) aliquid affectatius, Quint.

affec-tio, ōnis, *f.* [for affac-tio; fr. AFFAC, true root of affic-io] **I.** Prop.: (*A being affected;* hence) **A.** *A disposition*, etc., towards an object; *relation, reference:* Cic.—**B.** *Passion, feeling, affection*, etc., whether mental or bodily: Cic.—**C.** *A* fixed *condition, disposition, constitution* or *frame* of mind or body: Cic.—**D.** Of the feelings: *Affection, love:* Tac. **II.** Fig.: Of the heavenly bodies, *etc.*: *Position* with respect to one another; *constitution*, etc.: astrorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *affection.*

affect-o (**adf-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** [2. affect-us] (*To have an* affectus for a thing; hence) **A.** *To endeavour to obtain, strive after, pursue, aspire to, aim at*, etc., whether in a good or bad sense: regnum, Liv.: sidereas tangere sedes, Ov.—**B.** In Histt.: *To seek to draw* or *attach to one's self:* civitates, Tac.—**C.** *To assume falsely; to feign, pretend, affect*, etc.: famam clementiæ, Tac.—**D.** *To pursue, enter upon* any course, *etc.*: iter, Cic.: spem, Liv. **II.** [for affic-to; as freq. of affict-io] *To seize, lay hold of*, etc.: exercitum gravi morbo affectari, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *affecter.*

1. **affec-tus** (**adf-**), a, um (for affac-tus, fr. AFFAC, true root of affic-io) **1.** *P.* of affic-io.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Endowed, gifted, provided*, etc.: virtutibus, Cic.—**b.** *Affected, attacked*, etc.: (a) Prop.: graviter affectus, Cic.: (*Sup.*) inopiā affectissimi, Vell.—(b) Fig.: (*a*) *Disordered, embarrassed, in a bad condition:* res familiaris, Liv.: fides, *broken credit*, Tac.—(*β*) In time: *Almost at the end, near its*, etc., *end:* bellum, Cic.—**c.** (a) Prop.: *Disposed, constituted, inclined, affected, minded*, etc.: varie affectus literis, Cic.—(b) Fig.: (*a*) *Disposed* or *adapted:* ad munus fungendum, Cic.—(*β*) *Placed, constituted*, etc.: cœlum, Cic.

2. **affec-tus** (**adf-**), ūs, *m.* [for affac-tus; fr. id.] (*A being affected* in some way; hence) **1.** Of the body: *A state* or *condition:* Cels.—**2.** Of the mind: **a.** Gen.: *A state* or *disposition,*

a mood: Cic.; Ov.—**b.** Esp.: (a) Prop.: *(a) Love, fondness, goodwill, sympathy, affection,* etc.: Suet.—(β) *Desire, eagerness:* opes atque inopiam pari affectu concupiscunt, Tac.—(γ) *Passion, agitation, disturbance,* etc., of the mind: Sen.—(b) Meton.: Plur.: *Beloved objects: dear* or *loved ones:* tenuit nostros Lesbos affectūs, Luc.

af-fĕro (**adf-**), attŭli (adt-), allātum (adl-), afferre (adf-), 3. *v. a.* [for ad-fero] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bring, take, carry, convey* a thing to or *up to* a place, *etc.*: *to bring,* etc., *up* things: equitibus Romanis afferuntur ex Asiā literæ, Cic.: huc scyphos, Hor.—Particular phrases: **1.** Afferre manūs (*To bring hands to one;* i. e.): **a.** In a good sense: *To stand by, aid, assist, succour:* Cic.—**b.** In a bad sense: *To lay hands on, attack, employ force against, assail:* Cic.—**2.** Afferre sibi, *etc.*, manūs, *To lay violent hands on one's self, to commit suicide:* Cic.—**3.** Afferre manūs (alicui rei), *To lay hands on;* i. e. *to rob, plunder, pillage,* etc.: Cic.—**4.** Afferre manūs vulneribus, *To lay hands on one's wounds,* i. e. *to tear them open:* Cic.—**5.** Afferre pedem, *To bring one's foot,* i. e. *to come:* Cat. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Passive in reflexive force: *To betake one's self, to go* or *come, to* a place, *etc.*: (with *Acc. of place*) urbem Afferimur, Virg.—**2.** Of the soil, *etc.*: *To bear, bring forth, produce, yield,* to one: Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To bring, carry, convey,* etc., *to* one, *etc.*: nihil ostentationis aut imitationis, Cic.—Particular phrase: Afferre vim alicui, *To employ force against one:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To bring, bear,* or *carry tidings about; to bring word* or *news; to report, announce, publish,* etc.: si ei subito sit allatum periculum patriæ, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) attulerunt quieta omnia apud Gallos esse, Liv.—**2.** *To produce, cause, occasion, impart,* etc.: qui risus magnam populo Romano cladem attulit, Cic.—**3.** *To bring forward, allege, produce, assign, advance,* etc., a reason, *etc.*: justas causas, Cic.: (with *cur*) cur credam afferre possum.—**4.** Afferre aliquid, *To bring something to,* i. e. *to contribute to* a definite object; *to help, assist,* etc.: negat Epicurus diuturnitatem temporis ad beate vivendum aliquid afferre, Cic.

af-fĭcĭo (**ad-**), ēci, ectum, ĭcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-facio] **I.** (*To do* some thing *to* a person or thing; hence) **A.** *To treat* or *use* in any way: corpus, Cic.: civĭtatem, id.—Particular phrase: Afficere aliquem *or* aliquid aliquā re, *To affect a person or thing with something* (commonly translated by a verb or verbal expression akin to the Latin Abl.): aliquem bonis nuntiis, *to announce good news to,* Plaut.: aliquem honoribus, *to honour,* Cic.:—Pass. constr.: magnā difficultate afficiebatur, *was brought into great difficulty,* Cæs.—**B.** Physically: *To affect, to seize, attack, lay hold of:* ut fames, sitisque corpora afficerent, Liv.—**C.** Mentally: *To affect* in any way: literæ tuæ sic me affecerunt, ut, *etc.*, Cic. **II.** (*To make* one thing to be *on,* or joined *on to,* another; hence) *To attach to, to connect with:* quæ (*sc.* res) affectæ sunt ad id, *etc.*, Cic.

affic-tĭo (**ad-**), ōnis, *f.* [for affigtio; fr. affig-o] *An affixing, fastening on:* Phæd.

affic-tus (for affig-tus), a, um, *P.* of affig-o.

af-fīgo (**ad-**), ixi, ixum, īgĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-figo] **I.** Prop.: *To attach, fasten, fix on, annex:* Minervæ talaria, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To attach, impress in* or *on:* aliquid animo, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *afficher.*

af-fingo (**ad-**), inxi, ictum, ingĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-fingo] (*To form* or *fashion* a thing, and put it *to* or *on to* another; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To attach, affix, add on,* etc.: nullam partem corporis afflictam sine aliquā necessitate reperietis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To attach, annex:* faciam ut intelligatis, quid error affinxerit, *etc.*, Cic.—**B.** *To impute, assign:* crimen, Tac.

af-fīnis (**ad-**), e, *adj.* (Abl. regularly affini; once affine, Ter.) [for ad-finis] **I.** Prop.: *Bordering upon, adjacent to:* gens affinis Mauris, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Allied, kindred:* affinia vincla, Ov.—As *Subst.*: affīnis, is, *comm. gen.*: *A connection* or *relation* by marriage: Cic.; Tac.—**B.** *Taking part in; connected with; sharing, accessory to,* etc.: (with *Dat.* or *Gen.*) turpitudini, Cic.: rerum, Ter.

affīn-ĭtas (**adf-**), ātis, *f.* [affin-is] (*The state* or *condition of an* affinis; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Relationship by marriage:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Relationship, affinity, conformity, resemblance:* Quint. **III.** Meton.: *Relatives, kinsmen:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *affinité.*

affirmāt-e (**adf-**), *adv.* [affirmatus] *With asseveration, with assurance, certainly, assuredly, positively:* affirmate promittere, Cic.: (*Sup.*) affirmatissime, Gell.

affirmā-tĭo (**adf-**), ōnis, *f.* [affirm(a)-o] *An affirmation, asseveration, averment:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *affirmation.*

af-firmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ad-firmo] (Prop.: *To make strong*; Fig.): **A.** *To strengthen, establish, confirm* a thing: alicui spem, Liv.—**B.** *To give assurance of truth* or *certainty; to confirm, corroborate:* hæc adfirmaverunt auctoritate suā, Liv.—**C.** *To affirm, assert, maintain, asseverate:* nihil ut affirmem, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) affirmo mihi offensioni esse possessiunculas, id.: (*Impers. Pass.*) affirmatur, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *affirmer.*

affixus (for affig-sus), a, um, **1.** *P.* of affig-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Fastened to* a person or thing; *closely joined* or *fitted to; always remaining* in some place: Ithaca in saxulis affixa, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: (a) Of the mind: (*a*) *Impressed:* causa in animo affixa, Cic.—(β) *Bent upon* something: Sen.—(γ) *Intent upon:* navita cœlo, Sil.—(b) Of other things: *Joined* or *united to:* affixa ad rem, Cic.

afflā-tus (**adf-**), ūs, *m.* [affl(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A blowing* or *breathing upon* something: Pl. **II.** Meton.: *A breath, blast,* etc.: vaporis, Liv. **III.** Fig.: *Inspiration:* divinus, Cic.

af-flĕo (**ad-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [for ad-fleo] *To weep at:* Plaut.

afflictā-tĭo (**adf-**), ōnis, *f.* [afflict-(a)-o] *Physical pain, torture, torment:* Cic.

afflic-to (**adf-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for affligto; fr. affilg-o] **I.** *To greatly damage, injure, shatter,* etc.: naves tempestas afflictabat, Cæs. **II.**: **A.** Gen.: *To greatly trouble, vex, harass, annoy, injure, afflict,* etc.: ne legio afflictaret Batavos, Tac. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To grieve, vex, trouble,* or *disquiet one's self; to feel great trouble,* etc.: de quibus afflictor, Cic.

afflic-tor (**adf-**), ōris, *m.* [for affligtor; fr. affilg-o] *A subverter:* Cic.

afflic-tus (**adf-**), a, um [for affligtus]: **1.** *P.* of affilg-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: (*Cast down*; hence) **a.** *Miserable, unfortunate, overthrown, wretched, distressed,* etc.: (*Comp.*) afflictior conditio, Cic.—Particular phrase: Res afflictæ, *Disordered, embarrassed,* or *ruined circumstances; affairs in a bad state:* Sall.—**b.** *Dejected, discouraged, desponding:* vita, Virg.—**c.** *Abandoned, base, mean, low, vile:* homo, Cic.

af-fīgo (**ad-**), ixi, ictum, īgĕre, 3. *v.a.* [for ad-figo] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To dash* or *strike to* the ground; *to dash, strike,* or *throw down; to overthrow:* statuam, Cic.: imaginem solo, Tac. **B.** Meton.: *To damage, injure, shatter,* etc.: tempestas naves afflixit, Cæs. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To ruin, weaken, damage, injure, harass, cast down, overthrow, afflict,* etc.: virtus nostra nos afflixit, Cic.—**2.** *To reduce, lower,* or *lessen in value:* rem vituperando, Cic.—**3.** *To cast down, dishearten, impair:* animos metu, Cic.—**4.** Of a lawsuit: *To give up, abandon:* Cic. **II.**: **A.** *To strike* or *dash* one thing *against* another: navem ad scopulos, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) saxo caput, Tac.—**B.** *To strike* or *dash against:* aquila corvos affixit, *swooped upon,* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *affliger.*

af-flo (**ad-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [for ad-flo] **I.**: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *To blow* or *breathe on* or *upon:* **a.** Act.: nos ubi primus equis Oriens afflavit anhelis, Virg.—**b.** Neut.: illis Caniđia, Hor.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** *To be friendly, favourable,* or *propitious:* felix, cui placidus leniter afflat amor, Tib.—**b.** *To inspire,* etc.: affiata est numine dei, Virg.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: *To breathe* something forth *on* or *upon:* membris vaporem, Lucr.—**2.** Esp.: Of a deity: *To breathe* something *on* one; *i. e. to bestow on* one, *impart to* one, *etc.*, by *breathing:* oculis afflārat (*sc.* Venus) honores, Virg. **II.** *To breathe* something *to* or *towards* one; *to waft towards* (only Fig.): auram voluptatis, Cic.

afflŭ-ens (adf-), entis: **1.** *P.* of afflu-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Abounding, abund-*

ant, copious, rich, numerous, etc.: copiæ, Cic.: (*Comp.*) affluentiores aquæ, Vitr.—Particular phrase: Ex affluenti, *In abundance, profusely,* Tac.—**b.** *Abounding* or *rich in:* lepore et venustate, Cic.—**c.** *Flowing by* or *along:* (a) Prop.: ad ripam, Tac.—(b) Fig.: Of time: anni, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *affluent.*

affluĕn-ter (adf-), *adv.* [for affluent-ter; fr. affluens, affluent-is] *In abundance, richly, copiously,* etc.: affluenter, App.: (*Comp.*) affluentius, Cic.

affluĕnt-ĭa (adf-), æ, *f.* [fr. id.] **1.** (*A flowing* or *coming to* any point; hence) *A collecting, collection:* Pl.—**2.: a.** *Richness, exuberance:* ingenii, Quint. —**b.:** (a) Prop.: *Abundance, profusion:* annonæ, Pl.—(b) Meton.: *Pomp, magnificence, splendour,* etc.: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *affluence.*

af-flŭo (ad-), xi, xum, ĕre, 3. *v.n.* [for ad-fluo] **I.: A.** Prop.: *To flow to* or *towards:* bis affluunt, bisque remeant (*sc.* æstūs), Pl. **B.** Meton.: *To stream* or *pour towards* like fluids: quum infinita imaginum species ad deos affluat, Cic. **II.: A.: 1.** With abstract subjects: *To flow, come,* or *stream to* or *up to:* voluptas ad sensūs, Cic.: incautis amor, Ov.—**2.** With persons as subjects: *To throng* or *flock up to:* affluentibus auxiliis Gallorum, Tac.—**3.** *To flow* or *stream to one; to abound:* otium atque divitiæ, Sall.—**B.: 1.** *To flow* or *rise upwards:* cibo affluente, *i. e. rising in the throat,* Suet. —**2.** (Prop.: *To rise to a great height;* Fig.) *To abound:* voluptatibus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *affluer.*

af-for (ad-), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [for ad-for] (prps. found only as follows: *Ind. Pres.:* affatur, affamur, affamini, affantur: *Imperf.* affabar: *Perf.* affata est: *Imperat.* affare: *Subj. Pluperf.* affatus esset: *Inf.* affari: *Part. Perf.* affatus, *etc.*) **I.** Gen.: *To speak* or *say to; to address* or *accost:* hos, Virg. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To address* a deity in prayer, *etc.; to implore, beseech:* precando Vestam, Ov.—**B.** *To address* the dead; *to take a last adieu, to bid a last farewell* (by saying *vale* three times): positum corpus, Virg.

affŏre (adf-), *etc.,* v. assum.

af-formīdo (ad-), *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [for ad-formido] *To fear* or *dread:* Plaut.

af-frango (ad-, -fringo), ēgi, actum, angĕre (ingĕre), 3. *v. a.:* **I.** [for ad-frango] *To break against:* Stat. **II.** [for ab-frango] (Prop.: *To break off* or *away;* Fig.) *To tear away:* Stat.

af-frĕmo (ad-), *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for ad-fremo] *To roar out:* Sil.; Val. Fl.

af-frĭco (ad-), ŭi, tum *and* ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ad-frico] **I.** Prop.: *To rub on* or *against:* Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To communicate, impart,* etc.: Sen.

affric-tĭo (adf-), ōnis, *f.* [affric-o] *A rubbing against:* Phæd.

affric-tus (adf-), ūs, *m.* [id.] *A rubbing against:* Pl.

affringo, ere, v affrango.

af-fulgĕo (ad-), fulsi, *no sup.,* fulgēre, 2. *v. n.* [for ad-fulgeo] **I.** Prop.: *To shine* on an object; *to beam, be radiant, glitter:* instar veris vultus tuus affulsit, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *To shine, dawn, appear:* spes, Liv.

af-fundo (ad-), fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-fundo] **I.** Prop.: *To pour upon; to sprinkle on:* Mosæ fluminis os amnem Rhenum Oceano affundit, Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To add,* etc.: equitum tria millia cornibus, Tac.—**B.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To cast* or *throw one's self down, to prostrate one's self,* etc.: amplectique pedes, affusaque poscere vitam, Ov.

aforem, abforem, v. absum.

Afrānĭus, ĭi, *m., f. Afranius; a Roman name:* **1.** *L. Afranius; a Roman comic poet.*—Hence, **Afranĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Afranius.* —**2.** *A general of Pompey in Spain.*—Hence, **Afrānĭ ānus,** a, um, *adj. Of Afranius.*—**3.** *L. Afranius; a son of the foregoing.*—**4.** *T. Afranius; a leader against the Romans in the Marsic war.*

Afri, Africa, v. Afer.

afui, afore, *etc.,* v. absum.

Ăgămēdēs, æ, *m.,* Ἀγαμήδης (He who plans very skilfully). *Agamedes; a brother of Trophonius, with whom he built the temple of Apollo at Delphi.*

Ăgămemnon, ŏnis, *m.* (*Nom.* Agamemno, Stat.), Ἀγαμέμνων (One greatly *or* firmly remaining; *i. e.* One very steadfast *or* resolute). *Agamemnon; a king of Mycenæ, and commander-in-chief of the Greek forces before Troy.*—Hence, **1. Ăgămemnŏn-ĭdēs,** æ, *m.,* Ἀγαμεμνονίδης. *A descendant of Agamemnon; his son Orestes.*—**2. Ăgămemnŏn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.,* Ἀγαμεμνόνιος. *Of,* or *belonging to, Agamemnon:* phalanges, *i. e. the Greek troops before Troy:* Virg.

Ăgănippē, ēs, *f.,* Ἀγανίππη. *Aganippe: a fountain in Bœotia, at the foot of Helicon, sacred to the Muses.*—Hence, **1. Ăgănippe-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Of Aganippe.*—**2. Ăgănipp-is,** ĭdis, *f. adj. Of Aganippe.*

ăgāso, ōnis, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A stable boy; a hostler, groom:* Liv. **II.** Meton.: *A servant, menial:* Hor.

Ăgăthyrsi, ōrum, *m.,* Ἀγάθυρσοι. *The Agathyrsi; a Scythian people, who painted the face and limbs.*

Ăgāvē (-aue), es, *f.,* Ἀγαύη (High-born, *or* illustrious one). *Agave or Agaue; wife of Echion king of Thebes, who tore in pieces her son Pentheus, because he contemned the orgies of Bacchus.*

age and **agedum,** v. ago.

ăgellŭ-lus, i, *m.* [for agello-lus; fr. agellus (*uncontr. Gen.*), agello-i] *A very small field:* Cat.

ăgel-lus, i, *dim. m.* [for ag(e)r-lus; fr. ager, agr-i] *A small field:* Cic.

ăgēmă, atis, *n.* = ἄγημα. In the Macedonian army, *A body of troops (usually horse soldiers):* Liv.

Ăgendĭcum, i, *n. Agendicum: a town of Gallia Lugdunensis* (now *Sens* in Champagne; acc. to others, *Provins*).

Ăgēnor, ŏris, *m.,* Ἀγήνωρ (Manly *or* haughty one). *Agenor; king of Phœnicia, father of Cadmus and Europa, and ancestor of Dido:* Agenoris urbs, *i. e. Carthage,* Virg.: Agenore natus, *i. e. Cadmus,* Ov.—Hence, **1. Agēnŏr-ĭdes,** æ, *m. A descendant of Agenor:* **a.** *Cadmus.*—**b.** *Perseus.*—**2. Agēnŏr-ĕus,** a, um, *adj.:* **a.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Agenor:* bos, *Jupiter, who in the form of a bull carried off Europa, daughter of Agenor,* Ov.—**b.** Meton.: *Carthaginian:* Sil.

ăg-ens, entis: **1.** *P. of* ag-o.—**2.** *Pa.: Efficient, effective, powerful:* utendum est imaginibus agentibus, acribus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agent.*

ăger, gri, *m.* [Gr. ἀγρός] **I.** Prop.: *Improved* or *productive land; a field (pasture, arable, nursery ground,* etc.): fertilis, Cic.: in agrum, *into the field,* i. e. *in depth* (*opp.* in fronte, *in the front* or *in frontage*), Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Territory, district:* his civitas data, agerque, Liv.—**B.** Plur.: **1.** *The open country, fields:* annus pestilens urbi agrisque, Liv.—**2.** *Plain, valley:* montes agrosque salutat, Ov.

Ăgēsĭlāus, i, *m.,* Ἀγησίλαος (Leader *or* driver of the people). *Agesilaus; a Spartan king, who defeated the Persian satrap Tissaphernes, and the Athenians and Bœotians, at Coronea.*

ăgĕsis, *i. e.* age sis, v. ago.

ag-gĕmo (ad-), *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for ad-gemo] *To groan* or *sigh at* a thing: Ov.

agger, ĕris, *m.* [2. agger-o] (*That which is brought to* a place; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Materials* for forming an elevation or filling up a hollow place, e. g. *stone, earth, sand, wood:* aggere paludem explere, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A pile* or *heap:* armorum, Tac.: aggeres Alpini, *i. e. the Alpine mountains,* Virg.—**B.** Milit. *t. t.:* **1.** *A mound* (*erected before the walls of a besieged city, for the purpose of sustaining the battering engines, and which was gradually advanced nearer and nearer to the town*): Cæs.—**2.** *A mound* (*raised for the protection of a camp in front of the entrenchment* (fossa), *and from earth dug from it*): Virg.—**3.** *The tribune* (*in a camp, formed of turf, from which the general addressed his soldiers*): Luc.—**C.** Of a road: *An embankment* or *causeway* formed of materials thrown up: viæ, *i. e. a military* or *public road,* Virg. **III.** Fig.: *Wall, mound:* agger oppugnandæ Italiæ Græcia, Cic.

1. **aggĕr-o,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [agger] (*To form an* agger; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To heap* or *pile up:* cadavera, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To heap up:* iras, Virg. **III.** Meton.: *To fill,* or *fill up by accumulating:* spatium, Curt.

2. **ag-gĕro (ad-),** essi, estum, ĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-gero] **I.** Prop.: *To bear* or *carry to* or *towards* a place, *etc.; to bring to:* aggeritur tumulo tellus, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To bring for-*

ward, advance, lay to one's charge: falsa, Tac.

1. **agges-tus**, a, um (for agger-tus) *P.* of agger-o.

2. **agges-tus (adg-)**, ūs, *m.* [for agger-tus; fr. agger-o] *A carrying to a place; a collecting, accumulation, collection:* Tac.

ag-glŏmĕro (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ad-glomero] (*To wind to or on to;* hence) **I.** *To heap up*, etc.: fretum, Val. Fl. **II.** With Personal pron. or alone: **A.** *To join, attach one's self:* lateri agglomerant nostro, Virg. —**B.** *To collect in a body*, etc.; *crowd together:* cuneis se coactis, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agglomérer*.

ag-glūtĭno (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ad-glutino] (*To glue on to;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To fasten to, attach to*, etc.: Cels.—**B.** *To solder on*, etc.: Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To add, annex*, etc.: illud (*sc.* procœmium) desecabis, hoc agglutinabis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agglutiner*.

ag-grăvesco (ad-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [for ad-gravesco] (Prop.: *To become heavy;* Fig.) Of sickness: *To become violent, severe, dangerous:* Ter.

ag-grăv-o (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ad-grav-o; fr. ad; grav-is] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To add to* or *increase the weight; to make heavier:* pondus, Pl. **B.** Fig.: *To aggravate, increase the violence of, render more severe*, etc.: si aggravatæ res essent, Liv. **II.** (only Fig.): **A.** *To bear heavily* or *hard upon:* reum, Quint.—**B.** *To annoy, incommode*, etc.: odor aggravans caput, Pl.: (*without Object*) quod aggravaret, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aggraver*.

ag-grĕd-ĭo, *no perf.*, gressum, grĕdĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-grad-io; fr. ad; grad-us] *To go to* or *approach:* hoc si aggredias, Plaut.

ag-grĕdĭor (ad-), gressus sum, grĕdi (*2 Pers. Præs.* aggredĕre, Plaut.: *Inf.* aggredīri, id., and aggredĭrier, id. [for ad-gradior] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To go to* or *approach:* ad hunc, Plaut.: quo aggredi cupiet, Cic.—Particular phrase: Aggredi aliquem, *To go to, approach, one to* entreat, ask counsel, solicit something, *etc.*: Sall.; Cic.; Tac. **B.** Esp.: *To go towards* or *against; to fall upon, attack, assault*, etc.: quis audeat in militari viā bene comitatum aggredi? Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To go to* or *set about* an act or employment; *to undertake* or *begin:* ancipitem causam, Cic. —**B.** *To approach:* crudelitatem Principis adgreditur, *i. e. stirs up, excites*, Tac.—**C.** *To make an attack* or *onset upon; to assail:* animos largitione, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *aggrédir*.

ag-grĕg-o (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ad-greg-o; fr. ad; grex, greg-is] **I.** (Prop.: *To lead to a flock;* Fig.) *To attach to, connect with*, etc.: te in nostrum numerum, Cic.: se ad eorum amicitiam, Cæs. **II.** (*To bring together as a flock;* hence) *To collect* or *gather into a body*, etc.: naufragos, Cic.

aggres-sĭo (adg-), ōnis, *f.* [for aggred-sio; fr. aggred-ior] (Prop.: *A going to* or *approaching;* Fig.) Rhetor. *t. t.*: *The exordium* or *introduction to a speech:* Cic.

aggres-sus (adg-) (for aggredsus), a, um, *P.* of aggred-ior.

ag-gŭberno (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ad-guberno] *To guide, direct, govern, manage, rule:* **I.** Prop.: iter pedibus, Flor. **II.** Fig.: aggubernante fortunā, Flor.

ăg-ĭlis, e, *adj.* [ag-o] **I.** Pass.: *Easily moved, easy to be moved:* classis, Liv.: (*Comp.*) aër agilior, Sen. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *That moves easily* or *quickly; agile, nimble, quick, rapid:* dea, Ov.—**2.** *Quick in action; prompt, active, busy:* vir, Vell. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Of things: *Quick, sudden, rapid:* argumentatio, Quint.—**2.** Of the mind: *Active, prompt, ready:* animus, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agile*.

ăgĭl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [agil-is] (*The condition of the* agilis; hence) *Nimbleness, activity, quickness:* **I.** Prop.: navium, Liv. **II.** Fig.: naturæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agilité*.

Ăgis, ĭdis, *m.* (*Acc.* Agin, Cic.) Ἄγις (Leader). *Agis:* **1.** *The name of several kings of Sparta:* **a.** *Agis IV. put to death by his subjects.*—**b.** *Brother of Agesilaus and son of Archidamus.*—**2.** *A Lycian warrior.*

ăgĭtā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [agit(a)-o] *That can be easily moved:* Ov.

ăgĭtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A moving; movement, motion, agitation:* fluctuum, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *Activity, emotion* of the mind: Cic.—**2.** *Pursuit, prosecution*, etc.: studiorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agitation*.

ăgĭtā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.** *A driver* of cattle: aselli, Virg.: equorum, *i. e. a charioteer*, id.—**2.** *A charioteer, a competitor in the games of the* Circus: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agitateur*.

ăgĭta-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of agit(a)-o. **2.** *Pa.*: *Quick, rapid, animated:* (*Comp.*) actio agitatior, Quint.

ăg-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [ag-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: (*To put in constant* or *violent motion;* hence) **1.** Of cattle, *etc.*, as object: *To drive about, drive:* greges, *i. e. to tend*, Virg.: in curru leones, Lucr.—**2.** *To shake, toss, agitate, drive, force, move violently*, etc.: hastam, Ov.: agitari inter se concursu, Cic.—**B.** Esp.: Of animals as objects: *To hunt, chase, pursue:* feras, Cic.: columbas, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To rouse up* or *excite; to put in a certain state of mind; to move, urge, drive, impel:* plebem, Liv.: in furias agitantur equæ, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To disquiet, vex, trouble, torment, torture:* videtisne ut eos agitent furiæ, Cic.—**b.** *To attack* or *assail one with reproach, derision, insult; to scoff at, deride, mock:* rem militarem, Cic. **B.**: **1.** *To occupy one's self with, be engaged in; to have, hold, keep, celebrate*, etc.: natalem, Plaut.: convivium, Ter.: legem, Cic.—**2.** Of time, life-time, etc.: **a.** *To pass, spend*, etc.: ævum, Virg.—**b.** Without immediate object (esp. in Sall., Tac. and Ter.): *To live, abide, sojourn, be:* hī propius mare Africum agitabant, Sall. —**3.** *To pursue, turn over, revolve, weigh*, or *consider* a thing; and with the idea of action to be performed, or a conclusion to be made, *to deliberate upon, to devise* or *plot; to be occupied with, to design, intend* a thing, etc.: fugam, Virg.: aliquid in mente, Cic.: aliquid jamdudum invadere magnum Mens agitat mihi, Virg.—**C.** *To treat, talk*, or *speak of* or *concerning* a thing, *to confer about*, or *deliberate upon*: quum de fœdere victor agitaret, Liv. ☞ Sat agitare, *c. Gen.* in Plaut. = satagere: *To have enough to do with, to have trouble with:* rerum, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agiter*.

Aglaiă, æ, or es, *f.*, Ἀγλαΐα (Brightness, splendour). *Aglaia; one of the Graces.*

aglaspīdes, ĭdum, *m.* [ἀγλαὸς glittering; ἀσπίς, shield] *Soldiers with bright shields:* Liv.

Aglauros, i, *f.*, Ἄγλαυρος (Brilliant or bright one). *Aglaurus; a daughter of Cecrops, and sister of Herse and Pandrosos, changed by Mercury into a stone.*

ag-mĕn, ĭnis, *n.* [ag-o] (*That which is set in motion;* hence) **I.**: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: **a.** Of rivers: *A course* or *stream:* Virg.—**b.** Of rain: *A stream, fall:* Virg.—**c.** *A line* or *train* of any thing: Ov.—**d.** *A movement*, etc.: agmine remorum celeri, *i. e. with rapid stroke*, Virg.—**2.** Meton.: *A path, course*, etc. agmina fati, Gell.—**B.** Of an army: *The passage, progress, march:* Sall. **II.**: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *A multitude, troop, crowd, number, band:* Of persons, animals, or things: ingens multitudo agminum, Liv.: turba agminis aligeri, Virg.: denso sunt agmine nubes, *in a dense* or *compact mass*, Lucr.—**2.** Fig.: *A crowd, multitude*, etc.: occupationum, Pl.—**B.** Milit. *t. t.*: **1.** Prop.: *An army* (*on march*); *a column:* agmen justum, *in close ranks*, Tac.: agmen quadratum, *i. e. a square, with the baggage in the middle, so as to be ready for the enemy*, Sall.: hence, agmen quadratum sometimes = acies, *an army formed in line of battle*, Hirt.: primum, *the vanguard*, Liv.: medium, *the centre*, id.: extremum *or* novissimum, *the rear-guard*, id.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *Army, host, troops:* occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen, Hor.—**b.** *Military service, warfare:* rudis agminum Sponsus, Hor.

agn-a, æ, *f.* [agn-us] *A ewe lamb:* Hor.

a-gnascor (ad-), gnātus sum, gnasci, 3. *v. dep.* [for ad-gnascor (=nascor)] **I.** *To be born in addition:* Of children born after the father has made his will: constat, agnascendo rumpi testimonium, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To grow in addition* to the proper number, *etc.*: membra adgnata, *i. e. supernumerary*, Pl. **B.** Meton.: In time: *To grow* or *rise afterwards:* pili adgnati, Pl. **III.** *To grow on* or *upon:* agnatis multis cubitalibus (*sc.* foliis), Pl.

agnāt-īo, ōnis, *f.* [agnat-us] *The condition of the* agnatus, *consanguinity on the father's side:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agnation.*

1. **agnā-tus (adg-)**, a, um, *P. of* agna-scor.

2. **a-gnā-tus (ad-)**, i, *m.* [for ad-gna-tus; fr. *ad*; gna-scor] (*One born to a* person; i. e.) *A kinsman by birth;* by usage, only of relatives on the father's side: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agnat.*

3. **a-gna-tus**, i, *m.* [id.] *A child born beyond the number intended to be reared by its parents:* Tac.

agn-ellus, i, *dim. m.* [agn-us] *A little lamb, lambkin:* Plaut.

agn-īnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *belonging to, a lamb:* exta, Plaut.—As *Subst.:* **agnina**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* caro) *The flesh of a lamb, lamb:* Hor.

agnĭ-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for agno-tio; fr. agno-sco] **1.** *A knowing, knowledge:* animi, Cic.—**2.** *A recognising, recognition:* cadaveris, Pl.

agnĭ-tus (adg-) (for agno-tus), a, um, *P.* of agno-sco.

a-gnōmen (adn-), ĭnis, *n.* [for ad-gnomen; fr. ad; gnomen=nomen] (*An additional* nomen; hence) *An agnomen or second cognomen:* Capitol.

Agnōnĭdes, æ, *m.*, Ἀγνωνίδης (Son *or* descendant of Agnon). *Agonides; an Athenian demagogue.*

a-gnosco (ad-, ad-n.), gnōvi, gnĭtum, gnoscĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-gnosco (gnosco = nosco)] **I.** Prop.: (*To know* a person or thing, *in relation to* one's self; hence) *To recognize* or *distinguish as one's own:* idem aspexit agnovitque in alio, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To acknowledge as one's own:* quantum ego nec agnosco (*admit as due to me*) nec postulo, Cic.—**B.** *To recognize* an object already known: veterem amicum, Virg.—**C.** *To confirm the truth of* a thing, *to acknowledge as true* or *right; to concede, grant, admit, assent to, approve:* facti gloriam, Cic. —**D.**: **1.** *To know, recognize, perceive by, from,* or *through* something: deum agnoscis ex operibus ejus, Cic—**2.** *To become acquainted with, to know;* also, *to perceive, apprehend, understand, discern, remark, see:* ut quivis ea possit agnoscere, Cic.

ag-nus, i, *m.* (orig. *comm.*) [akin to ἀμ-νός] *A lamb:* Hor.—In collect. force: villa abundat agno, Cic.—Prov.: Agnum lupo eripere velle, *To try to rescue a lamb from a wolf,* i. e. *to attempt an impossibility,* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agneau.*

ăg-o, ēgi, actum, ăgĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to Gr. ἄγ-ω] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: (*To put in motion, to move;* hence) **1.** Of cattle and other animals: *To lead, drive:* olituris aget mercede caballum, Hor.: capellas potum, Virg.—**2.** Of men: *To lead, drive, conduct, impel:* multis millibus armatorum actis ex eā regione, Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.**: **a.** With Personal pron., *or simply* agere, *To put one's self in motion; to come, go,* etc.: Æneas se matutinus agebat, Virg.: unde agis? Plaut.—*Imperat.* as *adv.*: age, agite, also with particles (hence, sts. agedum and agesis as one word), an exclamation, a call to others: (a) In encouragement, exhortation: *Up! on! come! come on! quick!* en age, rumpe moras, Virg.: agite dum, Liv.—Also age with a verb in the plur.: mittite agedum, legatos, Liv.—(b) In transitions: *Well then! well!* age porro, tu, cur, *etc.*? Cic.—And age with a verb in the *plur.*: age vero, ceteris in rebus qualis sit temperantia considerate, Cic.—(c) As a sign of assent: *Well! very well! good! right!* age sane, Cic.—**b.** In Livy: Pass. in reflexive force: *To go, to march:* quo multitudo agebatur.—**2.** Of living objects: **a.** *To take and drive* or *carry off* (animals *or* men); *to steal, rob,* or *plunder:* redigunt actos in sua rura boves, Ov.: agros vastare, prædas agere, Sall.—Particular phrase: Ferre et agere (Gr. ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν), *To carry and drive off;* i. e. *To rob, plunder,* Liv.—**b.** Of animals *or* men, as objects: *To chase, pursue, drive about* or *onwards in flight,* etc.: apros, Virg.: aliquem in exsilium, Liv.—**c.** Of hounds: *To cheer* or *urge on:* Ov.—**3.** Of inanimate objects: **a.** *To move, impel,* or *push forward:* vineas turresque egit, Cæs.: in litus passim naves egerunt, *drove the ships ashore,* Liv.—Particular phrases: (a) Agere navem, *To steer* or *direct a ship,* Hor.—(b) Agere currūs, *To drive a chariot,* Ov.—**b.** *To throw out,* etc.: se lætus ad auras Palmes agit, *i. e. shoots forth,* etc., Virg.—Particular phrase: Animam agere, *To expel the breath of life, to breathe one's last, give up the ghost, expire:* Cic.—**c.** *To drive, shoot,* or *strike downwards,* etc.: per glebas sensim radicibus actis, Ov.: tabernæ rimas agunt, *i. e. crack* or *split,* Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To lead:* animum auditoris agunto (*sc.* poemata), Hor.—**B.**: **1.** Of persons: *To move, impel, excite, urge, prompt, induce, stir up, rouse vehemently, drive:* matres Idem omnes simul ardor agit nova quærere tecta, Virg.—**2.** Of things: *To put in motion, excite, stir up:* bonitas, quæ nullis casibus neque agitur neque minuitur, Nep.—**C.** *To pursue with hostile intent; to persecute, disturb* or *vex, attack* or *assail:* quem deus ultor agebat, Ov.—**D.**: **1.** Of actions in gen.: *To do, act, perform, effect, transact, accomplish,* etc.: nunquam se plus agere, quam nihil quum ageret, Cic.: (without *Object*) aliud agendi tempus, aliud quiescendi, id.—Particular phrases: **a.** Quid agitur? *how do you do? how are you?* Plaut.; Ter.—**b.** Quid agis? *what are you doing?* also, *how goes it with you? how are you?* Plaut.; Cic.; Hor.—**c.** Nihil or non multum agere, *To effect* or *accomplish nothing* or *not much:* Plaut.; Cic.—Prov.: Actum *or* acta agere, *To do what has been already done,* i. e. *to act to no purpose,* Ter.—**2.** Of war: *To conduct, manage, carry on, administer, wage:* longe aliā ratione bellum agere, Cæs.—**3.** Of offices, employments, *etc.*: *To administer, exercise, conduct:* præfecturam prætorii, Suet.—**4.** Of civil and political transactions in the senate, the forum, *etc.*: *To manage* or *transact; to do; to discuss, treat, speak, deliberate:* recordere velim, quæ ego de te in senatu egerim, Cic.: (without *Object*) quum agere cœpisset, id.—Particular phrases: Of magistrates: Agere cum populo, *or simply* agere, *To address the people (in a public assembly, for the purpose of obtaining their approval or rejection, acceptance or refusal,* of a thing), Sall.; Cic.—**5.** Of proceedings in a court of law: Agere causam, *etc., To take proceedings; to plead; to bring, manage, conduct a cause, action,* or *suit:* causas amicorum, Cic.: (without *Object*) e sponso agere, *to bring an action on an agreement,* id.: lege agere in hæreditatem, id.—**6.** Agere reum, *or simply* agere, *To plead* or *take proceedings against a defendant; to accuse one:* Liv.; Cic.—**7.** Pass.: Of the thing which is the subject of accusation: *To be in suit* or *question; to be pleaded:* aguntur injuriæ sociorum, agitur vis legum, agitur existimatio veritasque judiciorum, Cic.—**8.** Of an orator: *To represent* by external action, *etc.*: quæ sic ab illo acta esse constabat oculis, Cic.—**9.** Of an actor: *To represent, play, act:* partes, Ter.: gestum in scenā, Cic.—**10.** Sacrificial *t. t.*: (*To do;* euphemistic for) *To give the blow to* the victim; *to dispatch, slay, kill, slaughter* (in performing this rite the sacrificer asked the priest AGONE? *shall I do it?* and the latter answered AGE, or HOC AGE, *do it*): qui calido strictos tincturus sanguine cultros Semper "Agone" rogat, nec nisi jussus agit, Ov.—**11.** With a subst., as a circumlocution for the action indicated by the subst.: prælium, *to give battle,* Liv.: gratias *or* grates (*never* gratiam), *to give thanks,* or *thank,* Liv.: triumphum, *to triumph,* Cic.—**12.** Agere forum, *To hold a session, to sit for judgment, to administer justice* (used of the governors of provinces): Cic.—**13.** Agere senatum, *To hold* or *convene the senate:* Suet.—**14.** *To pursue* in one's mind, *to revolve, be occupied with, think upon, have in view,* etc.: nihil aliud, Cic.: (without *Object*) agitasse Gaium de intrandā Britanniā satis constat, Tac.—**E.** Of time, *etc.*: **1.** *To spend, pass, pass through:* tolerabilem agere senectutem, Cic.: dies festos, id.—**2.** With annus and an ordinal adj.: *To be of a certain age, to be so old:* quartum annum ago et octogesimum, Cic.—**3.** Without immediate object: *To live; to spend,* or *pass time; to be:* Africa (=Afri), quæ procul a mari incultius agebat, Sall.—**F.** Se agere, *or simply* agere, *To behave* or *deport one's self,* Sall.; Tac. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of inanimate objects: *To plunder, carry off, steal:* næ pulchram prædam agat (of a pot of gold), Plaut.—**B.** Transf. from political sphere to common life: **1.** Agere cum aliquo de re *or* ut, *or sine*

ply **agere**: *To treat, deal, confer, talk with one upon any thing*, by asking, admonishing, beseeching, *etc.*; *to endeavour to persuade*, or *move one, that*, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—**2.** Agere cum aliquo *follď. by Objective clause: To propose to some one* that something be done, *etc.*: Suet. — **3.** Agere cum aliquo bene, præclare, male, *etc.*: *To deal well* or *ill with one, to treat* or *use one well* or *ill*: Cic.; Val. Max.—In Pass.: *To stand, be*, or *go well* or *ill with one; to be well* or *badly off*: intelliget secum actum esse pessime, Cic.: agitur præclare, id.—**C.** Pass.: *To be at stake* or *at hazard, to be in peril*: tua res agitur, paries quum proximus ardet, Hor.—**D.**: **1.** *To represent* or *personate* one; *to act as*, or *behave like* one: egi illos omnes adolescentes, Cic. — **2.** Perf. Pass.: (Something *has been acted*; hence) Something is *all over*: acta hæc res est, *i. e. is quite lost*, Ter.—Impers. Pass.: Actum est, *It is all over*, i. e. *all is lost, I am ruined, undone*: Ter.; Cic.—**E.** From the call of the priest at sacrifices (hoc age) warning the people to be quiet and to give attention: **1.** Hoc *or* id agere: **a.** So, *alone*; *To give attention to this*, etc.; *to mind, heed, give the mind to, this*, etc.: Cic.—**b.** With *ut* or *ne c. Subj.*: *To pursue this*, etc.; *to have this*, etc., *in view*; *to aim at* or *design this*, etc.: id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, Cic.: egi, ne interessem, id. —**2.** Aliud *or* alias res agere: (*To heed another thing* or *things*; hence) *Not to attend to, not to heed* or *observe* the matter before one; *to be heedless*, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agir*.

ăgōn, ōnis, *m.* = ἀγών, ῶνος. *A struggle, contest*, or *combat in the public games*: musicus, Suet.—Prov.: nunc demum agon est, *now is the time for action*, id.

Ăgōnālis, e, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, the Agonalia; a Roman festival in honour of Janus and the guardian deities of the state*: Ov.

Ăgōnĭa, ōrum, *n. The Agonia; another name for the Agonalia*: Ov. See preceding art.

agr-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ager, agr-i] *Of*, or *relating to, the fields* or *lands*: agrariæ leges, *agrarian laws, laws about the disposal of public lands*: Liv.—As *Subst.*: **agrarii**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* homines) *Supporters of the agrarian laws, the agrarian party*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agraire*.

Agraulos, i, -e, es, *f.*, Ἄγραυλος (One dwelling in the field). *Agraulos* or *Agraule; a daughter of Cecrops.*

agr-estis, e, *adj.* [ager, agr-i] **I.** Prop.: *Of*, or *belonging to, land, fields*, or *the country*; *country-like, rustic*: te hospitio agresti accipiemus, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **agrestis**, is (*Gen. Pl.* agrestûm, Ov.), *comm. A countryman* or *countrywoman; a rustic, swain*: conventus agrestium, Cic.: collectos armat agrestes, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Growing wild, wild*: poma, Virg.: palmæ, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Rustic; boorish, clownish, raw, uncultivated, wild, savage, barbarous*: genus hominum agreste, Sall.: (*Comp.*) agrestiores Musæ, Cic.—**B.** *Wild, brutish*: vultus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agreste*.

agr-ĭ-cŏl-a, æ, *m.* (*Gen. Plur.* agricolûm, Lucr.) [ager, agr-i; (i); col-o] **I.** Prop.: *A cultivator of land*: agricolæ assidui, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of the gods: *A patron* or *tutelary deity of agriculture*: redditur agricolis gratia cœlitibus, Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. (adj.) *agricole*.

agr-ĭ-cul-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for agr-i-col-tio ; fr. ager, agr-i; (i); col-o] *Husbandry*: Cic.

agr-ĭ-cul-tor, ōris, *m.* [for agr-i-col-tor ; fr. ager, agr-i ; (i); col-o] *An agriculturist, husbandman*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agriculteur*.

agr-ĭ-cul-tūra, æ, *f.* (also, as two words, agri cultura) [for agr-i-col-tura ; fr. ager, agri ; (i); col-o] *Agriculture*: Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agriculture*.

Agrĭgentum, i, *n. Agrigentum; one of the largest and richest cities on the coast of Sicily, near Cape Pachynum*, Gr. Acragas (now *Girgenti*).—Hence, **Agrĭgent-īnus**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Agrigentum*.—As *Subst.*: **Agrigentini**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Agrigentum.*

Agrĭŏdos, ontos, *m.* [ἄγριος ; ὀδούς] (fierce tooth) *Agriodos; the name of a hound.*

agr-ĭ-pĕt-a, æ, *m.* [ager, agr-i; (i); pet-o] *One who strives for the possession of land*: Cic.

Agrippa, æ, *m. Agrippa; a Roman name*: **1.** *Menenius Agrippa, who related to the people upon Mons Sacer the fable of the stomach and limbs.*—**2.** *M. Vipsanius Agrippa, the son-in-law of Augustus, husband of Julia, and father of Agrippina.*—**3.** *Agrippa Postumus, son of the former.*—**4.** *Herodes Agrippa I.* and *II. kings of Judea.*

Agrippīna, æ, *f. Agrippina*: **1.** *The wife of the Emperor Tiberius, granddaughter of Atticus.*—**2.** *A daughter of Vipsanius Agrippa and of Julia; the daughter of Augustus, wife of Germanicus, and mother of Caligula.*—**3.** *A daughter of the preceding and Germanicus, wife of Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus, and mother of Nero.*—Hence, **Agrippīn-ensis**, e, *adj. Of*, or *pertaining to, Agrippina*: Colonia Agrippinensis (now *Cologne*).—As *Subst.*: **Agrippinenses**, ium, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of* Colonia Agrippina.

Agrius (-os), ii, *m.*, Ἄγριος (One living in the fields). *Agrius* or *Agrios; a man's name.*

Ăgȳĭeus (trisyll.), ĕi *or* eos, *m.*, Ἀγυιεύς (One belonging to the streets). *Agyieus; a surname of Apollo, as guardian of the streets and public places.*

Ăgylla, æ, *f. Agylla; a town in Etruria, afterwards Cære* (now *Cervetere*).—Hence, **Agyll-īnus**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Agylla.*—As *Subst.*: **Agyllīni**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Agylla.*

Ăgȳrĭum, ĭi, *n. Agyrium; a town of Sicily, the birthplace of Diodorus Siculus* (now *S. Filippo d' Argiro*).—Hence, **Agyri-nensis**, e, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Agyrium.* — As *Subst.*: **Agyrinenses**, ium, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Agyrium.*

Agyrtes, æ, *m.*, Ἀγύρτης (A collector; also, a vagabond). *Agyrtes, a parricide mentioned by Ovid.*

ah (sts. written without *h*), *interj. Ah! alas! ha! ah me!* An exclamation expressive of pain, grief, indignation, entreaty, joy, *etc.*: ah, nescis quam doleam, Ter.: (with *Acc.*) ah me, Cat.: (with *Voc.*) ah! stulte, Ter.

ăhă, *interj. Aha! ha! haha!* An exclamation expressive of reproof, denial, laughter, *etc.*: Plaut.

Ăhāla, æ, *m. Ahala; a Roman name*; e.g. *C. Servilius Structus Ahala, who, as* magister equitum, *slew the turbulent Mælius.*

Ăharna, æ, *f. Aharna; a town of Etruria.*

ahcneus, ahenipes, *etc.*, v. aë.

1. **ai** = aï, *interj.* denoting grief. *Ah! alas!*: Ov.

2. **ai**, *imperat.* of aio.

ai-ens, entis: **1.** *P.* of ai-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Affirming, affirmative*: negantia contraria sientibus, Cic.

ain' = aisne, v. aio.

ai-o, *v. aefect.* (the forms in use are *Præs. Indic.* aio, ais, ait—aiunt.—*Præs. Subj.* aias, aiat—aiant.—*Imperf. Indic.* throughout, aiebam, aiebas, *etc.*—*Imperat.* ai.—*Part. præs.* aiens.—From ais with the interrog. particle ne, ain' is used in familiar language.—For *Imperf.* also aibas, aibat, aibant were used.—The ai is always dissyll. except in the *Imperat.* ai; also, in Plaut., ais, ait, are sometimes monosyll.) [akin to Sanscrit root AH, for AGH, "to say, speak"] **I.** Gen.: *To speak; to utter speech*: Aius iste Loquens, quum eum nemo nōrat, aiebat et loquebatur, et ex eo nomen invenit, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.**: **1.** Neut.: *To say "yes:"* Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic.—**2.** Act.: *To say yes to a* thing: quasi ego id curem, quid ille aiat aut neget, Cic.—**B.** *To say, assert, state*, etc.: nisi quid pater ait aliud, Ter.: (*without Object*) ut ait Statius noster in Synephebis, Cic.—Particular phrases: **1.** Aiunt *or* ut aiunt, quomodo aiunt, quod aiunt: **a.** In quoting a proverbial phrase: *Men say, as men say, as is said, so to speak*: Ter.; Cic.—**b.** In quoting an anecdote, *As it is related*: Hor.—**2.** Ain'? = aisne? also often strengthened, ain' tu? ain' tute? ain' tandem? ain' vero? *Do you really mean so? is it possible?* often only an emphatic *what?* Plaut.; Cic.—Also with a plur.: ain' tandem? inquit, num castra vallata non habetis? Liv. —**3.** Quid ais? **a.** *What! what do you say?* Plaut.—**b.** *What do you mean? what do you say* or *think?* Ter.—**c.** *What is your opinion? what do you say?* Plaut.

Aius (Loquens, or Locutius);

(The greater ajaxes, or the super) *Ajax Locrensis* or *Locrus*: *a king, who was honoured as the Romans that the Gauls were coming.*

Ajax, ācis, *m.*, *Aiac* (usually referred to as "alas"). (*Nom.*: I. Prop.: *The name of two Greeks renowned for their valour*: **A.** *Telamonius (son of Telamon, king of Salamis), who contended with Ulysses for the arms of Achilles, and, when the former obtained them, became mad and killed himself. From his blood the hyacinth sprung up.*—**B.** *Oileus (son of Oileus), king of the Locri.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The title of a tragedy of Ennius*: Cic.—**B.** *The title of an unfinished tragedy of the Emperor Augustus*: Suet. —**C.** *The name of a picture of Timomachus*: Cic.

ā-la, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.; prps. for ag-la, fr. ag-o] (*The moving thing*; hence) I. Prop.: Of flying creatures: *A wing*: quatiunt (*se.* Harpyiae) alas, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *A wing*: velorum pandimus alas, Virg. **III.** Meton.: **A.** In man: **1.** *The upper and under part of the arm (where it unites with the shoulder)*: Hor.—**2.** *The armpit*: Hor. —**B.** Military *t. t.*: *The wing of an army (composed originally of the Roman cavalry, and afterwards of the troops of the allies)*: Cic.—**C.** Plur.: *Feathers (tied to lines, used as toils in hunting)*: dum trepidant alae, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aile.*

Alabanda, æ, *f.*, *and* ōrum, *n. plur.* *Alabanda*: *a town of Caria, distinguished for its wealth and luxury.*—Hence, **1. Alabandi**, ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Alabanda.*—**2. Alabandenses**, ium, *m.*—Alabandi.—**3. Alabandēni**, ōrum, *m.*—Alabandi.—**4. Alabandeus**, a, um (quadrisyllab.), *adj.* *Of Alabanda.*

alabaster, tri, *m.*, also *plur.* **alabastra**, ōrum, *n.* = ἀλάβαστρος, *plur.* ἀλάβαστρα. I. Prop.: *A box or vase (for unguents or perfumes, tapering to a point at the top, made originally of alabaster, whence the name, afterwards of other materials)*: redolent alabastra, Mart. **II.** Meton.: *A rose-bud (before it opens)*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *albâtre.*

alăcer, cris, e, *adj.* (Nom. masc. alacris, Ter.: Virg.—Anciently alacer comm.) [etym. dub.] *Lively, roused to action, brisk, quick, eager.* In the class. age, with the idea of joyous activity: *Glad, happy.* I. Prop.: videbant Catilinam alacrem, Cic.: (*Comp.*) alacriores ad reliquum perficiendum, Auct. Her. **II.** Fig.: Of things: alacris voluptas, *a lively pleasure*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *allègre.*

alacer-itas, ātis, *f.* [alacer, alacris] (*The quality or state of the alacer*; hence) **1.** *Liveliness, ardour, eagerness, readiness, alacrity*: Cic. — **2.** [unexpress. emphasis], *joy, gladness, ecstasy*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *alacrité, allégresse.*

Alămanni, ōrum, v. Alemanni.

Alāni, ōrum, *m.*, 'Αλανοί: I. Prop.: *The Alani; a warlike Scythian nation.*—Hence, **Alān-us**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Alani.* **II.** Meton.: *Wild, fierce, barbarous manners.*

ălăpa, æ, *f.* [prob. onomatop.] *A blow upon the cheek with the open hand, a box on the ear*: Phaed. —In the emancipation of a slave a slight *alapa* was given: [illegible] manu missus magnis alapae mecum venerunt, *i. e. with me freedom is much more dearly purchased*, Phaed.

Al-āris, e, *adj.* [al-a] = alarius, Liv.

al-ārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That is on the wings* (of an army), *of the wings*: equites, Liv.—As *Subst.*: **alarii**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* milites) *Soldiers in the wings* of an army: Caes.

Alastor, ŏris, *m.* = ἀλάστωρ (Tormenter) *Alastor*: *one of the companions of Sarpedon, king of Lycia, killed by Ulysses before Troy.*

al-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [al-a] *Furnished with wings, winged*: plantae, *i. e. of Mercury*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aile.*

alauda, æ, *f.* [a Celtic word; lit. *great songster*; from **al**, *excellent*, and **ud**, *a wind or blast of a clarion or trumpet*] I. Prop.: *The crested lark*: Pl. **II.** Meton.: *The name of a legion raised by Cæsar in Gaul*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *alouette.*

Alba, æ, *f.* [akin to Gr. ἄλφος, Sabine, alpus, *Alp*, the name for a high mountain] **1.** *Alba* (called also *Alba Longa*), *the mother city of Rome, built by Ascanius, the son of Æneas, between the Alban lake and Mons Albanus.*—Hence, **Albān-us**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Alba; Alban.*—As *Subst.*: **a. Albāni**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The people of Alba; the Albans.* —**b. Alb-ānum**, i, *n.* (*sc.* praedium) *An estate at or near Alba*: Cic.—**2.** *Alba Fucentia*, or simply *Alba*: *a town north-west of Lacus Fucinus* (now *Celano*): Caes.—Hence, **Alb-ensis**, e, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Alba.*

alb-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [alb-um] (*Provided with album*; hence) *Clothed in white*: dominus, Cic.—In the Circensian games, one party, which was clothed in white, was called albata: Pl.

alb-ĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *e. n.* [alb-us] *To be white*: campi ossibus albent, Virg.—Particular phrase: Albente caelo, *When the sky is white, i. e. at daybreak*, Cæs.

albe-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *e. n. inch.* [albe-o] *To begin to be white, to become white*: mare albescit, Cic.: albescens capillus, Hor.

Albici, ōrum, *m. pl.* *The Albici*; *a people near the Massilienses.*

alb-ĭco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *e. n.* [alb-us] *To be white*: nec prata canis albicant pruinis, Hor.

alb-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [alb-eo] *Whitish, white*: spuma, Ov.: (*Comp.*) albidior, Pl.: (*Sup.*) albidissimus, Cels.

Albĭnius, ii, *m.* *Albinius*; *a Roman plebeian, who conveyed the sacred vessels, etc., to Cære, after the defeat on the Allia.*

Albĭnōvānus, i, *m.* *Albinovanus*: **1.** *C. Pedo Albinovanus*: *C. Pedo*; *an epic poet, a contemporary and friend of Ovid*: Ov.—**2.** *Celsus Albinovanus*; *a contemporary of Horace.*

Albintimēlium, ii, *n.* *Albintimelium*; *a town of Liguria* (now *Ventimiglia*).

Albĭnus, i, *m.* *Albinus*; *a Roman name.*

Albis, is, *m.* *The Albis*; *a river of Germany* (now *the Elbe*).

alb-ĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [alb-us] (*The state of the albus*; hence) *Whiteness.* Plaut.

Albius, ii, *m.* *Albius*; *a Roman name.*—Hence, **Albi-ānus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, Albius.*

Albŭcius, ii, *m.* *Albucius*; *a Roman name.*

alb-ŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [alb-us] *Whitish, white*: columbus, Cat.: freta, *i. e. through the foaming waves*, Mart. As *Subst.*: **Albula**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* aqua) (*White water*) *The Albula, another name of the Tiber*: amisit verum vetus Albula nomen, Virg.

Alb-ūnea (-na), æ, *f.* [prob. albus] (The white thing) *Albunea or Albuna*; *a fountain at Tibur gushing up between steep rocks* (or poet. *the nymph who dwelt there*), *near which was the villa of Horace.*

Alb-urnus, i, *m.* [id.] (id.) *Alburnus*; *a mountain of Lucania* (now *Monte di Postiglione*).

albus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Gr. ἀλφός] I. Prop.: *White* (prop. *dead white*): color, Cic.: quae alba sint, quae nigra dicere, id.: pedibus qui venerat albis, *i. e. whitened (as of slaves exposed for sale)*, Juv.—Proverbial phrases: **A.** Dentibus albis deridere, *To deride with white teeth, i. e. so as to show the teeth*; hence, *to deride vehemently*: Plaut.—**B.** Albus an ater sit, etc.: ignorare, etc., *Not to know whether one be white or black; to know and care nothing about one*: Cic.—**C.** Albo rete aliquid oppugnare, *To attack or seize upon with a white net, i. e. in a delicate stylish manner*: Plaut.—**D.** Alba linea aliquid signare, *To mark something with a white line, i. e. to make no distinction in a thing*: Gell.—**E.** Alba avis, etc., *A white bird*, for *a rarity, something uncommon*: Cic.—**F.** Filius albo gallino, *A son of a white hen, i. e. a child of fortune*: Juv.—**G.** Equis albis praecurrere aliquem, *To run before or outstrip one with white horses, i. e. to excel, surpass one* (the figure drawn from the white horses attached to a triumphal chariot): Hor.—As *Subst.*: **album**, i, *n.* (*The white thing*; hence) **1.** *White colour, white*: masculi insignis et albo, Virg. **2.** *The white* of the eye: Cels.—**3.** *The white* of an egg: Cels.—**4.** *A white tablet* on which any thing is inscribed: **a.** *The tablets on which the* Pontifex Maximus *registered the principal events of the year*: Annales maximi, Cic.—**b.** *The tablets of the praetor, on which his edicts were written, and which were posted up in some public place*: Sen.—**c.** *A roll, list*, or *register* of names, *etc.*: senatorium,

Tus: Inhuman, Sonk.: Alkmaionoum., M. **II.** Fig.: Pernicious, ruinous, pestilent: stella, Hor. **III.** Mercant.: **A.** Pale, livid, sickly, etc.: aquarum alba (corpora) nutrant, Hor. — **B.** Of the wind: Making clear, dispersing the clouds: Sonus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. aube.

Alcæus [illegible] (-ĕi), m. ['Αλκαῖος]: A lyric poet of Mytilene, founder of the Alcaic verse.

Alcamenes, -is, m. Alexander; a [illegible]

Alcathoë, -es, f., 'Αλκαθόη (Defiance or warlike will). Alcathoë; the consul of Megara.

Alcathŏus, -i, m., Λαοθόου Ch.). Alcathous: 1. A son of Pelops, founder of Megara.—2. A person mentioned by Virg.

alcēdo, -ōnis = alcyon. The kingfisher: Var.

alcēdŏnĭa, -ōrum, n. (alcedo, [illegible] the nests; i. e. the days when the kingfisher breeds and the sea is calm: Plin.) A calm, profound tranquility: Pers.

alcēs, -is, [illegible] name to the old Germ. elch: Gr. ἄλκη. The elk: Cæs.

Alcestis, -is, f., Ἄλκηστις or Ἄλκηστη. Alcestis; a daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus, king of Pheræ, for the preservation of whose life she [illegible] her own. She was brought back from the lower world by Hercules, and restored to her husband.

Alcibiădēs, -is, m. (Voc. Grote. [illegible] Ἀλκιβιάδης. Alcibiades; an Athenian general in the time of the Peloponnesian war.

Alcidămas, -antis, m., Ἀλκιδάμας (He that subdues by strength). Alcidamas; a wrestler mentioned by Cod.

Alcides, -æ, m., Ἀλκείδης, A descendant of Alceus, the father of Amphitryon; his grandson Hercules.

Alcimēdōn, -ontis, m. Ἀλκιμέδων (One exhibiting himself in defence). Alcimedon; a carver in wood.

Alcīnŏus, -i, m. [illegible] Alcinous; a king of the Phæacians, renowned for his love of horticulture. On account of the luxury that prevailed at his court, Horace called luxurious young men juventus Alcinoi.—Prov.: Alcinoo dare poma, To give fruits to Alcinous, i. e. to carry coals to Newcastle, Or.

Alcis, -is, m. Alcis; a deity of the Nahanarvali.

Alcithŏë, -es, f., Ἀλκιθόη (She with active strength). Alcithoë; a daughter of Minyas, changed into a bat.

Alcmēna (Alcŭ-), -æ, also **Alcmēnē**, -ēs, f. Ἀλκμήνη, Alcmena (Alcmene), or Alcmene; a daughter of Electryon, wife of Amphitryo, mother of Hercules and Iphicles.

Alcon, -ōnis, m. Alcon; a man's name.

alcyŏn (hal-), -ŏnis, f. = ἀλκυών. The kingfisher, halcyon: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. alcyon.

Alcyŏne (Hal-), -es, f., Ἀλκυόνη. Alcyone or Halcyone: **I.** a. Prop.: A daughter of Aeolus, who, from love to her deprecated husband Ceyx threw herself into the sea and was changed into a kingfisher.—b. Meton.: The [illegible] Halc-, -ēnæ, a. m. adj. Of, or belonging to, the alcyon: halcyones dies, Cic.—As Subst.: **Alcyŏnēum**, i, n. (sc. medicamen), Isatis, a remedy employed by the ancients: Plin., Gr.—**2.** A Pleiad, daughter of Atlas and Pleione.

ălea, -æ, f. [prob. for salea; fr. the [illegible] root sa, "to cast," or "throw"] (The thing thrown, or thing for throwing: sense, **I.** Prop.: A die or dice for playing at games of chance: jacta est alea, the die is cast (the expression of Cæsar on his resolving to cross the Rubicon and march to Rome), Suet. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A game of [illegible] **B.** [illegible] gambling: Cic. **III.** Fig.: Of any hazardous undertaking, condition, etc.: Chance, hazard, venture, risk, etc.: Cic.

ălĕā-tor, -ōris, m. [alea, I. under Gen., aleari] One employing the alea; hence, A gambler, gamester: Cic.

ălĕātōr-ius, -a, -um, adj. Aleatorius, Of, or pertaining to, a gamester: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. aléatoire.

ălec (all-, hal-), -ĕcis, n. or **ălex** (hal-), -ĕcis, f. and m. (prob. root sal-; acc. to Pl., The ointment of a costly [illegible] Virg.

Alecto, -ūs, f. (only in Nom. and Acc.) Ἀληκτώ, -ώ (The unceasing, or implacable one). Alecto; one of the three Furies.

Alemāno [illegible] (-ōnis, m. Ἀλεμάων (Wanderer). Alemon; a Greek, father of Mycelus, who founded Croton in Lower Italy.—Hence, **Alemōn-ĭdēs**, -æ, m. The son of Alemon, i. e. Mycelus.

ălĕ-o, -ōnis, m. [alea] One having alea; hence, A gamester: Cat.

ăl-e-s, -ĭtis (Abl. Sing. -ĭti, Sen.; Gen. Plur. -ĭtum, Mart.; -ĭtŭm, Virg.) adj. [for al-i-(t)-s; fr. al-a; i root of ei] (Wing-going; hence) **I.** Prop.: With wings, winged: avis, Cic.: equus, i. e. Pegasus, Ov.: deus, i. e. Mercury, id. — As Subst.: **ales**, ĭtis, comm.: **A.:** **1.** Gen.: A bird: **a.** Prop.: argentea, i. e. the raven, before its metamorphosis, Ov.: altrix, the swan, Hor.: cristatus, the cock, Ov.: Jovis, the eagle, Virg.—**b.** Fig.: Of a poet: Mæonii carminis alea, a bird of Mæonian (i. e. Homeric or Epic) song, Hor.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Prop.: Augur. t. t.: A bird of flight, i. e. that affords omens by its flight: alites et oscines, Cic.—**b.** Meton.: Augury, omen, sign: mala, Hor. —**B.** A winged or flying person, etc., one who flies: Cyllenius ales, i. e. Mercury, Claud. **II.** Meton.: Swift, rapid, etc.: Auster, Virg.: passus, Ov.

ăl-escō, no perf. nor sup., -ĕre, 3. v. n. [al-o] To grow up, increase: Lucr.

Alĕsia, -æ, f. Alesia; a town of Gaul (now Alise).

Alētes, -is, m. Ἀλήτης (Wanderer) Aletes; a companion of Æneas.

alex, -ĕcis, [illegible]

Alexander, -dri, m., Ἀλέξανδρος (Defender of men). Alexander: **1.** Son of Philip and Olympia, surnamed Magnus, the founder of the Macedonian empire.—**2.** Son of Perseus, king of Macedonia.—**3.** A tyrant of Pheræ, in Thessaly.—**4.** A king of Epirus.—**5.** A name of Paris, son of Priam.

Alexandrēa (-ēa), -æ, f., Ἀλεξάνδρεια (A city).—**a.** Prop.: Alexandria, a city founded by Alexander, the capital of Egypt, and the residence of the Ptolemies, noted for its luxury (now Scanderoon). — Hence, **Alexandrīnus**, -a, -um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Alexandria: vina, i. e. luxurious, Cæs.—**2.** A city of Troas.

Alexirhŏë, -es, f., Ἀλεξιρρόη (She who wards off the stream). Alexirhoë; a daughter of the river-god Granicus, mother of Æneas.

Alexis, -is (Acc. Alexim, Virg.; Voc. Alexi, Ov.), m., Ἀλέξις (Helper). Alexis: **1.** The name of a beautiful youth.—**2.** A freedman and amanuensis of T. Pomponius Atticus.

alga, -æ, f. [perh. cnb.] Sea-weed Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. algue.

alge-ns, -ntis: **1.** P. of alge-o.— **2.** Pa.: **a.** Prop.: Cold: loci, Pl.—**b.** Meton.: Admitting the cold: toga, i. e. thin or tattered, Mart.

algeo, -si, no sup., -gēre, 2. v. n. [perh. akin to ἀργός] To be cold, to feel cold: **I.** Prop.: ecvidunt juventutem, algendo, esurindo, Cic. **II.** Fig.: proditus luxuriæ et alget, i. e. is not cherished, Juv.

alge-sco, -si, no sup., -gescĕre, 3. v. n. inch. [alge-o] **I.** To catch cold: ne ille algescat, Ter. **II.** To become cold: vites, Pl.

Algĭd-um, -i, n. [1. algid-us] (The cold thing) Algidum; a town on Mount Algidus (now Rocca del Papa). — Hence, **Algĭd-us**, -a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Algidum.

1. **alg-ĭdus**, -a, um, adj. [alg-eo] Cold: algida nive, Cat.—As Subst.: **Algida**, -æ, f. (sc. terra) The cold country; i. e. Thrace. ¶ Hence, Fr. aigide.

2. **Algĭdus**, -i, m. [1. algidus] (The cold mountain.) Algidus; a high [illegible] and snow-capped mountain near Rome.

alg-or, -ōris, m. [alg-eo] Cold that is felt, coldness: Tac.

alg-us, -us, m. -u, n. indecl. [alg-eo] Cold that is felt, coldness: Plaut.

ălī-ā, adv. [ali-us] By another way or road: Plin.

ălī-as, adv. [ali-us] **1.** Of place: At another place, in other places, elsewhere: fortè requidem, sicut alias, ea in other passages, Cic.—Particular combination: With alius: One in one place, another in another: alii sunt alias, Cic.—**2.** Of time, past or future: At another time, at other times, on another occasion: gubernatores alias imperare soliti, tum, etc., Curt.: alias jocabimur, Cic.—Particular combinations: **a.** Alias . . . alias, At one time . . . at another · once . .

another time; now . . . now: Cic.—**b.** Alias . . . plerumque, *etc., At one time . . . frequently,* etc.: Cic.; Pl.—**c.** Alias aliter, alias aliud, *etc., At one time in one way . . . at another in another; now so . . . now otherwise; now this . . . now that:* Cic.—**d.** Sæpe alias *or* alias sæpe . . . nuper, quondam, tum, *etc.*; also quum sæpe alias . . . tum, *etc., Frequently at other times, . . ., now, lately, once,* or *formerly; as, frequently, on the one hand . . . so, especially, on the other; both, frequently, on the one hand . . . and, especially, on the other:* Cic.; Nep.—**e.** Semper alias, *Always at other times:* Suet.—**f.** Raro alias, *Rarely at other times:* Liv.—**g.** Non alias, *At no other time, never:* Virg.; Liv.—**3.** Of circumstances: **a.** *In other respects, for the rest, otherwise:* alias salubri potu ejus aquæ, Pl.—**b.** Non alias quam, *From no other reason, on no other condition, in no other circumstances than; not other than:* Tac.

ălĭ-bī, *adv.* [ali-us] **I.** Prop.: *At another place, elsewhere:* scio equidem alibi animum tuum, Plaut.—Particular combinations: **A.** With negatives: Nec alibi, *And no where else:* nusquam alibi, *not elsewhere, no where else,* etc.: Cic.; Virg.—**B.**: **1.** Alibi . . . alibi, *At one place . . . at another place; here . . . there:* Liv.—**2.** Alibi . . . alibi . . . alibi, *At one place . . . at another place . . . at another place, still:* Liv.—**3.** Hic . . . illic . . . alibi, *Here . . . there . . . there again* or *elsewhere:* Virg.—**C.** Alibi alius *or* aliter, *The one here, the other there; one in this, the other in that manner:* Liv.—**D.** Alibi atque alibi, *In this place and in that place, in various places:* Pl.—**E.** Alibi quam, *Elsewhere than;* with nusquam, *etc.: Nowhere else than:* Tac.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *In other things, in other respects, in something else:* si alibi plus perdiderim, minus ægre habeam, Plaut.—**2.** With *quam:* To denote comparison: *In another thing,* or *other things, than,* etc.: alibi quam in innocentiâ spem habere, Liv.—**B.** Of persons: *With some other* person: priusquam hanc uxorem duxi, habebam alibi animum amori deditum, Ter.—**C.** *Otherwise:* rarum alibi animal, Curt.

ălĭ-ĭca, æ, *f.* [al-o] (*The nourishing* or *nutritious thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A kind of grain, spelt:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Grits prepared from* alica; *spelt grits:* Cels.—**B.** *A drink prepared from spelt-grits:* Mart.

ălĭc-ŭbi [aliqu-is] *Somewhere, any where, at some place* or *any place:* si salvus sit Pompeius et constiterit alicubi, *etc.* — Particular combinations: **1.** Alicubi . . . alicubi . . . alicubi . . . *Somewhere . . . elsewhere . . . elsewhere still:* Sen.—**2.** Alicubi hic, *Somewhere here, near here, hereabouts:* Ter.; Cic.

ăl-ĭcŭla, æ, *f.* [al-a] (*That which is made for* covering the *upper part of the arm;* hence) *A cape* or *short cloak with a cape:* Mart.

ălĭc-unde, *adv.* [aliqu-is] **I.** Prop.: *From somewhere, from some place:* præcipitare alicunde: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *From some person, from some quarter:* non quæsivit procul alicunde, Cic.—**B.** *From some thing* or *any thing:* quibus est alicunde objectus labos, Ter.

alid, v. alius.

ălĭēnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [alien(a)-o] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A transferring* or *surrendering* of a thing to a person: Cic.—**b.** Fig.: (*A transferring of one's self:* i. e.) (a) *The going over* to another person or thing; *separation, withdrawal, parting,* etc.: consulum, Cic.: amicitiæ, id.—(b) *Desertion,* etc.: exercitûs, Cæs.—(c) *Aversion, hatred, enmity:* in Vitellium, Tac.—**2.** Medic. *t. t.*: Alienatio mentis, *or simply* alienatio, *Loss of mind* or *reason, insanity, madness,* Cels.; Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aliénation.*

ălĭēn-ĭ-gĕn-a, æ, *m.* [alien-us; (i); gen-o] *One born in a foreign land; a foreigner, stranger, alien:* Cic.—As *Adj.: Foreign, belonging to another* or *foreign land:* Of persons or things: alienigenæ hostes, Cic.: vino alienigenâ usuros, Gell.

ălĭēn-ĭ-gĕn-us, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **1.** (*Born* or *produced in a place,* etc., *not one's own;* hence): *Foreign:* mulier alienigeni sanguinis, Val. Max.—**2.** *Produced from materials not one's,* etc., *own; heterogeneous:* partes, Lucr.

ălĭēn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [alien-us] (*To make* a person *or* thing alienus; hence) **I.**: **A.** Of persons: *To change into another:* tu me alienabis nunquam, Plaut.—**B.** Of things: *To make different, to alter the nature of:* sacopenium alienatur, Pl. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Business *t. t.*: *To transfer* by sale; *to alienate* from one's self; *to surrender* to another: de vestris vectigalibus, non fruendis, sed alienandis, Cic.—**2.** *To make subject to another; to give up, lose,* etc.: pars insulæ alienata, Liv. **B.** Fig.: *To withdraw* or *remove* from friendship, etc.: *to alienate, estrange, set at variance,* etc.: omnes a se bonos, Cic.—Particular phrases: **1.** Alienari ab aliquâ re, *To keep at a distance from something,* i. e. *to be disinclined to,* or *have an aversion for, to shrink from:* Cic.—**2.** Medic. *t. t.*: **a.** (a) Mentem alienare, *or* alienare *alone, To deprive of reason, make delirious, drive mad, take away the mental powers* or *senses:* Liv.; Sen.—(b) Alienari mente, *etc., To be deprived of one's mind,* etc.: Pl.; Liv.—**b.** Pass.: Of deadened members, *etc.: To perish:* Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aliéner.*

ălĭ-ēnus, a, um, *adj.* [ali-us] (*Belonging to the* alius; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Belonging to another* person *or* thing; *not one's own:* pecuniis alienis locupletari, Cic.: vulnus, *intended for another,* Virg.: alieno Marte pugnabant (*sc.* equites), *i. e. as footmen,* Liv.—As *Subst.:* **alienum,** i, *n. The property of another:* largiri ex alieno, Cic.—**B.** Of one's family, acquaintance, or country: *Not belonging to* one; *not related* or *allied; strange, foreign:* homo, Cic.: non alienus sanguine regibus, Liv.—As *Subst.:* **alienus,** i, *m. A stranger:* Plaut.; Cic.: —so, in *Comp.* and *Sup.*: ut neque amicis, neque alienioribus desim, Cic.: se suaque omnia alienissimis credidisse, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Foreign* to a thing or person; *not suited, unsuitable, incongruous, inconvenient, not favourable:* alienus dignitatis, Cic.: alienus illi causæ, id.: (*Sup.*) homine alienissimum, id.—**B.** *Averse, hostile, estranged, unfriendly:* mens, Sall.: alieno a te animo fuit, Cic.: alieno esse animo in Cæsarem milites, Cæs.—**C.** Of places: *Unsuitable, unfavourable* for an engagement: alieno loco prœlium committunt, Cæs.—**D.** Of time, *etc.: Unfitting, inconvenient, unfavourable, unsuitable:* (*Comp.*) alieniore ætate, Ter.—**E.** *Dangerous, perilous, hurtful, injurious:* suis rationibus, Sall.—**F.** *Unversed, unacquainted:* in physicis, Cic.: a literis, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aliéné.*

ăl-ĭ-ger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [al-a; (i); ger-o] **I.** Prop.: *Bearing wings, winged:* amor, Virg.: agmen, *i. e. of birds,* id. **II.** Meton.: *Drawn by winged creatures:* aligero tollitur axe Ceres, *i. e. drawn by dragons,* Ov.

ălĭment-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [aliment-um] *Of,* or *relating to, nourishment:* Law *t. t.*: lex, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *alimentaire.*

ăl-ĭmentum, i, *n.* [al-o] (*The nourishing thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Nourishment, nutriment:* alimenta corporis, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Food, provisions, alimentary substance:* alimenta reponere in hiemem, Quint., alimenta flammæ, Ov.—**B.** *The reward* or *gratitude due to parents from children for their rearing:* quasi alimenta exspectaret a nobis (patria). **III.** Fig.: *Food,* etc.: addidit alimenta rumoribus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aliment.*

ăl-ĭmōnĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] *Nourishment, sustenance:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aumône.*

ăl-ĭmōnĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.] *Nourishment, sustenance:* Tac.; Suet.

ălĭ-ō, *adv.* [ali-us] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: Of place: *To another place, elsewhere:* Arpinumne mihi eundum sit, an quo alio, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: (a) Of persons *or* things: *Elsewhere; to another person* or *thing:* vocat me alio (*to another subject*) tacita vestra exspectatio, Cic.: quo alio, nisi ad nos, confugeret? Liv.—(b) *To* or *in a different direction:* hoc alio spectabat, Nep.—**c.** *For another purpose:* cupiditatis nomen servet alio, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Alio . . . alio, *In one way . . . in another; hither . . . thither:* Cic.—**b.** Alio atque alio, *In one way and another:* Sen.—**c.** Alius, *etc.,* alio, *One in one way . . . another in another:* Cic.—**d.** Aliunde alio, *From one place to another:* Sen.

ălĭō-quĭ (-in), *adv.* [prop. Abl. from ali-us quis] **I.** Prop.: *In other respects, for the rest, otherwise:* alioqui

magnificus triumphus fuit, Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Yet besides, besides, in general, generally, moreover:* validus alioqui spernendis honoribus, Tac.—Particular combinations: Alioqui et . . . et, quum . . . tum, *etc.: Both in general* (or *in other respects*) *. . . and:* Liv.—**B.** *In itself; even in itself, himself,* etc.: illa (*sc.* Phryne) speciosissima alioqui (*in herself even, most beautiful*), Quint.—**C.** *Otherwise, else:* alioqui narrasses mihi, Pl.

ălĭo-rsum (-us), (also, **alio-vorsum, alioversus**), *adv.* [contr. fr. alio versum] **1.** *Directed to another place* (*other men, objects,* etc.), *elsewhere:* Plaut.—**2.** *In another manner:* aliorsum aliquid accipere, *i. e. to take it differently,* Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ailleurs.*

ălī-ī-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* (*Abl.* alipedi, Val. Fl.) [al-a; (i); pes] **I.** Prop.: *With wings on the feet, wing-footed:* deus, *i. e. Mercury,* Ov.: alipedes equi, *i. e. the horses of the sun,* id.—As *Subst.*: **alipes,** ĕdis, *m.* (*sc.* deus) *The wing-footed god,* i. e. *Mercury,* Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Swift, fleet, quick:* cervi, Lucr.—As *Subst.*: **alipes,** ĕdis, *m. A swift-footed-horse:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *alipède.*

ălĭptēs (-ta), æ, *m.* = ἀλείπτης (Anointer) **1.** With the Greeks: *One who anointed the bodies of the athletes, and trained them for exercise:* Cels.—**2.** With the Romans: *A slave who anointed his master in the bath:* Cic.

ălĭquā, *adv.* [*sc.* viâ: *Abl.* of aliquis] **I.** Prop.: *By some way or road:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *In some manner* or *other:* Virg.

ălĭquam, *adv.* [orig. *Acc. Fem.* of aliqui = in aliquam partem] *In some degree* (only with diu *or* multus): **1.** Aliquam diu *or* as one word aliquamdiu, *A while, for a while, for some time:* also pregn.: *a considerable time:* Cic.; Liv.; Cæs.—Particular combination: Aliquamdiu . . . donec, *A considerable time . . . until; some time . . . until:* Suet.—**2.** Aliquam multus (of number or quantity), *Considerable:* Gell.

ălĭqu-ando, *adv.* [aliqu-is] Of time past, future, *or* present: **1.** *At some time* or *other; formerly, hereafter, now, once:* illucescet aliquando dies, Cic.: quis civis meliorum partium aliquando?, id.: quærere ea num vel e Philone vel ex ullo Academico audivisset aliquando, id.—Particular phrase: Si forte aliquando, *or* si aliquando, *If at any time, if ever;* or of a distant, but undefined, point of time: *If once, at one time* or *one day:* Ter.; Cic.—**2.** *Once; formerly, hereafter:* quod sit in præsentiâ de honestate delibatum, virtute aliquando et industriâ recuperetur, Cic.—**3.** *Sometimes, occasionally:* sitne aliquando mentiri boni viri? Cic.—Particular combination: Aliquando . . . aliquando, *At one time . . . at another time; now . . . now,* Quint.—**4.** *On this present occasion, for this once, now:* dicendum enim aliquando est, *I must for once say it,* Cic.—**5.** *At length, now:* aliquando miseremini sociorum, Cic.—**6.** *Finally, at length, now, at last:* utile esse te aliquando jam rem transigere, Cic.

ălĭquantil-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for aliquantul-lus; fr. aliquantul-us] *A very little:* Plaut.

ălĭquant-isper, *adv.* [aliquant-us] *For a while, for some time:* Plaut.

ălĭquant-o (-um), *adv.* [aliquant-us] **1.** *Considerably, not a little, rather, somewhat:* **a.** Of amount or degree: intra legem et quidem aliquanto, *not a little,* Cic.—**b.** Of time: quum in iisdem locis aliquanto ante (*some time before*) fuisset, Cic.—**2.** With comparatives (the force depending on the context): *Much more* or *a little more; some more:* aliquanto plus, Cic.: carinæ aliquanto planiores, Cæs.

ălĭquantul-um (and once, **aliquantul-o**), *adv.* [aliquantul-us] *A little, somewhat, some little:* Cic.

ălĭquantu-lus, a, um, *adv.* [for aliquanto-lus; fr. aliquantus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) aliquanto-i] *Very little:* numerus, Hirt.—As *Subst.*: **aliquantulum,** i, *n. A very little, a very small amount,* etc., of something: æris alieni, Cic.

ălĭ-quantus, a, um, *adj.* [ali-us; quantus] *Some, moderate, tolerable, considerable:* timor, Sall.: spatium, Liv.—As *Subst.*: **aliquantum,** i, *n. A little, somewhat* of something: aliquantum agri, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aliquante.*

ălĭquā-tĕnus, *adv.* [aliquā, *Abl.* of aliquis; tenus] **1.** *To a certain extent, in some measure, somewhat:* Sen.—**2.** *In some measure, in some respects, partly:* Quint.

ălĭ-qui, aliqua, aliquod (*Gen. Sing.*, alicujus; *Dat.*, alicui; *Nom. Plur.*, aliqui, aliquæ, aliqua;—the *Nom. Fem. Sing.* and *Neut. Plur.* were originally aliquæ) [ali-us; qui] *indef. pron. adj.:* **1.** *Some, any:* si est aliqui sensus in morte præclarorum virorum, *etc.*, Cic.: aliquæ vaccæ, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **aliqua,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* femina) *Some woman or other:* Ov.—**2.** *Some:* hæc enim ille aliquâ ex parte habebat, *in some degree,* Cic.—As *Subst. in Neut. Plur.*: Aliqua, *Some, several:* aliqua mutanda, aliqua etiam tacenda, Quint.—**3.** With numerals: *Some, about:* tres aliqui aut quatuor, Cic.

ălĭquid, *adv.* [*Adverbial neut. acc.* of aliquis] *In some degree, to some extent, somewhat.*

ălĭ-quis, aliquid; *Gen. Sing.*, alicujus; *Dat.*, alicui; *Nom. Plur.*, aliqui (*Fem. Sing.*, and *Fem.* and *Neut. Plur.* not used: the forms usu. supplied here, aliquæ, aliqua, properly belong to aliqui:—*Abl. Sing.*: aliqui, Plaut.—*Dat.* and *Abl. Plur.*: aliquis, Pl.) [ali-us; quis] *indef. pron. subst.:* **1.** *Some one, somebody, any one; something:*—Plur., *Some, any, many:* si modo est aliquis, Cic.; aliquid magnum, Virg.: (*with* unus *to denote some one indefinite person*) ad unum aliquem confugiebant, id.; aliquis ex vobis, id.; aliquis de tribus nobis, id.; cum aliquibus principum, Liv.: (*in neut. with Gen. of subst., or of adj. of 1st or 2nd decl.* = aliqui *and subst.*) aliquid pugnæ = aliqua pugna, Plaut.: aliquid monstri = aliquid monstrum, Ter.: aliquid falsi = aliquid falsum, Cic.: (*with plural verb*) aperite aliquis ostium, Ter.: (*once with 2nd pers. sing.*) exoriare aliquis, Virg.—As *Adj.*: aliqui labos, Ter.—**2.** *Some* or *any other, something* or *anything else:* vellem ali quid Antonio, præter illum libellum, libuisset scribere, Cic.: aliud aliquid flagitii, Ter.—**3.** *Somebody* or *something considerable, important,* or *great:* aliquid assequi se putant, qui ostium Ponti viderunt, *etc.*, Cic.—Particular phrases: **a.** Esse aliquem *or* aliquid, *To be some one or something,* i. e. *to be of some worth, value,* or *note; to be esteemed:* Cic.; Ov.—**b.** Dicere aliquid, *To say something of importance, to assert something not groundless,* Cic.—**c.** Fiet aliquid, *Something of importance or great will come to pass or happen:* Plaut.

ălĭquo, *adv.* [*Adverbial Abl. of* aliquis] **1.** *Somewhither, to some place, somewhere:* aliquo exire, Cic.: aliquo terrarum, id.—**2.** *Somewhere else, to some other place:* aliquo concedere, Cic.

ălĭ-quŏt, *indef. num. adj. indecl.* [ali-us; quot] *Some, several, a few, not many:* epistolæ, Cic.—As *Subst.*: *Some persons, several persons:* aliquot me adiere, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aliquote.*

ălĭquŏt-ĭes (-ĭens), *adv.* [aliquot] *Some, certain,* or *several times; at different times:* causam agere, Cic.

ălis, v. alius.

ăl-ĭtĕr, *adv.* [al-is, v. alius *init.*] **1.** : **a.** *In another manner, otherwise:* tu, si aliter existimas, nihil errabis, Cic.: aliter, atque ostenderam, facio, id.: aliter ac nos vellemus, id.: si aliter quippiam coacti faciant, quam libere, id.—Particular phrases and combinations: (a) With a negative: *In no other way* or *manner, not otherwise, just so, just as,* etc.: non fuit faciendum aliter, Cic.: neque Mordaces aliter diffugiunt sollicitudines, Hor.—(b) Non aliter nisi, *By no other means* (*on no other condition, not otherwise*), *except:* Cic.—(c) Non (nec, ne) aliter, quam ut, *On no other condition than that:* Suet.—(d) Aliter esse = aliter se habere, *To be different:* Cic.; Plaut.—(e) Aliter . . . aliter, *Otherwise . . . otherwise; in a different way . . . in a different way; in one way . . . in another way:* Cic.—(f) With alius, *etc.: One in one way . . . another in another way,* etc.; *here in this way . . . there in that way,* etc.: Cic.—**b.** (a) *Otherwise; in the contrary manner:* dis aliter visum, Virg.—Particular phrase: Qui aliter fecerint, *etc., Who will not do that,* Sall.—(b) *In a contrary direction:* aliter curvantem brachia cancrum, Ov.—**2.** *In any other case, otherwise, else:* jus enim semper est quæsitum æquabile: neque enim aliter esset jus, Cic.

ălĭtus, a, um, *P.* of **al-o.**

ălĭ-ŭbĭ, *adv.* [ali-us; ubi] *Elsewhere:* Pl.—Particular combinations: **1.** Aliubi . . . aliubi, *Here . . . there; in one place . . . in another:* Pl.—**2.** Aliubi atque aliubi: **a.** *Here and there; now here, now there:* Sen.—**b.** *In different places:* Sen.

alium, ĭi, *n.* allium.

ălĭ-unde, *adv.* [ali-us; unde] *From another person, place, or thing; from elsewhere:* aliunde est mutuati sumus, Cic.: aliis aliunde est periculum, Ter.—Particular phrase: Aliunde stare, aliunde sentire, *To stand on one side, to have the feelings on the other side:* Liv.

ălĭus, a, ud (*Gen. Sing.* alĭus; *Dat.* alii; old form, *Nom. Sing.* alis, alid: Lucr.; Cat.:—*Dat. Masc.* alĭ, Lucr.:—*Fem. Gen.*: Cic.; Liv.:—*Fem. Dat.* aliæ, Plaut.), *adj.* [akin to ἄλ-λος] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Another, other* of many (whereas *alter* is one of two): alius vir, Liv.: (follD. by *Abl., atque, ac, et, nisi, quam,* or *præter, to express a comparison,* etc.) neve putes alium sapiente bonoque beatum, Hor.: illi sunt alio ingenio, atque tu, Plaut.: alia, ac tu scripseras, nunciantur, Cic.: alia est solis et lychnorum lux, id.: quid est aliud gigantum more bellare cum diis, nisi naturæ repugnare, id.: pinaster nihil aliud est, quam pinus sylvestris, Pl.: nec quidquam aliud est philosophia præter studium sapientiæ, Cic.—Particular phrases and combinations: **1.: a.** Nihil aliud nisi, *Nothing more than, nothing further than:* Cic.—**b.** Nihil aliud quam, *Nothing else than; nothing but, only, merely:* Liv.—**c.** Quid aliud quam? *What other than? What else than?* Liv.—**2.** In distributive clauses (several times repeated; also interchanged with nonnulli, quidam, partim, *etc.*) *The one . . . the other:* Plur.: *Some . . . others:* Cic.; Liv.; Tac.—**3.** Aliud . . . aliud, *One thing . . . another* (or *quite a different) thing:* Cic.—**4.** Repeated in another case, *or* with alias, aliter, alio, alibi, aliunde, *etc.,* to point out what different persons respectively do, or how persons act at different times, under different circumstances, *etc:* alius alium percontamur, cuja est navis? Plaut.: signa et ornamenta alia alio in loco intuebantur, *some in one place and some in another,* Cic.—**5.** Alius ex alio, super alium, post alium, *etc., One following upon, or after, another:* Cic.; Liv.; Sall.—**6.** Alius atque alius *or* alius aliusque; also (in Sall.), alius deinde alius *or* alius post alius, *The one and the other; now this, now that; various:* eadem res sæpe aut probatur aut rejicitur, alio atque alio elata verbo, Cic.—**7.** With a negative and the comparative to enhance the idea: mulier, quā mulier alia nulla est pulchrior, *to whom no other woman is superior in beauty,* meaning, *no other woman is so beautiful,* Plaut.—**B.** Esp.: *Of another nature, different:* longe alia mihi mens est, Sall.—Particular expressions: **1.** Aliquem alium facere, *etc., To make one entirely another, to transform one:* Plaut.—**2.** Alius fieri, *etc., To become another person; to be changed, become different,* etc.: Plaut.; Cic.—**3.** In alia omnia ire, discedere, *or* transire (*To go,* etc., *into all* other things; *i. e.) To differ from the thing proposed; to reject or oppose it; to go over to the opposite side:* Cic.; Hirt.—**II.** Meton.: **A.** *The rest, the remainder:* alia multitudo terga vertit, Liv.—**B.** Like alter: *One of two; the other, the second:* huic fuerunt filii nati duo; alium servus surripuit, *etc.,* Plaut.—Also, with a proper name: ne quis alius Ariovistus regno Galliarum potiretur, *no second Ariovistus,* Tac.

ălĭus-mŏdi [Adverbial Gen. of alius; modus] *adv. Of another kind:* Cic.

al-lăbor (ad-), apsus sum, ābi, 3. *v. dep.* [for ad-labor] *To glide towards; to flow, glide up to,* etc.: viro allapsa sagitta, Virg.: (*with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) allabitur (*sc.* fama) aures, id.: extrinsecus, Cic.

al-lăbōro (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ad-laboro] **I.** *To labour or toil much:* ore allaborandum est tibi, Hor. **II.** *To add to by labour:* myrto nihil allabores, Hor.

al-lacrĭmans (ad-; -ўmans), antis [for- ad-lacrimans; *P.* of obsol. al-lacrimo; fr. ad; lacrimo] *Shedding tears, weeping:* Juno allacrimans, Virg.

1. allap-sus (adl-), a, um (for allab-sus), *P.* of allab-or.

2. allap-sus (adl-), ūs, *m.* [for allab-sus; fr. allab-or] *A gliding to; a stealthy approach:* Hor.

al-lātro (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ad-latro] **I.** Prop.: *To bark at:* Sext. Aur. Vict. **II.** Fig.: Of persons: *To revile, rail at:* Cato allatrare Africani magnitudinem solitus erat, Liv.

allā-tus (ad-), a, um [ad; root LA; v. fero *init.*], *P.* of affero.

allaudā-bĭlis (adl-), e, *adj.* [allaud(a)-o] *Worthy of praise:* Plaut.

al-laudo (ad-), *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ad-laudo] *To praise greatly, to extol:* Plaut.

allec, v. alec.

allec-tō (adl-) āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [for allac-to; fr. ALLAC, true root of allic-io] *To allure, entice:* Cic.

1. allec-tus (for alleg-tus), a, um, *P.* of 2. alleg-o.

2. allec-tus (for allac-tus), a, um, *P.* of allic-io, through true root ALLAC.

3. Allectus, i, *m.* [1. allectus] (*The chosen one*) *Allectus; a Roman governor in Britain, who usurped the imperial title.*

allēgā-tĭo (adl-), ōnis, *f.* [1. alleg(a)-o] *A sending away, a dispatching. a mission to* any one: Cic.

1. allēgā-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *An instigating or instigation* to deceit, *etc.:* Plaut.

2. allēgā-tus, a, um, *P.* of 1. alleg(a)-o.—As *Subst.*: **allegatus,** i, *m. A deputy, commissioner:* Cic.

1. al-lēgo (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ad-lĕgo] **I.** Prop.: *To send* one *to* a person or thing with a commission or charge; *to dispatch* on private business: te ad illos, Cic.: homines nobiles iis, id.: (*without Object*) quum patrem allegando, Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To instigate or incite* any one to an act of deceit, *etc.:* hunc senem, Ter.—**B.** *To bring* something *before* one in speech; *to relate, recount, mention:* exemplum, Pl.: (*with Objective clause*) priorem se petitum ab Alexandro allegat, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *alléguer.*

2. al-lĕgo (ad-), ēgi, ectum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-lĕgo] *To select for one's self; to choose; to choose for,* or *elect to,* a thing, or *into* a corporation: aliquem in senatum, Suet.: augures de plebe, Liv.: (*Impers. Pass.*) allegitur, *a choice is made,* Cæs.

allĕvā-mentum, i, *n.* [allev(a)-o] *An alleviation:* Cic.

allĕvā-tĭo (adl-), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An alleviating, assuaging, easing:* Cic.

al-lĕvo (ad-) āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ad-levo] **I.** Prop.: *To lift up on high; to raise, set up:* gelidos complexibus allevet artūs, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To lighten, alleviate* troubles; or referring to the person who suffers, *to lift up, sustain, comfort, console:* sollicitudines, Cic.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) allevor animum, Tac.—**B.** *To diminish the force* or *weight* of a thing, *to lessen* or *lighten:* adversariorum confirmatio allevatur, Cic.—**C.** *To exalt, to make distinguished:* Cæsar eloquentiā allevabatur, Flor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *alléger.*

allex or **alex**=alec q. v.

Allĭa, æ, *f. The Allia; a little river* 11 *miles northward from Rome, rendered memorable by the terrible defeat of the Romans by the Gauls in the year* 365 U.C., XV. Kal. Sextil. (18 July), *which day (hence called* dies Alliensis) *was considered ever after as* a dies nefastus.—Hence, **Allĭ-ensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, the Allia.*

allĭc-ĭ-făcĭo, *no perf.,* tum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [allic-io; (e); facio] *To allure:* viros ad societatem imperii, Suet.

al-lĭcĭo (ad-), lexi, lectum, lĭcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-lacio] *To allure; to entice* or *draw to* one's self, *etc., by alluring:* officiis benevolentiam, Cic.

al-lĭdo (ad-), īsi, īsum, īdĕre, 3. *v.a.* [for ad-lædo] **I.** Prop.: *To thrust, strike,* or *dash* one thing *upon* or *against* another: pars (*sc.* remigum) ad scopulos allisa, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *To wreck, make shipwreck of, ruin,* etc.: in quibus (*sc.* damnationibus) allisus est, Cic.

Allĭfæ, ārum; **-a,** æ, *f. Allifæ* or *Allifa; a town of Samnium.*—Hence, **Allĭf-ānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Allifæ; Allifan.*—As *Subst.*: **Allĭfāna,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* pocula) *Drinking-cups made at Allifæ:* Hor.

al-lĭgo (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ad-ligo] **I.** *To bind to* something: cujus ad statuam Siculi alligabantur, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To bind, bind up, bind about,* etc.: vulnus,

lĭv. **B.** Fig.: *To bind, to hold fast, to hinder,* or *detain;* or, in a moral sense, *to oblige* or *lay under obligation:* beneficio alligari, Cic.: (with *Gen. of crime* or *charge*) hic furti se alligat, *i. e. shows himself guilty of,* Ter. **C.** Meton.: *To bind* or *make fast; to bind, fasten, fix:* alligat (*sc.* naves) ancora, *makes* or *holds fast,* Virg.: lac alligatum, *curdled milk,* Mart.—Particular expression: At chess: Alligatus calculus, *a piece that cannot be moved,* Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *allier.*

al-lĭno (ad-), lēvi, lĭtum, lĭnĕre, *tr. v. a.* [for ad-lino] *To besmear; to varnish* or *colour over:* **I.** Prop.: schedam. Pl. **II.** Fig.: nullæ sordes videbantur his sententiis allini posse, Cic.

allĭ-sus (ad-), a, um (for allĭd-sus) *P.* of allid-o.

allĭum (ali-), ĭi, *n. Garlic:* Virg.; Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ail.*

Allŏbrŏges, um, *m.* [Celtic word] (*People of another land*) *The Allobroges; a warlike people in Gallia Narbonensis.*—In Sing.: **Allŏbrox,** ŏgis, *m. One of the Allobroges:* infidelis Allŏbrox, Hor.: qui toties Ciceronem Allŏbroga dixit, Juv.

allŏcū-tĭo (ad-), ōnis, *f.* [for alloqu-tio; fr. alloqu-or] **1.** *A speaking to, an addressing:* Pl.—**2.** *An address for consolation, consolation, comfort:* Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *allocution.*

allŏc-utus (for alloqu-utus), *P.* of alloqu-or.

allŏqu-ĭum (ad-), ĭi, *n.* [for alloqu-ium; fr. alloqu-or] **1.** *A speaking to, addressing,* etc.: Liv.—**2.** *Conversation:* Luc.

al-lŏquor (ad-), cūtus sum, qui, *3. v. dep.* [for ad-loquor] **I.** Gen.: *To speak to, address:* quem nemo alloqui vellet, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *To speak to* a person *in order to comfort; to console:* afflictum, Sen.

al-lūbe-sco (ad-), *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [for ad-lube-sco; fr. ad; lube-o] *To begin to please:* Plaut.

al-lūceo (adl-), xi, *no sup.,* cēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [for ad-luceo] **I.** Neut.: *To shine:* nisi aliquis igniculus alluxerit, Sen. **II.** Act.: *To light up, to kindle:* faculam, Plaut.

allucinatio, allucinor, v. aluc.

al-lūdo (ad-) ūsi, ūsum, ūdĕre, *3. v. n.* [for ad-ludo] **I.** Prop.: *To play* or *sport with* or *at* a thing; *to joke, jest; to do* any thing *sportively:* nec plura (*sc.* dixit), alludens, Virg.: alludens copiose, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To sport* or *play with* or *upon:* in alludentibus undis, Ov.: mare terram appetens litoribus alludit, *i. e. dashes upon,* Cic.

al-lŭo (adl-), ŭi, *no sup.,* ŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-luo] *To wash against, to flow near to:* **I.** Prop.: fluvius latera hæc alluit, Cic. **II.** Fig.: barbariæ fluctibus alluitur (*sc.* Massilia), Cic.

allŭv-ĭes (adl-), ēi, *f.* [for alluies; fr. allu-o] *A pool (occasioned by the overflowing of the sea* or *a river):* Liv.

allŭv-ĭo (adl-), ōnis, *f.* [for alluio; fr. allu-o] (Prop.: *An overflow, inundation;* Meton.) Law *t. t.*: *Alluvial land:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *alluvion.*

Almo, ōnis, *m. Almo.* **I.** Prop.: *The Almo; a stream flowing into the Tiber* (now *the Acquataccia*). **II.** Meton.: *A river-god, father of the nymph Lara.*

al-mus, a, um, *adj.* [al-o] **I.** Prop.: *Nourishing, nutritious:* Ceres, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Genial, refreshing, kind, propitious, indulgent, beautiful,* etc.: dies, Hor.: sacerdos, Prop.

alnus, i, *f.* **I.** Prop.: *The alder:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: Any thing made of alder-wood: **A.** *A ship, vessel:* Virg.—**B.** *A pale, post,* etc.: Luc. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aune.*

ălo, ălŭi, ălĭtum, *and* altum, alĕre [prob. akin to Gr. ἀλ-θω, "to cause to grow"] *3. v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To nourish, support, sustain, maintain:* agellus illum non satis aleret, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To sustain* or *support one's self; to live:* viperinis carnibus ali, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To cherish, nourish, support, foster:* hæc studia adolescentiam, Cic. **III.** Meton.: Of streams: *To swell:* amnis, imbres Quem super notas aluere ripas, Hor.

ălŏē, ēs, *f.*, ἀλόη. **I.** Prop.: *The aloe:* Pl. **II.** Fig.: *Bitterness:* Juv.

Ălōeus (trisyll.), ĕi *and* ĕos, *m.*, Ἀλωεύς (Thresher *or* Vintager). *Aloeus; a son of Neptune and Canace, husband of Iphimedia.*—Hence, **Alō-ĭdæ,** ārum, *m.*, Ἀλωεῖδαι. *The sons of Aloeus,* i. e. *Otus and Ephialtes:* Virg.

Alpēs, ium (sts. in the sing., **Alpis,** is), *f.* [either akin to Celt. Alp, *a height, eminence;* or to Gr. ἀλφ-ός, *white*] (Hence, *The high things;* or *the white things*) **I.** Prop.: *The Alps; the high mountain range between Italy, Gallia, and Helvetia.*—Hence, **A. Alpīcus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, the Alps; Alpine.*—As *Subst.*: **Alpici,** ōrum (*sc.* incolæ), *The inhabitants of the Alpine regions.*—**B. Alpī-nus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Alps; Alpine:* Sil. **II.** Meton.: *A high mountain.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Alpes;* (adj.) *Alpin.*

alpha, *n. indecl.* = ἄλφα. **I.** Prop.: *Alpha; the name of the first letter of the Greek alphabet:* Juv. **II.** Meton.: *The first* or *chief in a thing:* alpha pænulatorum, Mart.

Alphēsĭbœa, æ, *f.*, Ἀλφεσίβοια (She that brings *or* yields oxen). *Alphesibœa; a daughter of Phegeus, and wife of Alcmæon.*

Alphēsĭbœus, ĭ, *m.* Ἀλφεσίβοιος (He that brings *or* yields oxen) *Alphesibœus; the name of a herdsman,* in Virg.

Alphēus (-eios) (trisyll.), ĭ, *m.*, Ἀλφειός (The white *or* pellucid thing). *Alpheus; the chief river of Peloponnesus. It rises in the southern part of Arcadia, unites with the Eurotas, then loses itself under ground, and appears again in Megalopolis. Its disappearance under ground gave occasion to the fable that it flows under the sea, and appearing again in Sicily, mingles with the waters of Arethusa. Hence it is personified as the lover of the nymph Arethusa.*—Hence, **Alph-ēus,** a, um, *adj.*, Ἀλφείος. *Of,* or *pertaining to, the Alpheus:* Alphææ Pisæ, *founded by a colony from Pisa, in Elis, on the river Alpheus,* Virg.

Alpicus, a, um, **Alpis,** is, v. Alpes.

al-sus (-sĭus), a, um, *adj.* [for alg-sus (-sius); fr. alg-eo] *Chilly, cold, cool:* alsia corpora, *cold bodies,* Lucr.—The form alsus only in the *Comp. neut.*: Antio nihil quietius, nihil alsius, Cic.

alt-āria, ium, *n.* [alt-um] (*Things pertaining to the* altum; hence) **I.** Prop.: *That which is placed upon the altar* (ara) *for the burning of the victim:* structæ diris altaribus aræ, Luc. **II.** Meton.: *A high altar, an altar (on which sacrifices were offered only to the superior gods):* en quatuor aras: Ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duas, altaria, Phœbo, *high altars to Phœbus,* Virg.—Also of a single altar: a cujus altaribus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *autel.*

alt-e, *adv.* [alt-us] **1.** *On high, highly:* **a.** Prop.: (*Sup.*) altissime volare, Suet.—**b.** Fig.: animi altius se extulerunt, Cic.—**2.** *Deeply:* **a.** Prop.: caput abdidit alte, Virg.—**b.** Fig.: alte repetita, Cic.

al-ter, tĕra, tĕrum, *adj.* (*Gen. Sing.,* usually, alterĭus; alterĭus, Ter.:—*Dat. Sing. Fem.*, alteræ, Plaut.; Ter.; Nep.] [akin to al-ius] **I.** Prop.: *One, another;* also *the one, the other,* of two huic alteræ patria quæ sit, profecto nescio, Plaut.: (with *Gen.*) alter consulum, Liv.: hos libros alteros quinque mittemus, *these other five,* Cic.—As *Subst.*: *Another* person: nihil alterius causâ facit, Cic.—Particular phrases or combinations: **A.** Alter ambove, *One or both* of two (often in the abbreviation: A. A. S. E. V. = ALTER AMBOVE SI EIS VIDEBITUR, *etc.*; the mood and tense varying according to the construction of the context), Cic.—**B.** Alter . . . alter, *The one . . . the other:* Cic.; Cæs.—**C.** Unus et alter, unus atque alter, unus alterque, *etc.*: **1.** *The one and the other; two:* Cic.; Suet.; Tac.—**2.** Of an indefinite number: *One and another; this and that; several:* Ter.; Cic.; Hor.—**D.** Alterum tantum, *Another so much;* i. e. *as much more* or *again, twice as much:* Cic.; Liv.—**E.** To mark the similarity of one object to another: *Another, a second:* Verres, alter Orcus, Cic.—**F.** Alter ego *or* idem, *Another,* or *second, self:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The second, the next:* fortunate puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo, Virg.—**B.:** **1.** *Either* of two, *the one,* or *the other,* of two, without a more precise designation: fortasse utrumque, alterum certe, Cic.—**2.** Once with a

negative: *Neither* of two: hos nec in alterius favorem inclinatos miserat rex, Liv.—**C.** *Opposite:* factio, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *autre, autrui.*

altercā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [alterc(a)-or] **1.** *A strife* or *contest in words; a dispute, debate:* Cic.—**2.** *An altercation; a severe cross-examination* in a court of justice: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *altercation.*

alter-co, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [alter] (*To do something with another;* hence, in bad sense) *To wrangle, quarrel:* cum patre altercāsti, Ter.

alter-cor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] (id.) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To have a debate with any one, to dispute:* and when it is conducted with passion, *to wrangle, quarrel,* etc.: altercari cum Vatinio incipit, Cæs.: mulierum ritu inter nos altercantes, Liv. **B.** Esp.: *To cross-question* in a court of justice: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To contend, struggle with:* altercante libidinibus pavore, Hor.

altern-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [altern-us] *To do* any thing *by turns, to interchange with* something, *to alternate:* **I.** Act.: vices, Ov. **II.** Neut.: alternantes prælia miscent, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *alterner.*

alter-nus, a, um, *adj.* [alter] (*Pertaining to* alter; hence) **I.** Gen.: *One after another, by turns, alternate, reciprocal, interchangeable:* alterno pede terram quatiunt, Hor.—Adverbial Abl.: Alternis, *Alternately:* Virg.—In the Roman courts of law the accused, and afterwards the accuser, could by turns reject the judges appointed by the prætor; hence, the expression: alterna consilia, alternos judices, *etc.,* rejicere, Cic. **II.** Esp.: Of verses: *Interchanging* (*between hexameters and pentameters*); *elegiac:* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *alterne.*

altĕr-ŭter, alterutra (more freq. than altera utra), alterutrum (more freq. than alterum utrum), *adj.* (and so in the Oblique Cases alterutrius, alterutri, *etc.*) *One of two, the one or the other, either:* alterutrum velox victoria fronde coronet, Hor.: alteriusutrius partes, Cic.

Althæa, æ, *f.*, Ἀλθαία (Healer;—also, as an appellative, The marshmallow). *Althœa; a daughter of Thestius, wife of Œneus, king of Calydon, and mother of Meleager.*

alt-ĭ-cinctus, a, um, *adj.* [alt-us; (i); cinctus] (*High-girded;* hence) *Active, busy:* Phæd.

alt-ĭlis, e, *adj.* [alo, (*Sup.*) altum] **1.** *Nourished, fattened,* esp. of domestic animals: boves, Var.—As *Subst.*: **altĭlis,** is, *f.* (*sc.* avis) *A fattened bird,* esp. *a fowl:* satur altilium, Hor.—**2.** *Well-fed, fat, full, large:* gallina, Pl.

alt-ĭ-sŏn-us, a, um, *adj.* [alt-us; (i); son-o] **I.** Prop.: *High-sounding, sounding from on high:* cardo, Enn. **II.** Fig.: *High-sounding, sublime:* Maro; Juv.

alt-ĭ-tŏnans, antis, *adj.* [alt-us; (i); tonans] **I.** Prop.: *Thundering on high:* Jupiter, Enn. **II.** Meton.: Of wind: *Loud-roaring:* Lucr.

alt-ĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [alt-us] (*The quality of the* altus; hence) **1.** *Height, loftiness, altitude:* **a.** Prop.: ædium, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: orationis, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Depth:* spelunca infinitā altitudine, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: Of mind, *etc.*: *Depth, impenetrability, reserve:* animi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *altitude.*

altĭus-cŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for altior-culus; fr. altior, *Comp.* of altus] *Rather high:* calceamenta altiuscula, Suet.

alt-ĭ-vŏlans, antis, *adj.* [alt-us; (i); volans] *Flying high, soaring:* solis rota . . . Altivolans, Lucr.—As *Subst.*: **altivolans,** antis, *f.* (*sc.* avis) *A bird:* Enn.

al-tor, ōris, *m.* [al-o] (*The accomplisher of nourishing;* hence) *A nourisher, sustainer:* Cic.

altri-n-sĕcus, *adv.* [for alteri-nsecus; fr. alter, alteri-us; (n); secus] *At* or *on the other side:* quin retines altrinsecus? Plaut.

al-trix, īcis, *f.* [al-o] **I.** Gen.: (*The female accomplisher of nourishing;* hence) *A female nourisher, cherisher,* or *sustainer:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: *A nurse:* Ov.

altr-ō-vorsum (contr. **altr-orsus**), *adv.* [for alter-o-vorsum; fr. alter, alter-ius; (o); vorsum] *adv. On the other side:* Plaut.

altum, i, v. altus.

al-tus, a, um: **I.** *P.* of al-o. **II.** *Pa.* (*Grown* or *become great by nourishing, support, care,* etc.; hence) **A.** Seen from below: **1.** Prop.: *High:* alti montes, Virg.: (with *Acc.* or *Gen. of measure*) clausi lateribus pedem altis, Sall.: alta novem pedum, Col.—As *Subst.*: **altum,** i, *n.*: **a.** Gen.: *A high place, a height:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *The height of heaven, the high heaven:* Virg.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** *High, lofty:* (*Sup.*) altissimus dignitatis gradus, Cic.—**b.** Mentally: *Elevated, lofty, magnanimous, high-minded, sublime,* etc.: (*Comp.*) qui altiore animo sunt, Cic.—**c.** In rank, etc.: *Lofty, great, noble, august,* etc.: rex ætheris altus Jupiter, Virg.—**d.** Of the voice, *etc.*: *High, loud, shrill, clear:* Cat.—**e.** Of the countenance: *Proud, stern, disdainful:* judex Rejecit alto dona nocentium Vultu, Hor. — **B.** Seen from above: **1.** Prop.: *Deep, profound:* gurgite in alto, Virg.: radices, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **altum,** i, *n.*: **a.** Gen.: *Depth, the interior:* ex alto dissimulare, Ov.—Particular phrase: Of discourse: Ex alto repetere, *or* petere, *To bring from far* (in Part. Perf., *Far-fetched*): Cic.; Virg.—**b.** Esp.: (a) *The deep, the main, the open sea:* navibus aditus ex alto est, Cic.—(b) Of a river: *The deep part:* quum in altum raperentur (*sc.* elephanti), Liv.—**2.** Fig.: *Deep, profound:* quies, Virg.: artes, Quint.—**3.** Meton.: *Ancient, old, remote, venerable:* genus alto a sanguine Teucri, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *haut.*

ălū-cĭnor (all-, hall-), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [prob. akin to ἀλύ-ω, ἀλύ-σκω] *To wander in mind, to dream, talk idly, rave:* quæ Epicurus oscitans alucinatus est, Cic.

ăl-umna, æ, *f.* [al-o] **1.** Pass. (*She that is nourished,* etc.; hence) *A nursling; a foster-daughter* or *-child:* Plaut.—**2.** Act. (*She who nourishes,* etc.; hence) *A nourisher, supporter:* alumna urbis Ostia, Flor.

ăl-umnus, i, *m.* [id.] (*He that is nourished;* hence) **1.** Of persons: *A nursling; a foster-son,* or *-child:* **a.** Prop.: quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno, Hor.—**b.** Fig.: pacis, Cic.: Platonis alumni, *i. e. disciples of,* id.—**2.** Of animals, *etc.*: *A suckling,* etc.: Hor.

Ălunt̆ĭum (Hal-), i, *n.* Ἀλούντιον, Ἀλόντιον, *Aluntium* or *Haluntium; a town of Sicily* (prps. now *S. Marco*). — Hence, **Alunt-ĭnus (Hal-),** a, um, *adj. Of Aluntium.*—As *Subst.*: **Aluntini (Hal-),** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Aluntium.*

ălūta, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Aluta; a description of leather, softened by means of alum:* Cæs. **II.** Meton.: Of things made of *aluta:* **A.** *A shoe:* rupta, Mart.—**B.** *A purse* or *pouch:* tumidâ superbus alutâ, Juv.—**C.** *A patch* (*put on the face for ornament*): Ov.

alvĕ-ārĭum, ĭi, *n.* (**-re,** is) [alveus] (*A thing pertaining to an* alveus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A bee-hive:* seu lento fuerint alvearia vimine texta, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A bee-house, an apiary:* Var. ¶ Hence, Fr. *alvéolaire.*

alvĕŏ-lus, i, *m. dim.* [alveus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) alveo-i] (*A little* alveus; hence) **1.** *A little tray, trough,* or *tub:* Liv.—**2.** *A pail, bucket,* or *watering-tub of wood:* Phæd.—**3.** *A wooden dish* or *platter:* Juv.—**4.** *A hollow gaming-board:* Cic.—**5.** *A small channel of a river:* Curt. ¶ Hence, Fr. *alvéole.*

alv-ĕus, i, *m.* [alv-us] (Prop.: *A thing pertaining to* or *resembling an* alvus; Meton.) **1.** *A hollow, cavity, excavation:* ilicis, Virg.—**2.** *A trough* or *tray:* fluitans alveus, Liv.—**3.**: **a.** *The hold* or *hull* of a ship: navium, Sall.—**b.** *A small ship, boat,* or *bark:* accipit alveo Æneam, Virg.—**4.** *A hollowed gaming-board:* lusorius, Pl. —**5.**: **a.** *A hive:* apes alveo se continent, Pl.—**b.** *A hive,* i. e. *a swarm of bees:* alvei apium emoriuntur, Pl.—**6.**: **a.** *A hot-water bath* (*usually of marble, sunk in the floor of the bath-room, having a step at the bottom, which the bather could use as a seat*): in balneum venit . . . ut in alveum descenderet, *etc.*, Auct. Her.—**b.** *A bathing-tub:* alveus fagineus tepidis impletur aquis, Ov.—**7.** *The bed* of a river, *a channel:* fluminis, Virg.

alvus, i, *f.* (anciently also *m.*) [acc. to some, al-o; and so, *the nourishing thing*;—acc. to others, akin to vulva, Sanscrit, *ulva,* "the womb"] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *The belly, the abdomen:* purgatio alvi, Cic.—**b.** Meton.: (a) (*α*) *Excrement, ordure:* Cels.—(β) *Flux,*

diarrhœa.—(b) *The stomach, the digestive organs:* Cic.—(c) *A bee-hive:* Var. —2. *The womb:* Cic.

Alyattes, is *or* ĕi, *m. Alyattes; king of Lydia, father of Cœsus:* Hor.

Alymon, ōnis, *m. Alymon; the father of Iphimedia.*

am, v. ambi.

āmābĭlis, e, *adj.* [am(a)-o] *That deserves to be loved, worthy of love, lovely:* Of persons or things: filiola tua amabilis, Cic.: (*Comp.*) amabilior mihi Velia fuit, id.: (*Sup.*) amabilissimum nodum amicitiæ tollere, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aimable.*

āmābĭl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [amabil-is] (*The quality of the* amabilis; hence) *Amiableness, amiability, loveliness:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amabilité.*

āmābĭl-iter, *adv.* [id.] **1.** *In a lovely manner, pleasantly, delightfully:* lusit amabiliter, Hor.—**2.** *Lovingly, amicably:* (*Comp.*) amabilius, Ov.

Amalthēa, æ, *f.*, 'Αμάλθεια, *Amalthea:* **1.** *A nymph, daughter of Melissus, king of Crete, who fed Jupiter with goat's milk;*—or, acc. to some, *the name of the goat itself, one of whose horns, accidentally broken off, was placed among the stars as the* Cornu Amalthææ, *or* Cornu Copiæ, *from which nectar and ambrosia were said to flow:* Cic.—**2.** *The name of the Cumæan Sibyl:* Tib.

āmandā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [amand(a)-o] *A sending away, removing:* Cic.

ā-mando, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (*To bid* one go *away;* hence) *To send away, to remove,* commonly with the access. notion of contempt, scorn, *etc.:* amandat hominem, Cic.

ăma-ns, ntis, **1.** *P.* of am(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.:* **a.** Prop.: Of living beings: (a) *Fond, loving, kindly disposed to:* (With *Gen.*) cives amantes patriæ, Cic.: (*Sup.*) ad nos amantissimos tui veni, id.—As *Subst.: comm. gen.: A lover:* amantium iræ amoris integratio est, Ter.—(b) *Fond of, desiring,* etc.: cruoris, Ov.—**b.** Fig.: Of things: *Friendly, affectionate:* (*Comp.*) nomen amantius, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amant.*

ăman-ter, *adv.* [for amant-ter; fr. amans, amant-is] *Lovingly:* Cic.: (*Comp.*) amantius, Tac.: (*Sup.*) amantissime, Cic.

Āmantia, æ, *f. Amantia; a maritime town of Illyria* (prps. now *Nivitza*). —Hence, **Amantī-āni,** ōrum, *m. The people of Amantia.*

ā-mānŭ-ensis, is, *m.* [a; manus (*uncontr. Gen.*) manu-is] (*One who is at one's hand;* hence) *A secretary, amanuensis:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amanuensis.*

Āmānus, i, *m. Amanus; a mountain range between Syria and Cilicia.*—Hence, **Amānĭenses,** ĭum, *m. The inhabitants of Mount Amanus.*

āmărăc-ĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [amarac-us] *Of,* or *pertaining to, marjoram:* oleum, Pl.—As *Subst.:* **amaracinum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* unguentum) *Marjoram ointment:* Lucr.

āmărăcus, i, *comm. gen.,* **-um,** i, *n.* = ἀμάρακος, *-ov. Marjoram:* Cat.

ămărantus, i, *m.* = ἀμάραντος (unfading). *Amaranth:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amaranthe.*

ămăr-e, *adv.* [amar-us] *Bitterly:* Plaut.: (*Comp.*) amarius, Macr.: (*Sup.*) amarissime, Suet.

ămār-ĭtĭes, ei, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* amarus; hence) *Bitterness:* Cat.

ămār-ĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* amarus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Bitterness:* Var. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Bitterness, acrimoniousness, offensiveness:* Pl.—**B.** Of voice: *Harshness:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amertume.*

ămār-or, ōris, *m.* [id.] (*A being* amarus; hence) *Bitterness:* Virg.

ămārus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Bitter* in flavour: salices, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Calamitous, unpleasant, sad:* casus, Ov.: (*Sup.*) amarissimæ leges necessitatis, Val. Max. —As *Subst.:* **amara,** ōrum, *n. Bitternesses, bitter things:* curarum, Hor.—**B.** *Bitter, biting, acrimonious, sarcastic, caustic, severe:* dicta, Ov.—**C.** *Morose, ill-natured, sour, irritable:* (*Comp.*) amariorem me senectus facit, Cic.—**D.** *Inveterate, implacable:* hostis, Virg. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of sound: *Rough, sharp, shrill:* sonitus, Stat.—**B.** Of smell: *Disagreeable, odious:* fructus amarus odore, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amer.*

Ămăryllis, ĭdis, *f. Amaryllis; a girl's name.*

Ămăsēnus, i, *m. Amasenus; a river of Latium* (now *Toppia,* or *Fiume dell' Abbazia*).

ămā-sĭus, ĭi, *m.* [am(a)-o] (*The loving* or *loved one;* hence) *A lover, suitor, sweetheart:* Plaut.

Amastris, is, *f.*, 'Αμαστρις. *Amastris; a town of Paphlagonia* (now *Amassero*).—Hence, **Amastr-ĭăcus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Amastris.*

Āmāt-a, æ, *f.* [amat-us] (*Loved one; darling*) *Amata; the wife of King Latinus.*

Āmăthūs, untis, *f.*, 'Αμαθοῦς (*Acc. Gr.* Amathunta, Ov.). *Amathus; a town of Cyprus* (now *Limisso*).—Hence, **1. Amăthūs-ĭa,** æ, *f. The goddess of Amathus,* i. e. *Venus.*—**2. Amăthūs-ĭăcus,** a, um, *adj. Of Amathus.*

ămā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [am(a)-o] (*A loving;* hence) *An amour, love-intrigue:* Plaut.

ămā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (*The accomplisher of loving;* hence) **1.** *A lover, friend:* vir bonus amatorque noster, Cic.—**2.** *A paramour:* aliud est amatorem esse, aliud amantem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amateur.*

ămător-cŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [amator] *A little lover:* Plaut.

ămātōrī-e, *adv.* [amatori-us] *Amorously:* Cic.

ămātōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [amator] (*Pertaining to an* amator; hence) *Amorous, amatory:* voluptas, Cic.

ămā-trix, ĭcis, *f.* [am(a)-o] (*A female accomplisher of loving;* hence) *A female lover:* Mart.—As *Adj.: Amorous:* amatrices aquæ, Mart.

ămā-tus, a, um, *P.* of am(a)-o.

Ămāzŏnes, um, *f.* [acc. to an etym. fancy ἀ-μαζός, "without breast;" but really a Scythian word] **I.** Prop.: *Amazons; a community of warlike women who dwelt on the River Thermodon.*—Sing.: **Amāzon,** ŏnis, *f. One of the Amazons; an Amazon:* Virg.—Hence, **A. Amāzŏn-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Amazonian.*—**B. Amāzŏnis,** ĭdis, *f. An Amazon.*—**C. Amāzŏn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Amazonian.* **II.** Meton.: Sing.: *A heroine of love:* Ov.

amb, v. ambi.

ambactus, i, *m.* [from Celtic *andbaht,* servant] *A vassal, dependant:* Cæs.

amb-ădĕdo, ĕdi, *no sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. a. To eat* or *gnaw around, to eat up entirely:* Plaut.

amb-ăg-es, is, *f.* (found only in *Abl. Sing.*; but complete in Plur.:—*Gen.* ambagum) [amb; ag-o] **I.** Prop.: *A going around, a roundabout way:* dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit, Virg. **II.** Fig.: Of speech: **A.** *Digression, circumlocution, evasion:* missis ambagibus, *without circumlocution,* Hor.—**B.** *Obscurity, ambiguity, intricacy,* eā ambage, Tac.: per ambages, *in a secret* or *mysterious manner,* Liv.

Ambarri, ōrum, *m. The Ambarri; a people of Gaul.*

amb-ĕdo, ĕdi, ēsum, ĕdĕre (*Part. Præs.* ambens, Lucr.), 3. *v. a.:* **I.** Prop.: *To eat* or *gnaw around:* ambesas absumere mensas, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *To consume, devour,* etc.: robora ambesa flammis, Virg.

ambens, v. ambedo, *init.*

ambē-sus, a, um (for ambed-sus) *P.* of ambed-o.

ambi (abbrev. **amb, am, an**), *præp.* [ἀμφί, Dor. ἀμπί] *Around, round about;* used only in composition: **1.** Before vowels: mostly *amb:* ambages, ambedo, ambigo, amburo —but, ames, amicio, Amiternum, anhele; once *amp:* ampulla.—**2.** Before consonants: *am:* amplector, amsegetes, amsanctus (also ampsanctus);—*an:* anceps, ancisus, anquiro.

Ambĭbări, ōrum, *m. The Ambibari; a people of Gallia* (*Armorica*).

Ambigātus, i, *m. Ambigatus; an ancient king of the Celts in Gaul.*

amb-ĭgo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĭgĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [for amb-ago] **I.** Prop.: *To go about* or *around:* ambigens patriam, Tac. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Act.: *To doubt* a thing; *to be in doubt* or *hesitation about* a thing: quod (*sc.* jus) ambigitur inter peritissimos, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) ne quis ambigat cuncta regno viliora habere (*sc.* eum), Tac.—**B.** Neut.: **1.** *To waver, doubt, hesitate, be undecided:* quum de regno ambigerent, Just.—**2.** *To argue, debate:* de vero, Cic.—**3.** *To contend, dispute, wrangle,* etc.: de fundo, Cic.

ambĭgŭ-e, *adv.* [ambigu-us] *Ambiguously, doubtfully:* Cic.

ambĭgŭ-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* ambiguus; hence) *Ambiguity, equivocalness, double meaning.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *ambiguité.*

ambĭg-ŭus, a, um, *adj.* [ambig-o] (*Going round;* hence) **1.** *Wavering, uncertain:* favor, Liv.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *Uncertain, doubtful:* haud ambiguus rex, Liv.: (with *Gen.*, or *Gerund in* di) futuri, Tac.: imperandi, id.—As *Subst.*: **ambiguum,** i, *n. Doubt, uncertainty:* Hor.—**b.** Esp.: (a) Of speech: *Obscure, dark, ambiguous:* oracula, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **ambiguum,** i, *n. An obscure, dark saying:* Cic.—(b) Of moral conduct: *Uncertain, not to be relied on, doubtful:* esse ambiguā fide, Liv.—(c) Of fortune: *Fickle, fluctuating:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ambigu.*

Ambiliati (-ialiti), ōrum, *m. The Ambiliati; a people of Gaul.*

1. amb-ĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* (although a compound of eo, it is regularly conjugated throughout; hence, *Part. Perf.* ambītus; in the *Imperf.*, however, together with ambiebat, we find ambibat, Ov.) **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To go round or about* a thing: ambibat fundamina terræ, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: Polit. *t. t.*: **a.** *To canvass* persons for votes: (a) Act.: singulos ex senatu, Sall.—(b) Neut.: petamus, ambiamus, Cic.—**b.** *To canvass for* an office: magistratum sibi, Plaut. **B.** Fig.: *To ask, entreat, solicit, court* a person; *to strive for, seek to gain* a thing: amicos, Ter.: te prece, Hor. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To surround, encircle, encompass:* ambitæ litora terræ, Ov. **B.** Fig.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To surround one's self:* plurimis nuptiis ambiuntur, Tac.

Ambiorix, ĭgis, *m. Ambiorix; a chief of the Eburones, in Gaul.*

ambĭ-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ambi-o] **1.** Of candidates for office: *A canvassing* for votes in a lawful manner: Cic.—**2.**: **a.** *A striving for one's favour or goodwill; an excessive desire to please; great attention* or *courtesy; flattering behaviour:* ambitione relegatā, *without flattery*, Hor.—**b.** *A desire* or *longing for honour*, etc., from others; *ambition, vanity:* Hor.—**c.** *Exertion, effort:* Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ambition.*

ambĭtĭōs-e, *adv.* [ambitios-us] (*In the manner of the* ambitiosus; hence) *Ambitiously, ostentatiously*, etc.: Cic.: (*Comp.*) ambitiosius, id.: (*Sup.*) ambitiosissime, Quint.

ambĭtĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [for ambition-osus; fr. ambitio, ambition-is] (*Full of* ambitio; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Going round, surrounding;* hence: (a) Of plants, *etc.: Entwining, clasping:* (*Comp.*) lascivis hederis ambitiosior, Hor.—(b) Of a river: *Winding, with many windings:* amnis, Pl.—**b.** Fig.: Of oratorical ornament: *Excessive, superfluous:* ambitiosa recidet Ornamenta, Hor.—**2.**: **a.** *Seeking for* or *desirous of favour; trying to ingratiate one's self:* pro nato cærula mater Ambitiosa, Ov.—**b.** *Condescending, submissive:* Suet.—**3.**: **a.** Act.: (a) Prop.: Of persons: *Desirous of honour, ambitious:* Cic.—(b) Fig.: *Vain, vainglorious, ostentatious:* Cic.; Tac.—**b.** Pass.: *That is solicited,* or *much sought; honoured, admired:* turba cœlestes ambitiosa sumus, Ov.—**4.** *Eager, urgent:* preces, Tac. ¶ Hence Fr. *ambitieux.*

1. ambī-tus, a, um, *P.* of ambi-o.

2. ambĭ-tus, ūs, *m.* [amb; ĭ, root of e-o] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A going* or *moving round; a revolution:* aquæ per agros, Hor.—**b.** Fig.: Of speech: *Circumlocution:* Liv.—**c.** Meton.: (a) *A circuit, circle, circumference, border:* castra lato ambitu, Tac.—(b) *The open space* left round a house: Var.—(c) Rhet. *t. t.*: *A period:* verborum, Cic.—(d) *Desire of display, ostentation, vanity, show, parade:* Sen.—(e) Of style: *Bombast, parade:* Quint.—**2.** *A suing for office, canvassing for votes,* esp. with bribery or other unlawful means; prohibited by very severe laws: Cic.

Ambĭvareti, ōrum, *m. The Ambivareti; a people of Gaul.*

Ambivariti, ōrum, *m. The Ambivariti; a people of Gaul.*

Ambivius, ĭi, *m. Ambivius; an actor in the time of Terence.*

ambo, bæ, bo, *num. adj.* (*Acc. Plur.* orig. ambo: ambo for ambæ, Plaut.) [ἀμφω] **I.** Prop.: *Both;* used of two persons, *etc.*, who do, *etc.*, something conjointly or at the same time: Cæsar atque Pompeius . . . diversa sibi ambo consilia capiunt, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *Two:* partes ubi se via findit in ambas, Virg.

Ambrăcĭa, æ, *f.*, Ἀμβρακία. *Ambracia; a town in the south of Epirus, upon the gulf of the same name* (now *Arta* or *Larta*).—Hence, **1. Ambrăcĭensis,** e, *adj. Ambracian.* — As *Subst.*: **Ambracienses,** ĭum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The inhabitants of Ambracia.* —**2. Ambrăc-ĭōtes,** æ, *m. An Ambraciot.*—As *Adj.*: *Ambraciot:* vinum, Ph.—**3. Ambrăcĭus,** a, um, *adj. Ambracian.*

Ambrones, um, *m. The Ambrones; a tribe of the Cimbri.*

ambrŏsĭa, æ, *f.* = ἀμβροσία (Immortality). *Ambrosia.* **I.** Prop.: *The food of the gods:* non enim ambrosiā Deos aut nectare lætari arbitror, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *An unguent of the gods:* ambrosiā cum dulci nectare mixtā Contigit os, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *ambroise,* (mod.) *ambroisie.*

ambrŏsĭus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀμβρόσιος (*Immortal, divine;* hence) *Lovely, pleasant, sweet,* etc.: comæ, Virg.

ambŭbaia (quadrisyll.), æ, *f.* [a Syriac word = tibiæ] *Syrian girls (in Rome, who were flute-players and dancers):* Hor.

ambŭlā-crum, i, *n.* [ambul(a)-o] (*That which serves for walking;* hence) *a walk* near a house: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ambulacre.*

ambŭlā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A walking about, a walk:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A walk,* i. e. *a place for walking; a promenade:* Var.

ambŭlātĭun-cŭla, æ, *dim. f.* [for ambulation-cula; for ambulatio, ambulation-is] **1.** *A short walk:* Cic. —**2.** *A small place for walking:* Cic.

ambŭlā-tor, ōris, *m.* [ambul(a)-o] (*One who walks about;* hence) **1.** *An idler, lounger:* Cato.—**2.** *A hawker, pedlar:* Mart.

ambŭlātōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ambulator] (*Pertaining to an* ambulator; hence) *Moveable:* turres, Hirt. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ambulatoire.*

ambŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ἀμπολῶ = ἀναπολῶ] **I.** Prop.: *To go backwards and forwards* or *up and down:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To walk, to walk about, to take a walk:* quum in sole ambulem, Cic.—**B.** *To go, to travel* on foot, in carriages, *etc.*: eo modo Cæsar ambulat, ut, *etc.*: Cic. —Particular expressions: **1.** Bene ambula, *A good journey to you, farewell:* Plaut.—**2.** Ambulare in jus, *To go into court:* Plaut.—**3.** With mare, viam, *etc.: To navigate, sail, traverse,* etc.: Cic.; Ov.; Pl.—**C.** *To strut about:* licet superbus ambules pecuniā, Hor. **III.** Fig.: Of inanimate things: *To walk,* etc.: Nilus, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *ambuler.*

amb-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrĕre, 3. *v. a.* (mostly in *Part. Perf.*) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To burn round, to scorch:* ambustus incendio, Cic. **B.** Esp.: With accessory notion of completeness, *To burn up wholly, to consume:* Phaethon, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *To injure* or *nip by cold; to benumb:* ambusti multorum artūs vi frigoris, Tac. **III.** Fig.: Part. Pass. **A.** *Scorched, injured, damaged:* ambustas fortunarum reliquias, Cic.—**B.** *Burnt up, destroyed:* damnatione ambustus, Liv.

ambus-tus (for amburtus), a, um, *P.* of ambur-o.

ămellus, i, *m. Purple Italian starwort:* Virg.

Ămĕnānus, i, *m.* Ἀμενάνος. *The Amenanus; a river of Sicily* (now *Gindicello*).—Hence, **Amenan-us,** a, um, *adj. Of the Amenanus.*

ā-mens, entis, *adj.* (*Out of* mens; hence) **1.** *Out of one's senses; mad, frantic, distracted:* (*Comp.*) indies amentior, Suet.: (*Sup.*) homo amentissimus, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) animi, Virg.—**2.** *Foolish, stupid:* homo, Cic.

ăment-ĭa, æ, *f.* [amens, amentis] (*The quality of the* amens; hence) **1.** *Want of reason, madness, senselessness:* Cic.; Liv.—**2.** *Folly:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *amence.*

ăment-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ament-um] **I.** Prop.: *To furnish* a lance, etc., *with a thong or strap:* hastæ amentatæ. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To hurl* or *dart* a lance by means of a thong: jaculum, Luc.—**B.** Of the wind: *To give an impetus:* amentante Noto, Sil.

ā-mentum, i, *n.* [for ag-mentum; fr. ag-o] (*That which puts in motion;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A leathern thong,* attached to the middle of a spear or lance, in order to give assistance in throwing it: Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *A shoe-tie:* Pl.

Ămĕrĭa, æ, *f.*, Ἀμερία. *Ameria, an ancient town of Umbria* (now *A-*

melia).—Hence, **Amĕrīnus**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Ameria.*

ămĕ-e-s, ĭtis, prob. *m.* [for am-i-(t)-s; fr. **am**; 1, root of eo] (*That which goes round*; hence) *A pole* for spreading bird-nets: amite tendit retia, Hor.

ămĕthyst-ĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [amethyst-us] (*Pertaining to* amethysts; hence) **1.** *Of the colour of amethyst:* vestes, Mart.—As *Subst.*: **amethystina**, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* vestimenta) *Amethyst-coloured garments:* Juv.—**2.** *Set* or *adorned with amethyst:* trientes, Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *améthystin.*

ămĕthystus, ĭ, *f.* = ἀμέθυστος (without intoxication) *The amethyst:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *améthyste.*

amfractus, v. anfr.

ăm-īca, æ, *f.* [am-o] (*A loved one*; hence) *A female friend:* Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amie.*

ămĭc-e, *adv.* [1. amic-us] *In a friendly manner:* Cic.: (*Sup.*) amicissime, Cæs.

ăm-ĭcĭo, ĭcŭi *or* ixi, ictum, īre (*Fut. Pass.*, amicibor, Plaut.), 4. *v. a.* [for am-jacio] **I.** Prop.: (Gen.: *To throw around, to wrap about*; Esp.) With Personal pron., *or* Pass. in reflexive force: *To put* or *throw one's garments*, etc., *about one's self*; *to clothe one's self:* dum calceabat ipse sese et amiciebat, Suet.: (with *Gr. Acc.*) nube humeros amictus, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *To veil around, clothe, wrap up:* piper et quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis, Hor.

ămĭc-ĭter, *adv.* [1. amic-us] *In a friendly manner:* Plaut.

ămĭc-ĭtĭa, æ, *f.* (*Gen. Sing.*, amicitiaï, Lucr.) [amic-us] (*The quality of the* amicus; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Friendship:* Cic.—**B.** *A league of amity* between different nations: Cæs.; Sall. **II.** Meton.: *A friend:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amitié.*

ămĭcĭtĭēs, ei, *f.* = amicitia: Lucr.

1. ămĭc-tus, a, um, *P.* of amic-io.

2. ămĭc-tus, ūs, *m.* [amic-io] (*A throwing on of a garment*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Mode of dress, fashion:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *An outer garment:* duplex, *of double texture*, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *Clothing, garment:* cœli mutemus amictum, *i. e. go into another climate*, Lucr.

ămĭc-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [amic-a] *A dear little female friend:* Cic.

ămĭc-ŭlum, ī, *n.* [amic-io] (*That which serves for throwing about one*; hence) *A mantle, cloak:* Cic.; Nep.

ămĭc-ŭlus, ī, *m. dim.* [amic-us] *A dear little friend:* Cic.

1. ăm-īcus, a, um, *adj.* [am-o] **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: *Loving; friendly, amicable, kind. favourable:* (*Sup.*) conjunctissimus et amicissimus, Cic.: (*Comp.*; also, with *Dat.*) amicior Cilicum ærariis, quam nostro, id. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of things: *Favourable:* amica silentia lunæ, Virg.—**B.** *Pleasing, agreeable:* nec dîs amicum est, nec mihi, te prius Obire, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ami.*

2. ăm-īcus, ī, *m.* [id.] (*Gen. Plur.* amicûm, Ter.) (*A loved one*; or *a loving one*; hence) **1.** In private life: **a.** *A friend:* Cic.—**b.** *A patron, protector:* Hor.; Juv. — **c.** *Companion, comrade:* Ov. — **2.** In public life: **a.** *A friend* of the state: Liv.—**b.** In and after the Aug. age: *A counsellor, minister* of a prince: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ami.*

Ămīnæus (-ēus), a, um, *adj.*, Ἀμιναῖος. *Of*, or *belonging to, Aminæa; a district of the Piceni, celebrated for the culture of the vine.*

1. Amīsĭa, æ, *m. The Amisia; a river of Germany* (now *the Ems*).

2. Amīsĭa, æ, *f. A fortress built by the Romans upon the Ems.*

āmis-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for amitt-sio; fr. amitt-o] *A losing, loss:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old law *t. t.*) *amission.*

1. āmis-sus, a, um (for amittsus), *P.* of amitt-o.

2. āmis-sus, ūs, *m.* [for amittsus; fr. amitt-o] *A loss:* Siciliæ, Nep.

Ămīsus, ĭ, *f.*, Ἀμισός. *Amisus; a town of Pontus* (now *Eski Samsun*).

ămĭta, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] *A paternal aunt:* Liv.

Ăm-ĭtern-um, ī, *n.* [for Amatern-um; fr. am; Atern-us] (*The thing*—e. g. *town—about the Aternus*) *Amiternum; a Sabine town, near the sources of the Aternus, the birthplace of Sallust* (now *S. Vittorino*). — Hence, **Amĭternus**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Amiternum.*

ā-mitto, īsi, issum, ittĕre (amĭsti, for amisisti, Ter.: amissis, for amiseris, Plaut.), 3. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: *To let go from* one; *to let slip, dismiss:* hunc, Plaut.: prædam de manibus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To let go*, etc.: tempus, Cic.: occasionem, Cæs. **III.** Meton.: *To lose:* classes optimæ amissæ, Cic.

ammiror, ammitto, v. adm.

Ammōn, ōnis, *m.*, Ἄμμων [Egypt. Amun *or* Ammun] *Ammon; the supreme divinity of the Ethiopians or Libyans; afterwards, an appellation of Jupiter worshipped in Africa under the form of a ram (upon the present Oasis Siwah).*—Hence, **Ammōn-ĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Belonging to Ammon*; Meton.) *African, Libyan.*

amn-ĭ-cŏl-a, æ, *comm.* [amn-is; (i); col-o] (*Stream-dweller*) *That which lives* or *grows near a river:* salices, Ov.

amn-ĭcŭlus, ĭ, *m. dim.* [amn-is] *A little stream; a rivulet, brook:* Liv.

amn-ĭ-gĕn-a, æ, *m.* [amn-is; (i); gen-o] *Son of a river:* Val. Fl.

amnis, is, *m.* (*f.*, Plaut.; Var.:—*Abl. Sing.*, regularly amne; sometimes amni) [akin to Sanscrit *apnas*, from *ap* = aqua, and root NI, "ducere"] (*Water-conductor*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A broad, deep-flowing, rapid water; a rapid stream; a river:* sedatus amnis, *i. e. a majestic full river flowing noiselessly onwards*, Cic.: secundo amni, *down the stream*, Virg.: adverso amne, *up* or *against the stream*, Curt.: Oceani amnes, Virg. **II.** Fig.: Of a constellation: *A stream:* Cic. **III.** Meton.: *Water:* Virg.

ăm-o, āvi, ātum, āre (amâsso = amavero, Plaut.), 1. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root KAM, "to love;" Persian *kâm*, "desire"] **I.** Prop.: **A.** In a good sense: *To love:* quem omnes amare meritissime debemus, Cic.: (without *Object*) Cicerones pueri amant inter se, id.—Particular phrases: **1.** Ita (sic) me dii (bene) ament *or* amabunt, *So help me heaven!* Plaut.; Ter.—Elliptically: ita me Jupiter (*sc.* amet *or* amabit)! Plaut.—As a salutation: *Heaven bless thee:* Plaut.—**2.** Of vain persons: Amare se, *To be in love with, to be very much pleased with, one's self:* Cic.—**B.** In a bad sense: *To be in love, to have an amour:* Plaut.; Sall. **II.** Fig.: *To love* a thing, *to be fond of, to find pleasure in:* nomen, orationem, vultum, incessum alicujus amare, Cic.: hic ames dici pater atque princeps, Hor.—Particular phrases: **A.** Amare aliquem (de *or* in aliquâ re, quod, *etc.*), *To be obliged to one for something, to be under obligation, to have to thank:* Plaut.; Cic.—**B.** Amabo *or* amabo te (but never amabo vos, *etc.*), *I shall be under very great obligation to you if you say, do*, etc., *that for me*; hence, in entreaties (= oro, quæso, precor), *Be so good, I pray, I entreat you:* Cic.; Ter. **III.** Meton.: *To be wont* or *accustomed:* aurum per medios ire satellites Et perrumpere amat saxa, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aimer.*

Ămœbeus (trisyll.), ei, *m.*, Ἀμοιβεύς (The Changer *or* Requiter). *Amœbeus; an Athenian performer on the cithara.*

ămœn-e, *adv.* [amœn-us] *Pleasantly, agreeably, delightfully:* fumificare, Plaut.: (*Comp.*) aliquid amœnius, Gell.: (*Sup.*) amœnissime, Pl.

ămœn-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The state* or *quality of the* amœnus; hence) *Pleasantness, delightfulness, agreeableness, loveliness*, etc.: **I.** Gen.: hortorum, Cic. **II.** Esp.: As a term of endearment: *Delight, charmer:* uxor mea, mea amœnitas, quid tu agis? Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aménité.*

ăm-œnus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; perhaps am-o] **I.** Prop.: *Pleasant, delightful, lovely, agreeable, charming:* locus, Cic.: (*Sup.*) amœnissima ædificia, Tac.—As *Subst.*: **amœna**, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* loca) *Pleasant* or *delightful places:* litorum, Tac. **II.** Meton.: Of dress: *Luxurious, showy:* (*Comp.*) cultus amœnior, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *amène.*

ā-mōlĭor, ītus sum, īri, 4. *v. dep.* **I.** Prop.: *To remove* a person or thing *from* a place with effort or difficulty; *to move*, or *carry away, to remove:* obstantia silvarum, Tac.: me hinc, Plaut.; i. e. *I take myself hence.* **II.** Fig.: **A.:** *To put away, avert:* invidiam ab aliquo, Tac.—**B.** *To pass over:* nomen meum, Liv.—**C.** *To refute, repel, rebut:* singula, Quint. ☞ In Pass. force: Plaut.; Liv.

āmōli-tus, a, um, *P.* of amoli-or.

āmōmum (-on), ī, *n.* = ἄμωμον

Amomum; an aromatic shrub: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amome.*

ămor (old form **amos**, Plaut.), ōris, *m.* [am-o] **I.** Prop.: *Love:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: *An eager desire* or *longing:* consulatūs, Cic.: scribendi, Hor.: casūs cognoscere nostros, Virg. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *A beloved object:* Cic.—**B.** *An object producing love:* Virg.—**C.** Personified: **1.** *The god of love, Love, Cupid:* Virg.—**2.** Plur.: *Cupids, Loves:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amour.*

ămos, v. amor.

āmō-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for amov-tio; fr. amov-eo] *A removing, removal:* Cic.

āmō-tus (for amov-tus), a, um, *P.* of amov-eo.

ā-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre, 2. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To move from* a place, etc.: *to remove,* etc.: illum ex istis locis, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron.: *To take one's self off; to retire, withdraw:* te hinc, Ter.—**2.** *To remove* or *take away by stealth, to steal:* boves per dolum, Hor. **3.** *To remove* by banishment, *to banish:* amotus Cercinam, *to Cercina,* Tac. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To remove, get rid of:* amoto quæramus seria ludo, Hor.—**B.** Of time as subject: *To take away:* quæcumque vetustate amovet ætas, Lucr.

Ampĕlos, i, *m.*, Ἄμπελος (Vine). *Ampelos; a youth, beloved by Bacchus.*

Amphiărāus, i, *m.*, Ἀμφιάραος. *Amphiaraus; a distinguished Greek seer and hero, father of Alcmæon and Amphilochus. He at first refused to join the expedition against Thebes; but was induced to do so by his wife Eriphyle, who had been enticed to use her influence by the present of a handsome necklace. In his flight from Thebes, he was swallowed up, with his chariot, in the earth:* **1. Amphiărā-ēus,** a, um, *Amphiarian.*—**2. Amphiărā-ĭdes,** æ, *m. A descendant of Amphiaraus,* i. e. *Alcmæon,* Ov.

amphĭbŏlĭa, æ, *f.* = ἀμφιβολία. *Ambiguity, double-meaning:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *amphibolie.*

Amphictўŏnes, um (*Acc. Gr.*-as), *m.*, Ἀμφικτίονες (= ἀμφικτίονες, Those that dwell around, neighbours). *The Amphictyons; the members of the congress of the confederate Greek States at Thermopylæ, afterwards at Delphi.*

Amphĭlŏchĭa, æ, *f.*, Ἀμφιλοχία. *Amphilochia; a district of Acarnania.*

Amphĭmĕdon, ontis, *m.*, Ἀμφιμέδων (He that holds sway around). *Amphimedon; a Libyan slain by Perseus.*

Amphīon, ōnis, *m.*, Ἀμφίων. *Amphion; a king of Thebes, husband of Niobe, famous for his performances on the lyre. He killed himself for grief at the loss of his children, who were slain by the arrows of Apollo and Diana.*—Hence, **Amphĭŏn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Amphionic.*

amphisbæna, æ, *f.*, ἀμφίσβαινα (The one going both ways). *The amphisbæna; a serpent which begins its motion either at its head or its tail:* Luc. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amphisbène.*

Amphissa, æ, *f. Amphissa; the chief town of the Locri Ozolæ.*

Amphissĭus, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Amphissa; a promontory of Locri Epizephyrii, in Lower Italy.*

Amphissus (-os), i, *m. Amphissus* or *Amphissos; a son of Apollo and Dryope, founder of the town Œta, at the foot of the mountain of the same name.*

amphĭthĕātr-ālis, e, *adj.* [amphitheatr-um] *Of,* or *pertaining to, the amphitheatre:* Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amphithéâtral.*

amphĭthĕātrum, i, *n.* = ἀμφιθέατρον (That which causes *or* enables one to see around). *An amphitheatre (a circular* or *oval building, which furnished an unobstructed view all around):* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amphithéâtre.*

Amphītrīte, es, *f.*, Ἀμφιτριτη (She that passes beyond and round; the encircler). *Amphitrite:* **I.** Prop.: *The wife of Neptune and goddess of the sea.* **II.** Meton.: *The sea:* Ov.

Amphītrўo (-ŭo, -ōn), ōnis, Ἀμφιτρύων, ωνος. *Amphitryo; a king of Thebes, husband of Alcmene.*—Hence, **Amphītrўōn-ĭădēs,** æ, *m. A descendant of Amphytryo,* i. e. *Hercules.*

amphŏra, æ (*Gen.* Plur. as a measure, usually amphorûm), *f.* = ἀμφορεύς (A thing carried on both sides, *i. e.* by two handles). *An amphora:* **I.** Prop.: *A large vessel, of an oblong shape, with a handle on each side of the neck:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: *A measure for liquids* (also called *quadrantal*), = 2 urnæ, *or* 3 modii, *or* 8 congii, *or* 48 sextarii: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amphore.*

Amphrysus (-os), i, *m.* = Ἄμφρυσος. *Amphrysus* or *Amphrysos; a small river of Phthiotis, near which Apollo fed the flocks of King Admetus.*—Hence, **Amphrўs-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop. *Belonging to Amphrysus;* Meton.) *Belonging to Apollo:* vates, *i. e. the Sibyl:* Virg.

ampl-e, *adv.* [ampl-us] **1.** *Abundantly, copiously, amply:* ample dicere, Cic.—**2.** *Magnificently, splendidly, honourably:* (*Sup.*) amplissime efferri, Cic.

am-plecto, *no perf.*, xum, ctere, 3. *v. a.* = amplector: amplectitote crura fustibus, Plaut.

am-plector (old form **amploctor**), exus sum, ecti, 3. *v. dep.* [am; 1. plecto] **I.** Prop.: *To wind* or *twine around* a person or thing; *to surround, encompass, encircle:* of living beings, *to embrace:* visne ego te, ac tute me amplectare? Plaut.: circum est ansas amplexus acantho, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To embrace with the mind,* i. e. **1.** *To understand, comprehend, see through:* omnia consilio, Cic.—**2.** *To reflect upon, to consider carefully:* cogitationem pectore, Cic.—**B.** In speech: *To comprehend,* i. e. **1.** *To discuss particularly, to handle, treat:* non ego cuncta meis amplecti versibus opto, Virg.—**2.** *To comprehend* under a name: quod virtutis nomine amplectimur, Cic.—**C.** *To embrace with love or esteem,* i. e. *to love;* and of things, *to value, esteem, honour, cling to:* virtutem, Cic.: hoc se amplectitur, *i. e. piques himself on:* Hor.

amplex-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for amplec(t)-so; fr. amplect-o] *To embrace:* **I.** Prop.: hanc amplexabo, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: auctoritatem censorum amplexato, Cic.

amplex-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. intens.* [for amplec(t)-sor; fr. amplec(t)-or] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To encircle, embrace:* aram, Plaut.: inimicum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To embrace lovingly:* mitte jam osculari atque amplexari, Ter. **II.** Fig.: *To love, be fond of, value, esteem:* aliquem, Cic.: otium, id.

1. amplex-us (for amplec(t)-sus), a, um, *P.* of amplector.

2. amplex-us, ūs, *m.* [for amplec(t)-sus; fr. amplect-or] **I.** Gen.: *An encircling, embracing, surrounding:* Cic.; Liv. **II.** Esp.: *A loving embrace, caress:* Virg.; Tac.

amplĭfĭcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [amplific(a)-o] **1.** *An extending, enlarging, amplifying:* rei familiaris, Cic.—**2.** Rhet. *t. t.*: *An exaggerated description, an amplification:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amplification.*

amplĭfĭcā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An amplifier:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amplificateur.*

amplĭfĭc-e, *adv.* [late Lat., amplific-us] *Splendidly:* Cat.

ampl-ĭ-fĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ampl-ĭ-făc-o; fr. ampl-us; (i); fac-io] **I.** Prop.: *To extend, enlarge, give space to:* urbem, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of abstract objects: *To extend, enlarge, increase:* fortunam, Cic.—**B.** Rhet. *t. t.*: *To amplify, dilate upon, enlarge, set off:* rem ornando, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amplifier.*

ampl-ĭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ampl-us] **I.** A. Prop.: *To widen, extend, enlarge:* ampliato Apollinis templo, Suet. **B.** Fig.: (*To enlarge* or *extend* the time for doing something; hence) Judicial *t. t.*: **1.** *To delay a judgment* or *decision,* in order to make further investigation: Cic.—**2.** *To defer* a person: Auct. Her. **II.** *To amplify, increase,* etc.: rem, Hor. **III.** *To render glorious:* Quint.

ampl-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] **1.** *Abundantly, copiously, amply, fully:* Plaut.—**2.** *Splendidly, magnificently:* Plaut.

ampl-ĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (*The state,* or *quality, of the* amplus; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *The wide extent of a thing; width, amplitude, size, bulk:* Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *Greatness:* animi, Cic. —**2.**: **a.** *Dignity, grandeur, consequence:* Cic.—**b.** Rhet. *t. t.*: *Copiousness of expression:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amplitude.*

ampl-ĭus, *comp. adv.* [neut. of comp. of ampl-us] **1.** *More extensively; more, longer, further* (of time or number): nec jam amplius ullæ Apparent terræ, Virg.: sedecim, non amplius, legionibus defensum imperium est, Liv.—Particular phrases: **Am-**

plius, *Longer, further:* Legal *t. t.* of judges, when they deferred a cause for further examination, Cic. — **2.** *Besides, further, more, in addition:* fuere alia amplius, Sall. — Particular phrases and combinations: **a.** Amplius non petere, *To bring no further action; to make no further claim:* Cic. — **b.** Nihil dico amplius, *I say nothing further* (a mode of speech that leaves the inference to be made by the person addressed): Cic. — **c.** Hoc amplius, eo amplius, *More than* or *beyond this; besides:* Cic.; Suet. — **d.** Nihil amplius quam, nec quidquam amplius, quam, *Nothing further, nothing else than:* Cic.; Suet. — **e.** Nihil amplius, an ellipt. phrase, to denote that there *is nothing further* than has been declared: Cic.

amploctor, v. amplector.

am-pl-us, a, um, *adj.* [am ; pl-eo] (*Filled all round;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Of large extent, great, ample, spacious, roomy:* domus, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Comprising much, abundant, great, full, copious, large,* etc.: res pecuaria, Cic.: divitiasque habebo tibus amplas regibus, Hor. — As *Subst.*: **amplius,** *n.*: *Something* or *any thing more, beyond, further,* or *besides:* daturus non sum amplius, Cic. — With *Gen.*: *More, additional:* negotii, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Ample, extensive:* (*Comp.*) aliquid amplius, Cic. — **B.** *Strong, great, violent, mighty,* etc.: morbus, Ter. — **C.** *Magnificent, splendid, glorious:* præmia, Cic. — **D.** *Illustrious, noble, renowned, distinguished, glorious:* **1.** Gen.: amplæ et honestæ familiæ, Cic. — **2.** Esp.: (*Sup.*) amplissimus, as a term of honour, *etc.*: amplissimum collegium decemvirale, Cic. — **E.** Of speakers or speech, *Dignified and copious:* causidicus, Cic.: orationis genus, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ample.*

amp-ulla, æ, *f.* [for amb-olla] (*A circular* olla, *a pot bellying out*) **I.** Prop.: *An ampulla; a vessel for holding liquids, with a narrow neck, and round or swollen in the middle; a bottle, flask:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Bombast:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ampoule.*

ampull-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ampull-a] *Of,* or *belonging to, an* ampulla: Plaut. — As *Subst.*: **ampullārĭus,** ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A maker of* ampullæ: Plaut.

ampull-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To employ a bombastic style of discourse:* Hor.

ampŭtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [amput(a)-o] *A pruning, lopping* or *cutting off* of branches, *etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amputation.*

am-pŭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: Of trees, *etc.*: *To cut around* or *away; to lop off:* caput, Suet.: vitem ferro, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To cut off:* quicquid est pestiferum, Cic. — **B.** *To curtail, shorten, diminish,* etc.: unde aliquid amputem, Cic. — **C.** *To remove, banish,* etc.: amputata inanitas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amputer.*

Ampyx, ўcis, *m.* (*Acc. Gr.* -a, Ov.), Ἄμπυξ (Head-band); *Ampyx:* **1.** *One of the Lapithæ, father of the seer Mopsus.* — Hence, **Ampўc-ĭdes,** æ, *m. Son of Ampyx,* i. e. *the seer Mopsus.* — **2.** *One of the companions of Phineus changed by Perseus into a stone.*

Am-sanctus (Amp-), i, *m.* (*Holy all round*) *Amsanctus; a lake in Italy, dangerous from its exhalations* (hence in the poets the entrance to the infernal regions; now *Lago d'Ansante*).

Ămūlĭus, ĭi, *m.* [prob. akin to æmulus] (*A rival*) *Amulius; a king of Alba, who dethroned his brother Numitor, and ordered his grandsons Romulus and Remus to be thrown into the Tiber.*

ămurca, æ, *f.* = ἀμόργη. *The scum of oil:* Virg.

ă-mus-sis, is, *f.* (*Acc.* amussim; *Abl.* and *Plur.* not used) [prob. for ad-met-sis; fr. ad; met-ior] (*A measuring;* concr., *A measure;* hence) *A rule* or *level* used by carpenters, *etc.*: Var.

ămuss-ĭtātus, a, um [amuss-is] (*Provided with an* amussis; hence) *Accurate, perfect:* indoles, Plaut.

Ămўclæ, ārum (-e, ēs, Sil.), *f.*, Ἀμύκλαι. *Amyclæ* or *Amycle:* **1.** *A town of Laconia, the birth-place of Castor and Pollux* (now *Slavochori*). — Hence, **Amycl-æus,** a, um, *adj.*: a. Prop.: *Of Amyclæ:* canis, Virg. — b. Meton.: *Spartan:* Sil. — **2.** *A town of Latium.*

Ămўcl-ĭdes, æ, *m. A descendant of Amyclas, founder of Amyclæ,* i. e. *Hyacinthus.*

Ămўcus, i, m., Ἄμυκος. *Amycus:* **1.** *A centaur slain in the contest with the Lapithæ.* — **2.** *A Trojan.* — **3.** *The name of two followers of Æneas, killed by Turnus.*

Ămўdŏn, ōnis, *f. Amydon; a town of Pæonia, which sent aid to the Trojans.*

ămygdălum, i, *n.* = ἀμύγδαλον: **I.** Prop.: *An almond:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: *An almond-tree:* Col.

Ămўmōne, es, *f.*, Ἀμυμώνη (The blameless one). *Amymone; a fountain near Argos.*

Ămyntas, æ, m., Ἀμύντας (The defender *or* warder-off). *Amyntas:* **1.** *The name of two kings of Macedonia.* — Hence, **Amynt-ĭădes,** æ, *m. A descendant of Amyntas,* i. e. *Philip:* Ov. — **2.** *A shepherd in* Virg.

Ămyntor, ŏris, *m.*, Ἀμύντωρ (id.) *Amyntor; a king of the Dolopians, father of Phœnix.* — Hence, **Amyntŏr-ĭdes,** æ, *m. Son of Amyntor,* i. e. *Phœnix.*

ămystis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἄμυστις (A not closing the mouth). *The emptying of a cup at one draught:* Hor.

Ămўthāŏn, ŏnis, *m.*, Ἀμυθαων, *Amythaon; a Greek, the father of Melampus.* — Hence, **Amўthāŏn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Amythaon.*

1. **ăn,** *conj.* [prob. a primitive word] **1.** In disjunctive interrogations: **a.** *Or:* utrum supersubiam prius memorem an crudelitatem? Cic.: nunc vero non id agitur, bonisne an malis moribus vivamus, *etc.*, Sall. — **b.** When the second member is to be made emphatic: *Or rather, or on the contrary:* ea quæ dixi ad corpusne refers? an est aliquid, quod te suâ sponte delectet? — **c.** The first question is often not expressed, but is to be supplied from the preceding context; then an begins the whole interrogation: *Or, or indeed: De.* Credam ego istuc, si esse te hilarum videro. *Ar.* An tu esse me tristem putas? (where nonne me hilarem esse vides? is implied), Plaut. — Particular combinations: (a) An non (and in one word, annon): *Or not:* Ter.; Cic. — (b) An ne (commonly together, anne), pleon. for an: *Or, whether:* Plaut.; Cic. — **2.** In disjunctive sentences that express doubt: **a.** *Or:* honestumne factu sit an turpe dubitant, Cic. — **b.** With the first distributive clause to be supplied: *Whether or not:* qui scis, an, quæ jubeam, sine vi faciat? (vine coactus is to be supplied), *whence knowest thou whether or not he will do it without compulsion?* Ter. — **c.** Haud scio an, nescio an, dubito an, *I almost think, I might assert, I might almost say, it is possible that,* etc.; also, *perhaps, probably:* Cic.; Liv.; Nep.

2. **an,** v. ambi.

Ana (-as), æ, *m. The Ana* or *Anas, a river of Hispania Bætica* (now *Guadiana*).

ănăbāthrum, i, *n.* = ἀνάβαθρον. *A raised seat:* Juv.

Ănăces, um, *m.* = Ἄνακες (Kings) *The Anaces; an epithet of the Dioscuri.*

Ănăcharsis, is, *m.*, Ἀνάχαρσις. *Anacharsis; a Scythian philosopher.*

Ănăcrĕōn, ontis, *m.*, Ἀνακρέων. *Anacreon; a lyric poet of Teos.*

ănădēmă, ătis, *n.* = ἀνάδημα (That which binds up) *A head-band, fillet:* Lucr.

Ănagnĭa, æ, *f. Anagnia; a town of Latium, the chief seat of the Hernici* (now *Anagni*). — Hence, **Anagnīnus,** a, um, *adj. Of Anagnia.* — As *Subst.*: **Anagnini,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Anagnia.*

ănăgnostēs, æ, *m.* = ἀναγνώστης. *A reader:* Cic.

ănălecta, æ, *m.* = ἀναλέκτης. *The collector* (*a name of the attendant* or *slave who collected the crumbs,* etc. *left at meal-time*): Mart.

ănălec-tris, ĭdis, *f.* [prps. for analeg-tris; fr. ἀναλέγω] (That which is made by gathering up) *A shoulder pad:* Ov.

ănancæum, i, *n.* = ἀναγκαῖον (necessary), *A large drinking-cup* (*which one was compelled to drink at a draught*); *a brimmer* or *bowl:* Plaut.

ănăpæstus, i, *m.* = ἀνάπαιστος (Struck back) *An anapæst* (*a metrical foot, consisting of two short syllables, followed by a long syllable; a reversed dactyl*): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *anapeste.*

Ănăphē, es, *f.*, Ἀνάφη (That which is kindled up). *Anaphe; a vol*

tanic island in the Cretan Sea (now *Nanfio*).

Ănăpis, is, *m. The Anapis; a river of Sicily.*

Anartes, ĭum, -i, ōrum, *m. The Anaries* or *Anarti; a people of Transylvania, on the Theis.*

1. **ănas,** ănătis, *comm. aen.* (*Gen. Plur.* anatum, rarely anatium), [akin to νῆσσα from νέω] *A swimmer*; hence) *A duck*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *anet, anete.*

2. **Ănas,** æ, *m. The Anas; a river of Spain* (now *Guadiana*).

ănăt-ĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [anas, anat-is] *A little duck, a duckling*: **I.** Prop.: Cic. **II.** Fig.: As a term of endearment: Plaut.

ănăt-īnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *pertaining to, a duck*: Plaut.

ănătŏcismus, i, *m.* = ἀνατοκισμός (That which brings forth again). *Interest upon interest, compound interest*: Cic.

Ancæus, ĭ, *m.*, Ἀγκαῖος (He of the mountain-glens). *Ancæus; an Arcadian killed by the Calydonian boar.*

Ancălītes, um, *m. The Ancalites; a people of Britain.*

an-cep-s (an-cip-es, Plaut.), cĭpĭtis (*Abl. Sing.* everywhere ancipiti), *adj.* [for an-capit-s; fr. 2. an; caput, capit-is] **I.** Prop.: *That has two heads, two-headed*: Janus, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of mountain summits: *Double-peaked*: Ov.—**B.** Of weapons: *Double-edged*: Ov.; Lucr. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *Two-fold*: sapientia, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of animals: *Of a two-fold nature, amphibious*: bestiæ, Cic.—**b.** *From,* or *on, both sides*: prœlium, Cæs.—**B.**: **1.** *Doubtful, uncertain, undecided*: fortuna belli, Cic.: jus, *a disputed point of law*, Hor.—As *Subst.*: **anceps,** ipitis, *n. Doubt, uncertainty*: tractus in anceps, Tac.—**2.** Of an oracle: *Ambiguous*: oraculum, Liv.—**C.** *Dangerous, perilous, critical*: vox pro republicâ honesta, ipsi anceps, Tac.

Ancharĭus, ĭi, *m. Ancharius; a Roman name.*

Anchĭălus, i, *f.* Ἀγχίαλος (Near the sea, *or* sea-girt) *Anchialus; a town of Thrace.*

Anchīses, æ, *m.*, Ἀγχίσης. *Anchises; a son of Capys, father of Æneas, who bore him upon his shoulders from the flames of Troy.*—Hence, **1. Anchīsēus,** a, um, *adj. Belonging to Anchises, Anchisean.*—**2. Anchīs-ĭădēs,** æ, *m. The son of Anchises,* i. e. *Æneas.*

anchora, anchorale, v. anc.

ancile (-ūle), is, *n.* (*Gen. Plur.* anciliorum, Hor.) [prob. akin to ἀγκύλος, curved, rounded] (*The curved or rounded thing*) **I.** Gen.: *A small oval shield*: Virg. **II.** Esp.: *The shield which was said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa, and on the continued preservation of which the prosperity of Rome was declared to depend*: Liv.

ancil-la, æ, *f. dim.* [for ancul-la; fr. ancul-a, *a maid-servant*] *A maid-servant, hand-maid*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *ancèle, ancelle, ancille.*

ancillārĭŏ-lus, i, *m.* [ancilla, through obsol. ancillarius, (*uncontr. Gen.*) ancillario-i, "one pertaining to *ancillæ*"] *One fond of maids*: Mart.

ancill-āris, e, *adj.* [ancill-a] *Relating to female servants*: Cic.

ancill-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little serving-maid, a young female slave*: Cic.; Ov.

ancipes, v. anceps.

an-cī-sus (**am-**), a, um, *adj.* [for an-cæd-sus; fr. 2. an; cæd-o] *Cut around* or *away*: Lucr.

Ancōn, ōnis, *f.* (**-a,** æ, Cic.), ἀγκών (Elbow). *Ancon* or *Ancona; a seaport town in the north of Picenum* (now *Ancona*).

ancŏra (anch-), æ, *f.* = ἄγκυρα. **I.** Prop.: *An anchor*: ancoram jacere, *to cast anchor*, Cæs.: consistere ad ancoram, *to lie at anchor*, id.: ancoram tollere, *to weigh anchor*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *An anchor*, i. e. *refuge, hope, support*: ultima fessis ancora, Sil. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ancre.*

ancŏr-āle, is, *n.* [ancor-a] (*A thing pertaining to an* ancora; hence) *A cable*: Liv.

ancŏr-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining to an anchor*: funes, *cables*, Cæs.

Ancȳra, æ, *f. Ancyra; a town of Galatia* (now *Angora*).

andăbātă, æ, *m. An andabata; a gladiator, whose helmet was without any aperture for the eyes*: Cic.

Andegāvi (-cāvi), ōrum, **Andes,** ĭum, *m. The Andegavi, Andecavi,* or *Andes: a Gallic tribe in the region of the present Anjou.*

Andræmon (-ōmon), ōnis, *m.* Ἀνδραίμων (Skilled in men, *or* Bloody Man). *Andræmon*: **1.** *The father of Amphissus and husband of Dryope, who was changed into a lotus.*—**2.** *The father of Thoas, who fought at Troy.*

Andria, æ, v. Andros.

Andrŏgĕōs (-ĕus), i, also, **-on,** ōnis, *m.* (*Acc. Sing.* Androgeona, Prop.), Ἀνδρόγεως. *Androgeos* or *Androgeon; a son of Minos, king of Crete, killed by the Athenians and Megarians.*—Hence, **Andrŏgĕōn-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Androgeon.*

andrŏgȳnus, i, *m.* **-gȳne,** es, *f.* = ἀνδρόγυνος, ἀνδρογύνη. *A man-woman; a hermaphrodite*: Cic.

Andrŏmăchē, ēs, (**-a,** æ), *f.* Ἀνδρομάχη (She who fights with men). *Andromache; a daughter of King Eetion, and wife of Hector.*

Andrŏmĕda, æ, **-ē,** es, *f.*, Ἀνδρομέδη (She who provides for *or* rules, men). *Andromeda* or *Andromede; a daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, rescued by Perseus from a sea-monster. After her death she was placed as a constellation in heaven.*

andrōn, ōnis, *m.* = ἀνδρών (A thing pertaining to men). *A passage between two walls or courts of a house*: Pl.

Andrŏnīcus, i, *m.*, Ἀνδρόνικος (Conqueror of men). *Andronicus* (*L. Livius*) *a native of Tarentum, the manumitted slave of M. Livius Salinator, and the first epic and dramatic poet of the Romans.*

Andros (-us), i, *f.*, Ἄνδρος. *Andros* or *Andrus*: **1.** *One of the Cyclades, in the Ægean Sea* (now *Andri*).—Hence, **Andr-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Andros.*—As *Subst.*: **Andrĭa,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* femina) *The Maid of Andros: the name of a comedy of Terence.*—**2.** *An island off the coast of Britain* (prob. *Bardsey, in St. George's Channel*).

ănel-lus (ann-), i, *m. dim.* [for anul-lus; fr. anul-us] *A little ring*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *anneau.*

ănēthum, i, *n.* = ἄνηθον. *Dill, anise*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aneth.*

an-frac-tus (am-), ūs, *m.* [for an-frag-tus; fr. 2. an; fra(n)g-o] **I.** Prop.: *A turning, bending round*: litorum, *i. e. the windings*, Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of the sun: *A circuit, revolution*: Cic.—**B.** *A tortuous, circuitous route*: per anfractūs jugi procurrere, Liv. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of style: *Diffusiveness, prolixity*: Cic.—**B.** *Intricacies* of law, legal *quibbling*: Cic.

angel-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for angulus; fr. angul-us] *A little angle or corner*: Lucr.

ang-ĭna, æ, *f.* [ang-o] (*The throttling thing*; hence) *The quinsy*: Plaut., Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. *angine.*

ang-ĭ-portus, ūs, *m.*, **-um,** i, *n.* [ang-o; (i); portus] (*A squeezed passage*; hence) *A narrow street, lane,* or *alley*: Cic.

Angītĭa, æ, *f. Angitia; a sister of Medea and Circe, worshipped by the Marsi.*

Angli, ōrum, *m. The Angli; a German tribe, on the Elbe, of the race of the Suevi, who afterwards passed over, with the Saxons, into Britain.*

ango, xi, ctum *or* xum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ἄγχω] **I.** Prop.: *To draw* or *press tight; to squeeze, compress*, etc.: guttur, Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of living creatures: *To choke, strangle, throttle*: tussis sues, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To drive into straits; to press, be hard upon*: hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, Hor.—**B.** Pass.: *To suffer physical pain*: Pl.—**C.**: **1.** Act.: *To torment, torture, vex, tease, trouble*: me illa cura angit vehementer, Cic.—**2.** Pass.: *To feel anguish, to suffer torment*: de Statio manumisso et aliis rebus angor, Cic.

ang-or, ōris, *m.* [ang-o] **I.** Prop.: *A compression* of the throat; *a strangling*: Liv. **II.** Fig.: *Anguish, torment, trouble*: Cic. **III.** Meton.: *The quinsy*: Pl.

Angrivarii, ōrum, *m. The Angrivarii; a German tribe near the Teutoburg Forest, on both sides of the Weser.*

angu-ĭ-cŏm-us (quadrisyll.), a, um, *adj.* [angu-is; (i); com-a] *With snaky hair*: Gorgon, Ov.

angu-ĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [angu-is] *A small serpent* or *snake*: Cic.

angu-ĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [anguis; (i); fer-o] *Serpent-bearing*: caput, Ov.

angu-ī-gĕn-a, æ, *m.* [angu-is (i); gen-o] *One engendered of a snake or dragon:* Ov.

angu-illa, æ, *f.* [angu-is] (*A thing pertaining to an* anguis; hence, from its shape) *An eel.* **I.** Prop.: Pl. **II.** Fig.: Of an unprincipled person: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *anguille.*

angu-ī-măn-us, a, um, *adj.* [angu-is; (i); man-us] *With serpent-hands,* an epithet of the elephant, because it makes serpent-like motions with its trunk (manus): Lucr.

angu-ĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [angu-is] *Of,* or *pertaining to, a serpent* or *snake; snaky:* comæ, Ov.

angu-inus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *pertaining to, a serpent* or *snake:* pellis, Cato.—As *Subst.*: **anguinum**, i, *n.* (*sc.* ovum) *A snake's egg:* Pl.

angu-ī-pĕs, ĕdis, *adj.* [angu-is; (i); pes] *Serpent-footed:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *anguipède.*

anguis, is (*Abl.* regul. angue; angui, Hor.) *m.* and *f.* [acc. to some akin to Sanscrit *ahi*, Gr. ἔχις] **I.** Prop.: *A serpent* or *snake:* Cic.; Ov.—Prov.: latet anguis in herbâ, *A snake lies concealed in the grass,* i. e. *there is hidden danger,* Virg. **II.** Meton.: As a constellation: **A.** *The Dragon:* Cic. —**B.** *The Hydra:* Ov.—**C.** *The serpent,* which Anguitenens (Ὀφιοῦχος) carries in his hand: Ov.

angu-ī-tĕnens, entis, *m.* [anguis; (i); tenens] *The serpent-holder; a constellation:* Cic.

angŭl-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [angul-us] *Furnished with angles; angular:* Cic.

angŭl-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of angles* or *corners:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *anguleux.*

angŭlus, i, *m.* [ἀγκύλος, "bent," "crooked," "angular,"] **I.** Prop.: *An angle, a corner:* Cic.; Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *A retired* or *secret place; a nook, corner, lurking-place:* Hor. **III.** Fig.: *A corner,* i. e. *an embarrassment, strait,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *angle.*

angust-e, *adv.* [angust-us] **1.** *Narrowly, within a narrow space:* (*Comp.*) angustius milites collocavit, Cæs.: (*Sup.*) ut quam angustissime Pompeium concluderet, id.— **2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Pinchingly, stintingly:* re frumentariâ anguste utebatur, Cæs. — **b.** Fig.: (**a**) *With difficulty:* transportare, Cæs. —(b) *Poorly, meagrely,* etc.: dicere, Cic.

angust-Iæ, ārum (rarely **-a**, æ), *f.* [id.] (*The state of the* angustus; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Narrowness* of space: itineris, Cæs.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *A narrow place* or *part:* Græciæ, Cic.—(b) *A defile,* etc.: Liv.—(c) *A narrow passage:* urinæ, Pl.—**2.** Of duration: *Shortness:* temporis, Cic.: spiritûs, *i. e. difficulty,* id. — **3.** Of means, *etc.*: *Scarcity, want, poverty:* rei frumentariæ, Cæs.—**4.** Of external circumstances: *Difficulty, distress, perplexity:* in angustiis esse, Cæs.—**5.** Of mind, *etc.*: *Narrowness, meanness,* etc.: pectoris tui, Cic.—**6.** Of logomachy: *Subtlety, minuteness* of criticism: Cic. —**7.** Of style: *Brevity, succinctness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *angustie.*

angust-ī-clāv-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [angust-us; (i); clav-us] (*Pertaining to an* angustus clavus; hence) *Having* or *wearing a narrow stripe* of purple: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *angusticlave.*

angust-o, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [angust-us] **I.** Prop.: *To make narrow; to straiten, contract:* iter, Cat. **II.** Fig.: *To narrow, circumscribe, curtail:* gaudia, Sen.

angus-tus, a, um, *adj.* [for angortus, fr. angor] (*Provided with* angor; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Drawn together* or *close:* habenæ, Tib. **II.** Meton.: *Narrow, strait, contracted,* etc.: pontes, Cic.: (*Comp.*) papyrifero non augustior amne, Ov.: (*Sup.*) fauces portûs angustissimæ, Cæs.—As *Subst.*: **angustum**, i, *n. A narrow place:* **1.** Prop.: angusta viarum, Virg.—**2.** Fig.: ita contracta res est et adducta in angustum, ut, *etc., brought into such narrow limits,* Cic. **III.** Fig.: (*Narrow, confined within narrow limits;* hence) **A.** Of scent: *Slight, faint:* odor, Pl. —**B.** Of duration: *Short, brief:* dies, Ov.: spiritus, *short* or *difficult breathing,* Cic. — **C.**: **1.** Of means, *etc.*: *Needy, pinching, stinting:* pauperies, Hor. — **2.** Of credit: *Scant, limited,* etc.: fides, Cæs.—**D.** Of external circumstances: *Critical, difficult:* rebus angustis animosus, Hor.—As *Subst.*: **angustum**, i, *n. A critical condition, difficulty, danger:* res est in angusto, Cæs.—**E.** Of mind or character: *Narrow, base, low, mean:* Cic. — **F.** Of logomachy: *Subtle in the use of words, hair-splitting:* Cic. — **G.** Of style: *Brief, succinct:* oratio, Cic.

ănhēl-ĭtus, ūs, *m.* [anhel-o] **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *A difficulty of breathing, panting, puffing:* nimiæ celeritates gressûs quum fiunt, anhelitûs moventur, *are occasioned,* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: As a disease: *The asthma:* Pl.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Breathing, breath:* oris, Ov.— **b.** Meton.: *An exhalation, vapour:* terræ, Cic.

ănhēlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [for an-halo; fr. an=ἀνά, *up*; halo] (*To draw up the breath;* hence) **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To breathe with difficulty; to gasp, pant,* etc.; nullus anhelabat sub adunco vomere taurus, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *To pant* or *eagerly desire:* anhelantem inopiam recreavit, Just. **C.** Meton.: *To roar, crash,* etc.: fornacibus ignis anhelat, Virg. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To breathe out strongly; to emit with a strong breath:* verba anhelata, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To breathe out;* i. e. *to give indications of,* etc.: scelus, Cic. **C.** Meton.: *To produce,* etc., *with gasping:* ictûs, Sil. ¶ Hence, Fr. *anhéler.*

ănhēl-us, a, um, *adj.* [anhel-o] *Panting, puffing, gasping:* equi, Virg.: (with *Gen.*) longi laboris, *i. e. on account of,* Sil.

ăn-ĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [an-us] *A little old woman;* Cic.

ăn-īlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of an old woman, anile:* ineptiæ, Cic.

ănīl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [anil-is] (*The state of the* anilis; hence) *The old age of a woman, anility:* cana, Cat.

ănīl-iter, *adv.* [id.] *Like an old woman:* Cic.

ăn-ĭma, æ, *f.* (*Gen. Sing.* animāī, Lucr.) [akin to ἄνεμος: from Sanscrit root AN, "spirare;" *anila,* "ventus"] (*That which blows* or *breathes,* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Air, a current of air, a breeze, a breath, wind:* Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *The air,* as an element: Cic. — **2.** *Air inhaled* or *exhaled; breath:* animam recipe, *take breath,* Ter.: animam continere, *to hold the breath,* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The vital principle, life:* Lucr.; Pl. —**B.**: **1.** *Life,* physical: animam agere, *to be at the point of death, to breathe one's last; to die,* Cic.—Prov.: Of one deeply in debt: Animam debere, *To owe life,* Ter.—**2.**: **a.** Of persons: *A living being* (as we also say *souls* for *persons*): animæ quales nec candidiores, *etc.*, Hor.—**b.** *Souls separated from the body, the shades of the lower world, departed spirits, manes:* Hor.— **C.** = animus: *The rational soul of man, the mind:* Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Breath:* anima amphoræ, *i. e. the fumes of wine,* Phæd.—**B.** *Soul, life:* as a term of endearment: vos, meæ carissimæ animæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *âme.*

ănĭmadver-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for animadvert-sio; fr. animadvert-o] **1.** *Investigation, enquiry:* in civem, Liv. —**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *Perception, notice, observation:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *Self-observation* or *-inspection:* Cic.—**3.**: **a.** *Reproof, censure:* Cic.—**b.** *Chastisement, punishment:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *animadversion.*

ănĭmadver-sor, ōris, *m.* [for animadvert-sor; fr. animadvert-o] *An observer:* Cic.

ănĭm-adverto (-vort-), ti, sum, tere, 3. *v. a.* [anim-us; adverto] **I.**: **A.** Gen.: *To direct the thoughts, mind,* or *attention, to a* thing; *to attend to; to consider, regard, observe:* tuam rem, Ter.: animadvertendum est diligentius quæ natura rerum sit, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *t. t.*: **1.** Of the lictor: *To give attention, to see,* that the consul, when he appeared, should receive due respect: Liv.—**2.** Of the people to whom the lictor gave orders: *To pay attention* or *regard:* Suet. **II.**: **A.**: **1.** *To mark, notice, observe, perceive* (in a general sense); *to see* as the result of attention: nutrix animadvertit puerum dormientem, Cic.— **2.** *To discern; to apprehend, understand, comprehend:* ut animadvertant, quid de religione . . . existimandum sit, Cic. —**B.**: **1.** *To revenge* a wrong; *to censure, blame, chastise, punish:* peccata, Cic.—**2.** Judicial *t. t.*: Animadvertere in aliquem, *To inflict punishment on one:* Cic.; Liv.—**3.** Pass.: *To be censurable, to offend:* Cic.

ănĭm-ăl, ālis (*Abl. Sing.* animali), *n.* [anim-a] (*A thing pertaining to* anima; hence) *An animal; a thing* or *person endued with life* · **I** Gen.:

quum omne animal patibilem naturam habeat, *etc.*, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Of persons: animal provīdum et sagax homo, Cic.—**B.** Of the universe, considered as an animated existence: Cic.—**C.** Of beasts: Cic.—Hence, contemptuously, of a man: funestum illud animal, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *animal.*

ănĭm-ālis, e, *adj.* [id.] **1.** *Pertaining to the air, aërial:* natura, Cic. —**2.** *Pertaining to life; animate, living:* pulli, Lucr.: intelligentia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *animal.*

ănĭma-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of anim(a)-o. —**2.** *Pa.*: *Animate, living:* deos ne animantes quidem esse, Cic. — As *Subst.*: *A living being; an animal* (men, animals, and plants). The gender varies between the masc., fem., and neut. When it designates man, it is only masc.: *Gen. Plur.* animantûm, Lucr.; Cic.; Hor.

ănĭmā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [anim(a)-o] (Prop.: *A quickening, animating;* Meton.) *A living being:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *animation.*

1. **ănĭmā-tus,** a, um: **1.** *P.* of anim(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Animated:* sed virum virtute verâ vivere animatum addecet, Enn.—**b.** *Put in a* particular *frame of mind, disposed, minded,* in some way: animatus melius, Cic.—**c.** *Endowed with courage, courageous, stout-hearted:* milites armati atque animati probe, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *animé.*

2. **ănĭmă-tus,** ūs, *m.* [anim(a)-o] *Animation, life:* Pl.

ănĭm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** [anim-a] **A.** Prop.: *To animate, quicken, give life to:* divinis animatæ (*sc.* stellæ) mentibus, Cic.: (without *Object*) formare, figurare, colorare, animare, id.—Particular phrase: Animare in aliquid, *To transform something into a living object:* Ov. **B.** Fig.: *To endue with life:* ad crimina taxos, *i. e. to kindle,* Claud. **II.** [animus] *To endow with a* particular *temperament* or *disposition of mind:* utcumque temperatus sit aër, ita pueros orientes animari atque formari, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *animer.*

ănĭmōs-e, *adv.* [animos-us] *Courageously, boldly, in a spirited manner:* animose feecrunt, Cic.: (*Comp.*) multo animosius, Val. Max.: (*Sup.*) animossissime comparâsse, Suet.

1. **ănĭm-ōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [anim-a] (*Full of* anima; hence) **1.**: **a.** *Full of air, airy:* guttura, *through which the breath passes,* Ov.—**b.** Of the wind: *Blowing violently:* Eurus, Virg.—**2.** Of pictures, *etc.*: *Full of life, living, animate:* signa, Prop.

2. **ănĭm-ōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [animus] (*Full of* anim-us; hence) **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *Full of courage, bold, spirited, undaunted:* equus, Ov.: (*Comp.*) animosior senectus, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: Of the outlay of money: *Spirited:* corruptor, *who fears* or *avoids no expense in bribery,* Tac.—**2.** *Proud* on account of something: vobis animosa creatis, *proud of having borne you,* Ov.

ănĭm-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [anim-a] *A little life* or *courage:* mihi quiddam quasi animulæ, restillârunt (*sc.* literæ tuæ), Cic.

ănĭm-ŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [anim-us] *A little life, life* (only in *Voc.*) mî animule! *My life! my darling!* Plaut.

ăn-ĭmus, i, *m.* [akin to an-ima] **I.** Prop.: *The rational soul* or *intellectual principle of life in man:* omnium animos immortales esse, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *Intention, purpose, design:* Cic.—**2.** *Will, desire, inclination, mind:* Ov.—Particular phrase: Animus est, *I,* etc., *have a wish, desire,* etc.: Virg.; Ov.—**B.**: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *Feeling, sentiment, affection, passion:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: (a) *Courage, heart, spirit:* Cic.—Particular phrase: Bono animo esse, *To be of good courage:* Cic.—(b) *Hope:* Tac.—(c) *Haughtiness, arrogance, pride, lofty spirit:* Cic.—(d) *Violent passion, vehemence, wrath:* Ov.—(e) *Agreeable feeling, pleasure, delight:* Ov.—Particular phrase: Animi causâ (in Plaut. once animi gratiâ), *For the sake of pleasure, enjoyment,* etc., Cæs.; Cic.; Plaut.—(f) *Kind* or *friendly feeling, affection:* Ter.; Suet.—(g) *Disturbed feeling, disquiet, unrest, care, anxiety, solicitude:* Ter.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *Disposition, character,* etc.: Hor.—**b.** Esp.: *Disposition* towards any one: Cic.—**C.**: **1.** Gen.: *The thinking faculty; the mind, intellect:* Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *Memory:* Ter.—**b.** *Recollection, consciousness:* Cæs.—**c.** *Opinion, judgment* (mostly in the connection, meo quidem animo *or* meo animo, *in my opinion*): Plaut.; Cic.—**D.** *Vital power, life:* Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of things: **1.** Of plants: *Nature, character:* Virg.—**2.** Of the winds: *Violence, rage:* Virg.—**3.** Of a child's top: *Force, impetuosity:* Virg.—**B.** Of beloved persons: mî anime, *my life, my love, my soul:* Plaut.; Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *âme.*

Ănĭo (orig. **Anĭēn**), ēnis, *or* ōnis; also, **Anĭēnus,** i, *m. The Anio, Anien,* or *Anienus; a tributary stream of the Tiber, which, taking its rise in the Apennines, passes along the southern Sabine country, separating it from Latium; and at Tibur, besides its cataract* (hence, præceps Anio, Hor.), *presents the most charming natural beauties* (now *Teverone*).—Hence, **1. Anĭēn-us,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining to the Anio.*—**2. Anĭēn-sis,** e, *adj. Pertaining to the Anio.*

Ănĭus, ĭi, *m. Anius; a king and priest of Delos, who hospitably entertained Æneas.*

Anna, æ, *f.* [orig. Hebr.] *Anna; the sister of Dido, honoured as a goddess after her death, under the name Anna Perenna.*

ann-ālis, e, *adj.* [ann-us] **1.** *Continuing a year, annual:* Var.—**2.** *Relating to a fixed year* or *age:* lex, *the law which fixed the age at which an office might be entered upon (for the quæstorship,* 30; *for the office of ædile,* 36; *for the prætorship,* 40, *and for the consulship,* 42 *years*): Cic.—As *Subst.*: **annalis,** is (*Abl.* only annali), m. (*sc.* liber), *A chronological record of the occurrences of a year; chronicle, annals:* Cic.; Nep.

an-nāto (ad-), *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [for ad-nato] **I.** *To swim to* or *towards:* Pl. **II.** *To swim by, near,* or *by the side of:* Sen.

an-nāvĭgo (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [for ad-navigo] *To sail to* or *towards, to come to by ship:* Pl.

anne, v. an.

an-necto (ad-), xŭi, xum, ctĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-necto] *To tie, bind,* or *fasten to* or *on to; to connect, join on:* I. Prop.: scapham, Cic. **II.** Fig.: aliquod orationi, Cic.

annellus, v. anellus.

1. **annexus (adn-)** (for adnec(t)-sus), a, um, *P.* of annect-o.

2. **annexus (adn-),** ūs, *m.* [for adnec(t)-sus; fr. adnect-o] *A connection:* Tac.

Annibal, alis, v. Hannibal.

ann-īcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [ann-us] *Pertaining to a year, a year old:* virgo, Nep.

annī-sus (adn-) (for adni(t)-sus), a, um, *P.* of annit-or.

an-nītor (ad-), sus *or* xus sum, ti, 3. *v. dep.* [for ad-nitor] **I.** Prop.: *To lean against* or *upon:* ad aliquod, Cic.: columnæ, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To take pains about* something, *to exert one's self, strive:* annitente Crasso, Sall.: ad obtinendum hesternum decus, Liv.: de triumpho, Cic.

ann-ī-vers-ārĭus, a, um, *adj* [ann-us; (i); 3. vers-us] (*Pertaining to the turn of the year;* hence) *That returns with the year; annual, yearly* sacra, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *anniversaire.*

annix-us (adn-) (for annit-sus), a, um, *P.* of annit-or.

an-no (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [for ad-no] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To swim to* or *towards; to swim up to:* plures annabunt thynni, Hor.: (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) naves, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: *To approach, to come* or *go to:* quod ubique gentium est, ad eam urbem posset annare, Cic. **II.** *To swim by the side of:* equites annantes equis, Tac.

annon, v. an.

ann-ōna, æ, *f.* [ann-us] (*That which pertains to the* annus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The yearly produce,* in the widest sense: Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *Means of subsistence:* Plaut.—**2.** *Corn, grain:* in caritate annonæ, Cic.—**3.** *A supply* of provisions in general: Liv.—**B.**: **1.** *The price* of grain, etc.: ad denarios quinquaginta in singulos modios annona pervenerat, Cæs.—**2.** *Dearness:* ob annonæ causam, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *Price:* vilis amicorum est annona, bonis ubi quid deest, Hor.

annōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Full of* annus; hence) *Full of years, aged, old:* brachia, Virg.

annŏtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [annot(a)-o] (Prop.: *A making a comment,* etc.; Meton.) *A remark, comment:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *annotation.*

annŏ-tĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [annus, *(uncontr. Gen.)* anno-i] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* annus; hence) *A year old, of last year:* naves, Cæs.

an-nōt-o (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* I. [for ad-not-o ; fr. ad ; not-a] *(To place a mark at,* or *against;* hence) *To mark* or *note down* in writing : in urbem remittendos, Pl. II. [ad ; noto] *To make a critical remark* or *comment upon:* librum, Pl. III. [id.] **A.: 1.** *To remark, note, observe:* adnotâsse videor alia clariora esse, Pl.—**2.** Pass.: *To be noted* or *rendered remarkable:* litora pisce nobili adnotantur, Pl.—**B.** *To mark out* for notice : pauca, Quint. —**C.** *To observe, perceive:* insculptum monumento, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *annoter.*

annŭlāris, *etc.,* v. anularis, *etc.*

an-nŭmĕro (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ad-numero] **I.** *(To count in addition;* hence) **A.** *To add* or *join to:* duobus tertium, Cic.—**B.** *To reckon* or *count up :* trecentos vicos, Pl. **II.: A.** Prop.: *To count out* or *pay:* denarios tibi, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To count out :* non annumerare ea (*sc.* verba) lectori, sed appendere, Cic. **III.** *To count, reckon, consider,* etc.: in grege annumerari, Cic.

an-nuncĭo (ad-, -tĭo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ad-nuncio] *To announce, proclaim,* etc.: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *annoncer.*

an-nŭo (ad-), ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [for ad-nuo] **I.** Gen.: *To nod to* or *towards* a person ; *to nod:* **A.** Neut.: sibi, Cic.—**B.** Act.: nutum, Liv. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To intimate by a nod:* hoc ratum . . . Annuit, Virg.— **B.: 1.** Neut.: **a.** Prop.: *To nod assent:* petenti, Virg.—**b.** Fig.: *To assent, agree:* si annuerit, Cic.—**2.** Act.: **a.** Prop.: *To nod assent to; to agree to by a nod:* id quoque toto capite annuit, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: (a) *To agree, assent,* etc.: amicitiam se Romanorum accipere adnuit, Liv.—(b) *To grant, permit,* etc.: vellere signa, Virg.— **C.** (Prop.: *To nod approval;* Fig.): *To approve, favour:* audacibus annue cœptis, Virg.—**D.** *To ask by a nod:* annuens an distringeret gladium, Tac.— **E.: 1.** Prop.: *To designate* or *point out by a nod:* quos iste annuerat, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: *To state, declare,* etc.: falsa, Tac. —**F.** (Prop.: *To promise by a nod;* Fig.): *To promise :* cœli quibus annuis arcem, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *annuir.*

an-nus, i, *m.* [for am-nus, akin to Sanscrit root AM, "ire;" *amati,* "tempus;" Gr. *ἐν-νος = ἐν-ιαυτός*] *(That which goes round, a circuit ;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A year :* nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putet posse vivere, Cic. : anno ineunte, *at the commencement of the year,* Suet.: anno exeunte, *at the close of the year :* Cic. :—so, extremo anno, Liv.: extremo anni, Tac.: anno pleno, Hor.—Adverbial phrases: **1.** Anno : **a.** *A year ago, last year :* Plaut.—**b.** *A full* or *whole year :* Liv. —**c.** *In each year, yearly :* Pl.—**2.** Annum, *A year, during a whole year :* Liv.—**3.** Ad annum, *For the coming year :* Cic.—**4.** In annum, *For a year :* Liv.—**B.** Esp.: Polit. *t. t.: The year* to which one must have attained in order to be appointed to an office ; *official year :* subito reliquit annum suum, sesque in annum proximum transtulit, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A part* or *season of the year :* nunc formosissimus annus, Virg.—**B.** *The produce of the year, harvest:* nec arare terram aut exspectare annum, Tac.— **C.** *Age, time of life :* rugis integer annus, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *an.*

an-nūto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [for ad-nuto] *To nod much* or *often to, to nod to :* Plaut.

annŭus, a, um, *adj.* [ann-us] *(Pertaining to an* annus ; hence) **1.** *That lasts a year; of a year's duration :* tempus, Cic.—**2.** *That returns, recurs,* or *happens every year ; yearly, annual:* sacra, Virg.

an-quīro, sīvi, sītum, rĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for an-quæro] **I.** Prop.: *To seek on all sides* (i. e. *with care*); *to search after:* aliquem, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To inquire into by searching, to examine:* antiquitatibus nobis, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Law *t. t.*: **1.** *To institute a careful, judicial inquiry* or *examination :* de perduellione, Liv.—**2.** *To impeach, to accuse* a person : (with *Gen.* or *Abl.*): quum capitis anquisissent, Liv.: capite anquisitus, id.

anquis-ītus (for anquæs-ītus), a, um, *P.* of anquiro, fr. root ANQUÆS.

ansa, æ, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit *aṁsa,* "shoulder"] **I.** Prop.: *A handle:* molli circum est ansas amplexus acantho, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *A handle;* i. e. *occasion, opportunity :* reprehensionis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *anse.*

ans-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [ans-a] *Furnished with,* or *having, a handle* or *handles :* vas, Col.—As *Subst.:* **ansatus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A man with handles,* i. e. *with his arms a kimbo :* Plaut.

1. **anser,** ĕris, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit *haṁsa.* Greek *χήν*] *A goose :* Liv.; Hor.

2. **Anser,** ĕris, *m.* [1. anser] (Goose). *Anser; a poet, a friend of the triumvir Antonius, who presented him with an estate at Falernum.*

Antæus, i, *m.,* Ἀνταῖος (One opposite ; an adversary). *Antæus ; a Libyan giant slain by Hercules.*

Antandros (-us), i, *f.,* Ἀντανδρος. *Antandros* or *Antandrus ; a maritime town of Mysia, at the foot of Ida.*— Hence, **Antandr-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of Antandros.*

antĕ (old form **anti**), *præp.* and *adv.* [akin to Sanscrit *ati,* "ultra;" Gr. *ἀντί*] **I.** *Præp. c. Acc.* : **A.** Prop.: Of place : *Before, in front of :* ante hortulos piscari, Cic.: ante se statuit funditores, Liv. **B.** Fig.: **1.** To denote preference in estimation or judgment, or precedence in rank : *Before:* quem ante me diligo, *before myself, more than myself,* Cic.—Particular phrases: **a.** Ante aliquem esse, *To surpass, excel any one :* Sall.; Liv.—**b.** Ante omnia : (**a**) *Before all other things,* i. e. *above all, especially, chiefly :* Liv.; Virg.—(b) *First of all, in the first place :* Quint.—**2.** Of time : *Before:* ante Socratem, Cic.: ante Jovem nulli subigebant arva coloni, Virg.—Particular phrases: **a.** Ante tempus: (**a**) *Before the fitting, right time :* Liv. —(b) *Before the established, fixed, lawful time:* Cic.—**b.** Ante diem : (a) *Before the time:* Ov.—(b) *Before the time destined by fate:* Ov.; Virg.—**c.** Ante hunc diem nunquam, *Never before, never until now:* Plaut.; Ter. ☞ Ante, with dies (abbrev. **a. d.**) and an ordinal number, gives the date, not of the foregoing, but of the present day, *e. g.* ante diem quintum (a. d. V.) Calendas Apriles, *the fifth* (not the sixth) *day before the Calends of April.* **II.** *Adv.*: **A.** Prop.: Of place : *Before, in front, forward:* non ante, sed retro, Cic.: pallida Tisiphone Morbos agit ante Metumque, Virg.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** Of time: **a.** *Before, previously* (placed sometimes before and sometimes after the subst.): multis ante sæculis, Cic.: ante quadriennium, *four years previous,* Tac.—Particular combinations: (a) With *multo, paullo, tanto,* etc.: *Much, a little, so much,* etc., *before:* Cic.—(b) With *quam* (sometimes written as one word, antequam) : *Sooner than ; before :* Cic. —**b.** With subst. as *adj.*: neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum, *the earlier, previous calamities,* Virg.—**2.** To denote order : *First, in the first place:* et ante dicam de his, quæ, *etc.,* Cels. **III.** In composition : **A.** Prop.: Of place : *Before, in front:* antepono. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Of degree, *etc.: Before, above, beyond :* antepotens. — **2.** Of time : *Before, prior to, previously,* etc.: antemeridianus.

ant-ĕā (old form, **antidea** *or* **anteidea**), *adv.* [prob. for ant-eam; fr. ant-e, is, (*Acc.*) ea-m] **1.** Definite : *Formerly, earlier, before, aforetime, in time past,* etc. : antea, quum equester ordo judicaret, Cic.—**2.** Indefinite : *Formerly, previously, once, in time past:* clipeis antea Romani usi sunt ; deinde scuta pro clipeis fecere, Liv.

antĕ-căpĭo, cēpi, captum, căpĕre, 3. *v. a.* : **I.** Prop. : *To take beforehand, to preoccupy :* pontem, Tac. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To obtain* or *receive previously :* antocepta informatio, Cic.—**B.** *To anticipate :* tempus legatorum, Sall.

antĕ-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. *v. n.* : **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To go before, precede :* antecedens scelestus, Hor. : (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) antecesserat legiones, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To get the start :* magnis itineribus antecessit, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To precede:* **1.** In rank or order : huic rei, Cic.—**2.** In time : hæc (*sc.* dies) ei antecessit, Ter.—**B.** *To have the advantage over; to excel, surpass:* natura hominis pecudibus antecedit, Cic. : (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) eum in amicitiâ, Nep.—**C.** *To become eminent* or *distinguished,* etc. : honore et ætate, Cic.

antĕ-cello, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre

3. *v. n.* (*To rise* or *be raised before* or *in front;* Fig.) *To distinguish one's self* above some person or thing; *to excel, surpass, be superior:* omnibus ingenii gloriâ, Cic. : vestræ exercitationi ad honorem, *with respect to honour*, id. ☞ In Pass. force : qui omnibus his rebus antecelluntur, Auct. Her.

antĕcēs-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for antecedsio ; fr. anteced-o] **I.** Prop. : *A going before* or *preceding:* Cic. **II.** Meton. : *That which precedes, an antecedent.* etc. : Cic.

antĕcēs-sor, ōris, *m.* [for antecedsor; fr. anteced-o] (*He who goes before;* hence) Milit. *t. t.* : prps. only *Plur.* : *The advanced guard* of an army: Hirt. ¶ Hence (from lit. meaning), Fr. (old) *antécesseur*, (mod.) *ancêtres;* Eng. *ancestor.*

antĕcēs-sus, ūs, m. (only in *Acc. Sing.*, and in the expression in antecessum` [for anteced-sus ; fr. anteced-o] *A going before* in time : in antecessum, *in advance, beforehand, previously:* Flor.

antĕ-cŭr-sor, ōris, *m.* [for antecurr-sor ; fr. ante ; curr-o] (*He who runs before;* hence) Milit. *t. t.* (prps. only *Plur.*) : *The advanced guard, pioneers* of an army : Cæs.

antĕ-ĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, *no sup.*, īre (old forms : antideo for anteeo, Plaut. : antidit for anteit, id. : anteire (trisyll.), Lucr. : anteis (dissyll.), Hor. : anteit, id. : anteirent (trisyll.), Virg. :—*Fut.* : antibo, Tac. :—*Pres. Subj.* : anteat, Ov. :—*Pluperf. Subj.* : antissent, Tac. : —*Pluperf. Inf.* : antisse, id.), *v. n.* : **I.** Prop. : *To go before, precede,* in space : barbarum jubebat anteire, Cic. : prætoribus, id. : (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*); te, Hor. **II.** Fig. : **A.** Of time : **1.** *To anticipate, precede,* etc. : ætatem honoribus, Liv.—**2.** *To prevent:* damnationem, Tac. — **B.** Mentally : *To know beforehand, foreknow:* quid vellet crastinus Auster Anteibat, Sil.—**C.** Of degree : *To excel, surpass:* his ætate, Cic. : qui candore nives anteirent, cursibus auras, Virg.—**D.** Of opposition : *To stand out against, resist:* auctoritati parentis, Tac.

antĕ-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop. : *To bear* or *carry before* one, *etc.* : fasces, Cæs. **II.** Fig. : **A.** Of estimation : *To place before, prefer:* se patruo, Cic. : pacem bello, id.—**B.** In time : *To bring forward before* something else ; *to take first:* id consilio, Cic.

antĕ-fix-us, a, um, *adj.* [for ante ; fig-sus ; fr. ante ; fig-o] *Fastened,* or *attached, before* or *in front:* truncis arborum antefixa ora, Tac.—As *Subst.* :

antefixa, ōrum, *n. Ornaments, images, statues,* etc., *affixed to the frieze of a house or temple :* Liv.

antĕ-grĕdĭor, essus sum, dĭ, 3. *v. dep.* [for ante-gradior] (*To step before;* hence) *To go before, precede:* antegressa est honestas, Cic.

antĕ-hăbĕo, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a.* (*To regard before* something ; hence) *To prefer:* incredilia veris, Tac.

antĕ-hac (old form, antidhac, freq. in Plaut. : antehac, dissyll., Hor.), *adv.* [prob. for ante-hanc ; fr. ante ; hic, (*Acc.*) hanc] **1.** Demonstrative : *Before this* present *time; before now:* Cic.—**2.** Relative : *Before that time, formerly, previously:* Sall.

antĕ-lā-tus, a um, [ante ; root LA : v. fero, *init.*] *P.* of antefero.

antĕ-lūc-ānus, a, um, *adj.* [ante; lux, luc-is] *That is,* or *takes place, before daybreak :* tempus, Cic.

antĕ-mĕrĭdĭ-ānus, a, um, *adj.* [ante; meridi-es] *Before mia-day :* Cic.

antĕ-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. *v. a. To send before* or *forward:* Cæs.

Ant-emn-æ, ārum, *f.* [for Antamn-æ ; fr. ant-e ; amn-is] (*The things before* or *in front of the stream*) *Antemnæ ; a town of the Sabines, so called from its situation on the river Anio, where it falls into the Tiber.*—Hence, **Antemn-ātes,** ium, *m. The people of Antemnæ.*

antĕ-mœnĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* (*To fortify in front;* hence) *To furnish with a front wall,* i. e. *with a rampart, bulwark,* etc. : Plaut.

antenna (**-mna**), æ, *f.* [prob. akin to ἀνατείνω] (*The extended thing;* hence) **I.** Prop. : *A sail-yard:* Cæs. **II.** Meton. : *A sail:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *antenné.*

Antĕnor, ōris, *m.*, Ἀντήνωρ (Instead of man, *or* before men). *Antenor ; a noble Trojan, who was in favour of restoring Helen, and making peace with the Greeks: after the fall of Troy, he went to Italy, and founded Patavium* (*Padua*).—Hence, **1. Antĕnŏr-ĕus,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop. *Pertaining to Antenor ;* Meton.) *Patavian, Paduan.*—**2. Antĕnŏr-ĭdes,** æ, *m. A son* or *descendant of Antenor.*

antĕ-pes, pĕdis, *m.* : **I.** Prop. : *The forefoot:* Cic. **II.** Meton. : *A forerunner,* etc. : Juv.

antĕ-pīlān-us, i, *m.* [ante ; pilan-i] (*One before the* pilani ; hence) Milit. *t. t. : A soldier who fought before the* pilani : *one of the* hastati *or of the* principes : Liv.

antĕ-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. *v. a.* : **I.** Prop. : *To place* or *set before:* prandium pransoribus, Plaut. **II.** Fig. : *To prefer :* amicitiam omnibus rebus, Cic.

antĕ-pŏtens, entis, *adj. Exceedingly powerful:* Plaut.

antĕ-quam, *v.* ante.

antes, ium, *m. Rows,* or *ranks,* of vines, *etc.* : Virg.

antĕ-sign-ānus, i, *m.* [ante; signum] (*One before the* signum ; hence) **1.** Plur. : *The antesignani ; a chosen band of Roman soldiers, who fought before the standards, and served for their defence:* Cæs. ; Liv.—**2.** *A leader, commander :* in acie, Cic.

ante-sto (**anti-**), stĕti, *no sup.*, stāre, 1. *v. n.* (*To stand before;* hence) **I.** *To excel, be superior to:* Crotoniatæ omnibus antesteterunt, Cic. **II.** *To become,* or *be, distinguished:* Herculi, antestare si facta putabis, Lucr.

an-testor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [for ant-testor ; fr. ant-e ; testor] *To summon as a witness previously* to the opening of the cause (the formula was : licet antestari ? and the person gave his assent by offering the tip of his ear, which the summoner touched) **I.** Prop. : Law *t. t.* : Hor. ; Pl. **II.** Fig. : te antestaretur, Cic.

antĕ-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. *v. n.* : **I.** Prop. : **A.** Gen. : *To become* or *arrive before :* tempus, Claud. **B.** Esp. : *To get the start of, anticipate :* huic, Plaut. : (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) exercitum, Sall. **II.** Fig. : **A.** *To prevent, frustrate :* consilia et insidias, Sall.—**B.** *To exceed, surpass, excel :* omnibus rebus, Plaut. : (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) nobilitatem, Sall.—**C.** *To become great* or *distinguished :* multum antevenere (*sc.* beneficia), Tac.

antĕ-verto (**-vorto**), ti, sum, tĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* (*To turn one's self before* or *in front of* something ; hence) **I.** Prop. : *To go before, precede :* tum antevertens (*sc.* stella), tum subsequens, Cic. **II.** Fig. : **A.** Of time : **1.** *To anticipate, get the start* or *before :* Fannius antevertit, Cic.—**2.** *To prevent :* veneno damnationem, Tac.—**B.** Of estimation, *etc.* : *To place before, prefer to :* omnibus rebus, Cæs.

antĕ-vertor, *no perf.*, i, 3. *v. dep.* [id.] = anteverto, *no.* II. B. *To place before, prefer to :* rebus, Plaut.

Anthēdon, ŏnis, *f.*, Ἀνθηδών (The flowery one, *i. e.* the bee). *Anthedon ; a town and harbour of Bœotia.*

antĭcĭpā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [anticip(a)-o] *A preconception, innate notion :* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *anticipation.*

ant-ĭ-cĭp-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [for ant-i-cap-o ; fr. ant-e ; (i); cap-io] (*To take before ;* hence) **I.** *To anticipate :* **A.** Act. : aliquid mentibus, Cic. — **B.** Neut. : anticipantibus (*sc.* ventis), Pl. **II.** *To traverse sooner :* viam, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *anticiper.*

ant-ĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [ant-e] *That is before* or *in front; fore-* : pars, Cic.

Antĭcўra, æ (**-æ,** ārum, Pers.), *f.*, Ἀντίκυρα : *Anticyra;* **1.** *An island in the Sinus Maliacus, famous for hellebore.*—**2.** *A town in Phocis* (now *Aspraspitia*).

antĭdĕa, **anteidea,** v. antea.

antĭdĕo, v. ante-eo.

antĭdhac, v. antehac.

antĭdŏtus, i, *f.*, **-um,** i, *n.* = ἀντίδοτον. (A thing given in opposition) : **I.** Prop. : *A counterpoison, antidote :* Suet. **II.** Fig. : *An antidote :* adversus Cæsarem, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *antidote.*

Antĭgŏne, ēs, **-a,** æ, *f.*, Ἀντιγόνη, *Antigone* or *Antigona:* **1.** *Daughter of Œdipus.*—**2.** *Daughter of Laomedon.*

Antĭgŏnēa (**-ĭa**), æ, *f.*, Ἀντιγόνεια (A thing—*e. g.* town—pertaining to Antigonus). *Antigonea* or *Antigonia ; a town :* **1.** *In Epirus.*—Hence, **Antigon-ensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Antigonea.*—**2.** *In Macedonia.*

Antĭgŏnus, i, *m.*, Ἀντίγονος. *Antigonus; the name of several kings after Alexander the Great.*

Antĭlŏchus, i, *m.*, Ἀντίλοχος. *Antilochus; a son of Nestor, slain by Hector before Troy.*

Antĭmăchus, i, *m.*, Ἀντίμαχος (One fighting against). *Antimachus:* **1.** *A Greek poet of Colophon, contemporary with Socrates and Plato.*— **2.** *A Centaur slain by Cæneus.*

Antĭŏchīa (**-ēa**), æ, *f.*, Ἀντιόχεια (A thing—*e. g.* city—pertaining to Antiochus). *Antioch; a city founded by Seleucus Nicator, and named after his father Antiochus; the chief town of Syria, on the Orontes* (now *Antakia*).—Hence, **Antioch-enses**, ium, *m. The people of Antioch.*

Antĭŏchus, i, *m.*, Ἀντίοχος (He who drives against). *Antiochus:* **1.** *The name of several Syrian kings, among whom Antiochus Magnus was most distinguished.*—**2.** *An Academic philosopher, a teacher of Cicero and Brutus.* — Hence, **Antĭŏch-īnus** (**-ēus**), a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Antiochus.*

Antĭŏpa, æ, **-e**, es, *f.*, Ἀντιόπη. *Antiopa* or *Antiope; a daughter of Nycteus, wife of Lycus king of Thebes, mother of Amphion and Zethus.*

Antĭphātes, æ, *m.*, Ἀντιφάτης (Contradicter). *Antiphates:* **1.** *A king of the Læstrygones.*—**2.** *A son of Sarpedon, slain by Turnus.*

antĭpŏdes, um, *m.* = ἀντίποδες (Having feet opposite). *The antipodes:* Fig.: Of revellers who turn night to day, and day to night: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *antipodes.*

Antĭpŏlis, is, *f.*, Ἀντίπολις (Rival city). *Antipolis; a city of Gaul* (now *Antibes*).—Hence, **Antĭpŏlītānus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Antipolis; Antipolitan.*

antīqu-ārĭa, æ, *f.* [antiqu-us] (*One pertaining to the* antiquus; hence) *A female antiquary:* Juv.

antīqu-ārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] (ib.) *An antiquary, archæologist:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *antiquaire.*

antīqu-e, *adv.* [id.] *Like the ancients:* antique dicere, Hor.: (*Comp.*) antiquius uti, Tac.

antīqu-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The condition* or *quality of the* antiquus; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Ancient time, antiquity:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: (α) (*a*) *The events of antiquity, the history of ancient times, antiquity:* Cic. — (β) Plur.: As a title of archæological works: *Antiquities:* Gell.—(b) *Men of former times, the ancients:* errabat antiquitas, Cic.—**2.** *Primitive virtue, integrity, honesty,* etc.: documentum antiquitatis, Cic.—**3.** *Great age:* generis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *antiquité.*

antīqu-ĭtŭs, *adv.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *From ancient times, from antiquity:* Liv. **II.** Meton.: *In former times, of old, anciently:* Cæs.

antīqu-o, āvi, ātum, āre **1.** *v. a.* [id.] (*To make* antiquus; hence) Polit. *t. t.* (Prop.: *To render old* or *obsolete;* Meton.) *To reject* a law, *etc., not to adopt* a law, *etc.*: legem agrariam, Cic.

ant-īquus, a, um, *adj.* [ant-e] (*Belonging to* ante; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *That has been,* or *has been done, before; former, old, ancient:* concordia, Plaut.: causa, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **ant-iqui**, ōrum, *m. The ancients* (esp. *ancient writers*): Cic.; Hor.—**b.** Fig.: *Old, ancient,* i. e.: (α) *Simple, honest, pure,* etc.: homo antiquā virtute et fide, Ter.—(b) *Venerable, illustrious:* terra antiqua, potens armis, Virg.—**2.** *Past, gone by, former:* vulnus, Ov. —**3.** (in *Comp.* and *Sup.*) *That is before* or *first in value* or *importance; more* or *most celebrated* or *famous; preferable* or *better:* antiquior ei fuit laus, quam regnum, Cic.: judiciorum causam antiquissimam se habiturum dixit, id.—**4.** *That has been in existence* or *done a long time; of long standing; old, ancient:* opus, Cic.: tempia, Hor. —Particular phrase: Antiquum obtinere, *To retain an old custom* or *habit:* Plaut.—**5.** *Aged:* formā tum veritur oris Antiquum in Buten, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *antique.*

antist-es, ĭtis, *m.* and *f.* [antist-o] (*One standing before* another; hence) **1.**: **a.** Masc.: *An overseer* of a temple, *etc., a chief priest:* Cic.; Nep. —**b.** Fem.: *A female overseer* of a temple, *etc., a chief priestess:* Liv.—**2.** *A master* in any science or art: artis dicendi, Cic.

antistĭt-a, æ, *f.* [antistes, antistitis] *A chief priestess:* Cic.; Ov.

antisto, v. antesto.

antĭthĕton, i, *n.* = ἀντίθετον. *Opposition, antithesis:* Pers.

Antĭum, ĭi, *n. Antium; a town of Latium* (now *Anzio*).—Hence, **Anti-ates**, ium, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Antium.*—Hence, **Antĭat-īnus**, a, um, *adj. Antian.*

antlĭa, æ, *f.* = ἀντλία (A drawing thing). *A machine for drawing water, worked with the foot; a pump:* Mart.

Antōn-īnus, i, *m.* [Anton-ius] (*One pertaining to Antonius*) *Antoninus: the name of several Roman emperors.*—Hence, **Antōnīn-ĭānus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Antoninus; Antoninian.*

Antōnĭus, ii, *m.*, **-a**, æ *f. Antonius* and *Antonia; the name of a Roman* gens (*patrician and plebeian*): **I.** *Antonius:* **A.** *M. Antonius, the distinguished triumvir, conquered by Octavianus at Actium; a mortal enemy of Cicero.*—**B.** *M. Antonius, a celebrated orator just before the time of Cicero.*— **C.** *C. Antonius, Cicero's colleague in the consulship.* **II.** *Antonia; a daughter of the triumvir Antonius.*

antrum, i, *n.* = ἄντρον: **I.** Prop.: *A cave, cavern, grotto:* gratum, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The hollow* of a tree: exesæ arboris, Virg.—**B.** *A sedan* (as it were, hollowed out): Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *antre.*

Ănŭbis, is *and* ĭdis (*Acc.* Anubin, Prop.; Anubim, Pl.), *m.*, Ἄνουβις [Egypt. word] *Anubis; an Egyptian deity, with the head of a dog the tutelary deity of the chase.*

ānŭl-ārĭus (**ann-**) a, um, *adj.* [anul-us] *Of,* or *pertaining to, a ring:* Vitr.; Suet.—As *Subst.*: **anularius**, ii, *m.* (*sc.* faber) *A ring-maker:* Cic.

ānŭl-ātus (**ann-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Furnished with a ring:* aures, Plaut.

ān-ŭlus (**ann-**), i, *m. dim.* [2. an-us] (*A little* anus; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A ring,* esp. *for the finger, a finger-ring;* and for sealing, *a seal-ring, a signet-ring:* de digito anulum detrahe, Ter.: sigilla anulo imprimere, Cic.— The right to wear a gold ring was possessed, in the time of the Republic, only by the knights (equites); hence, equestris, Hor.: anulum invenit (= eques factus est), Cic.—**B.** *A ring* for curtains: Pl.—**C.** *A ring* round the leg of slaves; *a pedicle:* Mart. **II.** Meton.: *A lock of hair* (*in the form of a ring*); *a ringlet:* Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *anneau.*

1. **ā-nus**, i, *m.* [for as-nus; fr. Sanscrit root AS, *sedere*] (*The sitting thing*; hence) *The fundament:* Cic.

2. **ān-us**, i, *m.* [fr. same root as an-nus] (*That which goes round*; hence) *A ring:* Plaut.

3. **ānus**, ūs (*Gen. Sing.*, anŭis, Ter.), *f.* [prps. connected with an-te] *An old woman* (*married* or *unmarried*); *a matron, old wife, old maid:* delira, Cic.: Sabella, *an old Sabine woman,* i. e. *a soothsayer* or *diviner,* Hor.—As *Adj.*: *Old, aged:* cerva anus, Ov.

anxĭ-e, *adv.* [anxi-us] *Anxiously:* Sall.

anxĭ-ĕtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The state of the* anxius; hence) **1.** *Anxiety, solicitude,* as a permanent condition: differt anxietas ab angore, Cic.—**2.** *Temporary* or *passing trouble, fear, solicitude,* etc.: animi, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *anxiété.*

anxĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [anxi-us; fer-o] *Causing* or *bringing anxiety:* curæ, Cic.

anxĭ-tūdo, inis, *f.* [anxi-us] (*The condition* or *state of the* anxius; hence) *Anxiety, trouble, anguish:* Cic.

anxĭus, a, um, *adj.* [for ang-sius; fr. ang-o] **I.** Pass.: (*Tormented;* hence) *Anxious, troubled, solicitous* animus, Cic.: curis, Ov.: (with *Gen.* denoting mind) animi, Sall.: (with object of anxiety expressed by *Abl., Gen., de, pro, Acc., ad, ne c. Subj.,* or *Relative clause*) gloriā, Liv.: inopiæ, id.: de famā, Quint.: pro moribus, Pl.: vicem, Liv.: ad eventum, Luc.: ne bellum oriatur, Sall.: an reperiret, Tac. **II.** Act.: (*Tormenting;* hence) *That troubles, makes anxious* or *solicitous; troublesome:* ægritudines, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *anxieux.*

Anxur, ŭris, *n.* (*m.*, Mart.) *Anxur; a town of Latium* (*also called Terracina*).—Hence, **1. Anxŭr-us**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Anxur.*—**2. Anxŭr-as**, atis, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Anxur.*

Ănȳtus, i, *m.*, Ἄνυτος (Accom

publisher). *Anytus; one of the accusers of Socrates.*

Āŏnĕs, um, *m., adj.* (*Acc. Plur.* Aonas) Ἀονες. *Bœotian.*

Āŏnĭa, æ, *f.*, Ἀονία. **I. Prop.**: *Aonia; a part of Bœotia in which are situate the Aonian mountains, Mount Helicon, and the fountain Aganippe.*—Hence, **Āŏnĭ-us**, a, um, *adj.* (*Nom. sing. Fem.*, Aoniē, *Gr. Form*, Virg.) *Of, or belonging to, Aonia; Aonian.* **II.** Meton.: *Bœotia.*—Hence, **Āŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj. Bœotian:* vir, *i. e. Hercules*, Ov.: deus, *i. e. Bacchus*, id.

Āŏnĭdes, um, *f.*, Ἀονίδες. *The Aonian Maidens*, i. e. *the Muses.*

Āornos, i, *m.*, Ἄορνος (Birdless). *The Lake Avernus* (now *Lago d'Averno*).

ăpăgĕ, *interj.* = ἄπαγε. *Away with thee! begone! avaunt!* etc.; also: *Away with it! away! off with it!* apage; haud nos id deceat, Plaut.: (with *Acc.*, or *ab*) apage a me sorores, id.

Ăpella, æ, *m. Apella; a man's name.*

Ăpelles, is (*Voc.* Apella, Plaut.), *m.*, Ἀπελλῆς. *Apelles; a Greek painter in the time of Alexander the Great.*—Hence, **Apell-ēus**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Apelles.*

Āpennīn-ĭ-cŏl-a, æ, *comm.* [Apennin-us; (i); col-o] *An inhabitant of the Apennines.*

Āpennīn-ĭ-gĕn-a, æ, *m. adj.* [Apennin-us; (i); gen-o] **I.** Prop.: *Born on the Apennines:* Apenninigenæ pastores, Claud. **II.** Meton.: Of a river: *Rising in the Apennines:* Tibris, Ov.

Āpennīnus (App-), i, *m.* [Gallic pen, "mountain-summit"] *The Apennines; the lofty mountain-chain that runs diagonally across Italy.*

ăper, ăpri, *m.* [akin to Greek κάπρος] *A wild boar:* setosi caput apri, Virg.

ă-pĕr-ĭo, ŭi, tum, īre (*Fut. Ind.* aperibo, Plaut), 4. *v. a.* [etym. dub.: but prob. ab; root PER, akin to Sanscrit root VṚI, *tegere*] **I.** Prop.: *To uncover; to make, or lay bare:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To open* any thing shut or closed up; *to unclose:* fores, Ov.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: *To make visible, discover, display, show, reveal:* his unda dehiscens Terram aperit, Virg. —**2.** Esp.: Of a place, nation, *etc.*: *To reveal, discover, render accessible*, etc.: novas gentes, Tac.—**C.** *To lay or throw open* a road, *etc.*: ferro iter, Sall.—**D.** Of the year: *To open, begin:* annum, Virg.—**E.** Of a school, *etc.*: *To establish, set up, begin:* Dionysius Corinthi dicitur ludum aperuisse, Cic. —**F.** *To lay open* the interior of any thing; *to split*, etc.: fuste caput, Juv. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To disclose, unveil, reveal, make known, unfold*, etc.: occulta quædam et quasi involuta aperiri, Cic: (with *Objective clause*) quum jam directæ in se proræ hostes appropinquare aperuissent, Liv.: (with *Dependent clause*) domino navis, qui sit, aperit, Nep. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To make known*, or *declare one's intention about; to promise*, etc.: maxime, quod DCCC aperuisti, Cic.—**2.** With Personal pron., *or* Pass. in reflexive force: *To reveal or show one's self*; i. e. *to disclose one's character, disposition*, etc.: Ter.; Nep.; Ov.

apert-e, *adv.* [apert-us] **1.** *Openly, in the open plain:* ubi vincere aperte Non datur, *etc.*, Ov.—**2.** *Openly (not secretly)*: non ex insidiis, sed aperte ac palam, Cic.—**3.** *Openly (not obscurely), plainly, obviously, clearly:* (*Comp.*) scripsi apertius, Cic.: (*Sup.*) apertissime explicare, id.

ăper-to, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [aper-io] *To lay bare:* Plaut.

ăper-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of aper-io. —**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *Without covering, uncovered:* naves apertæ, *without deck*, Cic.—(b) Esp.: Of the sky: *Not covered with clouds*, etc.: *unclouded, cloudless, clear:* cœlo invectus aperto, Virg.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Unclosed, open, not shut:* (*Sup.*) nihil tam clausum, quod non istius cupiditati apertissmum esset, Cic. — (b) *Open, clear, free, unobstructed*, etc.: (*Comp.*) apertior aditus ad mœnia, Liv. — As *Subst.*: **apertum**, i, *n. That which is open, an open clear space:* per apertum Fugientes, Hor. —Particular phrase: In aperto esse, (*To be in a clear unobstructed spot*; i. e.) *To be easy, readily practicable*, etc.: Tac.—(c) *In the open field:* nec aperti copia Martis Ulla fuit, Ov.—**c.** Fig.: (a) *Open, undisguised, public, not secret:* apertum latrocinium, Cic. —Adverbial expression: In aperto, *Openly, publicly, in public:* Tac.—(b) *Plain, evident, clear, manifest, not obscure:* simultates, Cic.—Particular phrase: In aperto esse, *To be clear, evident, well known:* Sall.—(c) Of discourse, *etc.*: *Well-arranged, clear, intelligible:* narratio, Cic.—(d) Of character: *Without dissimulation, frank, open, candid:* animus, Cic.: pectus, id.—Ironically: ut semper fuit apertissimus, *very open, frank* (i. e. *impudent, shameless*), Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *apert.*

ăpex, ĭcis, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A tip, point, extremity*, etc.: apicem collectus (*sc.* mons) in unum, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The cap* of the Flamen Dialis: Liv.—**B.** *A cap, hat, crown:* ab aquilâ Tarquinio apicem inpositum putent, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *The highest ornament, crown:* apex senectutis est auctoritas, Cic.

Aphăreus (trisyll.), ei, *m.* Ἀφαρεύς (Mighty cleaver *or* plougher). *Aphareus:* **1.** *A king of the Messenians.* —Hence, **Aphărēĭus**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Aphareus:* proles, *i. e. Lynceus and Idas, the sons of Aphareus.* —**2.** *A centaur.*

aphractus, is, *f.* = ἄφρακτος (unguarded *sc.* by bulwarks). *An undecked vessel, or a vessel with only a partial deck:* Cic.

ăphrŏnĭtrum, i, *n.* = ἀφρόνιτρον. *The efflorescence of saltpetre:* Mart.

ăpĭc-ātŭs, a, um, *adj.* [apex, apic-is] (*Provided with an apex*; hence) *Adorned with a flamen's cap:* Ov.

Ăpīcĭus, ĭi, *m. Apicius; a notorious epicure under Augustus and Tiberius.*

ăp-ĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [ap-is] *A little bee:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abeille.*

Apĭdānus, i, *m.*, Ἀπιδανός (prob. Water-giver). *The Apidanus; a river of Thessaly, which, uniting with the Enipeus, flows into the Peneus.*

Āpīna, æ, *f.* **I.** Prop.: *Apina; a poor and small town in Apulia.* **II.** Meton.: Plur.: *Trifles:* sunt apinæ, tricæque, et si quid vilius istis, Mart.

ăp-ĭo or **ap-o**, 3. *v. a.* obsol. [akin to Sanscrit root AP, *assequi, adipisci*] *To seize, bind, fasten*, etc.: (found only in derivatives).

Apiŏlæ, ārum, *f. Apiolæ; a town of Latium.*

ă-pi-s (a-p-es), is, *f.* (*Gen. Plur.* varies between ium and um) [prob. akin to Sanscrit root, PÎ, *bibere*, with prefix, *a*] (*The drinker* or *sipper* of the juices of flowers, etc.; hence) *A bee:* apis Matinæ More modoque, Hor.

2. Āpis, is, *m. Apis; the ox, worshipped by the Egyptians.*

ăp-iscor, tus sum, isci, 3. *v. dep.* [ap-io] **I.** Prop.: *To seize* or *lay hold of; to take, seize upon:* nullo cessabant tempore apisci Ex aliis alios avidi contagia morbi, Lucr. **II.** Meton.: *To pursue eagerly*, etc.: sine me hominem, Plaut. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To reach, attain to, get, gain* by effort, trouble, *etc.*: maris apiscendi causâ, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) dominationis, Tac. **B.** Esp.: *To reach with the mind*, i. e. *to perceive, understand*, Lucr.

ăpĭum, ĭi, *n.* [etym. dub.: prob. akin to Sanscrit *ap*, "water"] (*The thing pertaining to water*; hence) *Celery* or *water-parsley*; also *parsley* in general.—The leaves of one species (water parsley, our celery) were often used by the ancients for chaplets on account of their strong fragrance: Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence. Fr. *ache.*

ăplustre, is, *n.* (*Nom. Plur.* aplustra, Lucr.—*Dat. Plur.* aplustris, id.) = ἄφλαστον. *The aplustre; a carved ornament on the upper part of the stern of a ship:* Luc.; Sil.

ăpŏdўtĕrĭum, ĭi, *n.* = ἀποδυτήριον. *The undressing-room* (*in a bathing-house*): Cic.

ăpŏlactĭzo, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* = ἀπολακτίζω (to thrust from one's self with the foot) *To spurn, scorn:* inimicos, Plaut.

Apollĭn-ar, āris, *n.* [Apollo, Apollin-is] (*A thing belonging to Apollo*, hence) *A temple dedicated to Apollo:* Liv.

Ăpollo, ĭnis, *m.*, Ἀπόλλων. *Apollo; son of Jupiter and Latona; twin-brother of Diana; the sun-god. On account of his alleged omniscience, god of divination, and since he communicated oracles in verse, god of poetry and music, president of the Muses*, etc. *On account of his lightnings, god of archery, and of the pestilence caused by heat; but, since*

his priests were the first physicians, also god of the healing art. — Hence, **1. Apollĭn-āris,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to Apollo; sacred to Apollo.* —**2. Apollin-ĕus,** a, um, *adj. Relating,* or *belonging, to Apollo.*

Apollŏnĭa, æ, *f.,* Ἀπολλωνία (A thing,—*e. g.* a town,—pertaining to Apollo). *Apollonia.* — **1.** *A town of Ætolia.*—**2.** *A town of Macedonia* (now *Paleo-Chori*). —**3.** *A town of Illyria* (now *Pollina*). — Hence, **Apollon-iatæ,** ārum, -**es,** ĭum, *m. The inhabitants of Apollonia.* —**4.** *A town of Crete.* — Hence, **Apollon-iates,** æ, *m. An inhabitant of Apollonia.*—**5.** *A town of Sicily.* — Hence, **Apollōn-iensis,** e, *adj., Belonging to Apollonia, Apollonian.* — *As Subst.:* **Apollōn-ienses,** ĭum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ), *The inhabitants of Apollonia.*

Apollōnĭd-enses, ĭum, *m. The inhabitants of Apollonis in Lydia* (*between Pergamos and Sardes*).

Apollōnĭus, ĭi, *m.,* Ἀπολλώνιος (One pertaining to Apollo). *Apollonius; a rhetorician of Rhodes.*

ăpŏlŏgus, i, *m.* = ἀπόλογος. I. Gen.: *A narrative:* Plaut. II. Esp.: *A fable, story,* or *tale:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *apologue.*

ăpŏphŏrēta, ōrum, *n.* = ἀποφόρητα (Things carried away). *Presents* (*which guests received at table, especially at the Saturnalia, to carry home with them*): Suet.

ăpŏthēca, æ, *f.* = ἀποθήκη (A thing pertaining to putting away): I. Gen. *A repository, store-house, magazine, warehouse,* etc.: Cic. II. Esp.: *A storeroom for wine in the upper part of the house, where it was kept to be mellowed by smoke:* Pl.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *boutique.*

appărāt-e (**adp-**), *adv.* [apparatus] **1.** *Magnificently, sumptuously:* (*Comp.*) apparatius cœnare, Pl.—**2.** Of style: *In a laboured way:* nimium apparate, Auct. Her.

appărā-tio (**adp-**), ōnis, *f.* [appar(ā)-o] **I.** *A preparing, preparation:* munerum, Cic.

1. **appărā-tus** (**adp-**), a, um: **1.** *P.* of appar(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.:* **a.** Prop.: (a) Of persons: *Prepared, ready:* Plaut.—(b) Of things: *Well supplied, furnished:* (*Comp.*) domus omnibus rebus apparatior, Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *Magnificent, splendid, sumptuous:* (*Sup.*) ludi apparatissimi, Cic.—**c.** Fig.: Of style: *Too studied, far-fetched, laboured:* oratio, Auct. Her.

2. **appărā-tus** (**adp-**), ūs, *m.* [appar(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A preparing, providing, preparation, getting ready:* belli, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Apparatus;* i. e. *tools, implements;* of war, *baggage, engines, supplies, stores, the matériel, instruments, machines,* etc.: auxiliorum, Liv.—**B.** *A preparation on a magnificent scale; magnificence, splendour, pomp:* regius, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *apparat.*

ap-părĕo (**ad-**), ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [for ad-pareo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To appear at* some place; *to come in sight, appear* or *make* one's *appearance:* anguis Sullæ apparuit immolanti, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To appear as a servant,* i. e. *to attend, serve,* etc.: sacerdotes dis apparento, Cic.—**2.** *To be visible, manifest,* etc.: apparet vetus cicatrix, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To be evident, apparent, perceptible,* etc.: ubi rhetoris tanta merces appareat, Cic.: rebus angustis animosus atque Fortis appare, Hor.; Od.—Particular phrases: **A.** Aliquid apparet, *or* (*Impers.*) apparet, *Something,* etc. (*or it*), *is evident, clear, manifest, certain:* Ter.; Cic.; Liv.—**B.** Aliquid apparet (esse), *etc., Something evidently is,* etc.: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *apparoir, apparaître.*

ap-părĭo (**ad-**), *no perf. nor sup.,* īre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-pario] *To gain, obtain, acquire:* Lucr.

ap-părĭtĭo (**ad-**), ōnis, *f.* [appar-eo] **I.** Prop.: *A serving, service, attendance:* longa, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Household, domestics, servants:* ex necessariis apparitionibus, Cic.

appăr-ītor (**adp-**), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A servant,* esp. *a public servant, officer of a magistrate;* e. g. a lictor, *etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *appariteur.*

ap-păro (**ad-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ad-paro] *To prepare* or *make ready* for a person or thing; *to put in order, provide,* etc.: convivium, Cic.: ut eriperes apparabas, Plaut.: (*Impers. Pass.*) dum apparatur, Ter.

appellā-tĭo (**adp-**), ōnis, *f.* [2. appell(a)-o] **1.** *An addressing* or *accosting:* Cæs.—**2.** *An appealing, appeal:* Cic.; Pl.; Suet.—**3.** (Prop.: *A naming* or *entitling;* Meton.) *A name, title, appellation:* Cic.—**4.** *A naming* or *calling:* Pl.—**5.** *A pronouncing, pronunciation, utterance:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *appellation.*

appellā-tor (**adp-**), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who appeals, an appellant:* Cic.

appell-ĭto (**adp-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *To call often* or *habitually; to be accustomed to call* or *name:* Cœlium appellitatum a Cœle Vibennâ, Tac.

1. **ap-pello** (**ad-**), pŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-pello] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To drive, move, bring,* etc., *to* or *towards* a person or thing.—**B.** Esp.: Naut. *t. t.*: **1.** Appellere navem, *etc.*; *or simply* appellere, *To bring* or *conduct a ship,* etc., *to* some land or place: Cic.; Liv. **2.** Nave appellere, *or* Pass. in reflexive force (*To bring one's self in a ship;* i. e.) *To arrive, land,* etc.: Suet.; Cic.—**3.** Navis, *etc.,* appellit, *A vessel,* etc., *arrives* at, or *comes,* to a place, *etc.*: Tac.; Suet.—**4.** Appellere aliquem, *To bring* or *drive one* somewhere: Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To bring to* some pursuit, *etc.*: animum ad scribendum, Ter.: mentem ad philosophiam, Cic.

2. **ap-pello** (**ad-**), āvi, ātum, āre (*Perf. Subj.* appellāssis for appellaveris, Ter.), 1. *v. a.* [id.] (In reflexive force: *To bring,* etc., *one's self to* a person in order to address, *etc.*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To address, speak to, accost,* etc.: **1.** By word of mouth: aliquem hilari vultu, Cic.—**2.** By letter: nos literis appellato, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.**: **a.** With accessory notion of request, *etc.*: *To apply to, entreat, request, beg,* etc.: vos etiam atque etiam imploro et appello, Cic.—**b.** With accessory notion of tampering with: *To address one* in order to urge to something bad; *to tamper with:* Blattius de proditione Dasium adpellabat, Liv.—**c.** Law *t. t.*: With accessory notion of seeking aid: *To call upon* for assistance; *to appeal to* for protection, *etc.*: tribunos, Cic. —**2.** *To address* in order to demand something or to obtain payment; *to dun, press,* for money, *etc.*: me ut sponsorem appellat, Cic.—**3.** *To go to* a judge, etc., *with a complaint* respecting some one; *to complain of, accuse, impeach, indict,* etc.: ne appellentur, Cic.—**4.** *To name, call, entitle* a person or thing: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) te sapientem, Cic.: (*Pass. folld. by Nom.*) rex ab suis appellatur, Cæs.—**5.** *To mention by name, name:* quos non appello hoc loco, Cic.—**6.** *To pronounce,* etc.: literæs, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To require:* non appellato solo, Pl.—**B.** *To indicate, make known:* quos sæpe nutu appello, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *appeler.*

appendĭc-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [appendix, appendic-is] *A small appendage:* Cic.

append-ix, īcis, *f.* [append-o] (Prop.: *That which hangs to* any thing, *an appendage;* Meton.) *An addition, supplement,* or *accession* to any thing: Etrusci belli, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *appendice.*

ap-pendo (**ad-**), di, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-pendo] *To weigh* something *to* one: **I.** Prop.: ei appendit aurum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: non verba me annumerare lectori putavi oportere, sed tanquam appendere, *i. e. to have regard not to their number, but to their weight:* Cic.

appen-sus (**adp-**) (for appendsus), a, um, *P.* of append-o.

appĕt-ens (**adp-**), entis: **1.** *P.* of appet-o.—**2.** *Pa.:* **a.** *Striving passionately after, eager for:* (with *Gen.*) (*Comp.*) appetentior famæ, Tac.: (*Sup.*) appetentissimi honestatis, Cic.— **b.** *Eager for money, grasping, avaricious:* homo non cupidus, neque appetens, Cic.

appĕten-ter (**adp-**), *adv.* [for appetent-ter; fr. appetens, appetentis] *Eagerly, greedily:* agere, Cic.

appĕtent-ĭa (**adp-**), æ, *f.* [fr. id.] *Desire, longing, appetite,* etc.: Cic.; Pl.

appĕt-ītĭo (**adp-**), ōnis, *f.* [appet-o] **1.** *A grasping at:* solis, Cic.—**2.** *An earnest desire* or *longing; strong inclination:* animi, Cic.

1. **appĕt-ītus** (**adp-**), a, um, *P.* of appet-o.

2. **appet-ītus** (**adp-**), ūs, *m.* [appet-o] **I.** Prop.: *A passionate longing, eager desire:* voluptatis, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Passion, the appetites:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *appétit.*

ap-pĕto (**ad-**), īvi *or* ĭi, ītum,

ăre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [for ad-peto] **I.** Act.: *To fall upon* in a hostile manner; *to attack, assault, assail:* **A.** Prop.: os oculosque hostis rostro et unguibus appetiit, Liv. **B.** Fig.: ignominiis appetitus, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To seek to go to* or *towards; to approach:* Europam, Cic.—Particular phrases: **1.** Appetere aliquid, *To seek after, strive to obtain, something; to grasp at,* Cic.; Pl.—**2.** Pass.: As a token of respect, *etc.: To be laid hold of* in order to be saluted, *etc.*: Cic. **B.** Meton.: Of things without life: *To advance towards, approach:* mare terram appetens, Cic. **C.** Fig.: **1.** In a good or bad sense: *To strive* or *seek after; to long for:* omne animal appetit quædam, Cic.—**2.** Of food: *To have a desire* or *appetite for:* secundarium panem et minutos pisciculos, *etc.*, maxime appetebat, Suet. **III.** Neut.: (*To fly towards* one; hence) *To draw on* or *nigh; to approach:* In time: dies appetebat, Cæs.

Appĭas, ădis, v. Appius.

ap-pingo (ad-), *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-pingo] **I.** (Prop.: *To paint besides;* Fig.): *To add* in writing: superiorem epistolam restitue nobis, et appinge aliquid novi, Cic. **II.** *To paint:* delphinum silvis, Hor.

Appĭus, ĭi, *m. Appius, a Roman name:* **1.** *App. Claudius Crassus, surnamed* Cæcus, *censor,* A.U.C. 442.—Appii Forum, *a town founded by Appius, situate on the left side of the* Appia Via, *in the midst of the Pontine Marshes.*—Hence, **a. Appi-us,** a, um, *adj. Of Appius, Appian:* Appia Via, *the Appian Way* or *Road, which commenced at the Porta Capena, and passed in a direct line through the Pontine Marshes to Capua; it was subsequently extended, prps. by Trajan, to Brundusium.*—**b. Appĭ-as,** ădis, *f.*: (a) Prop.: *The Appiad,* or *Nymph of the Appia Aqua.*—(b) Meton.: *A statue of the Appiad:* Ov.—**2.** *App. Claudius, who attempted to gain possession of Virginia.*—Hence, **Appĭ-ānus,** a, um, *adj. Of Appius; Appian.*

ap-plaudo (ad-), si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [for ad-plaudo] **I.** Gen.: Act.: *To strike* one thing *upon* another; *to beat, strike, dash, clap,* etc.: cavis applauso corpore palmis, Ov. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Neut.: *To clap the hands, applaud:* agite, applaudamus, Plaut. —**B.** Act.: *To clap the hands at; to applaud:* fabulam, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *applaudir.*

applau-sor (adp-), ōris, *m.* [for applaud-sor; fr. applaud-o] *One who claps* his *hands; an applauder:* Pl.

applau-sus (adp-), a, um (for applaud-sus), *P.* of applaud-o.

applĭca-tĭo (adp-), ōnis, *f.* [applic(a)-o] **1.** *Application, attachment:* animi, Cic.—**2.** Law *t. t.*: *A foreign exile's placing himself under the protection of a Roman* patronus, *and becoming his client:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *application.*

applĭcā-tus (adp-), a, um: 1. *P.* of applic(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Joined, attached, lying close, close:* aures, Var.—**b.** Fig.: *Inclined, adapted, disposed:* ad diligendum, Cic.

applĭc-ĭtus (adp-), a, um, *P.* of applic-o.

ap-plĭco (ad-), āvi *or* ŭi, ātum *or* ĭtum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [for ad-plico] (*To fold upon* something; hence) **I.** **A.** Prop.: *To join, fix, fasten, attach,* etc.: ratis applicata, Liv. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To join on, connect, attach, add,* etc.: ut ad honestatem applicetur (*sc.* voluptas), Cic.—**2.** With Personal pron. *or* animum: *To attach, apply, devote one's self* or *mind:* applicant sese, Cic.: ad frugem animum, Plaut.—**3.** *To turn* or *direct* the ears: quibus obstinatas Applicet aures, Hor. **II.** **A.** Gen.: *To bring, put, place, to* or *near to; to apply to:* se ad flammam, *i. e. draw near,* Cic.: flumini castra, Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Naut. *t. t.*: **a.** Applicare navim, *etc., To bring* or *direct a ship to* or *towards* a place, *etc.*: Liv.—**b.** Pass.: *To be driven to* or *towards; to approach, arrive at:* telluris ad oras Applicor, Ov.—**c.** Applicare *with ellipse of* aliquem, *etc.*: *To drive, force,* or *bring to:* quæ vis immanibus applicat oris, *drives you to our shores,* Virg.—**d.** Neut.: *To approach, draw near, arrive, put in:* Of vessels or persons: quid . . . ad terram applicant, Hirt.: quocunque litore applicuisse naves hostium audissent, Liv.—**2.** *To cause to draw near, to drive to:* boves illuc, Ov.—**3.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To bring one's self,* or *come, into close contact:* corporibus applicantur, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *appliquer.*

ap-plōro (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [for ad-ploro] *To bewail, deplore, weep at* or *on account of:* tibi, Hor.

ap-pōno (ad-), pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre (*Perf.*: apposīvi, Plaut.), 3. *v. a.* [for ad-pono] **I.** **A.** Gen.: *To put, place,* etc., *at, by, beside,* or *near* a person or thing: machina apposita, Cic.—**B.** Esp.: Of food, *etc.*: *To serve up, set before* one: patellam, Cic. **II.** *To put on* or *upon; to apply:* appositā velatur janua lauro, Ov. **III.** *To place,* or *set against:* scalis appositis, *against the walls,* Liv. **IV.** *To put* or *lay down:* hunc ante januam, Ter. **V.**: **A.** *To put* or *appoint* a person *to* any duty, *etc.*; *to appoint, assign,* etc.: prævaricatorem mihi, Cic.: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) custodem Tullio me, id.: (*Pass. with follg. Nom.*) accusator apponitur civis Romanus, id.—**B.** *To put* or *set* a thing down *to*; i. e. *to deem, hold, regard, consider as* something: quem fors dierum cumque dabit lucro Appone, Hor. **VI.** *To put in addition, to add,* etc.: ætas et illi, quos tibi dempserit, Apponet annos, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *apposer.*

ap-porrec-tus (ad-), a, um, *adj.* [for ad-porreg-tus; fr. ad; porrig-o, through true root PORREG] *Stretched out close at hand:* draco, Ov.

ap-porto (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ad-porto] *To carry, convey, bring to:* **I.** Prop.: quidnam apportas? Ter.: signa populo Romano, id. **II.** Fig.: vereor ne quid Andriæ apportet mali, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *apporter.*

ap-posco (ad-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-posco] *To demand in addition:* Hor.

appŏsĭt-e (adp-), *adv.* [1. apposit-us] *Fitly, suitably, appropriately:* Cic.

appŏs-ĭtus (adp-), a, um: **1.** *P.* of appo(s)-no.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Placed* or *situate at* or *near; contiguous to* or *adjoining:* castellum flumini, Tac. **b.** Fig.: (a) *Bordering upon, closely connected with:* audacia fidentiæ appositum, Cic.—(b) *Fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, apposite,* etc.: (*Comp.*) appositior ad ferenda signa, Cic.: (*Sup.*) argumentatio appositissima ad judicationem, id.

ap-pōt-us (ad-), a, um, *adj.* [for ad-pot-us; fr. ad; pot-o] *That has drunk much, intoxicated:* Plaut.

ap-prĕcor (ad-), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [for ad-precor] *To pray to; to worship:* deos, Hor.

ap-prĕhendo (ad-, -prendo), di, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-prehendo, *etc.*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To seize, take hold of:* aliæ (*sc.* atomi) aliis apprehendentes, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To seize hold of* for the purpose of embracing, saluting, entreating, *etc.*: manum osculandi causā, Suet.—**2.** *To seize* or *take possession of* a place: Hispanias, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To take hold of, employ,* etc.: quicquid ego apprehenderam, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *appréhender, apprendre.*

apprendo, ere, v. apprehendo.

apprīm-e (adp-), *adv.* [apprimus] *Before all, by far, especially, chiefly, very:* nobilis, Plaut.: boni, Nep.

ap-prīmo (ad-), pressi, pressum, prīmĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-premo] *To press to* or *towards:* scutum pectori, Tac.

ap-prīmus (ad-), a, um, *adj.* [for ad-primus] *The first by far, quite the first:* vir summus, apprimus, Gell. —Adverbial expression: Apprima, *In the highest degree:* flos apprima tenax, Virg.

apprŏbā-tĭo (adp-), ōnis, *f.* [approb(a)-o] **1.** *An approving, approval, approbation:* popularis, Cic.—**2.** *A proving, proof:* hæc propositio indiget approbationis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *approbation.*

apprŏbā-tor (adp-), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who approves, an approver:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *approbateur.*

apprŏb-e (adp-), *adv.* [approbus] *Very well:* Plaut.

ap-prŏbo (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ad-probo] **I.** **A.** *To assent to, favour, approve:* orationem, Cæs.: (without *Object*) diis hominibusque approbantibus, Cic.—**B.** Of the gods: *To allow to take place; to countenance, favour:* quod actum est, dii approbent, Cic. **II.** (*To make* a thing *acceptable to a* person; hence) *To do to one's liking:* prima castrorum rudimenta Paulino approbavit, Tac. **III.** *To*

prove, demonstrate, establish, etc., to one: hoc, Cic.: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) Caio talem se approbavit, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *approuver*.

ap-promitto (ad-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, *3. v. a.* [for ad-promitto] *To promise in addition:* Cic.

ap-prŏpĕro (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [for ad-propero] **I.** Act.: *To hasten, accelerate:* mortem, Tac.: portas intrare, Ov. **II.** Neut.: *To hasten, make haste:* ad facinus, Cic.

apprŏpinquā-tĭo (adp-), ōnis, *f.* [appropinqu(a)-o] Of time: *An approach, a drawing near:* mortis, Cic.

ap-prŏpinquo (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [for ad-propinquo] *To come near to; to approach, draw nigh:* **I.** Prop.: Of place: ad summam aquam, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) quum esset appropinquatum, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: Illi pœna, nobis libertas, Cic.

ap-pugno (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ad-pugno] **I.** Prop.: *To fight against, assault:* castra, Tac. **II.** Meton.: *To capture* by assault: classem, Tac.

Appulia, æ, *etc.*, v. Apulus.

1. **appul-sus (adp-)**, a, um, *P.* of 1. appel-lo, through root APPUL; v. pello *init.*

2. **appul-sus**, ūs, *m.* [1. appell-o; through id.] **I.** Prop.: Naut. *t. t.*: *A landing* or *arriving at land:* ob faciles appulsūs, Tac. **II.** Meton.: *An approaching, approach:* solis, Cic.

ăprĭcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [apric(a)-or] *A sunning one's self, a basking in the sun:* Cic.

ăprĭc-or, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [apric-us] *To sun one's self; to bask in the sun:* Cic.

ăprī-cus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from aperi-cus, from aperi-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Uncovered, lying open:* qui tulit aprico frigida castra Lare, *i. e. under the open heaven*, Prop. **B.** Esp.: *Exposed to the sun; sunny:* per meos fines et aprica rura, Hor.—As *Subst.*: **apricum**, i, *n. A sunny place* or *spot:* Pl.—Particular phrase: (Fig.) In apricum proferre, *To bring into a sunny place*, i. e. *to bring into the bright light*, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Fond of sunshine:* arbor, Ov.: mergi, Virg.—**B.** *Clear, pure:* (*Comp.*) apricior cœli status, Col.: (*Sup.*) apricissimus, id.

Ăprī-lis, is, *m.* [contr. for aperilis, from aperi-o] (*The opening thing*; hence) *The month April* (in which the earth opens itself to fertility): Aprilem memorant ab aperto tempore dictum, Ov.—As *Adj.*: *Of April:* Apriles Idūs, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Avril.*

apr-ugnus (-ūnus), a, um, *adj.* [aper, apr-i] (*Sprung from an aper*; hence) *Of*, or *belonging to, a wild boar:* callum, Plaut.

Apsus, i, *m.*, Ἄψος. *Apsus; a river on the Illyrian coast* (now *Crevzata*).

aptā-tus, a, um: 1. *P.* of apt(a)-o.

2. *Pa.*: *Suitable, fit, appropriate, accommodated:* Cic.

apt-e, *adv.* [apt-us] **1.** *Closely, in an accurately* or *firmly joined way:* apte cohærere, Cic.—**2.** *Fitly, aptly, suitably:* (*Comp.*) aptius referre, Pl.: (*Sup.*) aptissime, Cic.

apt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [apt-us] (*To join on*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To adapt, fit, apply, adjust*, etc.: dexteris enses, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *To accommodate, adopt:* aptari citharæ modis, Hor. **III.** Meton.: *To get ready, prepare:* arma pugnæ, Liv.: classem velis, Virg.

ap-tus, a, um, *adj.* [ap-io *or* ap-o] (*Laying hold of*, etc.; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Joined, fastened, attached:* gladium e lacunari setâ equinâ aptum demitti jussit, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *Dependent, depending:* vitâ modicâ et aptâ virtute perfrui, Cic.—**2.** *Joined together; connected* or *adhering together:* **a.** Prop.: quâ ex conjunctione cœlum ita aptum est, ut, *etc.*, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: efficiatur aptum illud, quod fuerit antea diffluens, Cic.—**3.** (Prop.: *Fitted to* or *with something*; Fig.): **a.** *Adapting one's self to; changed* or *changing one's self:* formas deus aptus in omnes, Ov.—**b.** *Endowed, ornamented* or *furnished* with: cœlum stellis aptum, Virg.—**c.** *Suited, fitted, fit, appropriate, adapted, proper, calculated* or *suitable* for, *etc.*: (*Comp.*) locus ad insidias aptior, Cic.: (*Sup.*) castra ad bellum ducendum aptissima, Cæs.: die sacrificio, Liv.: (with *Relative fol. d. by Subj.*) est mihi, quæ lanas mollia[illegible] apta manus, Ov.—**d.** *Fit, proper, suitable, apposite*, etc.: tempus, Liv.: oracula, *i. e. well turned, complete*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *apte.*

ăp-ŭd, *præp. c. acc.* [prob. akin to ap-io *or* ap-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: **1.** *With, near to* apud eum, Cic.: apud se, Cæs.—**2.** Apud me, te, se, *etc.*, *At* or *in my house, your house*, etc.: Ter.; Cic.—**3.** *Before, in the presence of:* verba apud senatum fecit, Cic.—**4.** *Among, with:* apud viros bonos gratiam consecuti sumus, Cic.—**5.** Denoting the author of a work or of an assertion: *In, by*, etc.: ut scriptum apud eundem Cœlium est, Cic.: apud Xenophontem, id.—**6.** Of a speaker: *By:* apud quosdam acerbior in convicŭs narrabatur, Tac.—**B.** Of place: **1.** *At, near, in:* apud oppidum, Cæs.: apud rostra, Tac.—**2.** *In, at:* sedilio cœpta apud Sucronem, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Mentally: *With:* plus apud me antiquorum auctoritas valet, Cic.—**B.** Apud se, *etc.*, esse, (*To be at his*, etc., *own house*; i. e.) *To be in his senses, to be sane:* sumne ego apud me? Plaut. **III.** Meton.: With words of motion = ad: *To:* apud hunc ibo vicinum, Plaut. ☞ Apud is sts. placed after its subst.: Misenum apud, Tac.

Ăp-ŭlus (App-), i, *m.* [prob. Sanscrit *ap*, "water"] (*The one pertaining to*, or *dwelling near, water*) *An Appulian.*—Hence, **1. Apūl-ĭa (App-)**, æ, *f. Appulia; the country of the Apuli, a province of south-western Italy.*—**2. Ăpūlĭ-cus**, a, um, *adj. Appulian.*—**3. Ăpūl-us (Appūl-)**, a, um, *adj. Appulian*

ăqŭ-a, æ (*Gen. Sing.*, aquāi, Lucr.: aquæ as trisyll., id.), *f.* [akin to Sanscrit *ap*, Celtic *ach*, Goth. *ahva*, Old Germ. *ahd*; cf. amnis] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Water*, in its widest sense (*as an element, rain-water, river and sea water*, etc.): aër, aqua, terra, vapores, quo pacto fiant, Lucr.: pluvialis, Ov.: fluvialis, Col.: marina, Cic.—Particular phrases: **1.** Præbere aquam, *To supply water*, i. e. *to invite to a feast, to entertain* (with reference to the use of water at the table, for washing and drinking), Hor.—**2.** Aquam aspergere alicui, *To sprinkle water on one*, i. e. *to give new life* or *courage; to animate, refresh*, or *revive one* (the idea taken from sprinkling one who is in a swoon): Plaut.—**3.** Aqua et ignis, *Water and fire*, to express the most common necessaries of life: Cic.—**4.** Aquam et terram petere, *To demand water and land*, as a token of submission; *i. e. to require submission:* Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Water*, in a more restricted sense: **a.** *The sea:* coge, ut ad aquam tibi frumentum Ennenses metiantur, *on the sea-coast*, Cic.—**b.** *A stream, a river:* in Tuscæ gurgite mersus aquæ (*i. e.* Albulā), Ov.—**c.** *Rain:* cornix augur aquæ, Hor.—**2.** Plur.: *Medicinal springs, warm baths:* ad aquas venire, Cic.—**3.** From the water in the water-clock (clepsydra), by which the length of speeches was regulated, arose the follg. phrases: **a.** Aquam dare, *To give water*, i. e. *to give the advocate time for speaking:* Pl.—**b.** Aquam perdere, *To lose water*, i. e. *to spend time unprofitably, to waste it:* Quint.—**c.** Aqua hæret, *The water stops*, i. e. *I*, etc., *am at a loss:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Aqua; the name of a constellation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *eau.*

ăquæ-ductus, ūs, *m.* (separately, aquæ ductus: also aquarum ductus, Pl.) (Prop.: *A conveying* or *bringing of water*; Meton.) **1.** *A conveyance for water, conduit, aqueduct:* Cic.—**2.** *The right of conducting water to a place:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aqueduc.*

ăquā-lĭcŭlus, i, *m.* [aqual-is] (Prop.: *A small water-vessel*; Meton.) **1.** *The ventricle, stomach:* Sen.—**2.** *The lower part of the belly, the paunch:* pinguis, Pers.

ăqu-ālis, is, *m.* [aqu-a] (*A thing pertaining to water*; hence) *A watercan, water-jug:* Plaut.

ăqu-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of*, or *relating to, water:* provincia, *i. e. the superintendence of the water supply*, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **aquarius**, ĭi, *m.*: **1.** *A water-carrier:* Juv.—**2.** *The waterbearer*, one of the signs of the Zodiac: Hor.

ăquā-tĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [aqua (*uncontr. Gen.*) aqua-I] (*Pertaining to water*; hence) **1.** *Living, growing*, or *found in* or *by the water; watery; aquatic:* aves, Pl.: arbores, id.—**2.**

Watery, moist, humid: auster, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aquatique.*

ăqu-ātĭlis, e, *adj.* [aqu-a] (*Of,* or *belonging to, water;* hence) **1.** *Living, growing,* or *found in, by,* or *near water; water-; aquatic:* bestiæ, Cic.— **2.** *Having a watery taste:* cucumeris, Pl.

ăquā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aqu(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *A getting* or *fetching of water:* Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A watering-place:* Cic.—**B.** *Water, rains:* aquationes autumni, Pl.

ăquā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who fetches water; a water-carrier:* Cæs.

ăqu-īla, æ, *f.* [root AC; akin to Greek ὠκ-ύς; Sanscrit *âsu,* "celeriter"] (*The quick* or *rapid one;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The eagle:* aquilam fugiunt columbæ, Ov.—Prov.: Aquilæ senectus, *A vigorous old age:* Ter. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Military *t. t.*: *The eagle* (*as the principal standard of a Roman legion*): ut locupletem aquilam tibi sexagesimus annus Afferat, *the office of a standard-bearer,* Juv.—**B.** *A legion:* acies tredecim aquilis constituta, Hirt.—**C.** Plur.: Architect. *t. t.*: *The eagles;* i. e. *the uppermost parts of a building, which supported the front of a gable:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aigle.*

Ăquīlēia, æ, *f. Aquileia; a town of Upper Italy.*— Hence, **Aquileiensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Aquileia.*—As *Subst.*: **Aquileienses,** ĭum, *m. The inhabitants of Aquileia.*

ăquĭl-ĭ-fer, ĕri, *m.* [aquil-a; (i); fer-o] *An eagle bearer, standard bearer:* Cæs.

ăquĭl-ĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [aquil-a] *Of,* or *pertaining to, an eagle:* ungulæ, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aquilin.*

ăqu-īlo, ōnis, *m.* [akin to aqu-ila] (*The swift-flying thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The North wind:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The north:* spelunca conversa ad aquilonem, Cic.—**B.** *The husband of Orithyia, and the father of Calais and Zetes:* Ov.—Hence, **Aquilōn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Aquilo:* Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aquilon.*

ăquĭlōn-āris, e, *adj.* [aquilo, aquilon-is] *Northerly, northern:* Cic.

Aquilōnĭa, æ, *f. Aquilonia; the name of two Samnite towns.*

ăquĭlus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] *Dark-coloured, dun, swarthy:* Suet.

Ăquīnum, i, *n. Aquinum; a town of Latium* (now *Aquino*), *the birthplace of the poet Juvenal.* — Hence, **Aquīn-as,** ātis, *adj. Belonging to Aquinum.* — As *Subst.*: **Aquinates,** ĭum, *m.* (*sc.* cives), *The inhabitants of Aquinum.*

Ăquītānĭa, æ, *f. Aquitania; a province in Southern Gaul.*— Hence, **Aquītān-us,** a, um, *adj. Aquitanian.*

ăqu-or, ātus sum, āri, *l. v. dep.* [aqu-a] *To bring* or *fetch water* for drinking: aquabantur ægre, Cæs.

ăqu-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Abounding in water; rainy, moist, humid, full of water:* hiems, Virg.: languor, *i. e. the dropsy,* Hor.: (*Comp.*) aquosior ager, Pl: (*Sup.*) aquosissimus locus, Cato. **II.** Meton.: *Like water, clear, pellucid:* crystallus, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aqueux.*

ăqu-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] Prop.: *A little water; a small stream of water:* seclusa aliqua aquula, Cic.

ar, v. ad.

ār-a, æ, *f.* (old form **as-a**) [prps. akin to Sanscrit root âs, "sedere:" *âs-ana,* "sessio," "sedes"] (*A seat* or *raised place;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *An elevation* or *structure* (*of wood, stone, earth,* etc): ara sepulchri, *a funeral pile,* Virg.: Lunensis ara, *of Lunensian marble,* Suet. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *An elevation for sacred use, for sacrifices,* etc.; *an altar:* thuricremis quum dona imponeret aris, Virg.: qui si aram tenens juraret, crederet nemo, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *Protection, refuge, shelter:* ad aram legum confugere, Cic. **C.** Meton.: **1.** *The Altar; a constellation in the southern hemisphere:* Cic.—**2.** Plur.: *The Altars; some rocks in the Mediterranean, between Sicily, Sardinia, and Africa:* Virg.

Arabarches, æ, *m.* Ἀραβάρχης (Commander of the Arabs). *An Arabarches; an officer of customs in Judæa:* Juv.

Ărăbĭa, æ, *f.,* Ἀραβία. *Arabia, divided by the ancients into Petræa* (from its principal place Petra), *Deserta, and Felix.*—Hence, **Ărăbĭ-cus** (**-us**), a, um, *adj. Arabian.*

ărā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [ar(a)-o] *That can be ploughed, arable:* campus, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arable.*

Arabs, ăbis, *m.* (*Acc. Gr.* Arabas, Ov.), Ἄραψ. **I.** Prop.: *An Arabian, Arab.*—Hence, **A. Arabs,** ăbis, *adj. Arabian.*—**B. Ărăbus,** a, um, *adj. Arabian.*—As *Subst.*: **Arabi,** ōrum, *m. The Arabs, Arabians.* **II.** Meton.: Plur.: *Arabia:* palmiferos Arabas, Ov.

Ărachnē, ēs, *f.,* Ἀράχνη (Spider). *Arachne; a Lydian maiden, who challenged Minerva to a trial of skill in spinning, and, as a punishment, was changed by the goddess into a spider.*

Ărăcynthus, i, *m.,* Ἀράκυνθος. *Aracynthus; a mountain between Bœotia and Attica.*

ărānĕa, æ, *f.* [ἀράχνη] **I.** Prop.: *A spider:* antiquas exercet aranea telas, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *A spider's web, cobweb:* pendet aranea tigno, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *araignée.*

ărānĕ-ŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [arane-a] *A small spider:* Cic.

ărānĕ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [araneum] **I.** Prop.: *Full of cobwebs:* situs, Cat. **II.** Meton.: *Like a cobweb:* fila, Pl.

araneum, i, *n.*, v. araneus.

ărānĕ-us, a, um, *adj.* [arane-a] *Pertaining to a spider, spider's-:* texta, Pl.—As *Subst.*: **araneum,** i, *n.*: *A spider's web, cobweb:* tollere hæc aranea quantum est laboris! Phæd.

Ărar (**Ărăris,** Claud.:—*Acc.* Ararim, Virg.: Ararin, Claud.), ĭs, *m. The Arar,* or *Araris; a river of Gaul, sometimes otherwise called Sauconna* (now *the Saône*).

ărā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ar(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A ploughing:* iteratio arationis, Col. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The cultivation of the soil; agriculture:* ut quæstuosa mercatura fructuosa aratio dicitur, Cic.—**B.** *A public farm* or *plot of land* (*for which a tenth of the produce was given as rent*): Cic.

ărātĭun-cŭla, æ, *f.* [for arationcula; fr. aratio, aration-is] *A small ploughed field:* Plaut.

ărā-tor, ōris, *m.* [ar(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *One who ploughs, a ploughman; a husbandman, farmer:* aratorum liberi, Cic.—As *Adj.*: *Ploughing, plough-*: taurus arator, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *A cultivator of public lands:* Cic.

ărā-trum, i, *n.* [id.] (*The ploughing thing;* hence) *A plough:* Virg.

Araxes, is, *m.,* Ἀράξης (Dasher). *Araxes; a river of Armenia Major.*

ar-bĭ-ter, tri, *m.* [ar=ad: root BI, akin to βη-μι, ἔ-βη-ν, *to go*] (*One who goes to* some person or thing in order to see or hear; hence) **I.** *A spectator, beholder, hearer; an eyewitness, a witness:* remotis arbitris, Cic. **II.** : **A.** Prop.: Law *t. t.*: (*He who approaches a cause in order to inquire into it, and settle it;* hence) *An umpire, arbiter; a judge,* who decides acc. to equity: utrum judicem an arbitrum dici oporteret, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *A judge, arbitrator, umpire:* inter antiquam Academiam et Zenonem, Cic.: pugnæ, *the judge, umpire of the contest,* Hor.—**2.** *A master* over any thing; *lord, ruler:* sine arbitro, Tac.: bibendi, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arbitre.*

arbĭtrārĭ-o, *adv.* [arbitrari-us] *With uncertainty, not surely:* Plaut.

arbĭtr-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [arbiter, arbitr-i] (Prop.: *Of,* or *pertaining to, an* arbiter; Meton.) **1.** *Uncertain, not sure:* Plaut.—**2.** *Arbitrary, depending on the will:* Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arbitraire.*

arbĭtrā-tus, ūs, *m.* [arbitr(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *Judgment, discretion, free-will, inclination, pleasure, wish, choice:* tuo arbitratu, *at your own pleasure,* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Oversight, direction, guidance:* considerare oportet, cujus arbitratu sit educatus, Cic.

arbĭtr-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [arbiter, arbitr-i] **1.** (Prop.: *A going to a place,* Meton.) *A person present,* etc.: locus ab omni liber arbitrio, Sen.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: Law *t. t.*: *The judgment* or *decision of the arbitrator:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: Any *judgment, definitive sentence, decision:* quum de te splendida Minos Fecerit arbitria, Hor.—Particular expression: Arbitria funeris (*Decisions respecting a funeral;* hence) *Funeral expenses* (since an *arbiter* was employed to fix them): Cic.—**3.** *Power, will, free-will:* Jovis nutu et arbitrio cœlum, terra mariaque reguntur, Cic.

arbĭtr-o, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, *l.*

v. a. [id.] **I.** *To decide, determine, pronounce upon:* quæstio a prudentibus viris arbitrata est, Gell. **II.** *To think of* or *about:* continuo arbitretur uxor filio tuo, Plaut. **III.** *To think* a person, *etc., to be* something: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) te si arbitrarem dignum, Plaut.: (*Pass. folld. by Nom.*) quum ipse prædonum socius arbitraretur, Cic.

arbĭtr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] **I.**: *To be a hearer* or *spectator of* something; *to observe, perceive, hear,* etc.: dicta alicujus, Plaut. **II.** Law *t. t.*: **A.** (Of a judge: *To pronounce a decision, give judgment* or *sentence;* hence) Fidem alicui arbitrari, *To adjudge credit to one, to put faith in:* Plaut. **B.**: **1.** Prop.: Of witnesses: *To testify; to declare* or *depose:* mortuum (*sc.* esse eum) inde arbitrari, Liv.—**2.** Meton.: *To hold as true; to be of opinion; to believe, suppose, think, consider as:* (with *second Acc. of further definition*) scelestissimum te arbitror, Plaut.: (with *Objective clause*) si hoc minus ad tuum officium pertinere arbitrabere, Cic.: (*used parenthetically*) tamen, ut arbitror, auctoritate advocatorum adducti, *etc.,* id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arbitrer.*

arbor, ŏris, *f.* (old form, **arbos**) [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A tree:* pro ceritates arborum, Cic.: felix arbor, *a fruit-bearing tree,* Liv.: Jovis, *the oak,* Ov. **II.** Meton.: Of things made of wood: **A.** *A mast* (with or without mali): Virg.; Luc.—**B.** *An oar:* centenâque arbore fluctûs Verberat assurgens, Virg.—**C.** *A ship:* Phryxeam petiit Pelias arbore ovem, *the ship Argo,* Ov.—**D.** *A javelin:* Stat.—**E.** Arbor infelix, *A gallows, gibbet:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arbre.*

arbŏr-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [arbor] **1.** *Of,* or *pertaining to, a tree:* fœtus, *i. e. produce,* Virg.—**2.** *Tree-like, resembling a tree:* amplitudo, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arboré.*

arbos, v. arbor.

Arbus-cŭla, æ, *f.* [for Arbos-cula; fr. arbos] (*A small tree*) *Arbuscula; the name of a mimic actress in the time of Cicero.*

arbus-tum, i, *n.* [for arbos-tum; fr. arbos] (*A place provided with trees;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A plantation where vines are trained to the trees; a vineyard* (diff. from *vinea,* where the vines were trained to poles, or lay on the ground): segetibus et pratis et vineis et arbustis res rusticæ lætæ sunt, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: *Trees, shrubs:* cumque satis arbusta simul pecudesque (*sc.* lumina rapiunt), Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arbuste.*

arbus-tus, a, um, *adj.* [for arbos-tus; fr. arbos] *Provided with a tree* or *with trees:* ager, Cic.

arbŭt-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [arbut-us] *Of,* or *pertaining to, the strawberry-* or *arbute-tree:* fœtus, Ov.

arbŭt-um, i, *n.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *The fruit of the strawberry-* or *arbute-tree, the wild strawberry:* glandes atque arbuta, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *The strawberry-* or *arbute-tree:* jubeo frondentia capris Arbuta sufficere (=arbuti frondes), Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arbousier.*

arbŭtus, i, *f.* [akin to arbor] *The wild strawberry-* or *arbute-tree:* dulce satis humor, depulsis arbutus hædis, *etc.,* Virg.

arc-a, æ, *f.* [arc-eo] (*The enclosing thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A chest, box:* ex illâ oleâ arcam esse factam eoque conditas sortes, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *A box for money, a coffer:* nummos contemplor in arcâ, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** (Since money was at times kept in an *arca;* hence) *Money:* arcæ nostræ confidito, *rely upon my purse,* Cic.—**B.** Of any thing that has the form of an *arca*:—**1.** *A small close prison; a cell:* Cic.—**2.** *A coffin:* Liv. — **3.** *A bier:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arche.*

Arcades, um, v. Arcas.

Arcădĭa, æ, *f.*, Ἀρκαδία: *Arcadia; a mountainous province in the centre of Peloponnesus.* — Hence, **1. Arcădĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, Ἀρκαδικός. *Arcadian:* juvenis, *a simpleton* (since Arcadia was celebrated for its breed of asses), Juv.—**2. Arcădĭ-us,** a, um, *adj.*, Ἀρκάδιος. *Arcadian.*

arcān-o, *adv.* [arcan-us] *In secret, private:* hunc (*sc.* librum) lege arcano, Cic.: (*Comp.*) arcanius, Col.

arc-ānus, a, um, *adj.* [arc-a] (*Pertaining to an* arca; hence, Fig.) **1.** *That keeps a secret, close, trusty:* dixisti arcano satis, Plaut.—**2.** *Secret, private, hidden, concealed:* consilia, Liv.: qui Cereris sacrum Volgârit arcanæ, Hor.—As *Subst.*: **arcanum,** i, *n. A secret, a mystery:* fatorum arcana, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arcane.*

Arcas, ădis, *m.*, Ἀρκάς. **I.** Prop.: *Arcas; a son of Jupiter and Callisto, the progenitor of the Arcadians; after his death he was changed into a constellation* (Arctophylax). **II.** Meton.: **A.** Plur.: **Arcădes,** um (*Acc.* Arcadas, Virg.), *m. The Arcadians.*—**B.** Sing.: *An Arcadian:* bipennifer, *i. e.* Ancæus, Ov.—As *Adj.*: (*Acc.* Arcada, Virg.) *Arcadian:* tyrannus, *i. e.* (by prolepsis) *Lycaon, grandfather of Arcas,* Ov.

arc-ĕo, cŭi (arcĭtum in Prisc.), ēre, 2. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root RAKSH, "servare," "tueri;" Gr. ἔρυ-ω, εἴρυ-ω, ἀρκ-έω] (*To preserve, defend, protect;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To shut up, to inclose:* hos quidem ut famulos vinclis prope ac custodiâ arceamus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To shut up:* videbam audaciam tam immanem non posse arceri otii finibus, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To prohibit access to; to keep* or *hold off; to keep at a distance:* tu, Juppiter, hunc a tuis aris ceterisque templis arcebis, Cic.—**B.** *To hinder* or *prevent from* doing, *etc.*: quæ (*sc.* dicta) clamor ad aures Arcuit ire meas, Ov.

Arcēsĭus, ĭi, *m.*, Ἀρκεΐσιος. *Arcesius; son of Jupiter, father of Laertes.*

arcessī-tor, ōris, *m.* [arcessi-o; cf. arcesso *init.*] *One who calls* or *fetches another:* Pl.

1. arcessī-tus, a, um, *P.* of arcessi-o: cf. arcesso *init.*

2. arcessī-tus, ūs, *m.* [arcessi-o; cf. arcesso, *init.*] *A calling for, summons* (only in *Abl. Sing.*): ipsius rogatu arcessituque, Cic.

ar-ces-so (accerso), sīvi, sītum, sĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*Inf. Prœs.*: arcessĭre, and arcessīri, freq. and in the best class. writers: also, accersier, Ter.: accessire, Sall.) [for ar-ced-so; fr. ar=ad; ced-o] (In causative force: *To cause to come to* one; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To call, summon, fetch,* etc.: librum arcessivi, Cic.: quum ab aratro arcessebantur, qui consules fierent, id.: (without *Object*) sin mclius quid (*sc.* vini) habes, arcesse, *send for it,* i. e. *let it be brought in,* Hor. **B.** Esp.: Law *t. t.*: *To summon* or *arraign before a court of justice; to accuse, inform against:* arcessiri statim jussit, Suet.: (with *Acc. of person and Gen. of charge; Gen. of charge alone; Acc. of person* and *Abl. of charge;* or *in c. Acc.*) quos Captæ pecuniæ arcessebant, Sall.: capitis, Cic.: alterum ambitûs crimine, id.: an non intelligis quot eodem crimine in summum capitis periculum arcessas? id. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To summon, to invite,* and so *to obtain:* quies molli strato arcessita, Liv.—**B.** *To bring, fetch, seek,* or *dĕrive* a subject, a thought, etc., *from* somewhere: ex medio res, Hor.: translationes orationi splendoris aliquid arcessunt, Cic.—**C.** Part. Pass.: *Farfetched, forced, unnatural:* cavendum est, ne arcessitum dictum putetur, Cic.

Archĕlāus, i, *m.*, Ἀρχέλαος (Commander of the people). *Archelaus:* **1.** *A philosopher of Miletus, pupil of Anaxagoras, and teacher of Socrates.*—**2.** *A king of Macedonia, son of Perdiccas, and friend of Euripides.*—**3.** *A general of Mithridates.*—**4.** *The rival of King Ptolemy Auletes of Egypt, slain by Gabinius.*

archĕtўpus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀρχέτυπος: **I.** Prop.: *That was first stampt, original:* archetypos servare Cleanthas, *i. e. the original statues of Cleanthes,* Juv. **II.** Meton.: *Old, of old standing:* amici, Mart.

Archĭas, æ, *m.*, Ἀρχίας (Commander). *Archias:* **1.** *Aulus Licinius; a Greek poet of Antiochia, who became distinguished by Cicero's defence of him.*—**2.** *A noted cabinet-maker.*—Hence, **Archi-ăcus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Archias:* lecti, Hor.

Archĭlŏchus, i, *m.*, Ἀρχίλοχος (Commander of an ambush). *Archilochus; a poet of Paros, inventor of the iambic metre; author of a very severe satire, which caused Lycambes to hang himself.*—Hence, **Archiloch-ius,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Archilochus;* Meton.) *Severe, bitter, acrimonious:* edicta, Cic.

archĭmăgīrus, i, *m.* = ἀρχιμάγειρος. *A chief cook:* Juv.

Archĭmēdes, is (*Gen. Sing.* Archimedi, Cic.), *m.*, Ἀρχιμήδης (Chief planner). *Archimedes; a celebrated*

mathematician of Syracuse, who, with his burning-glasses, set fire to the ships of the Romans when they were besieging his native city.

archĭmīmus, i, *m.* = ἀρχίμιμος. *A chief buffoon:* Cic.

archĭpīrāta, æ, *m.* = ἀρχιπειρατής. *A leader of pirates, arch-pirate.* Cic.

architecton, onis, v. architectus.

architect-or, ātus sum, āri, l. *v. dep.* [architect-us] **I.** Prop.: *To build, construct, fabricate:* situm loci cujusdam ad suum arbitrium fabricari et architectari, Auct. Her. **II.** Fig.: *To devise, invent, procure, make:* voluptates, Cic.

architec-tūra, æ, *f.* [for architect-tura; fr. architect-or] (*The act of building;* hence) *Architecture.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *architecture.*

architectus, i, **-tōn**, ŏnis, *m.* = ἀρχιτέκτων : **I.** Prop.: *A master-builder, architect:* Philo architectus, Cic.: nam sibi laudasse hasce ait architectonem Nescio quem, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *An inventor, deviser, author, maker:* sceleris, Cic.—**B.** *A master in cunning, a crafty man:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *architecte.*

archōn, ontis, *m.* = ἄρχων (ruler). *An archon; the chief magistrate at Athens after the abrogation of royal authority:* Cic.

Archўtas, æ, *m.*, Ἀρχύτας. *Archytas; a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, a friend of Plato.*

Arc-I-tĕnens, entis, *adj.* [arc-us; (i); tenens] *Holding or bearing a bow, bow-bearing:* deus (*i. e.* Apollo), Ov. —As *Subst.*: **Arcitenens**, entis, *m.* (*sc.* deus) *The bow-holding god;* i. e. *Apollo:* Virg.

arcte, v. arte.

arcto, v. arto.

Arctŏphўlax, ăcis, *m.* = Ἀρκτοφύλαξ (Bear-keeper). *Arctophylax, a constellation; Boötes.*

arctos (-us), i (*Acc. Sing.* arcton, Ov.; Virg.), *f.* = ἄρκτος : **I.** Prop.: *The Great and Little Bear* (Ursa major et minor), *a double constellation* (hence, geminæ, Ov.) *in the vicinity of the north pole:* gelidæ arcti, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The north pole:* Ov.—**B.** *The night:* Prop.—**C.** *The people dwelling in the north:* Claud.—**D.** *The north wind:* Hor.

arctōus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀρκτῷος (*Pertaining to the north pole;* hence) *Northern:* Mart.

Arctūrus, i, *m.* = ἀρκτοῦρος (Bear-keeper). *Arcturus:* **I.** Prop.: *The brightest star in Boötes, the rising and setting of which brings bad weather:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The* (*whole*) *constellation Boötes:* Virg. — **B.** *The rising of Arcturus:* Virg.

1. **arctus**, a, um, v. 1. artus.

2. **arctus**, i, v. arctos.

arc-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [arc-a] *A small chest* or *box, a casket,* etc., for holding unguents, ornaments, *etc.*; *a jewel-case, casket:* arculæ muliebres, Cic.

arcŭl-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [arcul-a] (*One pertaining to an* arcula; hence) *A maker of little boxes* or *caskets:* Plaut.

arcŭ-o (-quo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [arcus (*uncontr. Gen.*), arcu-is] *To make in the form of a bow; to bend* or *curve like a bow:* currus, *i.e. covered,* Liv.

arcus (old form, **-quus**), ūs, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A bow:* arcus intentus in aliquem, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The rainbow:* ceu nubibus arcus Mille trahit varios adverso sole colores, Virg.—**B.** Of any thing shaped like a bow: *A curve, arch,* etc.: niger arcus aquarum, Ov.: portus curvatus in arcum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arc.*

1. **ardĕa**, æ, *f.* = ἐρωδιός. *A heron:* Virg.

2. **Ardĕa**, æ, *f.* [1. ardea] (Heron) *Ardea; the capital of the Rutuli, six leagues south of Rome; it was burned by Æneas, and from its ashes the heron was said to have been produced.*—Hence, **Ardĕ-as**, ātis, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Ardea; Ardean:* Cic.— As *Subst.*: **Ardeates**, ĭum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Ardea.*—Hence, **Ardĕ-āt-īnus**, a, um, *adj. Ardean.*

ardĕ-ēlĭo, ōnis, *m.* [ard-eo] *A busybody; a meddler, trifler:* Phæd.

arde-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of arde-o.—**2.** *Pa.* (*On fire, burning;* hence) *Glowing, fiery, hot:* **a.** Prop.: (*Comp.*) quinta (*sc.* zona) est ardentior illis, Ov. **b.** Fig.: avaritia, Cic.: oratio, id.: ardentes oculi, *sparkling,* Virg.: (*Sup.*) ardentissimus color, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ardent.*

arden-ter, *adv.* [for ardent-ter; fr. ardens, ardent-is] *Hotly, ardently, vehemently:* cupere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) ardentius sitire, id.: (*Sup.*) ardentissime diligere, Pl.

ard-ĕo, ar-si, ar-sum, ard-ēre, 2. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root ARD, *vexare;* or prps. to ard-us] **I.** Prop.: *To be on fire, burn, blaze:* rogum parari Vidit, et arsuros supremis ignibus artūs, Ov.: caput arsisse Servio Tullio dormienti, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of the eyes: *To flash, glow, sparkle, shine:* ardent oculi, Plaut.—**B.** Of colours, *etc.*: *To sparkle, glisten, glitter:* Tyrio ardebat murice læna, Virg.—**C.**: **1.** Gen.: Of passionate emotion or excitement, in gen.: *To burn, glow, be inflamed, excited:* ipse ardere videris, Cic.: omnium animi ad ulciscendum ardebant, Cæs.—**2.** Esp.: *To be strongly affected* or *burn with love:* arsit virgine raptā, Hor.: (with *Acc. of object loved*) Alexin, Virg.—**D.** Of disease: *To burn, to be inflamed by:* in ardentia morbo membra, Lucr. — **E.** Of disgraceful actions: *To suffer in consequence of,* or *under the imputation of:* maxumo ego ardeo flagitio, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *ardre, ardoir.*

arde-sco, ar-si, *no sup.*, arde-scĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [arde-o] **I.** Prop.: *To take fire, to kindle, to become inflamed:* ne longus ardesceret axis, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To gleam, glitter:* fulmineis ardescunt ignibus undæ, Ov.—**B.** Of the passions: *To be inflamed, become more intense, increase in violence:* cupidine, Lucr.: tuendo, Virg.—**C.** Of the neighing of horses: *To become violent* or *furious:* fremitusque ardescit equorum, Virg.—**D.** Of a battle: *To be hot* or *violent:* ardescente pugnā, Tac.

ard-or, ōris, *m.* [ard-eo] **I.** Prop.: *A burning; a flame, fire, heat,* etc.: cœlestis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of the eyes: *Fire, brightness, brilliancy:* illo imperatorius ardor oculorum, Cic.—**B.** Of the external appearance in gen.: *Fire, animation:* vultuumque atque motuum, Cic.—**C.** Of the passions or feelings: *Heat, ardour, eagerness:* ardor mentis ad gloriam, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *The object of ardent affection, flame:* tu primus, et ultimus illi Ardor eris, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ardeur.*

Ard-ŭenna, æ, *f.* [Ard, *hard;* Venna, *a pasture*] (Hard pasture) *Arduenna; the forest-covered mountains of Ardennes, in Gaul.*

ardus, a, um, *adj.*, v. aridus.

ard-ŭus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sans. *ûrdhva*, "altus," "erectus;" fr. the root VRIDH, "crescere," whence Greek ὀρθ-ός] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Steep:* ascensus, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **arduum**, i, *n. A steep place; a steep, height, eminence:* per arduum scandere, Hor. —**B.** *High, elevated, lofty:* æther, Ov.: campo sese arduus infert, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Difficult to reach* or *attain, arduous, hard:* magnum opus omnino et arduum conamur, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **arduum**, i, *n. A difficulty, matter of difficulty:* nil mortalibus arduī est, Hor. — **B.** *Troublesome, unpleasant, difficult, hard:* imprimis arduum videtur res gestas scribere, Sall.—**C.** Of fortune: *Inauspicious, adverse, difficult:* rebus in arduis, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *ardu.*

are, v. arefacio.

ārĕa, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] (*A void open place;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A ground-plot, building-ground, site for a house:* Hor.—**B.** *An open place* in or near a house, *a court, yard, area:* Pl.—**C.** *An open place* in towns for recreation: Hor. —**D.** *A threshing-floor:* Cic.—**E.** *An open place* where fowlers scatter grain to entice birds: Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *A field* for effort: cane facta virorum: Hæc animo, dices, area digna meo est, Ov.—**2.** Of vice or wickedness: *Room* or *scope* for: scelerum, Cic.—**3.** Of life: *A division* or *space:* vitæ tribus areis peractis Mart.—**B.** *A decoying place:* ædes nobis area est; auceps sum ego, Plaut. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *A halo* round the sun or moon: Sen.—**B.** *A bald spot upon the head, baldness:* Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aire.*

Arectæus, a, um, *adj.* [orig. Hebr.] *Babylonian:* campi, Tib.

ārĕ-făcĭo, (by *anastrophe:* facio are, Lucr.), fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. a.* (Pass.: **āre-fĭo**, factus sum, fĭĕri) [are-o; facio] *To make dry, to dry up:* Cato; Pl.; Suet.

Ărĕlas, ātis (**-āte**, es, Suet.), *f. Arelas* or *Arelate; a town in Southern Gaul* (now *Arles*).

Aremoricus, a, um, v. Armoricus.

ărē-na (hare-), æ, *f.* [are-o] (*The dried* or *dry thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Sand:* mollis, Ov.: nigra, *slime, mud,* Virg.—Prov.: Arenæ mandare se-

nina, *To commit seeds to the sand,* i. e. *to begin a fruitless work:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A. Gen.:** *A sandy place, sands:* Cic.—**B. Esp.: 1.** *A sandy desert:* super Libycas arenas, Ov.—**2.** *The seashore, beach, strand:* doque leves saltūs udæque innitor arenæ, Ov.—**3.** *The place of combat* (strewed with sand, in the amphitheatre), *the arena:* missus in arenam aper, Suet. **III.** Fig.: *A place of combat; the scene* or *theatre* of any kind of contention, etc.: civilis belli arena, Flor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arène.*

ārēn-ārĭa, æ, *f.* [aren-a] (*A thing pertaining to* arena; hence) *A sandpit:* Cic.

ārēn-ĭ-văg-us, a, um, *adj.* [arena; (i); vag-or] *Wandering through sandy deserts:* Luc.

ārēn-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [aren-a] *Full of sand, sandy:* litus, Virg.: (*Comp.*) lapis arenosior, Pl.: (*Sup.*) quod sit arenosissimum, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aréneux.*

āre-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of are-o. **2.** *Pa.*: **a. Gen.:** *Dry, arid, parched:* arva, Virg.—**b. Esp.:** *Parched with thirst, thirsty:* faux, Hor.

ār-ĕo, ŭi, *no sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* [etym. dub.] **I. Gen.:** *To be dry:* succis aret (*sc.* tellus) ademtis, Ov. **II. Esp.:** *To be parched with thirst:* in mediā Tantalus aret aquā, Ov.

ārĕ-ōla, æ, *f. dim.* [are-a] *A small, open place:* Pl.

Arĕŏpăgītes, æ, *m.*='Αρειοπαγίτης. *An Areopagite; a member of the court of the Areopagus at Athens.*

Arĕŏpăgus (-os), i, *m.*='Άρειος πάγος. *Areopagus,* or *Mars' Hill, at Athens, on which the supreme court of justice held its sessions.*

Ares, is, *m.*='Άρης. *Ares,* or *Mars; the god of war.*

āre-sco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [are-o] *To become dry, to dry up:* **I. Gen.:** arescente undā, Tac. **II. Esp.:** Of tears: cito arescit lacrima, præsertim in alienis malis, Cic.

Arestŏrĭdes, æ, *m.* 'Αρεστορίδης. *Son of Arestor,* i. e. *Argus.*

ărētălōgus, i, *m.*=ἀρεταλόγος. *A prater about virtue; a kind of philosophic braggart, introduced for the entertainment of the company at the dinner tables of the wealthy Romans:* Juv.

Ărĕthūsa, æ, *f.,* 'Αρέθουσα (The Waterer). *Arethusa; a fountain near Syracuse.*—Hence, **1. Ărĕthūs-æus,** a, um, *adj. Of Arethusa, Arethusian.*—**2. Ărĕthūs-is,** ĭdis, *adj. Arethusian.*—**3. Ărĕthūs-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Arethusian*"; Meton.) *Syracusan.*

Aretinus and **Aretium,** v. Arret.

Ārĕus, a, um, *adj.,* 'Άρειος. *Pertaining to Ares* or *Mars:* judicium, *The Areopagus,* Tac.

Argēi, ōrum, *m. Argei; consecrated places in Rome, for the celebration of worship:* Liv.

argent-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [argentum] (*Of,* or *pertaining to,* argentum; hence) **1.** *Of,* or *pertaining to, silver; silver-*: metalla, *silver-mines,* Pl.—**2.** *Of,* or *pertaining to, money:* taberna, *a bank,* Liv.—As *Subst.*: **a. argentārĭus,** ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A moneychanger, a (private) banker:* Cic.—**b. argentārĭa,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* taberna): (a) *A banking-house, a bank:* Liv.—(b) (*sc.* ars): *The calling of a banker* or *broker:* Cic.—(c) (*sc.* fodina): *A silver mine:* Liv.

argent-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [argentum] (*Provided,* or *furnished, with* argentum; hence) **1.** *Ornamented with silver:* milites, *whose shields are silvered over* or *plated with silver,* Liv.—**2.** *Furnished with money:* semper tu ad me cum argentatā accedito querimoniā, *come with silvered complaints,* i. e. *bring money with your complaints,* Plaut.

argentĕ-ōlus (-ĭo-lus), a, um, *adj. dim.* [argente-us, (*uncontr. Gen.*) argenteo-i] *Of silver:* Plaut.

argent-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [argentum] (*Pertaining to* argentum; hence) **1.: a. Prop.:** *Of silver, made of silver:* aquila, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **argentĕus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* nummus) *A silver coin* (=denarius): Tac.—**b. Fig.:** *Silver:* proles, Ov.—**2.** *Highly adorned with silver:* scena, Cic.—**3.** *Of a glittering white colour, silvery:* anser, Virg.—**4.** *Of* or *from money:* amica tua facta est argentea, *is turned into money,* i. e. *has been sold,* Plaut.

argent-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [argentum] *Abounding in silver:* Pl.

arg-entum, i, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit *raj-atam,* "silver," from the root RAJ "to shine," or "be brilliant:" cf. Gr. ἄργ-υρος] (*The shining* or *brilliant thing;* hence) **I. Prop.:** *Silver:* vilius argentum est auro, Hor.—**Particular expressions: A.** Argentum vivum, *Quicksilver:* Pl.—**B.** Argentum lentum, *An amalgam of silver, lead, and copper:* Virg. **II. Meton.:** Of things made of silver: **A.** *Silver plate, silver work:* argentum expositum in ædibus, Cic.—**B.** *Money coined from silver, silver money:* and, since this was the most current coin, for *money* in gen.: argenti sitis famesque, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *argent.*

Argīlētum, i, *n.* [etym. dub.]: (*in tmesis:* Argique letum, Mart.): *Argiletum; a part of Rome, where booksellers and others had shops:* Cic.—Hence, **Argīlēt-ānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Argiletum:* ædificium, Cic.

argilla, æ, *f.* = ἄργιλλος. *White clay, potter's earth, marl:* homullus ex argillā et luto fictus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *argile.*

Argĭnūsæ, ārum, *f.,* 'Αργινοῦσαι or 'Αργινοῦσσαι (White things, *i. e.* islands; so named prob. from chalky cliffs). *Arginusæ; three small islands in the Ægean Sea, near Lesbos.*

Argivus, a, um, v. Argos.

Argo, ūs, *f.* (*Gen.* Argūs, Prop.:—*Acc.* Argo, id.:—*Dat.* and *Abl.* prob. not used), 'Αργώ (The swift thing). *Argo.* **I. Prop.:** *The ship in which the Greek heroes, under the guidance of Jason, sailed to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece.*—Hence, **Argō-us,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining to the Argo* or *the Argonauts:* Prop. **II. Meton.:** *The constellation into which the Argo was changed by Minerva:* Cic.

Argolicus, a, um, *etc.,* v. Argos.

Argos, *n.* (only *Nom.* and *Acc*), more freq. *plur.* **Argi,** ōrum, *m.*='Άργος. **I. Prop.:** *Argos* or *Argi; the capital of the province Argolis, in the Peloponnesus, sacred to Juno.*—Hence, **A. Arg-īvus,** a, um, *adj. Of Argos, Argive.*—As *Subst.*: **Argīvi,** ōrum, *m. The Greeks.*—**B. Arg-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Argive:* Hor.—**C. Arg-ōlis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.,* 'Αργολίς. *Argive.*—As *Subst.*: *The province of Argolis.*—Hence, **Argŏl-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*: **1. Prop.:** *Of,* or *belonging to, Argolis; Argolic.*—**2. Meton.:** *Grecian, Greek.*—**D. Arg-us,** a, um, *adj. Argive:* Plaut.—As *Subst.*: **Argi,** ōrum, *m.* (Prop.: *The Argives;* Meton.) *The Greeks.* **II. Meton.:** *Greece.*

argūmentā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [argument(a)-or] **I. Prop.:** *An adducing of a proof, argumentation:* Cic. **II. Meton.:** *The proof* itself: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *argumentation.*

argūment-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [argument-um] **I.: A.** *To adduce proof* of *or* about a thing: rem argumentando dubiam facis, Cic.—**B.** *To adduce as* or *in proof:* ego illa non argumentabor, quæ, *etc.*: Cic. **II.** *To make a conclusion, conclude:* si testem argumentari patieris, Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *argumenter.*

argū-mentum, i, *n.* [argu-o] **I.** Act.: (*That which makes clear* or *proves;* hence) **A.** *An argument, proof,* esp. one based upon facts: Cic.—**B.** *A sign* by which any thing is known; *a mark, token, evidence.*—**C.: 1. Gen.:** *A representation* or *statement* of any kind: tabulæ novæ quid habent argumenti nisi, *etc., i. e. what do they mean,* Cic.—**2. Esp.:** *A representation* or *statement* of that which is to be brought forward; hence, **a.** Of a letter, speech, *etc.*: *Subject, subject-matter, argument:* Cic.—**b.** Of a play, poem, *etc.*: *Subject, story, argument:* Liv.—**c.** Of circumstances, facts, *etc.*: (a) *A play, drama, representation:* Quint.—(b) *A poem, tale, fable:* Cic.; Ov.—**d.** *A representation* on a work of art; *an artistic representation:* Cic.—**D.** *A conclusion, syllogism:* Cic. **II.** Pass.: (*That which is made clear* or *proved;* hence) *Reality, truth, foundation,* etc.: non sine argumento, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *argument.*

arg-ūo, ŭi, ūtum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [from same root as arg-entum] (*To make clear, bright,* etc.; hence) **I. Gen.:** *To assert, show, prove, make known, declare,* etc.: degeneres animos timor arguit, Virg.: (with *Objective clause*) speculatores, non legatos venisse arguebat, Liv. **II. Esp.: A.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To make one's self* or *itself known; to betray one's self,* etc.: laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, Hor.—**B.** *To show* or *denounce* the falsehood, *etc.,* of a thing: arguens rumorum de se temeritatem, Suet.—**C.** *To show, or prove, a person to be false; to refute,* etc.: Plinium arguit

ratio temporum, Suet.—**D.**: **1. Prop.**: (*To attempt to show that a person is guilty of a charge*, etc.; hence) *To accuse, inform against, charge*, etc.: servos ipsos neque arguo, neque purgo, Cic.: (with *Gen. of charge*) viros mortuos summi sceleris, id.: (without *Object*) neque timoris Argue, Virg.: (with *Abl. of charge*) te hoc crimine non arguo, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: Of things: *To accuse, censure:* ea culpa, quam arguo, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arguer*.

1. **Argus**, i, *m.* Ἄργος (Bright, *i. e.* with bright or vigilant eyes). *Argus*: **1.** *The hundred-eyed keeper of Io, after she was changed into a heifer by Jupiter: slain by Mercury at the command of Jupiter. His hundred eyes were placed by Juno in the tail of the peacock.*—**2.** *A guest of Evander.*

2. **Argus**, a, um, v. Argos.

argūtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [argut(a)-o] Prop.: *A prattling*; Meton.) *A creaking:* lecti, Cat.

argūt-e, *adv.* [argut-us] **1.** *Sagaciously, shrewdly, ingeniously, acutely:* (*Comp.*) acutius, Cic.: (*Sup.*) acutissime, id.—**2.** *Craftily, slyly, cunningly:* Plaut.

argūt-ĭæ, ārum, *f.* [argut-us] (*The quality* or *condition of the* argutus; hence) **1.** *Liveliness, activity:* digitorum, Cic. — **2.** *Melodiousness, melody* of sound: Pl.—**3.** *Chattering, prattling discourse:* Plaut.—**4.**: **a.** *Genius, acuteness, wit*, etc.: Cic.—**b.** *Subtlety, shrewdness* in speech or action: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *argutie*.

argūt-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To prattle, prate about:* Prop.

argūt-ŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Somewhat subtle:* libri, Cic.

arg-ūtus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of argu-o. —**2.** *Pa.*: (*That makes itself perceptible to*, or *affects the senses*; hence) **a.** Prop.: (α) Of that which affects the sight by motion, *etc.*: *Active, lively, fiery:* manus, Cic.: caput, *a head graceful in motion*, Virg.—(b) Of that which affects the hearing: (*a*) *Piercing, sharp, shrill* (both of pleasant and disagreeable sounds), *clear-sounding, noisy, rustling, whizzing, rattling, clashing*, etc.: hirundo, Virg.: forum, *noisy*, Ov.—(β) Of a musician, poet, etc.: *Melodious, clear-sounding:* Necæra, Hor.—(γ) Of persons: *Babbling, talkative, noisy:* civis, Plaut. — (c) Of that which affects the smell: *Sharp, pungent:* (*Comp.*) odor argutior, Pl. —**b.** Meton.: (a) Of written communications: *Verbose, wordy:* (*Sup.*) literas quam argutissimas de omnibus rebus crebro mittas, Cic.—(b) Of omens seen or heard: *Distinct, clear, conclusive, clearly indicative*, etc.: argutissima exta, Cic. — **c.** Fig.: Of mental qualities: (a) In a good sense: *Sagacious, acute, witty:* poëma facit . . . ita elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutius, C. Pis.—(b) In a bad sense: *Cunning, sly, artful:* meretrix, Hor.

argўraspis, ĭdis, *adj.* = ἀργυράσπις. *Bearing*, or *armed with, a silver shield:* Liv.

Argўrĭpa (-ippa), æ, *f.*, Ἀργύρ-ιππα. *Argyripa; a town of Apulia, founded by Diomedes of Argos* (afterwards called *Arpi*).

Ărĭadna, æ, -e, es, *f.*, Ἀριάδνη (prps. Very sweet or pleasing one). *Ariadna* or *Ariadne; a daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who extricated Theseus from the Labyrinth, and accompanied him on his return to Greece. She was, however, deserted by him at Naxos, where Bacchus fell in love with her, and placed her crown among the constellations.*—Hence, **Arĭadn-æus**, a, um, *adj.*, Ἀριαδναῖος. *Of, or pertaining to, Ariadne; Ariadnæan.*

Ărĭcĭa, æ, *f. Aricia*: **1.** *A town of Latium, in the neighbourhood of Alba Longa, upon the Appian Road* (now *Riccia*).—Hence, **Arĭc-īnus**, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Aricia; Arician.*—As *Subst.*: **Aricīni**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Aricia.*—**2.** *The wife of Hippolytus, and mother of Virbius.*

ărĭd-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [arid-us] (*The state of the* aridus; hence) *Dryness, aridity:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aridité*.

ărĭd-ŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Somewhat dry:* labellæ, Cat.

ăr-ĭdus (ar-dus), a, um, *adj.* [ar-eo] **I.** Prop.: *Dry, arid, parched:* folia, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **aridum**, i, *n. A dry place, dry land:* naves in aridum subducere, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Making dry, drying up, dry:* sitis, Lucr.: febris, Virg.—**B.** *Dried, dark:* color, Pl.—**C.** *Cracking, snapping*, as when dry wood is broken: fragor, Virg. —**D.** *Meagre, lean, shrivelled:* crura, Ov.: (*Comp.*) uvis aridior puella passis, Auct. Priap.—**E.** Of food, or manner of living: *Meagre, scanty:* victus, Cic.—**F.** *Indigent, poor:* cliens, Mart. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of style or speaker: *Dry, jejune, poor, unadorned:* genus sermonis, Cic.: (*Sup.*) aridissimi libri, Tac.—**B.** *Ignorant:* pueri, Suet.—**C.** *Dry, stingy*, etc.: pater, Ter.—**D.** Of money: *Ready:* arido argento'st opus, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aride*.

ărĭes, ĕtis (sometimes in poets arj- in oblique cases), *m.* [akin to ἔρραος] **I.** Prop.: *A ram:* candidus, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Aries* or *the Ram:* a *sign of the zodiac:* Ov.—**B.** *An engine* (*with a head shaped like a ram's*) *for battering down walls; a battering-ram:* Liv.—**C.** *A beam* for support; *a prop* or *buttress:* Cæs. **III.** Fig.: *A support* or *stay:* aries ille subjicitur in vestris actionibus, Cic.

ărĭĕtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ariet(a)-o] *A butting like a ram:* Sen.

ărĭĕt-o, āvi, ātum, āre (arjetat, trisyll. Virg.), 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [aries, ariet-is] (*To butt like a ram*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To strike violently:* **A.** Act.: quis illic est, qui tam proterve nostras ædes arietat? Plaut. **B.** Neut.: arjetat in portas, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To stumble*, i. e. *to commit a fault:* oportet arietes, et cadas, Sen.—**B.** *To disturb, harass, disquiet* anima insolita arietari, Sen.

Ărīmĭnum, i, *n. Ariminum; a town of Umbria, on the shore of the Adriatic, at the mouth of a river of the same name* (now *Rimini*). — Hence, **Arīmĭn-ensis**, e, *adj. Pertaining to Ariminum.*—As *Subst.*: **Ariminenses**, ium, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Ariminum.*

Ărĭŏbarzānes, is, *m.* Ἀριοβαρζάνης. *Ariobarzanes; a king of Cappadocia.*

ariola, ariolatio, *etc.*, v. har.

Ărĭon, ŏnis, *m.* (*Acc. Gr.* Arionа, Ov.) Ἀρίων. *Arion:* **1.** *A celebrated player on the cithara, of Methymna in Lesbos, rescued from drowning by a dolphin.*—Hence, **Arĭŏn-ĭus**, a, um, *adj.* Ἀριόνιος. *Belonging to Arion.*—**2.** *A horse said to have been endowed with speech and the gift of prophecy, sent by Neptune to Adrastus.*

Ariovistus, i, *m. Ariovistus; a German king in the time of Cæsar.*

Ărisba, æ. *Arisba; a town of Troas:* Virg.

ăr-i-st-a, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.; prps. ar=ad; (i); st-o] (*The thing standing up*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The top* or *beard of an ear of corn:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *An ear of corn:* Ov.—**2.** *An ear of spikenard:* Ov.—**B.** *Summer:* Claud.—**C.** Of *the hair of men:* Pers.

Ărĭstæus, i, *m.*, Ἀρισταῖος (One pertaining to a noble) *Aristæus; a son of Apollo and Cyrene, who is said to have taught men the management of bees and the treatment of milk, and to have been the first who planted olive-trees. He was the husband of Autonoë, and father of Actæon.*

Ărĭstarchus, i, *m.*, Ἀρίσταρχος (Best-ruler). *Aristarchus*: **I.** Prop.: *A critic of Alexandria, who animadverted severely upon the poetry of Homer, and contended that many of his verses were spurious.* **II.** Meton.: For *a critic:* Cic.

Ărĭstīdes, is, *m.*, Ἀριστείδης (Son of a noble). *Aristides; an Athenian renowned for his integrity.*

Aristĭus, ii, *m. Aristius; a Roman name*; e. g. *Aristius Fuscus, a learned poet, rhetorician, and grammarian; and an intimate friend of Horace.*

ărĭstŏlŏchĭa, æ, *f.* = ἀριστολοχία (A thing most excellent for childbirth). *Birth-wort:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aristoloche*.

Aristŏphănes, is, *m.*, Ἀριστοφάνης (He who appears best). *Aristophanes*: **1.** *The most distinguished comic poet of Greece, contemporary with Socrates.*—Hence, **Aristŏphăn-ēus**, (-ĭus), a, um, *adj. Aristophanean.*—**2.** *A distinguished grammarian of Byzantium, pupil of Eratosthenes, and teacher of the critic Aristarchus.*

Aristŏtēles, is (*Gen.* Aristoteli, Cic.), *m.*, Ἀριστοτέλης (Best-accomplisher). *Aristotle; a learned and distinguished pupil of Plato, a native of Stagira, in Macedonia, teacher of Alexander the Great, and founder of the Peripatetic philosophy.*—Hence, **Aristŏtēl-ĭus** (-ēus), a, um, *adj. Aristotelian.*

ărithmētĭca, æ, -e, ēs, *f.* = ἀριθ

μητική (*sc.* τέχνη). *Arithmetic; the science of numbers:* Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arithmétique.*

ărĭthmētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀριθμητικός. *Of, or pertaining to, arithmetic:* ratio, Vitr.—As *Subst.*: **arithmetica,** ōrum, *n. Arithmetic:* in arithmeticis exercitatus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arithmétique.*

ārĭ-tūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [for arid-tudo; fr. arid-us] (*The quality of the* aridus; hence) *Dryness, aridity, drought:* Plaut.

Ărĭūsĭus, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Ariusia (in Chios)* : vina, Virg.

ar-ma, ōrum, *n.* [prob. akin to ἄρ-ω, *apto*] (*Things adapted or suited to* any purpose; hence) **1.** Of war: **a.** Gen.: (a) Prop.: *Arms, weapons:* armis positis, Cic.—(b) Fig.: *Arms, weapons:* tenere semper arma, quibus vel tectus ipse esse possis, vel ulcisci lacessitus, Cic.—(c) Meton.: (*α*) *War:* Liv.—(*β*) *A battle, contest,* etc.: Virg.—(*γ*) *A side or party* in war: Cic.—(*δ*) *Armed men, warriors,* etc.: Liv.; Virg.—**b.** Esp.: (a) (*α*) Prop.: *Defensive armour, armour* (e. g. shield, coat of mail, helmet, *etc.*): Liv.—(*β*) Fig.: *Armour; means of protection* or *of defence:* Cic.—(*γ*) Meton.: *Means of defence; a covering, cover,* etc.: Ov.—(b) (*α*) Prop.: *Offensive arms; arms, weapons* for the purpose of attack, esp. at close quarters (*e. g.* the sword, club, *etc.*): Tac.; Liv.—(*β*) Fig.: *Weapons, means of attack:* hinc spargere voces In vulgum ambiguas, et quærere conscius arma, Virg.—**2.** *Implements:* **a.** For grinding and baking: Cerealia arma, Virg. —**b.** For agriculture: dicendum et, quæ sint duris agrestibus arma, Virg. —**c.** Of a barber: *e. g.* scissors, razor, *etc.*: Mart.—**d.** Of an aëronaut, *etc.*; *e. g.* wings: Ov.—**3.** Of a ship: *Tackling, equipment,* etc.; e. g. sails, cordage, *etc.*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arme.*

armā-menta, ōrum, *n.* [arm(a)-o] (*Things serving to equip or fit out* a person or thing; hence) **1.** *Implements, utensils,* etc.: Pl.—**2.** *The tackling* of a ship (*sails, cables,* etc.): **a.** Prop.: aptarique suis pinum jubet armamentis, Ov.—Sometimes the sails are excepted: quum omnis spes in velis armamentisque consisteret, Cæs. —**b.** Fig.: Of a woman on board a **vessel:** Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *armement.*

armāment-ārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [armament-a] (*A thing or place pertaining to* armamenta; hence) **1.** *An arsenal, armoury:* Cic.; Juv.—**2.** *A naval arsenal, a dockyard,* where ships were drawn ashore: Cic.

armārĭŏ-lum, i, *n. dim.* [armarium, (*uncontr. Gen.*) armario-i] *A little chest* or *closet:* Plaut.

arm-ārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [arm-a] (*A thing pertaining to* arma; hence) *A closet, chest, box, safe,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *armoire.*

armā-tūra, æ, *f.* [arm(a)-o] (Prop.: *An arming;* Meton.) **1.** *Armour, equipment:* Cic.—**2.** *Armed soldiers* (with the adj. levis = velites): Cic.; Cæs.

1. armā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of arm(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Armed, equipped, fitted with armour:* (*Sup.*) quasi armatissimi fuerint, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **armatus,** i, *m., An armed man, a soldier:* **b.** (a) Prop.: *Equipped, fitted out,* etc.: classes armatæ, Virg.—(b) Fig.: *Furnished, equipped, provided:* armati animis jam esse debemus, Cic.

2. armā-tus, ūs, *m.* [arm(a)-o] (only in *Abl. Sing.*) (Prop.: *An arming;* Meton.) **1.** *Armour, equipment:* Liv.—**2.** *Armed soldiers:* Liv.

Armĕnĭa, æ, *f. Armenia; a country of Asia, divided into Armenia Major* (*Eastern,* now *Turcomania* and *Kurdistan*) and *Minor* (*Western,* now *Anatolia*).—Hence, **1. Armĕnĭ-ācus,** a, um, *adj. Armenian.*—**2. Armĕnĭ-us,** a, um, *adj. Armenian.*—As *Subst.*: **Armenius,** ĭi, *m. An Armenian.*

arment-ālis, e, *adj.* [arment-um] *Pertaining to a herd:* Virg.

arment-ārius, ĭi, *m.* [id.] (*One pertaining to an* armentum; hence) *A herdsman, neatherd:* Virg.

ar-mentum, i, *n.* [ar-o] (*The ploughing thing, the plougher;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Cattle for ploughing:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A drove, herd,* etc. of horses, deer, or other large animals: Virg.

arm-ĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [arm-a; (i); fer-o] *Bearing* or *carrying weapons, armed; warlike:* Minerva, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *armifère.*

arm-ĭ-ger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [arm-a; (i); ger-o] **1.** *Bearing* or *carrying weapons, armed, warlike:* pennigero non armigero in corpore, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **a. armiger,** ĕri, *m.* (*sc.* homo): (a) Prop.: (*α*) *One who carries* his own *arms, an armed person:* Curt.—(*β*) *One who carries* the *arms* of another; *an armour-bearer, shield-bearer:* Virg.—(b) Meton.: (*α*) *An attendant, adherent, servant:* Plaut.—(*β*) *An aider, abetter:* Cic.—**b. armigera,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* femina) *A female armour-bearer:* Ov.—**2.** *Bearing* or *producing arms,* or *armed men:* humus, *i. e. the field at Colchis, from which armed men sprang up,* Prop.

arm-illa, æ, *f.* [arm-us] (*A thing pertaining to an* armus; hence) *An ornament* for the arm; *an armlet, arm-ring:* Liv.

armill-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [armill-a] (*Provided with an* armilla; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Ornamented with a bracelet:* turba, Suet. **II.** Meton.: *Wearing a collar:* canes, Prop.

Arm-ĭ-lustr-um, i, *n.* [arm-a; (i); lustr-o] (*The thing purifying arms;* hence) *Armilustrum; a place in Rome, where the festival of the purification of arms was celebrated:* Liv.

arm-ĭ-pŏtens, entis, *adj.* [arm-a; (i); potens] *Powerful in arms, valiant, warlike:* Mars, Virg.

arm-ĭ-sŏn-us, a, um, *adj.* [arm-a; (i); son-o] *Resounding with arms:* Virg.

arm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [arm-a] **I.:** A. Prop.: *To furnish with weapons, to arm:* servi in dominos armabantur, *against their masters,* Cic.: armare in prælia fratres, *for battles,* Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To arm, excite, rouse, stir up:* Claudii sententia consules armabat in tribunos, *against the tribunes,* Liv. **II.:** A. Prop.: *To arm, fit out, equip, furnish* with what is needful, esp. for purposes of war: ad armandas naves, Cæs.: bello armantur equi, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To arm, equip, furnish,* etc.: temeritatem concitatæ multitudinis auctoritate publicâ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *armer.*

Ar-mŏr-ĭcus (Arēm-), a, um, *adj.* [ar = on, at; mor = sea: coastland, sea-coast] *Of, or belonging to, the sea-coast; Armoric; the appellation given to the states,* etc., *on the N. W. coast of Gaul, including the tract of country between the Sequana* (now *the Seine*) *and Liger* (now *the Loire*).—As *Subst.*: **Armorica,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* terra) *Armorica.*

armus, i, *m.* = ἀρμός (That which is fitted on; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of animals: *The shoulder* where it is fitted to the shoulder-blade, *the forehand:* Hor.—**B.** Of persons: *The upper arm,* near the shoulder: Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of men: *The* whole *arm:* Luc.—**B.** Of animals: *The flank* or *side:* Hor.

Arne, ēs, *f.*, Ἀρνη (Receiver). *Arne; a woman who betrayed her country for money, and was changed into a jackdaw.*

Arnus, i, *m. Arnus; a river of Etruria* (now the *Arno*).—Hence, **Arn-ĭensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, the Arnus.*

ăr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* = ἀρ-όω: **I.** Prop.: *To plough, to till:* ager non semel aratus, Cic.—Prov.: Arare litus, *To plough the sea-shore,* i. e. *to bestow useless labour:* Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of a ship: *To plough:* æquor, Virg.—**B.** Of age: *To furrow* the body, i. e. *to wrinkle:* jam venient rugæ, quæ tibi corpus arent, Ov. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To cultivate* land: jugera, Hor.—**B.** *To pursue agriculture; to live by husbandry.* Dives Romani, qui arant in Siciliâ, Cic.—**C.** *To gain* by agriculture, *to acquire* by tillage: decem medimna ex jugero arare, Cic.

Arpi, ōrum, *m. Arpi; a town of Apulia,* at first called *Argos Hippium,* afterwards *Argyripa* (now *Foggia*).—Hence, **Arp-īnus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Arpi.*—As *Subst.*: **Arpini,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Arpi.*

Arpīnum, i, *n. Arpinum; a town of Latium, the birth-place of Cicero and Marius.*—Hence, **1. Arpīn-as,** ātis, *adj. Pertaining to Arpinum; Arpinian.*—**2. Arpīn-us,** a, um, *adj. Of Arpinum.*

arqu-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [arqu-us = arc-us] **1.** (*Provided with a bow;* hence) *Bent, arched:* Iris et arquato cœlum curvamine signans, Ov.—**2.** (*Provided with a rainbow;* hence) *Like the rainbow* in colour: morbus, *the jaundice* (in which the skin turns to the yellow colour of the rainbow),

Cels.—As *Subst.*: **arquatus**, i, *m.* *A jaundiced person:* Lucr.

arquus, ŭs, v. arcus.

arrec-tus (adr-) (for arreg-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of arrig-o, through true root ARREG.—**2.** *Pa.*: (*Set upright;* hence) *Steep, precipitous:* (*Comp.*) pleraque Alpium arrectiora, Liv.

ar-rēpo (adr-), si, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for ad-repo] **I.** Prop.: *To creep, crawl,* or *move slowly to; to steal softly to:* ad matris morientis mammam adrepens infans, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To approach gently, to steal up,* etc.: ad amicitiam, Cic.

arrep-tus, (for arrap-tus), a, um, *P.* of arrip-io, through true root ARRAP.

Arrētĭum (Arēt-), ii, *n. Arretium* or *Aretium; a large town of Etruria* (now *Arezzo*).—Hence, **Arrēt-īnus (Arēt-)**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Arretium.*—As *Subst.*: **Arrētīni (Arēt-)**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Arretium.*

arrha (-ra), æ, *f.*; **arrhăbo (-rabo)**, also shortened **rhabo**, ōnis, *m.*, ἀρραβών: **I.** Prop.: *Earnest-money, a deposit:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *A pledge, security:* Plaut.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arrhes.*

ar-rīdĕo (ad-), si, sum, dēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [for ad-rideo] **I.** Prop.: *To laugh* or *smile at,* esp. with approbation: **A.** Neut.: arridere vix notis, Liv.—**B.** Act.: si arriderentur, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To be favourable* · quum tempestas arridet, Lucr.—**B.** *To be pleasing, to please:* quibus hæc arridere velim, Hor. *arrhes.*

ar-rĭgo (ad-), rexi, rectum, rĭgĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-rego] **I.** Prop.: *To set up, raise, erect:* leo comas arrexit, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To rouse, encourage, animate, excite:* eos non paulum oratione suâ Marius arrexerat, Sall.: arrecti ad bellandum animi sunt, Liv.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) his animum arrecti dictis, Virg.—**B.** Arrigere aures, *To prick up the ears,* i. e. *to listen to, be attentive:* arrectis auribus asto, Virg.

ar-rĭpĭo (ad-), rīpŭi, reptum, rĭpĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-rapio] **I.**: **A.** Prop. · *To snatch, catch, draw, seize* a person or thing *to* one's self: arcūs, Ov. **B.** Fig.: (*To take to one's self;* hence) **1.** *To appropriate, procure, seize:* facultatem lædendi, Cic.: cognomen sibi ex Æliorum imaginibus arripuit, id.—**2.** *To seize upon* for one's own profit, *etc.*; *to learn* with avidity, *etc.*: genus divinandi naturale, quod animus arriperet . . . ex divinatione, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To seize, lay hold of:* arrepto repente equo, Liv. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To bring* or *summon hastily* or *violently before a tribunal; to hurry* or *drag into court; to complain of, accuse,* etc. (esp. a magistrate, *etc.*, at the expiration of his term of office): tribunus plebis abeuntes magistratu arripuit, Liv.—**2.** In Hor.: *To attack with ridicule* or *reproach; to ridicule, satirize:* primores populi arripuit, Hor.

arrī-sĭo (adrī-), ōnis, *f.* [for arrid-sio; fr. arrid-eo] *A smiling upon with approbation:* Auct. Her.

arrī-sor (adrī-), ōris, *m.* [for arrid-sor; fr. arrid-eo] *One who smiles on* another; *a flatterer, fawner:* Sen.

ar-rōdo (ad-), si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-rodo] *To gnaw* or *nibble at; to gnaw:* **I.** Prop.: arrosis clypeis, Pl. **II.** Fig.: rempublicam, Cic.

arrŏga-ns (adr-), ntis: **1.** *P.* of arrog(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.* (*Appropriating to one's self something not one's own;* hence) Of character: **a.** Prop.: *Assuming, presumptuous, arrogant:* Indutiomarus minax atque arrogans, Cic.: (*Comp.*) pigritia arrogantior, Quint.: (*Sup.*) arrogantissima persuasio, Quint.—**b.** Meton.: *Haughty, proud:* hominum arrogantium nomina, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arrogant.*

arrŏgan-ter (adr-), *adv.* [for arrogant-ter; fr. arrogans, arrogantis] **I.** Prop.: *Assumingly, presumptuously, arrogantly:* scribere, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Proudly, haughtily:* (*Comp.*) præfari arrogantius, Gell.

arrŏgant-ĭa (adr-), æ, *f.* [arrogans, arrogant-is] (*The quality of the* arrogans; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Assumption; presuming* or *arrogant behaviour,* etc.: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Pride, haughtiness:* Liv.; Tac.—**B.** *Pertinacity* in one's demands; *obstinacy:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arrogance.*

ar-rŏgo (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ad-rogo] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: Law *t. t.*: *To take a man* sui juris *in the place of a son; to adopt:* Gell. **B.** Fig.: *To appropriate to one's self* that which does not belong to one; *to claim as one's own:* Cic. **II.** Polit. *t. t.*: *To add* one magistrate *to* another; *to associate* one magistrate *with* another: dictatorem consuli, Liv. **III.** *To ask* or *inquire further* of one; *to question* one *further:* Venus hæc volo arroget te, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arroger.*

arrō-sor (adrō-), ōris, *m.* [for arrod-sor; fr. arrod-o] *One who gnaws at* or *consumes* any thing: Sen.

arro-sus (adrō-), (for arrod-sus), a, um, *P.* of arrod-o.

ar-s, artis, *f.* [usually referred to ἄρ-ω, *apto;* hence, *A joining;* i. e. *skill in joining something, combining, working it,* etc.; by some considered akin to root AR, whence ar-o, *to plough;* and so, *a ploughing,* as the first and most important act of skill; hence] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Skill* in any work, profession, *etc.*: Cic.—**B.**: *A profession, art, calling,* whether liberal or illiberal: Ov.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.**: **a.** The *theory* lying at the basis of any art or science: Cic.—**b.** *A rhetorical treatise, a work on rhetoric:* Cic.—**2.** The *knowledge, art, skill, cleverness, workmanship,* employed in effecting or working upon an object: Virg.—**3.** *An object artistically formed, a work of art:* Hor.—**4.** Plur.: *The Muses:* Phæd.—**B.** Of the moral character as made known by actions: **1.** *Manner of life* or *acting; habit, practice,* etc. (whether used in a good or bad sense, must be determined by the context or a qualifying word): Cic.; Hor.—**2.** *Cunning, artifice, fraud, stratagem:* Liv.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *art.*

Arsăces, is, *m.*, Ἀρσάκης. *Arsaces; the first king of the Parthians.*—Hence, **1. Arsăc-ĭdæ**, ārum (*Gen. Plur.* Arsacidûm, Luc.), *m. The descendants of Arsaces.*—**2. Arsăc-ĭus**, a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Pertaining to Arsaces;* Meton.) *Parthian.*

ar-sus, a, um (for ard-sus), *P.* of ard-eo.

Artăbānus, i, *m. Artabanus:* **1.** *A Parthian king, of the family of the Arsacidæ.*—**2.** *A general of Xerxes.*

artā-tus (arcta-), a, um: **1.** *P.* of art(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: (*Contracted into a small compass;* hence) **a.** Of space: *Narrow, close:* pontus, Luc.—**b.** Of time: *Short:* tempus, Vell.

Artaxăta, ōrum, *n.* (**-a**, æ, *f.*, Tac.), Ἀρτάξατα. *Artaxata; the capital of Armenia Major, built by Artaxias, on the Araxes* (now *Ardaschir*).

Artaxerxes, is, *m.*, Ἀρταξέρξης (acc. to Herod., equivalent to μέγας ἀρήιος). *Artaxerxes; the name of some of the Persian kings.*

art-e (arct-), *adv.* [art-us] **I.** Prop.: *Closely, tightly:* (*Comp.*) artius complecti, Cic.: (*Sup.*) quam artissime ire, Sall. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Narrowly, in a narrow compass:* adstringere rationem, Cic.—**B.** *Closely, deeply, affectionately:* diligere, Pl.—**C.** *Strictly, severely:* illum mater arte habet, Plaut.

Artĕmisĭum, ii, *n.*, Ἀρτεμίσιον (A thing pertaining to Artemis *or* Diana). *Artemisium; a promontory of Eubœa.*

artērĭa, æ, *f.* (**-ĭum**, ii, *n.*, Lucr.) = ἀρτηρία: **1.** *The windpipe:* Pl.—On account of its internal roughness, called also arteria aspera: Cic.—Since it consists of two parts, also in the plur.: Auct. Her.—**2.** *An artery:* Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. *artère.*

arthrĭtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀρθριτικός. *Gouty, arthritic:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arthritique.*

artĭcŭl-āris, e, *adj.* [articul-us] *Pertaining to the joints:* morbus, *gout,* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *articulaire.*

artĭcŭl-ātim, *adv.* [articul-us] **I.** Prop.: *Joint by joint, limb by limb, piecemeal:* Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of time: *Piecemeal:* Plaut.—**B.** Of style: *Clearly, distinctly:* Cic.

artĭcŭlā-tus, a, um, *P.* of articul(a)-o.

artĭcŭl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [articul-us] (Prop.: *To furnish with joints;* Fig.) Of style: *To utter distinctly, to articulate:* voces articulat lingua, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *articuler.*

art-ĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [art-us] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons or animals: *A small connecting member* or *limb; a joint:* articulorum dolores habere, *i. e. gouty pains,* Cic.—**B.** Of plants: *A joint, knot:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of style: *A division, part, member:* Auct. Her.—**B.** Of time: **1.** *A point, a moment* (with or without temporis): Cic.; Ter.—Also, with rerum: Curt.

—**2.** *A space, division:* Pl. — **C.** Of other abstract things: *Part, division, point:* per eosdem articulos (*i. e.* per easdem honorum partes) et gradūs producere, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *article.*

art-ĭ-fex, ĭcis, [for art-i-fac-s; fr. ars, art-is; (i); fac-io] **I.** Subst. *comm. gen.*: **A.** Prop.: *One who exercises a liberal act; an artist, artificer:* Græci artifices, Cic. : artifices scenici, *i. e. actors,* id. : dicendi, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *A master* in any thing, in doing any thing, *etc.*: artifices ad corrumpendum judicium, Cic. **C.** Meton.: **1.** Gen.: *A maker, originator, author, contriver* of a thing: Cic. —**2.** Esp.: *A sly, cunning contriver, inventor* of a thing: Virg. **II.** Adj.: **A.** Act.: *Fitted for, skilled in* a thing; *clever, ingenious, dexterous:* Of persons or things: artifices manūs, Ov.: (with *Gen.*) per homines talis negotii artifices itinera explorat, Sall. — **B.** Pass. : **1.** *Skilfully prepared* or *made; artistic, ingenious, dexterous:* quatuor artifices, vivida signa, boves, Prop.— **2.** Of a horse: *Broken, trained:* equum artificem regere, Ov.

artĭfĭcĭōs-e, *adv.* [artificios-us] *With art, artificially, according to the rules of art:* digerere, Cic. : (*Comp.*) artificiosius, id. : (*Sup.*) artificiosissime, Auct. Her.

artĭfĭcĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [artificium] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Act.: (*Full of* artificium; hence) *Skilful, full of art* or *ingenuity:* (*Comp.*) multo artificiosius est scribere ex arte, Auct. Her. : (*Sup.*) rhetores artificiosissimi, Cic.— **B.** Pass.: *On which much art has been bestowed, made with art, artificial, artistic:* vis artificiosi operis, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *According to the rules of art, artificial:* ea genera divinandi non naturalia, sed artificiosa dicuntur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *artificieux.*

artĭfĭc-ium, ĭi, *n.* [artifex, artificis] **I.** Prop.: *The occupation of an* artifex; *the exercise of a profession* or *trade; an employment, a handicraft, an art:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Theory, system:* Cic.—**B.** *Skill, knowledge, ingenuity:* Cic.—**C.** *Craft, cunning, artifice:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *artifice.*

art-o (arct-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. art-us] **I.** Prop.: *To draw close together, to bring into a small compass; to make close, compress, contract:* omnia conciliatu artari possunt, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *To contract, limit,* etc. : in honoribus omnia artata, Liv.

artŏlăgănus, i, *m.* = ἀρτολάγανον (Break-cake). *A kind of savoury bread* or *cake* (*made of meal, wine, milk, oil, lard, and pepper*) : Cic.

artopta, æ, *m.* = ἀρτόπτης (Bread-dresser): **1.** *A baker:* Juv.—**2.** *A mould to bake bread in:* Plaut.

artua, v. 2. artus *init.*

1. ar-tus (arc-), a, um, *adj.* [akin to Gr. ἄρ-ω] (*Joined* or *fitted* together; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Narrow, close, strait, confined:* theatrum, Hor. : (*Comp.*) artiores laquei, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **ar-tum,** i, *n* *A narrow place* or *passage; narrow space:* multiplicatis in arto ordinibus, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Straitened, scanty, small:* arti commeatūs, Liv.—**B.** Of circumstances in life, *etc.*: *Needy, indigent, straitened:* res artas nunciare, Tac.—**C.** *Close, stringent, severe:* leges artaque jura, Lucr.—**D.** *Close, dense, profound:* (*Sup.*) artissimæ tenebræ, Suet.—**E.** Of canvassing: *Close-run, hard, difficult:* petitio, Liv.

2. ar-tus, ūs, *m.* (*Plur. n.* **artŭa,** Plaut.) [id.] (*A fitting on;* concr., *That which fits on,* etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A joint* (mostly plur.) : palpitat artus, Luc. : dolor artuum, *i. e. gout,* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The* (*larger, jointed*) *limbs:* totā mente atque omnibus artubus contremiscere, Cic.

ār-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [ar-a] (Prop.: *A small* ara; hence) *A small altar:* Cic.

ărundī-fer (har-), fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [for arundin-fer; fr. arundo, arundin-is; fer-o] *Reed-bearing:* caput, Ov.

ărundĭn-ĕus (har-), a, um, *adj.* [arundo, arundin-is] (*Pertaining to an* arundo; hence) *Of,* or *pertaining to, reeds; reedy, reed-:* silva, Virg.

ărundĭn-ōsus (har-), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Abounding in reeds:* Cat.

ăr-und-o (har-), ĭnis, *f.* [prps. ar (=ad); und-a] (*That which is,* or *grows, near water;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The reed, cane:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: Any thing made of reed *or* cane: **A.** *A wreath, chaplet,* or *crown of reeds:* Ov. ; Hor.—**B.** *A fishing-rod:* Ov. ; Mart. —**C.** *A limed reed* or *cane* for catching birds: Mart.—**D.** : **1.** *The shaft* of an arrow: Ov.—**2.** *An arrow:* Virg. ; Ov.—**E.** *A pen:* Pers.—**F.** *A reed-pipe, shepherd's pipe, Pan-pipes:* Virg. ; Ov.—**G.** *A flute:* Ov.—**H.** *A* (*weaver's*) *comb:* Ov.—**J.** *A reed* or *broom* for brushing down cobwebs: Plaut. — **K.** *A splint* for holding together the injured parts of the body: Suet.— **L.** *A plaything* for children; *a hobby-horse:* Hor.

Aruns, ntis, *m.* [pure Etruscan Arnth, Gr. Ἀρρων or Ἀρροῦνς] *Aruns; an Etruscan name of younger sons* (*while the elder were called Lar* or *Lars*).

aruspex, v. haruspex.

Arverni, ōrum, *m. The Arverni; a people of Gaul, in the present Auvergne.*

arvīna, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] *Grease, fat, suet, lard:* pinguis, Virg.

arvum, i, *n.*, v. arvus.

ar-vus, a, um, *adj.* [ar-o] *That has been ploughed,* but not yet sown: agri arvi et arbusti, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **arvum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* solum): **1.** Prop.: *An arable field, cultivated land, a field, ploughed land, glebe:* Cic.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *A region, country:* Ov.—**b.** Plur.: *Fields, plains.* — **c.** *Pasture-ground:* arvaque mugitu sancite boaria longo (*i. e. the* forum boarium *at Rome*), Prop.—**d.** Arva Neptunia, *Sea:* Virg. —**e.** *A shore, coast:* Virg.

arx, arcis, *f.* [for arc-s; fr. arc-eo] (*The enclosing thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A castle, citadel, fortress, stronghold,* at Rome, *the Capitol:* Cic.; Lucr.— Prov.: Arcem facere e cloacā, *To make a castle out of a sewer;* i. e. *to make much ado about nothing, a mountain of a molehill,* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A height, eminence,* etc.: Ov.—**B.** Of mountains: **1.** Gen.: *Peak, summit, top,* etc. : Ov. ; Virg.—**2.** Esp.: *One of the summits of the Capitoline hill at Rome, prob. the northern* (*where the church of* Ara-celi *now stands*), *regularly used for taking the auspices:* Luc. —**C.** Of any thing lofty, or placed in a lofty spot: *A citadel; a pinnacle,* etc.: Ov. ; Hor. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Defence, protection, refuge, bulwark,* etc.: Cic.—**B.** *Height, pitch, pinnacle:* Tac. —**C.** *The stronghold* or *key of operations* in war: Liv.

as, assis, *m.* [εἷς, Dor. αἷς, Tarent. ἄς] **I.** Prop.: *Unity, a unit.* As a standard for different coins, measure, weight, *etc.*, divided into the following twelve parts: uncia, *one twelfth*; sextans, *two twelfths* or *one sixth*; quadrans, *three twelfths* or *one fourth*; triens, *four twelfths* or *one third*; quincunx, *five twelfths*; semissis or semis, *six twelfths* or *one half*; septunx, *seven twelfths*; bessis or bes, *eight twelfths* or *two thirds*; dodrans, *nine twelfths* or *three fourths*; dextans or decunx, *ten twelfths* or *five sixths*; deunx, *eleven twelfths*; as, *twelve twelfths* or *the unit.*— Particular phrases connected with the division of property, *etc.*: hæres ex asse, i. e. *sole heir,* Quint. : novissimo testamento tres instituit hæredes; C. Octavium ex dodrante (*to the amount of three fourths of the estate*), et L. Pinarium et Q. Pedium ex quadrante (*to the amount of one fourth*), Suet. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *An as,* or *copper coin* (*worth about ¾d. English*) (called also as libralis *or* æs grave from the ancient custom of weighing money) *uncoined* (æs rude), *till Servius Tullius stamped it with the figures of animals. Its weight was originally a pound, but became gradually reduced to half an ounce:* viatica ad assem Perdiderat, *to the last farthing,* Hor.—**B.** Of weight: *A pound:* Ov.

asa, v. ara.

Asbŏlus, i, *m.* [ἀσβόλη, "soot"] (Sooty one) *Asbolus; a black hound belonging to Actæon:* Ov.

Ascălăphus, i, *m.*, Ἀσκάλαφος. *Ascalaphus; a son of Acheron and Orphne, who told Pluto that Proserpine had eaten some grains of a pomegranate in the infernal regions. For this he was changed by her into an owl.*

Ascānĭus, ĭi, *m. Ascanius; a son of Æneas and Creusa.*

ascaules, is, *m.* = ἀσκαύλης. *A bag-piper:* Mart.

a-scendo (ad-), scendi, scensum, scendĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [for ad-scando] *To ascend, mount up, climb:* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Neut.: qua fefellerat ascendens hostes, Liv. : in murum, Cic.—**B.** Act.: ripam, Cic.: mons erat ascendendus, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Neut.:

propter quem (*sc.* ornatum) ascendit in tantum honorem eloquentia, Cic.— **B.** Act.: gradum dignitatis, Cic.

ascen-sĭo (**ads-**), ōnis, *f.* [for ascend-sio ; fr. ascend-o] *An ascending, ascent:* **I.** Prop.: ad hirundinum nidum ascensionem facere, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: oratorum, *a soaring*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ascension.*

1. **ascen-sus** (**ads-**), a, um (for ascend-sus), *P.* of ascend-o.

2. **ascen-sus** (**ads-**), ūs, *m.* [for ascend-sus ; fr. ascend-o] **I.** Prop.: *An ascending, ascent:* Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *A place where one ascends; an approach, ascent:* Cic.; Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *An ascent:* ad honoris amplioris gradum is primus ascensus esto, Cic.— **B.** *A degree, step, gradation:* in virtute multi sunt ascensūs, Cic.

a-scīo (**ad-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, scīre, 4. *v. a.* [for ad-scio] *To take to one's self*, etc., *knowingly and willingly; to receive, admit*, etc. (prps. found only in *Inf. Præs.*): Tac.; Virg.

asci-sco (**adsci-**), ascīvi, ascītum, asciscĕre, 3. *v. a. inch.* [asci-o] **I.** Prop.: *To receive, admit, take, adopt*, etc.: amitti civitatem Romanam, aliā ascitā, Nep.: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) aliquem patronum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To take, draw*, or *receive to one's self:* asciverunt sibi illud oppidum piratæ primo commercio, deinde etiam societate, Cic. **B.**: **1.** *To fetch, receive, take, appropriate to one's self, adopt:* sacra a Græcis ascita, Cic.—**2.** *To take* or *receive with approbation ; to approve, be pleased with :* quas (*sc.* leges) Latini voluerunt, asciverunt, Cic.—**3.** *To assume* or *arrogate to one's self :* eos illius expertes esse prudentiæ, quam sibi asciscerent, Cic.—**4.** *To order, decree*, or *approve of:* fatidicorum et vatum effata incognita, Cic.

1. **ascī-tus** (**adscī-**), a, um : **1.** *P.* of asci-sco.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Assumed, foreign :* in eo nativum quendam leporem esse non ascitum, Nep.

2. **ascī-tus** (**adscī-**), ūs, *m.* [asci-sco] *An acceptance, reception:* Cic.

Asclēpĭădes, æ, *m.*, Ἀσκληπιάδης. *Asclepiades:* **1.** *A distinguished physician of Prusa, in Bithynia, friend of Crassus.*—**2.** *A blind philosopher of Eretria.*

ascŏpēra, æ, *f.* = ἀσκοπήρα. *A leathern travelling-bag* or *sack* used by travellers on foot : Suet.

Ascra, æ, *f.*, Ἄσκρα. *Ascra ; a village of Bœotia, near Mount Helicon, the birth-place of Hesiod.* — Hence, **Ascr-æus**, a, um, *adj.*, Ἀσκραῖος : **1.** Prop.: *Ascræan:* senex, i. e. *Hesiod*, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **Ascræus**, i, *m. The Ascræan ;* i. e. *Hesiod:* Ov.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *Hesiodic* or *of Hesiod:* carmen, *i. e. rural*, Virg.—**b.** *Of Helicon, Heliconian:* fontes, Prop.

a-scrĭbo (**ad-**), scripsi, scriptum, scribĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-scribo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To add to*, or *insert in, a writing:* aliquid, Cic.: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) cohæredem sibi libertum, Suet. **B.** Esp.: Polit. *t. t.*: *To enrol, enter in a list* as citizen, colonist, *etc.*: colonos, Liv.: (*with second Acc. of further definition*) hunc Heracleensem, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *To impute, ascribe, attribute* to one *the cause of* something : hoc incommodum Scipioni ascribendum videtur, Cic.—**2.** *To place, as it were to one's credit*, i. e. *to settle, fix, designate, appoint:* culpam lues, olim quum scriptus venerit pœnæ dies, Phæd.—**3.** Ascribere sibi aliquid, *To apply, refer something to one's self :* Phæd.—**B.**: **1.** *To reckon* or *number in a class, include among :* Satyris poetas, Hor.—**2.** *To add* or *join :* tu vero ascribe me talem in numerum, Cic.—**3.** *To ascribe*, etc., to a deity : illi deo (*sc.* Jovi) ales (*sc.* aquila) adscribitur, Pl.

ascript-īcĭus (**adscr-**), a, um, *adj.* [ascribo, (*Sup.*) ascript-um] *That is enrolled* or *entered on a list* as citizen, colonist, *etc.*: cives, Cic.

ascrip-tĭo (**ads-**), ōnis, *f.* [for ascrib-tio ; fr. ascrib-o] *An addition in writing :* Cic.

ascrip-tīvus (**ads-**), a, um, *adj.* [for ascrib-tivus ; fr. ascrib-o] *That is enrolled as a (supernumerary) soldier :* Plaut.

ascrip-tor (**ads-**), ōris, *m.* [for ascrib-tor ; fr. ascrib-o] (Prop.: *He who willingly subscribes* his name ; Fig.) *He who assents* or *agrees to any thing :* Cic.

ascrip-tus (**ads-**)(for ascrib-tus), a, um, *P.* of ascrib-o.

Ascŭlum, i, *n. Asculum :* **1.** *The capital of Picenum* (now *Ascoli*). — Hence, **Ascŭl-ānus**, a, um, *adj. Of Asculum, Asculanian.* — As *Subst.*: **Asculani**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Asculum.*—**2.** *A town of Apulia.*

Asdrubal, v. Hasdrubal.

āsel-la, æ, *f. dim.* [for asin-la ; fr. asin-a] *A little she-ass :* Ov.

āsel-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for asin-lus ; fr. asin-us] **I.** Prop.: *A little ass ; an ass's colt :* Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of a man addicted to sensuality : Juv.

Asĭa, æ, *f.*, Ἀσία : **I.** Prop.: *Asia ; a town of Lydia.*—Hence, **Asĭus**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *pertaining to, Asia :* palus, *the marshy region on the river Cayster, near the above town.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Asia Minor.*—**B.** For *Pergamos:* Liv.—**C.** *Asia* as a Roman province comprehended Mysia, Lydia, Caria, and Phrygia.—Hence, **1. Asĭ-ānus**, a, um, *adj.*, Ἀσιανός. *Asiatic, belonging to the Roman province Asia.*— As *Subst.*: **Asiani**, ōrum, *m.*: **a.** (*sc.* incolæ) *The inhabitants of the province Asia.*—**b.** (*sc.* equites) *The knights who farmed the public taxes in Asia.*—**2. Asĭā-tĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, Ἀσιατικός. *Asiatic.*—As *Subst.*: **Asiaticus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* victor) A cognomen *of Cornelius Scipio, the conqueror of Antiochus.*—**D.** *Troas.*

āsĭlus, i, *m. A gad-fly, horse-fly:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *asile.*

Asĭnĭus, ĭi, *m. Asinius ; a Roman name :* esp. *Asinius Pollio, a friend of Augustus, founder of the first library in Rome, and author of a history (now lost) of the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey.*

āsĭnus, i, *m.* [akin to ὄνος] **I.** Prop.: *An ass :* Cato. **II.** Fig.: *An ass; a dolt, simpleton, blockhead :* Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *âne.*

Āsis, idis, *f. Asia :* Ov.—As *Adj.*: *Of*, or *belonging to, Asia :* terra, Ov.

Āsōpus, i, *m.* (*Acc. Gr.* Asopon, Ov.), Ἀσωπός. *Asopus :* **1.** *A river of Bœotia ;* personified, *the father of Ægina, Evadne, and Eubœa, and grandfather of Æacus.*—Hence, **a. Asōpĭădes**, æ, *m.* Ἀσωπ-ιάδης. *A* (*male*) *descendant of Asopus ;* esp. his *grandson Æacus.*—**b. Asōp-is**, ĭdis, *f.* (Gr. Gen. Asopidos, Ov.; Gr. Acc. Asopida, Ov.) *A daughter of Asopus*, i. e. (a) *Ægina ; mother of Æacus.*—(b) *Evadne.* —**2.** *A river of Thessaly.*

āsōtus, i, *m.* = ἄσωτος (Unsaved, abandoned). *A dissolute man, a debauchee :* Cic.

Aspărăgĭum, ĭi, *n. Asparagium ; a town of Illyria* (now *Iskarpar*).

aspărăgus (**asph-**), i, *m.* = ἀσπάραγος (ἀσφ-). *Asparagus :* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *asperge.*

Aspāsĭa, æ, *f.*, Ἀσπασία (The welcome one, *or* The glad one). *Aspasia ; a female friend of Socrates, afterwards wife of Pericles.*

aspectā-bĭlis (**adsp-**), e, *adj.* [aspect(a)-o] *That may be seen, visible :* Cic.

aspec-to (**adsp-**), tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [aspic-io, through true root ASPEC] **I.** Prop.: *To look at attentively*, with esteem, admiration, longing, *etc.*: stabula aspectans regnis excessit avitis, *and looking back upon (with regret)*, etc., Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** With things as objects : *To observe, pay attention to :* jussa principis, Tac.— **B.** Of locality : *To look towards*, i. e. *to be situate by the side of, to lie towards :* collis, qui adversas aspectat desuper arces, Virg.

1. **aspec-tus** (**adsp-**), a, um, *P.* of aspic-io, through id.

2. **aspec-tus** (**adsp-**), ūs, *m.* (*Dat. Sing.* aspectu, Virg.) [aspic-io, through id.] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *A seeing, looking at; a glance, look :* Cic.; Virg.; Tac. **B.** Meton.: *The faculty* or *sense of seeing, sight :* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Pass.: **A.** Prop.: *Visibility, appearance:* Pl. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of things : *Appearance, look*, etc.: Cic.; Tac.—**2.** Of persons or animals : *Aspect, mien, countenance :* Nep.; Pl.—**3.** *Form, shape, figure*, etc.: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aspect.*

as-pello (**abs-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for abs-pello] *To drive away :* **I.** Prop.: me ab hac, Ter.: (without *Object*) ille, qui aspellit, is compellit, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: mihi metum, Plaut.

Aspendos, i, *f.*, Ἄσπενδος. *Aspendos ; a town of Pamphylia* (now *Minugat*).—Hence, **Aspend-ius**, a, um, *adj. Of Aspendos.* — As *Subst.*: **Aspendii**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Aspendos.*

asper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* (aspris= asperis, Virg.) [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: Of touch: **A.** Gen.: *Rough, uneven:* loci, Cic.: (with *Supine in* u) aspera tactu, Lucr.—As *Subst.*: **asperum,** i, *n. A rough, uneven place:* Suet. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of raised work, bas-relief, *etc.*: *Rough.* aspera signis Pocula, Virg.—**2.** Of money: *Rough* to the touch; i. e. *not worn, new:* Suet.—**3.** Of the sea: *Rough, with a rough surface;* i. e. *rugged, roused by a storm, tempestuous:* Liv.—As *Subst.*: **asperum,** i, *n. Tempestuous condition, stormy state:* Tac.—**4.** Of things that have a *rough, thorny, prickly* exterior: barba, Tib.: sentes, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of taste: *Harsh, rough, sour, bitter, acrid, pungent:* vinum, Ter.: sapor, Pl.—**B.** Of sound: **1.** Gen.: *Rough, harsh, grating,* etc.: (pronunciationis genus) lene, asperum, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Of compositions, *etc.*: *Irregular, rough, rugged:* Sen.; Quint.—**C.** Of smell: *Sharp, pungent:* Pl.—**D.** Of climate, *etc.*: *Rugged, inclement:* hiems, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **asperrimum,** i, *n. A most inclement season,* etc.: asperrimo hiemis Ticinum usque progressus, Tac. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of the moral qualities: *Rough, harsh, hard, bitter, violent, unkind, cruel:* **1. a.** Of persons, dispositions, *etc.*: juvenis monitoribus asper, Hor.: (*Sup.*) asperrimi ad conditionem pacis, Liv.—**b.** Of a view of life, manner of living, *etc.*: (*Comp.*) doctrina (*sc.* Stoicorum) paullo asperior et durior, Cic.: (*Sup.*) studiis asperrima belli, Virg.—**2.** Of animals: *Wild, savage, fierce, dangerous:* tigris, Hor. —**B.:** **1.** Of things, events, or circumstances: *Critical, adverse, calamitous, troublesome, cruel, perilous,* etc.: in periculis et asperis temporibus, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **aspera,** ōrum, *n. plur.*: *Adversities, calamities,* etc.: Prop.; Hor.—**2.** Of language, *etc.*: *Severe, abusive, taunting:* verba, Ov.: facetiæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *âpre.*

aspera-tus, a, um, *P.* of asper(a)-o.

aspĕr-e, *adv.* [asper] **1.** Of sound, *etc.*: *Harshly, in a grating way, roughly,* etc.: Cic.—**2.** Morally, *etc.*: *Roughly, unkindly, harshly, bitterly,* etc.: (*Comp.*) asperius scribere, Cic.: (*Sup.*) asperrime sævire, Vell.

1. a-spergo (ad-), rsi, rsum, ergĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-spargo] **I.:** **A.** Prop.: *To scatter, cast, strew, throw,* etc., *on* or *upon:* pecori virus, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To add to; to join, annex, affix, subjoin:* hoc aspersi, ut scires, *etc.*, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Of an inheritance: *To set apart for, bequeath to, bestow upon:* Æbutio sextulam aspergit, Cic. **II.:** **A.** Prop.: **1.** Of solids: *To scatter, cast,* or *throw about; to strew, throw, cast here and there:* huc tu jussos asperge sapores, Virg.—**2.** Of liquids: *To scatter* or *throw about; to sprinkle:* aspersa temere pigmenta, Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To bestrew, strew,* etc.: corpus exustum adspergunt aliis carnibus, Pl.—**2.** *To besprinkle, wet, moisten, bedew,* etc.: aram sanguine, Cic. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To defile, spot, stain, bespatter,* etc.: vitæ splendorem maculis, Cic.—**2.** *To fill:* aures gemitu, Val. Max. ¶ Hence, Fr. *asperger.*

2. asperg-o (adsp-), ĭnis, *f.* [1. asperg-o] **I.** Prop.: *A sprinkling, besprinkling:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: *That which is sprinkled; drops,* etc.: arborei fœtūs aspergine cædis (*by means of sprinkled blood*) in atram Verturtur faciem, Ov.

aspĕr-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [asper] (*The property* or *quality of the* asper; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Unevenness, roughness:* **A.** Gen.: saxorum asperitates, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Of raised work *or* bas-relief: vasa in asperitatem excisa, Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of taste: *Harshness, sharpness, acidity, tartness:* Pl.—**B.** Of tone: *Roughness, shrillness, harshness:* Lucr.; Tac.—**C.** Of weather, *etc.*: *Ruggedness, roughness, inclemency:* Tac. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of moral qualities, *etc.*: **1.** *Roughness, severity, harshness, fierceness:* naturæ, Cic: patris, Ov.—**2.** *Roughness, austerity, austereness* of manner, life, *etc.*: Cic.—**3.** *Rudeness of bearing:* Hor.—**B.:** **1.** Of things, events, or circumstances: *Adversity, reverse* of fortune; *severity, difficulty:* Sall.; Cic.—**2.** Of *pungent severity, vehemence, violence, harshness* of style: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aspérité.*

asperna-ns, ntis, *P.* of aspern(a)-or.

aspernā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [aspern(a)-or] *A despising, contemning, contempt, disdain:* Cic.; Sen.

a-spernor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [for ab-spernor] (*To spurn from one's self; to cast off a person* or *thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To disdain, reject, despise:* nemo bonus est qui vos non oculis fugiat, auribus respuat, animo aspernetur, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To reject* or *remove* something from something pertaining to one's self: furorem alicujus atque crudelitatem a suis aris atque templis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To deny,* etc.: patriam, Cic. ☞ Pass.: regem ab omnibus aspernari, Hirt.

aspĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [asper] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To make rough* or *uneven:* glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas, Virg. **B.** Esp.: Of weapons, *etc.*: **1.** *To furnish with a rough point, edge,* etc.: sagittas ossibus asperant, Tac.—**2.** *To whet, sharpen:* pugionem vetustate obtusum asperari saxo jussit, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *To make fierce, rouse up, excite,* etc.: ne lenire, neve asperare crimina videretur, Tac. *to make more severe* or *sharp,*

asper-sĭo (ads-), ōnis, *f.* [for asperg-sio; fr. asperg-o] **I.** Prop.: *A sprinkling,* esp. of water on a person or thing for the purpose of religious purification: Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of colours: *The laying on:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aspersion.*

asper-sus (ads-) (for asperg-sus), a, um, *P.* of asperg-o.

a-spĭcĭo (ad-), exi, ectum, ĭcere (aspexit=aspexerit, Plaut.), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [for ad-specio] **I.:** **A. Act.:** 1. Prop.: **a.** Gen.: *To look upon* or *at; to behold, see,* etc.: aspicis me iratus, Cic.: (with *Acc. of person and Acc. of thing*) aspice nos hoc tantum, *as to this,* or *in this matter, only,* Virg. —Particular phrase: Lumen aspicere, *To behold the light* (*of the world*); *to live:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: (a) With the accessory notion of purpose: *To look upon* something in order to consider or examine it; *to consider, survey, inspect:* opus admirabile, Ov. —(b) *To look boldly in the face; to meet* one's *glance:* quos nemo Bœotiorum ausus fuit aspicere in acie, Nep.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** Gen.: *To behold:* orationis vim, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: (a) (α) *To look upon* something with the mind, i. e. *to reflect upon, weigh, consider, ponder* (freq. in the Imper.: aspice, *see, behold, reflect upon,* etc.): aspice, ait, Persen, nostræ primordia gentis, Ov. —(β) *To take into consideration, to have in view:* si genus aspicitur, Saturnum prima parentem Feci, Ov.—(b) *To look upon with respect* or *admiration:* aliquem, Nep.—**3.** Meton.: Of locality: *To lie in the direction of* or *towards; to face,* etc.: Hiberniam, Tac.—**B.** Neut.: *To look, turn one's eye,* etc., or *glance,* to, towards, or at a person, place, *etc.*; *to look* somewhere: furtim nonnunquam inter se aspiciebant, Cic. **II.** *To obtain a view of, descry, see,* etc.: equum alacrem, Cic.—Particular phrase: Lucem aspicere, *To behold the light of the world, to be born:* Cic.

aspīrā-tĭo (ads-), ōnis, *f.* [aspir(a)-o] **1.** *A breathing* or *blowing upon* something: animantes aspiratione aëris sustinentur, *i. e. by the air blowing upon them,* Cic.—**2.** *A use of the rough breathing; the rough breathing; the aspirate:* Cic.—**3.** (Prop.: *Breathing;* Meton.) **a.** *Exhalation, evaporation:* Cic.—**b.** *Emanation, influence,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aspiration.*

a-spīro (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.:** [for ad-spiro] **A.** Neut.: **1.: a.** Prop.: *To breathe* or *blow to* or *towards:* ad quæ (*sc.* granaria) nulla aura aspiret, Var.—**b.** Meton.: *To approach* or *draw near:* aspicere aut aspirare, Cic.—**c.** Fig.: (a) *To approach, draw near:* ad alienam causam, Cic.—(b) *To seek to draw near* or *aspire to:* ad eam laudem, Cic.—**2.:** **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *To breathe* or *blow upon:* ne ad eum frigus aspiret, Cels.—(b) Esp.: *To breathe strongly upon; to aspirate:* consonantibus, Quint.—**b.** Fig.: *To be favourable; to assist:* labori, Virg.—**3.** *To breathe* or *blow:* aurræ in noctem, *towards the approach of night,* Virg. **B.** Act.: **1.** Prop.: *To breathe* or *blow* something *upon* a person, *etc.*: ventos aspirat (*sc.* Juno) eunti, Virg.—**2.** Fig.: *To infuse* or *instil into; to impart unto:* dictis divinum amorem, Virg. **II.** [for ab-spiro] *To breathe out* or *forth; to exhale:* pulmones se contrahunt aspirantes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aspirer.*

aspis, ĭdis, *f.* (*Acc. Sing. Gr.* aspida

cus.—*Acc. Plur. Gr.* aspidas, Cic.)= ἀσπίς. *A viper, adder:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aspic.*

asportā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [asport(a)-o] *A carrying* or *taking away:* Cic.

as-porto (abs-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for abs-porto] **I.** Of things as objects: *To carry* or *bear away:* simulacrum e signo Cereris, Cic. **II.** Of persons as objects: *To carry off, convey away, transport,* etc.: virginem, Plaut.: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) comitem asportare Creüsam, Virg.

aspr-ētum, i, *n.* [asper, aspr-i; cf. asper *init.*] (*A thing provided with that which is* asper; hence) *An uneven, rough place:* Liv.

Assărăcus, i, *m.,* Ἀσσάρακος. *Assaracus; a king of Phrygia, son of Tros, brother of Ganymede and Ilus, father of Capys, and grandfather of Anchises.*

assec-la (ads-, -ŭla), æ, *m.* [=assequ-la; fr. assequ-or] (*One who follows* another; hence, in a bad sense) *A sycophant, hanger-on,* etc.: Cic.

assectā-tĭo (ads-), ōnis, *f.* [assect(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *Attendance* of friends on a candidate, of clients on a patron, *etc.*: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Careful study, observation,* etc.: Pl.

assectā-tor (ads-), ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *He who attends on* a person, as friend, client, *etc., an attendant,* etc.: Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of persons: **A.** *A follower, cultivator,* etc.: sapientiæ, Pl.—**B.** *A disciple,* etc.: Gell.

as-sector (ad-), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.*: **I.**: [for ad-sector] **A.** Prop.: *To follow,* or *attend, much* or *frequently; to accompany, be in attendance on* a candidate for office or a person in gen.: aliquem, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To pay attention to, court,* etc.: omnibus officiis Pompeium assectatus est, Suet. **II.** [=assequ-tor; freq. of assequ-or] *To gain, obtain, get:* celebritatem, Pl.

assĕcŭ-e (ads-), adv. [assequor, through an obsol. adj. *assecu-us,* "following"] Of time: *Immediately, forthwith:* Plaut.

assĕcŭla (ads-), æ, v. assecla.

assen-sĭo (ads-), ōnis, *f.* [for assent-sio; fr. assent-io] **I.** Gen.: *An assenting* to a thing, *assent; approval:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *An assent* to, or *belief* in, the reality of sensible appearances: Cic.—**B.** *Assent* expressed visibly or audibly; *approbation, commendation; a token* or *mark of approval:* Cic.

assen-sor (ads-), ōris, *m.* [for assent-sor; fr. assent-io] *One who assents* or *agrees* to any thing; *an assenter:* Cic.

1. **assen-sus (ads-)** (for assentsus), a, um, *P.* of assent-io and assentior.

2. **assen-sus (ads-),** ūs, *m.* [for assent-sus; fr. assent-io] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *An assenting; assent, agreement, approval:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *An assent* to, or *belief* in, the reality of sensible appearances: Cic.—**2.** *Assent* expressed visibly or audibly: *approbation, commendation; a token* or *mark* of approval: Tac.; Ov.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: Of sound: *Reverberation, echo:* Virg.

assentā-tĭo (ads-), ōnis, *f.* [assent(a)-or] **1.** In a bad sense: *Assent* arising from interested, *etc.,* motives; *flattering assent, flattery, adulation:* Cic.—**2.** In a good sense: *Approval, approbation:* Petr.

assentātĭun-cŭla (ads-), æ, *f. dim.* [for assentation-cula; fr. assentatio, assentation-is] *Paltry* or *trivial flattery:* Cic.

assentā-tor (ads-), ōris, *m.* [assent(a)-or] *One who assents flatteringly; a flatterer:* Cic.; Hor.

assentātōrĭ-e (ads-), *adv.* [assentator, through an obsol. adj. *assentatori-us,* "pertaining to a flatterer"] *In a flattering manner:* Cic.

assentā-trix (ads-), īcis, *f.* [assent(a)-or] *A female flatterer:* Plaut.

as-sentĭo (ad-), si, sum, tīre, 4. *v. n.* [for ad-sentio] (*To think,* etc., *in accordance with* some one; hence) *To assent, give assent, approve,* etc.: assentio tibi, ut in Formiano commorer, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assentir.*

as-sentĭor (ad-), sus sum, tīri, 4. *v. dep.* [deponent form of as-sentio] **I.** Neut.: *To assent, give assent, approve:* si assentiri necesse esset, Suet.: (*Impers. Pass.*) Bibulo assensum est, Cic. **II.** Part. Pass.: *Assented* or *agreed to; held as true:* multa sequitur (*sc.* sapiens) probabilia non comprehensa, neque percepta, neque assensa, Cic.

assen-tor (ads-), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. intens.* [for assent-tor; fr. assent-io] **I.** Gen.: *To assent fully; to give full* or *entire assent:* adsentante majore convivarum parte, Just. **II.** Esp.: *To give assent* from interested, *etc.,* motives; *to flatter,* etc.: **A.** Prop.: ut nihil nobis assentati esse videamur, Cic. **B.** Fig.: Baiæ tibi assentantur, *i. e. Baiæ by its sanative powers endeavours to ingratiate itself into your favour,* Cic.

as-sĕquor (ad-), quūtus *or* cūtus sum, qui, 3. *v. dep.* [for ad-sequor] **I.** *To follow, pursue:* assequere ac retine, Ter. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: (*To follow up to;* hence) *To overtake* or *come up with* a person *or* thing: quum eris me assecutus, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To gain, obtain:* eosdem honoris gradūs, Cic.—**2.** (*To come up to* the quality of some person *or* thing; hence) **a.** Of persons: *To become like, to equal,* etc.: aliquem, Cic.—**b.** Of things: *To attain to:* merita, Cic.—**3.** (*To come up to* a thing with the mind; hence) *To arrive at, comprehend, understand:* apertis obscura assequi, Cic.

asser, ĕris, *m.* [etym. dub.] **1.** *A pale, stake, post:* Cæs.—**2.** *A pole on which a litter was borne:* Suet.—**3.** *A beam with an iron head used by the besieged for assailing the besiegers' machines):* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *asser.*

1. **as-sĕro (ad-),** ēvi, ītum, ĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-sero (1. sero)] *To sow, plant, set near* or *by* something: populus assita certis Limitibus, Hor.

2. **as-sĕro (ad-),** ŭi, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-sero (2. sero)] (*To bind, join, fasten to* or *on to* one's self, *etc.*; hence) **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To lay hold of, lay* something *on* a person *or* thing: Law *t. t.*: **1.** Asserere manum (*or* aliquem) in libertatem, aliquem manu liberali causâ *or* aliquem (ab aliquo) manu, *also, simply* asserere, *To lay the hand on* a slave *for liberty,* etc.; the foregoing are various forms of expression signifying, *To declare* a slave *free; to set free, liberate*: Var.; Suet.; Ter.; Plaut.; Cic.—**2.** Asserere aliquem in servitutem, *i. e. To declare one to be a slave by laying the hand upon him, to claim as a slave:* Liv.—**3.** Asserere in ingenuitatem, *To make one an* ingenuus, *to put one in the position of one freeborn:* Suet. **B.** Fig.: *To liberate, protect, defend, defend against:* asserui jam me, rupique catenas, Ov. **II.** *To appropriate, claim, lay claim to,* etc.: nec laudes assere nostras, Ov. **III.** *To relate, affirm, declare, assert strongly:* Colchidos furorem, Mart.

asser-tĭo (ads-), ōnis, *f.* [2. asser-o] *A judicial* or *formal declaration that one is a freeman* or *a slave:* perfusoriæ assertiones, *unauthorised declarations of freedom,* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assertion.*

asser-tor (ads-), ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.**: **a.** *An assertor, restorer of liberty:* Suet.—**b.** *He who claims* or *declares out to be a slave:* puellæ, Liv.—**2.** *A freer, protector, vindicator, deliverer, advocate* Ov.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *asserteur.*

asser-tus (ads-), a, um, *P.* of 2 asser-o.

as-servĭo (ad-), *no perf. nor sup.,* īre, 4. *v. n.* [for ad-servio] *To do* or *render a service to; to aid, assist,* etc.: contentioni vocis, Cic.

as-servo (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ad-servo] **I.** *To keep very much,* i. e. *with great care; to preserve, protect, defend:* ut domi meæ te asservarem rogāsti, Cic. **II.**: **A.** *To keep, preserve,* or *lay up carefully:* quum Appii tabulæ negligentius asservatæ dicerentur, Cic.—**B.** *To keep carefully* in custody; *to keep guard* or *watch over, guard,* etc.: imperat, hominem ut asservent, Cic. **III.** *To watch* or *observe much* or *greatly; to keep attentive watch upon* or *over:* exitūs, Cæs.

asses-sĭo (ads-), ōnis, *f.* [for assed-sio; fr. assid-eo, through true root ASSED] *A sitting by* or *near* a person, as a friend, in order to console, *etc.*: Cic.

asses-sor (ads-), *m.* [for assedsor; fr. assid-eo, through id.] **1.** *He who sits by* a person, as a friend, *etc.*; *an assistant,* etc.: Cic.—**2.** Law *t. t.*: *One who sits by* or *near a judge* or *magistrate; a judge's* or *magistrate's assistant; an assessor:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assesseur.*

1. **asses-sus (ads-)** (for assed-sus), a, um, *P.* of assid-eo, through id.

2. **asses-sus (ads-),** ūs, *m.* [for assed-sus; fr. assid-eo, through id.]

A sitting by or *near* one: assessu meo, *i. e. near me*, Prop.

assĕvĕra-ns, ntis, *P.* of assever(a)-o.

assĕvĕran-ter (ads-), *adv.* [for asseverant-ter; fr. asseverans, asseverant-is] *Earnestly, strongly, emphatically:* Cic.: (*Comp.*) asseverantius, id.

assĕvĕrā-tĭo (ads-), ōnis, *f.* [assever(a)-o] **1.** *A doing with much earnestness; earnestness, perseverance,* etc.: Tac.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *An earnest assertion; an affirmation, asseveration:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: Gramm. *t. t.: An affirmative, a word of affirmation:* Quint.

assĕvĕrā-tus, a, um, *P.* of assever(a)-o.

as-sĕvēr-o (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, **1.** *v. a.* [for ad-sever-o; fr. ad; severus] **I.** *To do* something *with much earnestness or seriousness; to pursue earnestly:* utrum asseveratur in hoc, *etc.*, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: Of persons: *To state earnestly; to affirm strongly; to maintain, assert,* etc.: unum illud, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) se ab Oppianico destitutum, id.: (follD. by *fore ut*) constantissime asseveravit, *fore ut, etc.*, Suet. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Of things: *To make known, demonstrate, show, prove,* etc.: asseverant magni artūs Germanicam originem, Tac.—**2.** Of persons in respect to conduct: *To maintain, assume, exhibit,* etc.: gravitatem, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *assévérer.*

as-sĭdĕo (ads-), sēdi, sessum, sĭdēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [for ad-sedeo] **I.** **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To sit by* or *near* a person or thing: apud carbones assident! semper calent, Plaut.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To sit near* one, etc., as an attendant, friend, protector, *etc.*: hujus periculo commoti, huic assident, Cic.—**b.** Law *t. t.*: *To sit by* or *near a judge* or *magistrate;* i. e. *to be an assessor, assistant,* etc.: Tac.—**c.** Of a sick person, *etc.*: *To sit near* or *by; to tend, attend, watch, wait upon,* etc.: ægræ, Ov.: habes qui Assideat, Hor. **B.** Fig.: *To be near,* i. e. *to resemble* or *be like* a person in character: insano, Hor. **II.** *To sit, sit down*: assidens et attente audiens, Cic. **III.**: **A.** Prop.: *To sit down,* i. e. *to continue* or *remain constantly* in a place: in Tiburti, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To sit down* to a thing; i. e. *to be continually engaged* in or about thing: literis, Pl. **IV.** *To sit down* or *station one's self, at* or *before* a place; *to encamp before* or *over against; to invest, besiege, blockade,* etc.: **A.** Neut.: muris, Liv. —**B.** Act.: muros assidet hostis, Virg.

as-sĭdo (ad-), sēdi, *no sup.*, sidĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for ad-sido] **I.**: **A.** Of persons: **1.** Gen.: *To take one's seat on* or *upon* something; *to sit down:* assidamus, si videtur, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Of an orator who has concluded his speech: *To sit down, resume one's seat:* peroravit aliquando, assedit: surrexi ego, Cic.—**B.** Of birds: *To settle, perch, alight,* etc.: aquila in culmine domūs assedit, Suet. **II.** *To take one's seat* or *sit down beside* or *near:* Hiempsal dextrā Adherbalem assedit, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*s'*) *asseoir.*

assĭdŭ-e (ads-), *adv.* [2. assiduus] *Continually, constantly, uninterruptedly, without intermission:* assidue veniebat, Virg.: (*Sup.*) assiduissime, Cic.

assĭdŭ-ĭtas (ads-), ātis, *f.* [id.] **1.** (*The quality* or *state of the* assiduus; hence) *Constant attendance* upon candidates for office or other persons in order to serve, *etc.*: Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Of persons: *Continual* or *constant presence:* assiduitatis fastidium, Suet.—**b.** Of things: *Continuance, constancy, invariableness;* also, *a frequent recurrence* or *repetition* of any thing: epistolarum, *i. e. uninterrupted epistolary correspondence:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assiduité.*

assĭdŭ-o (ads-), *adv.* [id.] *Constantly, continually,* etc.: Plaut.

ass-ĭ-d-ŭus, i, *m.* [as, ass-is; (i); d-o] (*One giving an* as; *an* as*giver;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A person rated for,* or *liable to, taxation; a ratepayer,* etc. (a name applied by Servius Tullius to the citizens of the upper and wealthier classes, in opp. to *proletarius,* a term used of the lower and poorer classes, who benefit the state only by their progeny=*proles*): Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A rich* or *wealthy person:* Plaut.

2. assĭd-ŭus (ads-), a, um, *adj.* [assid-eo] **1.** (*Sitting near* one, *etc.*; hence) *Accompanying* or *attending upon* one; *in constant attendance,* etc.: Of friends or parasites: cives, Plaut.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Sitting down;* i. e. *continuing* or *remaining constantly,* somewhere; *constantly residing, continually present,* etc.: qui suos liberos agricolas assiduos esse cupiunt, Cic.: (*Comp.*) ita sunt assiduiores (*sc.* canes), *i. e. keep more to the house,* Var.—**b.** Fig.: With reference to time: *Continual, perpetual, constant, unceasing, unremitting,* etc.: flagitator, Cic.: cura, Liv.: (*Sup.*) assiduissimus usus, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assidu.*

assignā-tĭo (ads-), ōnis, *f.* [assign(a)-o] Of lands: *An assigning* or *allotting:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assignation.*

as-signo (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ad-signo] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: (*To mark* or *mark out* something for the purpose of assignment or bestowal; hence) **1.** Polit. *t. t.*: of the distribution of lands: *To allot, assign, award:* agrum, Liv.—**2.** *To assign; to bestow* or *grant:* mihi ex agro tuo tantum assignes, quantum, *etc.*, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To allot, assign,* etc.: apparitores, Cic.—**2.** *To commit, entrust, consign* to one's charge, *etc.*: quibus regina Juno erat assignata, Liv.—**3.** *To ascribe, attribute, impute:* me culpam fortunæ adsignare, *that I am laying to his door the fault of fortune,* Cic. **II.**: **A.** Pro.: *To seal, to attach* or *affix a seal to:* tabellas, Pers. **B.** Fig.: *To impress upon,* etc.: verbum in clausulā positum assignatur auditori, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assigner.*

as-sĭlĭo (ad-), sĭlŭi, sultum, sĭlīre, 4. *v. n.* [for ad-salio] **I.** *To leap* or *spring upon:* **A.** Prop.: mœnibus urbis, Ov. **B.** Fig.: Of things: tactus assilientis aquæ, Ov. **II.** *To leap* or *spring:* Fig.: ad aliud genus orationis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assaillir.*

assĭmĭlātĭo (ads-), ōnis, v. assimulatio.

as-sĭmĭlis (ad-), e, *adj.* [for ad-similis] *Like, similar:* ratio, Lucr.: (with *Gen.*) quid assimile hujus facti? Plaut.: (with *Dat.*) spongiis, Cic.

assĭmĭl-ĭter (ads-), *adv.* [assimil-is] *In like manner, similarly:* Plaut.

assĭmŭlā-tĭo (ads-, assimi-), ōnis, *f.* [assimul(a)-o] **1.** *A being similar, similarity:* Pl.—**2.** *A counterfeiting* or *feigning;* i. e. *a pretended fear of the opinion of one's hearers:* Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assimilation.*

assĭmŭlā-tus (ads-), a, um: **1.** *P.* of assimul(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Similar, like, resembling:* literæ lituræque omnes assimulatæ, Cic. — **b.** *Feigned, pretended, fictitious:* virtus, Cic.

as-sĭmŭlo (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, **1.** *v. a.* [for ad-simulo] **I.** (*To make like to;* hence) **A.** *To compare, liken:* adsimilanda natura, Cic.—**B.** *To copy, imitate,* etc.: os longius illi Assimulat porcum, Claud.—**C.** Pass.: *To become assimilated* or *like; to resemble,* etc., in nature, *etc.*: ut totis animalibus adsimulentur, Lucr. **II.**: **A.** *To counterfeit; to assume the appearance* or *form of:* anum, Ov.: clypeumque, jubasque Divini assimulat capitis, Virg.—**B.** *To counterfeit, feign, pretend:* bene nuptias, Ter.—**C.** With Acc. of Personal pron.: *To liken one's self,* i. e. *to feign one's self,* or *pretend to be* some one *or* in some particular condition: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) paternum amicum me assimulabo virginis, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assimiler.*

assis, is, v. axis.

as-sisto (ad-), tĭti, *no sup.*, sistĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for ad-sisto] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To stand at, by,* or *near:* umbra cruenta Remi visa est assistere lecto, Ov. — **2.** Esp.: *To present one's self,* etc., *at; to appear before:* consulum tribunalibus assistere, Tac. **B.** Fig.: *To stand by* one as counsel before a tribunal: *to support, defend, assist, aid* one, *etc.*: alicui, Pl. **II.**: **A.** Gen.: **1.** Of living subjects: *To take one's stand; to station* or *post one's self; to stand:* Laertius heros Astitit, *i. e. stood up* or *rose in order to address the assembled chiefs,* Ov.: ad fores, Cic.—**2.** Of things as subjects: *To stand:* ita jacere talum, ut rectus assistat, *stand erect,* Cic. **B.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To take post, draw up, be drawn up,* etc.: campis, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assister.*

assĭ-tus (ads-) (for asser-tus), a, um, *P.* of 1. asser-o.

as-sŏlĕo (ad-), *no perf. nor sup.*

ēre (only in 3rd person Sing. and Plur.), 2. *v. n.* [for ad-soleo] **I.** Personal: *To be accustomed, wont,* or *usual:* deinde quæ assolent, Cic.: tantā pecuniā, quantā adsolerent (*sc.* fieri), faciendos (*sc.* ludos), Liv. **II.** Impers.: Prps. only in the expression, Ut assolet, *As is customary, wont, usual:* Cic.; Suet.

as-sŏno (**ad-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [for ad-sono] *To resound to* or *in return to:* plangentibus assonat Echo, Ov.

Assōrum, i, *n.*, Ἄσσωρος. *Assorum; a city of Sicily* (now *Asero*).—Hence, **Assōr-īni,** ōrum, *m. The people of Assorum.*

as-sūda-sso (**ad-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for ad-suda-sso; fr. ad; sud(a)-o] *To perspire profusely:* Plaut.

assŭē-făcĭo (**ads-**), (quinquesyll. in poet.), fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [assue-sco; facio] *To make accustomed; to accustom, habituate,* etc.: quorum sermone assuefacti qui erunt, Cic.: ceteras (*sc.* nationes) imperio populi Romani parere assuefecit, id.

as-sŭesco (**ad-**) (trisyll. in poet.), ēvi, ētum, escĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [for ad-suesco] **I.**: **A.** Act.: *To accustom* or *habituate to:* ne tanta animis assuescite bella (by *Hypallage* for tantis animos bellis), Virg.—**B.** Neut.: *To become accustomed* or *habituated; to accustom one's self to:* fremitum voce vincere, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) cui assuescitur, *one becomes accustomed,* Liv. **II.**: **A.** Pass.: *To be accustomed* or *habituated:* homines labore assiduo et quotidiano assueti, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) Romanis Gallici tumultūs assuetis, Liv.—**B.** Neut.: *To become accustomed* or *habituated; to accustom one's self,* etc.: sic enim assuevi, Cic.

assŭē-tūdo (**ads-**) (quadrisyll. in poet.), ĭnis, *f.* [for assuet-tudo; fr. assuet-us] (*The quality,* etc., *of the* assuetus; hence) *Custom, habit:* Liv.

assŭē-tus (**ads-**) (mostly trisyll. in poet.), a, um: **1.** *P.* of assue-sco.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Accustomed, customary, usual:* ars, Ov.

as-sūgo (**ad-**), *prps. no perf.*, ĕtum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-sugo] *To suck:* assuctis labris, Lucr.

ass-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [ass-is] (Prop.: *A small board* or *plank;* Meton.) *A chip, fragment, splinter,* etc., of wood, marble, *etc.*: Plaut.

assŭlā-tim, *adv.* [assula (*uncontr. Gen.*) assula-i] *In splinters* or *fragments:* Plaut.

as-sulto (**ad-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [for ad-salto] **I.** *To bound, leap,* or *spring repeatedly* or *violently to* or *towards* an object: adsultare ex diverso Teridates, Tac. **II.**: **A.** Gen.: *To bound, leap,* or *spring impetuously upon:* jam cernes Libycum huic vallo adsultare leonem, Sil. **B.** Esp.: *To bound,* etc., *upon* in order to attack; *to make an attack* or *assault upon:* Of persons or things: (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) latera et frontem, Tac.: (*Impers. Pass.*) assultatum est castris, id. **III.** *To bound, leap,* or *spring about eagerly,* etc.: feminæ pellibus cinctæ adsultabant, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *assaulter.*

assul-tus (**ads-**),ūs, *m.* [for assultus: fr. assult-o] **1.** *A bounding, leaping,* or *springing repeatedly towards* an object; *a forward bound,* etc.: Tac. —**2.** *An attack, assault:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assaut.*

1. **as-sum** (**ad-**), affŭi (adf-), ădesse (*Pres. Subj.* assiem, *etc.*, Ter.:—*Imperf. Subj.* afforem, *etc.*, Virg.:—*Inf. Fut.* affore, Cæs.; Cic.; Virg.) [for ad-sum] **I.** With the idea of rest: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: **a.** Of living subjects or things personified: *To be at, near,* or *by* a person or place; *to be present,* etc.; coram adesse, Cic.: senatui, Tac.—**b.** Of things as subjects: *To be present; to be at hand; to arrive:* vesper, Cat.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To be present* for the purpose of assisting; *to aid* or *assist; to stand by, support, defend, maintain,* etc.: adsis, O! Tegeææ, favens, Virg.: in causā, Cic.—**b.** *To be present* as a witness: testis adesto, Ov. **B.** Fig.: Adesse animo or animis: **1.** *To be present in mind* with attention, interest, sympathy, *etc.*; *to give attention* to something; *to perceive:* Cic.—**2.** *To be present with courage; to be fearless, of good courage,* etc.: Cic. **II.** With the idea of motion: **A.** *To come, appear, approach,* etc.: huc ades, o formose puer, Virg.: ex Africā, Cic.—**B.** Law *t. t.*: *To appear* or *make one's appearance* before a tribunal, *etc.*: quum eos adesse jussisti, Cic.

2. **assum,** i, v. assus.

as-sūmo (**ad-**) psi, ptum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-sumo] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To take to* one's self, *etc.*; *to receive, take:* ut id sibi assumat, Cic.: socius et administer omnium consiliorum assumitur Scaurus, Sall.—**2.** Esp.: *To take* a person *to* one's self or family; *to adopt:* aliquem in familiam, Tac. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To take to one's self,* etc.; *to take,* etc.: voluptas assumenda est, Cic.—**2.** *To usurp, assume, arrogate:* mihi quidquam, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To take, receive,* or *obtain in addition:* Butram tibi Septiciumque . . . assumam, Hor. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To take in addition; to add to:* dicendi copiam, Cic.—**2.** Logical *t. t.*: *To add* or *join to a syllogism the minor proposition; to state the minor premiss of a syllogism:* quare assumi statim oportet, *etc.*, Cic.—**3.** Gramm. *t. t.*: Assumpta verba, *Epithets:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assumer.*

assum-(p)tĭo (**ads-**), ōnis, *f.* [assum-o] **1.** *A taking to* one; *approval, acceptance, approbation, adoption:* Cic.—**2.** Logical *t. t.*: *The minor proposition* of a syllogism: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assomption.*

assum-(p)tīvus (**ads-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Taken in addition;* hence) *Extraneous, extrinsic:* pars causæ, *which has its defence from extraneous circumstances,* Cic.

as-suo (**ad-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-suo] *To sew* a thing *on* or *upon* something else: Hor.

as-surgo (**ad-**), rexi, rectum, gĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for ad-surgo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To rise up, lift one's self up,* etc.: assurgite, Cic.: inde montes as surgunt, Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To rise* from one's bed after sickness; *to recover:* Liv.—**2.** *To rise up* out of respect: quisquam in curiam venienti assurrexit? Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) decedi, appeti, assurgi, deduci, *etc.*, id.—**3.** *To mount* or *rise in height; to increase in size, tower up,* etc.: septem assurgit in ulnas, Virg.—**4.** Of the heavenly bodies, *etc.*: *To rise up, rise,* etc.: assurgens fluctu nimbosus Arion, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To rise up* to or for some purpose: querelis Haud justis assurgis, *i. e. break out into,* Virg.—**B.** *To yield the palm* or *concede the superiority:* Tmolus et assurgit quibus, Virg. —**C.**: **1.** Of degree: *To rise up, mount, tower up,* etc.: assurgunt iræ, Virg.—**2.** Of courage: *To rise up, mount,* etc.: animoque assurgit Adrastus, Stat.—**3.** In style, *etc.*: *To rise, soar,* etc.: raro assurgit Hesiodus, Quint.

ass-us, a, um, *adj.* [ass-o, late Lat., *to roast*] **I.** Prop.: *Roasted:* mergi, Hor.—As *Subst.*: **assum,** i, *n. A roast, roasted meat:* vitulinum, *roast veal,* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Dry:* sudatio, *A vapour-* or *sweat-bath,* Cels.: hoc monstrant vetulæ pueris repentibus assæ, Juv.—As *Subst.*: **assa,** ōrum, *n. plur.* (*sc.* loca) *A sweating room* (without bathing): Cic.

Assўrĭa, æ, *f.*, Ἀσσυρία. *Assyria; a province of Asia* (now *Kurdistan*).—Hence, **Assўrĭ-us,** a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Prop.: *Assyrian.*—As *Subst.*: **Assyrii,** ōrum, *m. The Assyrians.* **2.** Meton.: *Median, Phrygian, Phœnician, Indian,* etc.

ast, *conj.* v. at.

Asta, æ, *f. Asta:* **1.** *A town of Liguria* (now *Asti*).—**2.** *A town of Hispania Bætica, surnamed* Regia, *and a Roman colony* (now *La Mesa de Asta*).—Hence, **Ast-ensis,** e, *adj. Of Asta.*—As *Subst.*: **Astenses,** ium, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Astensians.*

Astăc-ĭdes, æ, *m. The son of Astacus,* i. e. *Melanippus:* Ov.

Astarte, ēs, *f.*, Ἀστάρτη. *Astarte; the Syro-Phœnician goddess of the moon;* acc. to Cic., *the same as the Cyprian Venus.*

Astĕrĭa, æ, **-e,** ēs, *f.*, Ἀστερίη (One resembling a star). *Asteria* or *Asterie:* **1.** *The daughter of Polus and Phœbe, mother of the Tyrian Hercules.* **2.** Prop.: *A daughter of the Titan Cœus, and sister of Latona, changed by the gods into a quail* (ὄρτυξ), *and subsequently by Jupiter into a stone, when she fell into the sea.*—**3.** *The name of a female mentioned in* Hor.

a-sterno (**ad-**), *no perf.*, strātum, sternĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-sterno] *To strew by* or *near;* Pass. in reflexive force: *To stretch one's self out near:* asternunturque sepulchro, Ov.

astĭpŭlā-tor (**ads-**), ōris, *m.* [astipul(a)-or] **1.** (Prop.: Law *t. t.*: *One*

who joins another in a contract, covenant, etc.; Meton.) *An assistant* in a trial, *etc.*: Cic.—**2.** *One who agrees, assents,* etc., *to*: Cic.

a-stĭpŭlor (ad-), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [for ad-stipulor] (Prop.: Law *i. t.*: *To bargain* or *covenant in addition*; Fig.) *To agree with, assent to, humour*: irato consuli, Liv.

a-stĭtŭo (ad-), ŭi, ūtum, ĕre, **3.** *v. a.* [for ad-statuo] *To set* or *place at, by,* or *near*: reum ad lectum ejus (*sc.* ægroti) astituemus, Auct. Her.

astĭtū-tus, a, um, *P.* of astitu-o.

a-sto (ad-), ĭti, ĭtum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [for ad-sto] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To stand at, by,* or *near* a person or thing: quum Alexander in Sigeo ad Achillis tumulum astitit, Cic.: tribunali, Tac.—**2.** Esp.: *To stand at one's side* in order to assist, *etc.*; *to counsel, aid, assist*: Plaut. **B.** Fig.: *To be close at hand*: certa finis vitæ mortalibus astat, Lucr. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To stand up* or *erect*: squamis astantibus, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To exist, remain, be in existence*: astante ope barbaricâ, Enn.

Astræa, æ, *f.*, Ἀστραία (The starry one). *Astræa*: **I.** Prop.: *The goddess of Justice, who, during the first ages, wandered about on the earth, but finally abandoned it, and returned to heaven.* **II.** Meton.: *As a constellation* = *Virgo.*

Astræus, a, um, *adj.*, Ἀστραῖος (id.). *Of,* or *pertaining to, Astræus a Titan, the husband of Aurora, and father of the winds*: fratres, *i. e. the winds*, Ov.

a-strĕpo (ad-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [for ad-strepo] **I.**: **A.** Neut.: **1.** Of things: *To roar*, etc.: scopuli astrepunt, Sen.—**2.** Of persons: *To roar* or *shout*: diversis incitamentis, Tac.—**B.** Act.: *To shout out* or *vociferate*: eadem, Tac. **II.**: **A.** Gen.: *To shout out to*: surdas principis aures, Pl. **B.** Esp.: *To shout out to* one in approbation, *to applaud*, etc.: adstrepebat huic vulgus, Tac.

astrict-e (ads-), *adv.* [astrict-us] *Concisely, briefly*, etc.: Cic. : (*Comp.*) astrictius, Pl.

astric-tus (ads-), a, um (for astri(n)g-tus): **1.** *P.* of astri(n)g-o. —**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** (a) Prop.: *Drawn together, tight, close*, etc.: limen, *i. e. shut*, Ov.—(b) Fig.: *Sparing, parsimonious, niggard, close*: pater, Prop. —**b.** Of style, *etc.*: *Compact, brief, concise, limited*, etc.: (*Comp.*) est finitimus oratori poeta, numeris astrictior paullo, Cic.

astr-ĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [astrum; (i); fer-o] *Carried* or *placed among the stars*: Mart.

a-stringo (ad-), inxi, ictum, ingĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-stringo] **I.** *To bind, tie,* or *fasten, to* something: **A.** Prop.: hunc astringite ad columnam fortiter, Plaut. **B.** Fig.: quibus (*sc.* voluptatibus) maxime astricti sunt, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To draw, bind,* or *tie tight* or *together*; *to compress*, etc.: manūs, Plaut.: vincula motu, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: Of the effects of cold, *etc.*: *To bind hard* or *fast*: ventis glacies astricta pependit, Ov. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To draw tight*, etc.: pater nimis indulgens, quicquid ego astrinxi, relaxat, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *To bind, tie, tie down*, etc.: nullâ necessitate astrictus, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *To tie one down* in respect to something; *i. e. to convict, prove guilty of*, etc.: ut ipsum sese et illum furti astringeret, Plaut.: magno scelere se, Cic.—**3.** *To bind fast* or *close*, etc.: affinitatem inter nos, Plaut.—**4.** *To confirm* or *strengthen*: fidem, Cic.—**5.** *To circumscribe, pinch, reduce to straits*, etc.: inops regio, quæ parsimoniâ astringeret milites, Liv.—**6.** Of style or argument: *To compress, condense, bring into small compass*: argumenta, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *astreindre.*

astrŏlŏgĭa, æ, *f.* = ἀστρολογία (Science of the stars; hence) *Astronomy*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *astrologie.*

astrŏlŏgus, i, *m.* = ἀστρολόγος: **1.** *An astronomer*: Cic.—**2.** *An astrologer*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *astrologue.*

astrum, i, *n.* = ἄστρον. *A star; a constellation; a luminous celestial body*: astra tenent cœleste solum, Ov.—To signify *height*: turris educta sub astra, Virg.—To signify *heaven, and the immortality of glory connected with it*: sic itur ad astra, Virg.—To signify *the highest praise*: Hortalus nostras laudes in astra sustulit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *astre.*

a-strŭo (ad-), xi, ctum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [for ad-struo] **I.** (*To heap* or *pile upon*; hence) **A.** Prop.: *To cover, to cover over*: contignationem laterculo, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: *To cover, overwhelm*, etc.: aliquem falsis criminibus, Curt. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To build in addition*: hæ mihi causæ utrique (*sc.* villæ) quæ desunt adstruendi, Pl. **B.** Fig.: **1.**: **a.** Act.: *To add*: nobilitatem ac decus, Tac.—**b.** Neut.: *To make an addition, to add*: adstruit auditis . . . pavor, Sil.—**2.** *To ascribe, impute*, etc.: ut quæ Neroni falsus astruit scriptor, Mart.—**3.** *To reckon to* or *among*: ut Livium priorum ætati astruas, Vell.

astu (-y), *n. indecl.* = ἄστυ. Of Attica: *The city*, i. e. *Athens* (cf. *urbs* for "Rome"): Cic.

a-stŭpĕo (ad-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [for ad-stupeo] *To be amazed* or *astonished at* or *on account of*: **I.** Prop.: Of persons: astupet ipse sibi, Ov. **II.** Fig.: Of things: nemus astupet, Stat.

Astur, ŭris, v. Asturia.

Astŭrĭa, æ, *f. Asturia; a province of Hispania Tarraconensis.*—Hence, **Astur,** ŭris, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Asturia; Asturian*: equus, Mart.—As *Subst.*: **Astur,** ŭris, *m. An Asturian.*

astus, ūs, *m.* [etym. dub.] *Craft, cunning* (as a single act): hostium, Tac. — Adverbial expression: Astu, *Craftily, cunningly*, Plaut.; Virg.

astūt-e, *adv.* [astut-us] *Craftily, cunningly*: Cic.: (*Comp.*) astutius: Var.: (*Sup.*) astutissime, Gell.

astūt-ĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* astutus; hence) **1.** In a good sense: *Dexterity, skill, adroitness*: Pac.—**2.** In a bad sense: *Cunning, slyness, subtlety, craft*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *astuce.*

ast-ūtus, a, um, *adj.* [ast-us] (*Provided* or *furnished with* astus; hence) **1.** In a good sense: *Wary, shrewd, sagacious, expert*: non tam astutus, Ter.: ratio, Cic.—**2.** In a bad sense: *Crafty, cunning, sly, artful, designing*: (*Comp.*) qui me astutiorem fingit, Cic.

asty, v. astu.

Astўăges, is, *m.*, Ἀστυάγης. *Astyages*: **1.** *A king of Media, father of Mandane, and grandfather of Cyrus.* —**2.** *An enemy of Perseus, changed by him into stone by means of Medusa's head.*

Astўănax, actis (*Gr. Acc.* Astyanacta, Virg.), *m.*, Ἀστυανάξ (King of the city). *Astyanax*: **1.** *Son of Hector and Andromache; at the destruction of Troy cast down by Ulysses from a tower.*—**2.** *An actor in the time of Cicero.*

Astўlos, i, *m.* Ἄστυλος (One pertaining to the city). *Astylos; a centaur and soothsayer.*

Astўpălæa, æ, *f.*, Ἀστυπάλαια. (A thing,—*e.g.* island—pertaining to the old city) *Astypalæa; one of the Sporades islands in the neighbourhood of Crete* (now *Stampalia*).—Hence, **1. Astўpălæ-enses,** ĭum, *m. The inhabitants of Astypalæa.*—**2. Astўpălæ-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Astypalæa; Astypalæan.*

ăsўlum, i, *n.* = ἄσυλον (Unspoiled thing, *i. e.* a place safe from violence). **I.** Gen.: *A place of refuge; a sanctuary, asylum*: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Esp.: *The asylum (opened by Romulus on the Capitoline hill)*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *asile, asyle.*

ăsymbŏlus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀσύμβολος. *Contributing to an entertainment, scot-free*: Ter.

ăt or **ast,** *conj.* [akin to Sanscrit *atha, at,* Greek ἀτ-αρ.] **1.** It adds a different but not entirely opposite idea: *But, yet, on the other hand, moreover*; sometimes an emphatic (but never copulative) *and*: paret Amor dictis carae genetricis. At Venus Ascanio placidam per membra quietem Irrigat, Virg.: una (*sc.* navis) cum Nasidianis profugit: at ex reliquis una præmissa Massiliam, *etc.*, Cæs.—**2.** It adds an entirely opposite thought: **a.** *But, but on the other hand, but indeed, on the contrary*, etc.: non placet M. Antonio consulatus meus: at placuit P. Servilio, Cic.: malo me Galatea petit, lasciva puella . . . *Men.* At mihi sese offert ultro meus ignis Amyntas, Virg.—**b.** Very often it adds an objection, which one brings from his own mind or another's, against an assertion previously made: (a) *But, on the contrary, in opposition to this*; sometimes we may supply, *one might say*, or, *it might be objected*, etc.: quid porro quærendum est? Factumne sit? At constat: A quo? At patet, Cic.—(b) With *enim*; to

introduce a reason for an objection: *But certainly, but consider, but indeed it should be noted*, etc.: at enim inter hos ipsos existunt graves controversiæ, Cic.—**c.** With a preceding negative, sometimes no antithesis is appended by *at*, but it is indicated that if that which has been said is not true, yet at least something else is certain: *But at least, yet at least, yet on the contrary:* si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma, At sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Virg.

Ătăbŭlus, i, *m. Atabulus; a burning hot wind, blowing in Apulia* (now called *Sirocco*).

Ătălanta, æ, -ē, ēs, *f.*, Ἀταλάντη. *Atalanta* or *Atalante*: **1.** *A daughter of Schœneus, king of Bœotia, celebrated for her swiftness in running, conquered by Hippomenes* (acc. to others, *by Milanion*) *by stratagem, and married by him.*—**2.** *A daughter of Jasius of Arcadia, passionately beloved by Meleager.*

ătăt or **attat,** also several times repeated atatatæ, attatatatæ, *or* atatte, atattate, *etc.*, *interj.* = ἀτταταί, ἀτατταταί, *etc.* An exclamation of joy, pain, wonder, fright, warning, *etc.*: *Oh! ah! alas! lo! strange!* etc.: Plaut.

ăt-ăvus, i, *m.* [ad, ἦν; avus] **I.** Prop.: *A great-great-great-grandfather:* Plaut.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: *An ancestor; a forefather:* Mæcenas atavis edite regibus, Hor.

Ătax, ăcis, *m.*, Ἄταξ. *Atax; a small river in Gallia Narbonensis* (now *the Aude*).—Hence, **Ătăc-ĭnus,** i, *m. An inhabitant of the country through which the Atax flows:* so, P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, a poet in the time of Julius Cæsar.

Ātella, æ, *f.*, Ἄτελλα. *Atella; an ancient town of the Osci, in Campania, on the Clanius* (*near the present Aversa*). —Hence, **Atellānus,** a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Atella; Atellan:* fabula *or* fabella, *a comic, but not licentious, kind of popular farce, that originated in Atella:* Liv.—As *Subst.*: **Atellāna,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* fabula) = Atellana fabula, Juv. (v. above).—Hence, **1. Atellān-us,** i, *m.* (*sc.* actor) *An actor in the Atellan farce:* Cic.—**2. Atellān-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining to the Atellan farce:* Cic.—**3. Atellān-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining to the Atellan farce:* Suet.

āter, tra, trum, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Black, coal-black, sable, dark* (*opp.* albus, "dead-white;" *diff.* niger, "raven or glossy black"): alba et atra discernere non poterat, Cic.: (*Comp.*) atrior multo quam Ægyptii, Plaut. **B.** Esp.: *Clothed in black garments:* lictores, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of any thing troublesome or unfortunate: *Black, dark, gloomy, sad, dismal, unfortunate*, etc.: timor, Virg.: fila trium sororum, Hor.—Particular expression: Dies atri, *Unlucky days* (this designation is said to have arisen from the custom of the Romans of marking every unfortunate day in the calendar with coal): Liv.—**B.** *Malevolent, malicious, virulent:* versus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *âtre.*

Aternus, i, *m. Aternus; a river of Samnium* (now *Pescara*).

Ăthămānĭa, æ, *f.*, Ἀθαμανία. *Athamania; a district of Epirus, on* or *near the Pindus.*—Hence, **1. Athămān-es,** um, *m.*, Ἀθαμᾶνες. *The inhabitants of Athamania.*—**2. Athămān-is,** ĭdis, *f. An Athamanian woman.*—**3. Athămān-us,** a, um, *adj. Of Athamania, Athamanian.*

Ăthămas, antis, *m.*, Ἀθάμας. *Athamas; a son of Æolus, grandson of Hellen, king of Thessaly, the father of Helle and Phryxus by Nephele, and of Melicerta and Learchus by Ino; in a fit of madness he pursued Ino, who, with Melicerta, threw herself into the sea, and both were changed into sea-deities: Ino into Leucothea* (*Matuta*), *Melicerta into Palæmon* (*Portunus*).—Hence, **1. Athămant-ēus,** a, um, *adj.* Ἀθαμαντεῖος. *Pertaining to Athamas, Athamantean.*—**2. Athămant-ĭădes,** æ, *m.*, Ἀθαμαντιάδης. *A son of Athamas,* i. e. *Palæmon.*—**3. Athămantis,** ĭdis, *f.*, Ἀθαμαντίς. *A daughter of Athamas,* i. e. *Helle.*

Āthēnæ, ārum, *f.*, Ἀθῆναι: **I.** Prop.: *Athens, the chief city of Attica.* Hence, **A. Athēn-ĭensis,** e, *adj. Athenian.*—As *Subst.*: **Athēnĭensis,** is, *m.* (*sc.* civis) *An Athenian.*—**B. Athēn-æus,** a, um, *adj.*, Ἀθηναῖος. *Athenian.* **II.** Fig.: *Intelligence, science:* Juv.

Athēnĭo, ōnis, *m. Athenio; a slave, leader of a slave-insurrection in Sicily,* A.U.C. 652.

ăthĕŏs (**-us**), i, *m.* = ἄθεος (One without a god). *An atheist:* Cic.

Āthĕsis, is, *m. The Athesis; a considerable river in Upper Italy* (now *the Adige* or *Etsch*).

āthlēta, æ, *m.* = ἀθλητής. *A combatant in the public games; a wrestler, prize-fighter, athlete:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *athlète.*

athlētĭc-e, *adv.* [athletic-us] *Athletically:* Plaut.

āthlētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀθλητικός. *Of,* or *pertaining to, an athlete; athletic:* Cels.; Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *athlétique.*

Āthōs (*Gen.* not found; yet it may be assumed as Athōnis, on account of *Abl.* Athone, Cic.:—*Dat.* and *Abl.* Atho: —*Acc.* Atho, Athōn, Athonem, and Athona), *m.*, Ἄθως, later Ἄθων, ωνος. *Athos; a high mountain, on the Strymonian Gulf, in Macedonia* (now *Monte Santo*).

Ātīna, æ, *f.*, Ἄτινα. *Atina; a town of Latium* (still called *Atina*).—Hence, **Atīn-as,** ātis, *adj. Of Atina; Atinatian.*—As *Subst.*: **1. Atinas,** ātis, *m.* (*sc.* ager) *The district* or *territory of Atina.*—**2. Atīnates,** ĭum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Atina.*

Atlas, antis, *m.*, Ἄτλας (Mighty bearer). *Atlas:* **I.** Prop.: *A king of Mauritania, son of Japetus and Clymene, a lover of Astronomy; changed by Perseus, with the aid of Medusa's head, into Mount Atlas, because he refused him a hospitable reception.*—Hence, **A. Atlant-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Atlas.*—**B. Atlant-ĭădes,** æ, *m. A male descendant of Atlas, an Atlantiad:* **1.** *Mercury, the grandson of Atlas by Maia.*—**2.** *Hermaphroditus, great-grandson of Atlas, and son of Mercury.*—**C. Atlant-is,** ĭdis, *f. A female descendant of Atlas:* **1.** *Electra.* —**2.** *Calypso.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A man of colossal height:* Juv.—**B.** *A high mountain in Mauritania, on which,* acc. to the myth, *heaven rested.*—Hence, **1. Atlant-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Mount Atlas; Atlantic.*—**2. Atlantēus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Mount Atlas.*

ătŏmus, a, um, *adj.* = ἄτομος. *Undivided, indivisible:* tus, Pl.—As *Subst.*: **atomus,** i, *f.* = ἡ ἄτομος. *An atom; one of the small indivisible bodies, of which* (acc. to Democritus) *all things are constituted:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *atome.*

at-que or **āc** (the latter only before consonants), *conj.* [for ad-que] **I.** Prop.: **A.** In connecting single words: **1.** Gen.: *And also, and besides, and moreover, and:* Sall.—**2.** Esp.: Emphatic; joining to the idea of a preceding word one more important: **a.** *And indeed, and even, and especially:* Cic.; Cæs.—**b.** In answers: *Yes, and that; no, and that:* Plaut.—**B.** In connecting whole clauses: **1.** *And, and so, and even, and too:* Cic.—**2.** In connecting two points of time and bringing them into immediate contact: *And then:* cui fidus Achates It comes . . . atque illi Misenum in litore sicco Ut venere, vident, *etc.*, Virg.—**3.** To annex a thought of more importance: *And indeed, and even, and especially, and moreover:* Cic.—**4.** To connect an adversative clause: *And yet, notwithstanding.*—**5.** Very often it serves merely for the general continuation of the thought in assertions or in narrative: *Now, and thus, accordingly:* Cic.—**C.** Particular connections and phrases: **1.** Alius atque alius, *etc.*: *One and another; now this, now that:* Liv.—**2.** Atque eccum *or* atque eccum video, *See now, behold:* Ter.—**3.** In making an assertion general: *And so generally:* atque in his omnibus, quæ, *etc.*, Cic. **II.** Meton.: In comparisons; both with single words, and also with clauses: **A.** After *Adjj.* or *Advv.*, denoting similarity or identity: *As, with:* pariter patribus ac plebi carus, Liv.: aliquid ab isto simile in æstimatione, Cic.—**B.** After *Adj.* or *Adv.*, denoting dissimilarity, difference, contrariety, *etc.*: *Than, to:* illi sunt alio ingenio atque tu, Plaut.: quod est non dissimile atque ire in Solonium, Cic.: vides, omnia fere contra ac dicta sint evenisse, id.—**C.** Poet., with comparatives for *quam: Than:* haud minus ac jussi faciunt, Virg.: non tuus hoc capiet venter plus ac meus, Hor.

at-qui, *conj.* [at; qui = quo] **I.**

Prop.: As an emphatic or close connection of an adversative assertion: *But, yet, notwithstanding, however, rather, but now, but nevertheless, and yet:* vitas hinnuleo me similis Chloe . . atqui non ego te, tigris ut aspera Gætulusve leo, frangere persequor, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** In adding a thought confirmatory of a preceding one: *Indeed, certainly, by all means:* Cic.—**B.** Atqui si, *If now; now indeed, if; well now, if;* or adversative, *but if now,* Ter.; Cic.—**C.** *Yet still, instead of that, whereas rather:* O rem, inquis, difficilem et inexplicabilem! Atqui explicanda est, Cic.

ātr-āmentum, i, *n.* [ater, atr-i] (*The thing serving for making black;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *A black liquid* of any kind: Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Writing ink, ink:* Cic.—**B.** *Shoemaker's black; blue vitriol:* Cic.

ātr-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Provided with* ater; hence) *Clothed in black* as a token of mourning; *dressed in mourning:* Cic.

Atrax, ăcis, *f. Atrax; a town of Thessaly, on the Peneus.*—Hence, **1. Atrăc-ĭdes,** æ, *m. A Thessalian;* esp. *Cæneus.*—**2. Atrăc-is,** ĭdis, *f. A Thessalian woman;* esp. *Hippodamia.*

Atrĕbātes, um, *m. The Atrebates; a people in Gallia Belgica* (in modern district of *Artois* or *Dép. du Pas-de-Calais*).—In Sing.: **Atrĕbas,** ātis. *An Atrebatian.*

Ātreus (dissyll.), ei (*Acc.* Atrea, Ov.:—*Voc.* Atreu, Sen.), *m.*, Ἀτρεύς. *Atreus; a son of Pelops and Hippodamia, brother of Thyestes, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, king of Argos and Mycenæ.*—Hence, **1. Atrīdes,** æ, *m.* = *A male descendant of Atreus.*—**2.** Plur.: **Atrīdæ,** ārum, *m. The Atridæ;* i. e. *Agamemnon and Menelaus.*

ātrī-ensis, is, *m.* [atri-um] (*One belonging to an* atrium; hence) *The overseer of the hall, or house; a house-steward, major-domo,* etc.: Plaut.; Cic.

ātrĭŏ-lum, i, *n. dim.* [atrium, (*uncontr. Gen.*) atrio-i] *A small fore-court, hall; ante-chamber:* Cic.

ātr-ītas, ātis, *f.* [ater, atr-i] (*The quality of the* ater; hence) *Blackness:* Plaut.

ātrium, ĭi, *n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *The fore-court, hall; the principal apartment of a Roman house* (*next to the entrance,* janua): Hor.; Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *The hall* in the habitation of the gods above, in public buildings, *etc.*: Ov.; Cic.; Liv.—**2.** Atrium auctionarium, *An auction hall; a hall where auctions were held:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A house:* nec capient Phrygias atria nostra nurus, Ov.

ātrŏc-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [atrox, atrocis] (*The quality of the* atrox; hence) **1.** *Fierceness, harshness, atrociousness, enormity,* etc., of any thing: Cic.; Sall.—**2.** Of the mind or manners: *Moral harshness* or *rage;* hence, *savageness, barbarity, atrocity, severity, roughness:* Cic.; Tac.—**3.** *Strictness, exactness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *atrocité.*

ātrŏc-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Violently, fiercely, cruelly, severely, harshly, indignantly:* Cic.; Tac.: (*Comp.*) atrocius, Liv.: (*Sup.*) atrocissime, Cic.

Ātrŏpos, ī, *f.*, Ἄτροπος (She who is not to be averted). *Atropos; one of the three Parcæ.*

ātr-ox, ōcis, *adj.* [prps. akin to ater, atr-i] (*Pertaining to that which is* ater; hence, Prop.: *Extremely disagreeable to behold, highly repulsive, horrid, hideous, terrible, frightful;* Fig.) **1.**: **a.** Of persons: *Savage, fierce, wild, cruel, harsh, severe:* filia longo dolore atrox, Tac.—**b.** Of things: *Cruel, bad, terrible, horrible, violent, raging, perilous:* (*Comp.*) non alia ante pugna atrocior, Liv.: (*Sup.*) atrocissimæ literæ, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Of persons: *Stern, morose, gloomy, reserved:* Agrippina semper atrox, Tac.—**b.** Of the mind, *etc.*: *Fixed, firm, unyielding, determinately bent* or *resolved:* animus, Hor.—**c.** Of things: *Fixed, firm, certain, not variable:* astuta, Plaut.—**3.** Of style, language, *etc.*: *Violent, bitter.*—**4.** In Law: *Adverse, hostile:* res, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *atroce.*

Atta, æ, *m. Atta:* **1.** *A name for persons who walk on the tips of their shoes* (prob. from ἄττω = ἄσσω, to move with a rapid gliding motion).—**2.** *The comic poet, C. Quintius Atta,* 652, A. U. C.—**3.** *The ancestor of the Gens Claudia.*

1. attac-tus (adt-) (for atta(n)gtus), a, um, *P.* of atting-o, through true root ATTAG.

2. attac-tus (adt-), ūs, *m.* [for attag-tus; fr. id.] *A touching, touch* (only in *Abl. Sing.*): Virg.

attăgen, ēnis, *m.*; **-ēna,** æ, *f.* = ἀττα γήν. *A woodcock;* prps. *a snipe* or *a grouse:* Hor.; Mart.

Attălus, i, *m.*, Ἄτταλος. *Attalus: the name of several kings of Pergamos: the most renowned of whom, both from his wealth and his discovery of the art of weaving cloth from gold, was Attalus III., who made the Roman people his heir.*—Hence, **Attăl-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Attalus; Attalian.*—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *Splendid, brilliant, rich:* Attalicis conditionibus Nunquam dimoveas, *etc.*, Hor.—**b.** *Pergamean:* urbes, Hor.

attămen, v. tamen.

attat and **attate,** v. atat.

attĕgĭa, æ, *f.* [Arab. word; acc. to others from an obs. ATTEGO, ĕre, to cover] *A cottage, hut:* Juv.

attempĕrāt-e (adt-), *adv.* [attemperat-us] *Opportunely, in the nick of time, seasonably:* Ter.

attempĕrā-tus, a, um, *P.* of attemper(a)-o.

at-tempĕro (ad-), *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ad-tempero] **I.** (*To regulate to;* hence) *To fit,* or *adjust to,* etc.: gladium sibi, Sen. **II.** (*To regulate upon;* hence) *To fit* or *adjust upon:* pænulam super catinum, Vitr.

attempto, āre, v. attento.

at-tendo (ad-), di, tum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-tendo] **I.** Prop.: *To hold* or *extend* something *towards* or *before one's self:* attendere signa ad eos, qui excidunt, sensūs, *i. e. symbols for those sentences which slip the memory,* Quint. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Animum *or* animos attendere, animo attendere, *or simply* attendere, *To direct the attention, apply the mind to* something; *to attend to; to consider, mind, take heed to:* Cic.; Ter.; Liv.; Pl.—**B.** Attendere alicui rei, *To turn one's mind to a thing; to engage in the pursuit of* or *to study a* thing: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *attendre.*

attent-e (adt-), *adv.* [1. attent-us] *Attentively, carefully, diligently:* Ter. (*Comp.*) attentius, Cic.: (*Sup.*) attentissime, id.

atten-tĭo (adt-), ōnis, *f.* [for attend-tio; fr. attend-o] *Attention, attentiveness, application,* etc. ¶ Hence, Fr. *attention.*

at-tento (ad-, -tempto), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ad-tento] (*To strive to* or *towards;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To grasp eagerly, lay hold of, seize upon:* digitis arcum, Claud. **II.** Fig.: Of abstract things: *To begin, take in hand, attempt:* attentata defectio, Liv. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To try* or *make trial of* for the purpose of corrupting; *to tamper with, seek to corrupt:* omnium adversarios, omnium inimicos attentare, Cic.—**B.** *To attack, assault, assail:* Of living beings or things: jam curabo sentiat Quos adtentârit (*sc.* latro), Phæd.: ne compositæ orationis insidiis sua fides attentetur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *attenter.*

1. atten-tus (adt-), a, um (for attend-tus) **1.** *P.* of attend-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Attentive, earnestly engaged:* judex, Cic.: (*Sup.*) attentissima cogitatio, id.—**b.** *Intent on, striving after, careful, attentive, assiduous,* etc.: (*Comp.*) quæsticulus te faciebat attentiorem, Cic.

2. atten-tus (adt-), a, um, *P.* of attin-eo, through true root ATTEN.

attĕnŭāt-e (adt-), *adv.* [attenuatus] *Without rhetorical ornament, simply:* Cic.

attĕnŭā-tĭo (adt-), ōnis, *f.* [attenu(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: *A diminishing, lessening, weakening:* suspicionis, Auct. Her. **II.** Esp.: Of oratorical style: *A reducing it to the level of ordinary conversation:* facetissima verborum attenuatio, Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *atténuation.*

attĕnŭā-tus (adt-), a, um: **1.** *P.* of attenu(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Gen.: *Impaired, weak, reduced:* (*Sup.*) fortunæ familiares attenuatissimæ, Auct.; Her.—**b.** Esp.: Of style: (a) *Shortened, brief:* Cic.—(b) *Nice, scrupulous, too much refined, affected:* Cic.—(c) *Meagre, dry, without ornament:* Auct. Her.

at-tĕnŭo (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ad-tenuo] **I.** Prop.: *To make very thin, attenuated,* or *lean; to attenuate, lessen, diminish:* attenuant juvenum vigilatæ corpora noctes, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To reduce, impair, lessen, diminish, enfeeble, weaken:* bellum (servile) expectatione Pompeii

attenuatum est, adventu sublatum ac sepultum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To reduce, waste, squander* property: opes, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *atténuer.*

at-tĕro (ad-), trīvi (terrŭi, Tib.), trītum, tĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-tero] **I.** Prop.: *To rub* one thing *against* another; *to rub:* leniter atterens (*sc.* Cerberus) Caudam, *i. e. against Bacchus*, Hor. **II.** Meton.: Of the effects produced by rubbing one thing against another: **A.** *To rub* or *wear away; to destroy, injure*, etc.: errans bucula campo Decutiat rorem, et surgentes atterat herbas, *i. e. break off* or *crush*, Virg.—**B.** *To loosen:* attritas versabat rivus arenas, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *To destroy, waste, weaken, impair:* postquam . . . alteri alteros aliquantum attriverant, Sall.

at-testor (ad-), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [for ad-testor] *To bear witness* or *testimony to* a thing; *to attest:* hoc attestatur brevis Æsopi fabula, Phæd. ¶ Hence, Fr. *attester.*

at-texo (ad-), ŭi, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-texo] **I.** Prop.: *To interlace* or *plait on:* pinnæ loricæque ex cratibus attexuntur, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *To add* or *join on:* ad id, quod erit immortale, partem attexitote mortalem, Cic.

1. **Atthis,** ĭdis, *f. Athis; a name of Attica.*

2. **Atthis,** ĭdis. *f. Athis; a female friend of Sappho.*

Attĭca, æ, *f. Attica; the most distinguished country of Ancient Greece, situate in Hellas Proper, with Athens as its capital.*

attĭc-e, *adv.* [1. Attic-us] *In the Attic* or *Athenian manner.*

attĭcisso, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* = ἀττικίζω. *To imitate the Athenian mode of speaking:* Plaut.

1. **Attĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* Ἀττικός: **I.** Gen.: *Of, or pertaining to, Attica* or *Athens; Attic, Athenian.* — As *Subst.*: **Attici,** ōrum, *m. The Athenians.* **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: As descriptive of the highest style of art, eloquence, *etc.: Attic:* Cic.—**B.** Meton.: *Excellent, pre-eminent:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Attique.*

2. **Attĭcus,** i, *m. Atticus; the* cognomen *of T. Pomponius, the intimate friend of Cicero, given to him on account of his eloquence. His biography is found in Nepos.*

attigo (adt-), v. attingo.

at-tĭnĕo (adt-), tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [for ad-teneo] **I.** Act.: **A.** *To hold* a person or thing *near* another, *to hold* or *bring forth:* nunc jam cultros attinet, Plaut.—**B.**: **1.** *To keep* or *lay hold of; to hold fast:* **a.** Prop.: ni Stertinius Flavium attinuisset, Tac.—**b.** Fig.: vinculo servitutis adtineri, Tac.—**2.** *To hold* or *have possession of; to possess, keep, occupy*, etc.: ripam Danubii, Tac.—**C.**: **1.** *To hold* or *keep back, retain, detain*, etc.: **a.** Prop.: sorores ejus attinuit, Tac. —**b.** Fig.: Romanos spe pacis, Sall. —**2.** *To restrain, hinder, check:* impetum ejus attinuere senatores, Tac. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To reach, extend*, or *stretch to:* ad Borysthenem atque inde ad Tanain attinent (*sc.* Scythæ), Curt. **B.** Fig.: (only in the 3rd pers., usu. sing.; either with or without a subject: seldom plur., or in the Inf.): **1.** *It belongs to, concerns, refers* or *relates to, pertains* or *appertains to:* quæ ad colendam vitem attinebunt, Cic.: quod ad me attinet, *as far as it relates to me*, id.—**2.** *It concerns, matters, is of moment, of consequence, of importance, of use:* Hor.—**3.** *It belongs to, is serviceable, useful, avails:* Liv.

at-tingo (ad-), tĭgi, tactum, tingĕre (old form **attĭgo,** ĕre), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [for ad-tango] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To touch against; to come in contact with; to touch:* prius quam aries murum attigisset, Cæs. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To touch one by striking; to seize upon, to catch*, etc., *in a hostile manner:* ne me attigas: si me tagis, *etc.*, Plaut. —So of lightning: *To strike* one: si Vestinus attingeretur, Liv.—**2.** *To touch* in feeding or cropping: graminis herbam, Virg.—**3.** Of local relations: **a.** *To come to* a place; *to approach, reach, arrive at*, or *attain to* a place: ut primum Asiam attigisti, Cic.—**b.** *To be near to; to border upon, be contiguous to, touch upon*, etc.: fines, Cæs.: tonsillas, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To touch, affect, reach:* erant perpauci, quos ea infamia attingeret, Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of speech: *To touch upon* something in speaking, *etc., to mention slightly:* quod perquam breviter perstrinxi atque attigi, Cic. —**2.** Of action: *To come in contact with* something by action; i. e. *to undertake, enter upon* some course of action (esp. mental); *to apply one's self to, be occupied in, engage in, take in hand, manage:* **a.** Act.: orationes, Cic.—**b.** Neut.: ad Venerem seram, Ov.—**3.** Of the relations and qualities of things: *To come in contact with; to be near* or *similar to; to belong* or *appertain to; to concern* or *relate to:* **a.** Act.: quæ non magis legis nomen attingunt, quam, *etc.*, Cic.—**b.** Neut.: quæ nihil attingunt ad rem, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *atteindre.*

Attis (Atth-), ĭdis; **Atys,** ўos, Ἄττις, Ἄτυς. *Attis, Athis*, or *Atys; a young Phrygian shepherd, whom Cybele made her priest on condition of perpetual chastity; but he broke his vow, became insane, and emasculated himself.*

at-tollo (ad-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-tollo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To lift* or *raise up on high*, etc.; *to raise* or *elevate:* parvumque attollite natum, Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To lift* or *raise one's self up; to rise*, etc.: se in femur, Virg.: mediis arenis hunc (*sc.* Atlantem) in cœlum attolli prodiderunt, Pl.—**2.** Of buildings, *etc.*: *To erect, construct, raise*, etc.: immensam molem Roboribus textis, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To raise, elevate, lift up*, etc.: ad consulatūs spem attollere animos, Liv.—**2.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To lift one's self up, to rise:* Punica se quantis attollet gloria rebus, Virg.— **B.** *To bear up, sustain, support*, etc.: frangit et attollit vires in milite causa, Prop.—**C.** *To render prominent* or *conspicuous; to distinguish, aggrandize*, etc.: ceteros præmiis, Tac.—**D.** *To honour, praise, extol, magnify*, etc.: sua facta, suos casūs, Tac.

at-tondĕo (ad-), tondi, tonsum, tondēre, 2. *v. a.* [for ad-tondeo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To shave, clear, clip, lop:* vitem, Virg.: caput, Cels. **B.** Esp.: *To clip*, etc., *with the teeth; to crop, nibble, eat away, gnaw at:* attondent virgulta capellæ, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To lessen, diminish:* consiliis nostris laus est attonsa Laconum, Poet. ap. Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To fleece, cheat:* attonsæ hæ ambæ sunt, Plaut. **III.** Meton.: *To strip one's skin off; to cudgel, beat soundly:* Plaut.

attŏn-ĭtus (adt-), a, um: **1.** *P.* of attono-.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Stunned, terrified, stupified, alarmed, astonished, amazed, confounded, thunderstruck:* ut attoniti conciderent, Liv: talibus attonitus visis ac voce deorum, Virg.— **b.** *Seized with a furor of inspiration; inspired, infuriated, frantic:* vates, Hor.

at-tŏno (ad-), ŭi, ĭtum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ad-tono] (Prop.: *To thunder at*; Fig.) *To seize* with divine furor, *etc.*; *to render frantic, infuriate*, etc.: quis furor, . . . vestras Attonuit mentes? Ov.

atton-sus (adt-), a, um, (for attono-sus), *P.* of attonde-o.

at-torquĕo (ad-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [for ad-torqueo] *To hurl upwards:* jaculum, Virg.

attrac-tus (adt-), a, um (for attrah-tus), *P.* of attrah-o.

at-trăho (ad-), xi, ctum, hĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-traho] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To draw to* or *towards* one's self, *etc.*: arcūs, Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of the magnet: *To attract:* ferrum, Pl.— **2.** *To drag to* a person or place: tribunos attrahi ad se jussit, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To draw, attract, allure*, etc., *to* a person or place: te Romam, *to Rome*, Cic.

at-trecto (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ad-tracto] **I.** Gen.: *To touch* or *handle* in any way: **A.** Prop.: libros manibus, Cic. **B.** Fig.: attrectare, quod non obtineret, Tac. **II.** Esp.: With accessory notion of appropriation: *To lay hold of, appropriate:* regias gazas, Liv.

at-trepĭdo (ad-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [for ad-trepido] *To go tremblingly on:* Plaut.

at-trĭbŭo (ad-), ŭi, ūtum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-tribuo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To give to*; hence, **1.** *To assign* or *allot to; to make over to:* iis equos attribuit, Cæs.—**2.** *To appoint* or *assign* to an undertaking, for a purpose, *etc.*: juventus ejus loci præsidio attributa erat, Liv.: (with *second Acc. of further definition*): delectos antesignanos centuriones Cæsar ei classi attribuerat,

Cic.—**3.** *To give to one's charge; to commit, confide, entrust:* pontifici sacra omnia attribuit, Liv.—**4.** *To assign* or *make over:* opera ex pecuniâ attributâ confecerunt, Liv.— **5** *To attach, join,* etc.: ducentos equites attribuit, Cæs. **B.** Esp.: Polit. *t. t.: To impose a tax* or *tribute; to assess:* ut terni in tria millia æris attribuerentur, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To attribute, give, bestow upon, assign:* timorem mihi natura attribuit, Cic.—**B.** *To entrust, commit:* ceterorum curam bene tuendorum C. Flaminio attribuit, Liv.—**C.** *To attribute, ascribe, impute:* bonos exitûs diis immortalibus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *attribuer.*

attrĭbū-tĭo (**adt-**), ōnis, *f.* [attribu-o] **1.** *The assigning,* or *assignment,* of a debt, etc.: Cic.—**2.** Gramm. *t. t.: A predicate, attribute:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *attribution.*

attrĭbū-tus (**adt-**), a, um, *P.* of attribu-o.

attrī-tus (**adt-**), a, um: **1.** *P.* of atter-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Gen.: (a) Prop.: *Rubbed:* sulco attritus vomer, Virg.—(b) Fig.· *Rubbed;* frons, *a shameless impudent face,* Juv.—**b.** Esp.: *Rubbed* or *worn away:* mentum paullo attritius, Cic. ☞ Cf. tero *init.*

1. **Ătys,** ўos, v. Attis.

2. **Ătys,** ўos, *m. Atys:* **1.** *A son of Hercules and Omphale.*—**2.** *The ancestor of the* Gens Attia.

au, *interj.,* v. hau.

au-cep-s, ŭpis, *m.* [for av-cap-s; fr. av-is; cap-io] *A bird-catcher; a fowler:* **I.** Prop.: decidit auceps In puteum, Hor. **II.** Fig.: ne quis hic nostro sermoni auceps siet, Plaut.

auct-ārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [2. auct-us] (*The thing pertaining to increase;* hence) *Over-measure, over-weight:* Plaut.

auct-i-fĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* [for auct-i-fac-us; fr. auctus; (i); fac-io] *Increasing, enlarging:* Lucr.

auc-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for aug-tio; fr. aug-eo] **I.** Gen.: *An increasing, increase:* dierum, Macr. **II.** Esp.: (*An increasing of price;* hence) **A.** Prop.: *A public sale, auction:* Cic. **B.** Meton.: *Goods at an auction:* quum auctionem venderet, Cic.

auctĭōn-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [auctio, auction-is] *Of,* or *pertaining to, an auction, auction-:* atria, *auction-rooms,* Cic.

auctĭōn-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] (*To do something at an auction;* hence) *To hold an auction, put up goods,* etc., *at public sale:* Cæs.; Cic.

auct-ĭto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [auct-o] *To increase* or *augment largely:* Tac.

auc-to, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [for aug-to; fr. aug-eo] *To increase* or *augment largely:* Plaut.; Cat.

auc-tor, ōris, *m.* (sometimes *f.*) [for aug-tor; fr. aug-eo] (*One who produces* something; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of parentage: **1.** Of persons: *A father; a founder* of a family, etc.; *a progenitor* Cic.; Hor.—**2.** Of animals: *A sire:* Col.—**B.** Of writings, etc.: **1.** *A writer, author:* Cic.; Ov.—**2.** (with or without rerum) *A writer* of history; *an historian:* Cic.—**C.** Of buildings, etc.: *Founder, builder:* Virg.; Ov.—**D.** Of works of art: *An artist,* etc.: Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *A contriver, instigator, counsellor, adviser, promoter,* etc.: auctor facinori non deerat, Liv.: (with *Dat.*) legibus ferendis, Cic.: (with *ut c. Subj.*) mihi ut absim vehementer auctor est, Cic.: (with *Acc. of neut. Pron.*) idne estis auctores mihi? Ter.: (with *Objective clause*) ego tibi non sim auctor te profugere, Cic.—Particular expression: Me, te, *etc.,* auctore, *At my, thy,* etc., *instigation; by my,* etc., *advice, command:* Ter.; Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Political *t. t.*: **a.** Auctor legis: (a) *One who proposes a law:* Liv.—(b) *One who advises the proposal of a law, and exerts all his influence to have it passed:* Cic.—(c) Of a senate which accepts or adopts a proposition for a law: *A confirmer, ratifier:* Cic.—(d) *A lawgiver:* Ov.—**b.** Auctor consilii publici, *or simply* auctor: *He who has the chief voice in the senate, and exercises great influence over its decisions; a leader:* Cic.—**B.**: **1.** *One who is the occasion of things; the originator, executor, performer; the source* or *cause:* rerum, Sall.: facto, Ov.—**2.** *One from whom any thing proceeds* or *comes:* muneris, *the giver,* Ov.—**C.** *One who is,* or *is considered, an exemplar, model, pattern, type* of any thing: Cic.—**D.** *An expounder, exponent, teacher:* Hor.—**E.** *One who is the author of information; one who relates, narrates, recounts, gives an account of, announces something; a narrator, reporter, informant* (both orally and in writing): Cic.; Tac.—Particular expression: Auctor esse, *To relate, recount:* (with *Objective clause*): Fabius Rusticus auctor est scriptos esse ad Cæcinam Tuscum codicillos, Tac.—**F.** *One who becomes security for something,* or *represents another; a voucher, bail, guarantee, surety, witness:* Cic.; Virg.—Particular expression: Auctor esse, *To vouch, to affirm:* (with *Objective clause*) auctores sumus, tutam ibi majestatem Romani nominis fore, Liv.—**G.** Law *t. t.*: **1.** *An owner, a seller:* Cic.—**2.** *A guardian, trustee* (of women and minors): Liv.; Cic.—**3.** In espousals: *The witnesses who sign the marriage contract* (parents, brothers, guardians, relatives, *etc.*): Cic.—**H.** *An agent, spokesman, champion, defender:* Cic. **III.** Fig.: *A surety* or *bail:* auctor beneficii populi Romani esse debebit, *i. e. be responsible for,* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *auteur.*

auctōrā-mentum, ī, *n.* [auctor(a)-o] (*That which pledges* or *binds one* to any thing; hence) **1.** *A contract, stipulation:* Sen.—**2.** *Wages, pay, hire, reward* for services rendered: servitutis, Cic.

auctōr-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [auctor] (*The quality,* etc., *of the* auctor; hence) **I.** Prop.· *A producing* of a thing; *an inventing, invention, cause, occasion, origin, source:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A view, opinion, judgment:* Cic.—**B.**: **1.** *Counsel, advice, persuasion; encouragement* to something: Cæs.; Cic.—**2.** *Consolatory exhortation, consolation:* Cic.—**C.**: **1.** Gen.: *Will, pleasure, decision, bidding, command, precept, decree:* Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Political *t. t.*: **a.** Senatûs auctoritas: (a) *The will of the Senate:* Cic.—(b) *A decree of the Senate:* Cic.—**b.** Auctoritas populi, *the popular will* or *decision:* Cic.—**D.** *Free will, liberty; ability, power, competency, authority* to act according to one's pleasure: Cic.—**E.**: **1.** Of persons: *Weight* of character, *reputation, dignity, rank, influence, estimation, authority:* Cic.; Suet.—**2.** Of things: *Importance, significance, dignity, weight, power, worth, consequence, estimation:* Cic.—**F.** *An example, pattern, model:* Cic.—**G.** *A warrant, security* for establishing a fact, assertion, *etc.; credibility:* Cic.—**H.** Of things which serve for the verification or establishment of a fact: **1.** *The record, document:* Cic.—**2.** *The name of a person who furnishes security for something; authority:* Cic.—**3.** For the *names* of persons present at the drawing up of a decree of the Senate: Cic.—**J.** *Right of possession, legal ownership:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *autorité.*

auctōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [auctor] **I.** *To be the cause* or *origin of* any thing: *to cause, procure,* etc.: sibi turpissimam mortem auctoravit, Vell. **II.** With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force; *To pledge, bind,* or *engage one's self:* eo pignore velut auctoratum sibi proditorem ratus est, Liv. **III.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To sell one's self* or *services; to hire one's self out:* Of gladiators, *etc.*: quid refert uri virgis ferroque necari Auctoratus eas, an, *etc.,* Hor.

auctumn-ālis (**aut-**), e, *adj.* [auctumn-us] *Of,* or *pertaining to, the autumn; autumnal:* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *automnal.*

1. **auct-umnus** (**aut-**), i, *m.* [2. auct-us] (*The thing pertaining to increase;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The autumn* (from the 22nd of September to the 22nd of December): Cic.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: *The produce of the autumn, harvest, vintage,* etc.: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *automne.*

2. **auctumn-us,** a, um [1. auctumn-us] *Autumnal:* frigus, Ov.

1. **auc-tus,** a, um (for aug-tus) **1.** *P.* of aug-eo.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Enlarged, increased, great, abundant:* (*Comp.*) auctior majestas, Liv.: (*Sup.*) auctissimus, Trebell.

2. **auc-tus,** ūs, *m.* [for aug-tus; fr. aug-eo] **I.** Prop.: *An increasing, augmenting; increase, growth:* imperii, Tac. **II.** Meton.: *Increased size, bulk:* arboris, *i. e. a large tree:* Lucr.

aucŭp-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [aucup-or] **I.** Prop.: *Bird-catching, fowling:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *A catching at, lying in wait for, chase after* something: hoc novum est aucupium, *a new means of gaining*

subsistence, Ter. **III.** Meton.: *Birds caught:* Cat.

aucŭp-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [auceps, aucup-is] (Prop.: *To go a bird-catching;* Fig.) *To lie in wait for*, etc.: qui aucupet sermonem, Plaut.

aucŭp-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To go a bird-catching* or *fowling:* Var. **II.** Fig.: *To chase, give chase to, strive for, lie in wait for, look for*, etc.: nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupaturi eramus, Cic.

audāc-ĭa, æ, *f.* [audax, audac-is] (*The quality of the* audax; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** In a good sense: *Courage, intrepidity, valour, daring:* Sall.; Liv. —**B.** In a bad sense: **1.** Gen.: *Audacity, temerity, presumption, insolence, impudence:* Plaut.; Cic.—**2.** Esp.: In a milder signif.: *Freedom, boldness:* Cic.; Suet. **II.** Meton.: *Bold, daring action.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *audace.*

audāc-iter (-ter), *adv.* [id.] **1.** In a good sense: *Boldly, courageously:* Cic.; Liv.: (*Comp.*) audacius subsistere, Cæs.: (*Sup.*) audacissime, id.—**2.** In a bad sense: *Daringly, audaciously, rashly:* Cic.

aud-ax, ācis, *adj.* [aud-eo] **I.** Prop.: (*Daring*; hence) **A.** In a good sense: *Bold, courageous, spirited:* Of living beings or things: consilium, Liv.: (*Sup.*) adolescentes audacissimi, Nep.: (*Comp.*) nemo est in ludo gladiatorio paullo ad facinus audacior, Cic.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Bold, audacious, rash, presumptuous, fool-hardy:* Of living beings or things: temerarii et audaces, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) audax ingenii, Stat. **II.** Meton.: *Violent, fierce, proud:* ambitiosus et audax, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *audacieux.*

aude-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of aude-o. —**2.** *Pa.*: *Daring, bold, intrepid, courageous:* audentes deus ipse juvat, Ov.: (*Comp.*) audentior ito, Virg.: (*Sup.*) audentissimi cujusque procursu, Tac.

audent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [audens, audentis] **I.** Prop.: *Boldness, courage, spirit*, in a good sense: Tac. **II.** Fig.: *Freedom in the use of words, licence:* Pl.

audent-ĭus, *comp. adv.* [id.] *More boldly* or *courageously:* Tac.

aud-eo, ausus sum, ēre (*Subj. Pres.*: ausim, Virg.: ausis, Lucr.: ausit, Cat.: ausint, Stat.), 2. *semi-dep.* [etym. dub.; prob. akin to ave-o] *To venture* or *dare* to do something: **I.** Prop.: Of living subjects: quid domini facient, audent quum talia fures! Virg.: audeo dicere, *I dare say, venture to assert*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: vitigenei latices in aquai fontibus audent Misceri, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oser.*

audī-ens, entis: **1.** *P.* of audi-o.—As *Subst.*: *A hearer, auditor:* Cic.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Obedient to* something: (with *Ger* audiens imperii, Plaut.: (with *Dat.*) dicto audiens, Cic.

audĭent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [audiens, audient-is] *A hearing; a listening to* something; *audience, attention* (mostly in the phrase audientiam facere, *to cause to give attention, to procure a hearing*): Cic.; Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *audience.*

aud-īo, īvi, *or* ĭi, ītum, īre (*Imperf.*: audibat, Ov.: audibant, Cat.:—*Perf.*: audĭt = audiit, Prop.:—*Fut.*: audibis, Plaut.—2nd *Pers. Sing. Ind. Pres.*: audin' = audisne, Ter.—*Inf. Perf.*: audisse, better than audivisse, acc. to Quint.), 4. *v. a.* [akin to αὖς (=οὖς), ἀυτ-όω] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To hear, perceive, understand by hearing:* vocem, Ter.: (without *Object*) audiendi delectatio, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) audivi a majoribus natu mirari solitum C. Fabricium, id.: (with *Part. Pres. in concord with Object*) quum audiret reges concertantes, Suet.: (with *Inf. after Pass.*) Bibulus nondum audiebatur esse in Syriâ, Cic.—Particular phrases, etc.: **1.** Audire de aliquo, *etc., To hear concerning any one:* Ter.; Cic.—**2.** Audire in aliquem, *To hear something against one*, i. e. *to hear something bad of one:* Cic.—**3.** Audi, as a call to gain attention: *Hear, understand, give ear, listen:* Ter.; Cic.—**4.** Audin' = audisne? *Do you hear?* as a call of urging: Ter. —**5.** Audito *in concord with clause* as *Abl. Abs.*: *Upon the intelligence, at the tidings:* audito venisse nuntium, Tac. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To listen* to any one *or* to any thing, *i. e. to give one's attention:* etsi a vobis sic audior, ut, *etc.*, Cic:—**2.** Of pupils: Audire aliquem, *To hear one* as a teacher, *i. e. to enjoy his instructions, to learn something from* him: Cic.—**3.** Of judges: Audire de aliquâ re *or* aliquid *or* aliquem, *To listen* or *hearken to something* or *some one, to examine some one:* Cic.; Suet. —**4.** Of prayer *or* entreaty: *To listen* or *lend an ear to; to regard, hear, grant:* neque cohortationes suas, neque preces audiri intelligit, Cæs.—**5.** Audire aliquem, *To hear one favourably:* Hor.—**6.** *To listen* or *hearken to, to examine into, make inquiry about:* dolos, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To hear any person or thing with assent; to assent to, agree with; to approve of, yield to, grant, allow:* nec Homerum audio, qui, *etc.*, Cic.: (without *Object*) audio, *now that is good, that I agree to, that is granted:* Cic.—**B.** *To hear obediently; to obey, heed:* te audi, tibi obtempera, Cic.: neque audit currus habenas, Virg.—**C.** *To hear one's self called, be called, reported, pass for;* and with bene *or* male, *To be in good or bad repute, to be praised or blamed, to have a good or bad character:* si curas esse, quod audis, Hor.: velle bene audire a parentibus, *etc.*, Cic.: male audies, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *ouïr.*

audī-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [audi-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Act.: *A hearing, a listening to:* Cic.—**B.** Pass.: *A hearsay:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The talk of the people, rumour, report, news:* Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *audition.*

audi-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *One who hears, a hearer, an auditor:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: *A pupil, scholar, disciple:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *auditeur.*

auditōr-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [auditor] (*A thing pertaining to an* auditor; hence, **I.** Prop.: *A place where something* (a discourse, a lecture) *is heard; a lecture-room*, etc.: Quint. **II.** Meton.: *The assembled hearers; the audience, auditory:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *auditoire.*

1. **audi-tus,** a, um, *P.* of audi-o.

2. **audĭ-tus,** ūs, *m.* [audi-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A hearing, listening.* Tac. **B.** Esp.: *A listening to for instruction:* Luc. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A rumour, report:* Tac.—**B.** *The sense of hearing, the hearing:* Cic.

au-fĕro, abstŭli, ablātum, auferre, *v. a. irreg.* [for ab-fero] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To take* or *bear away; to carry off, withdraw, remove by bearing* or *carrying:* dona . . . Abstulimus, Plaut.: qui de conviviis auferantur, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron.: *To remove one's self; to withdraw, retire, go away:* aufer te domum, Plaut.—**2.** *To bear away* or *off:* ne te citus auferat axis, Ov.: e conspectu terræ ablati sunt, Liv.—**3.**: **a.** *To take* or *snatch away by bearing; to take with one's self; to remove, withdraw, take away violently, rob, steal*, etc.: id mihi tu, C. Verres, eripuisti atque abstulisti, Cic.—**b.** *To sweep off* or *away; to destroy* by taking away; *to annihilate, kill, slay*, etc.: abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem, Hor.—**4.** *To bear* something *off* as the fruit *or* result of one's labour, exertions, *etc.*: *to obtain, get, receive, acquire:* viginti minas, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To carry off, gain, get, receive:* paucos dies ab aliquo, Cic.: (with *ut c. Subj.*) ut in foro statuerent (*sc.* statuas) abstulisti, id. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To carry away* the knowledge of any thing; *to learn* something from something; *to understand:* hoc ex priore actione, Cic.—**2.** *To get* or *come off, escape:* haud sic auferent, Ter.—**3.** *To carry off* or *away, take away, snatch away:* curas, Hor.: imperium indignis, Liv. —**4.** *To carry away, mislead:* ne te auferant aliorum consilia, Cic.—**5.** *To cease from, to lay aside, omit:* nugas, Plaut.: aufer me terrere, Hor.

Aufĭdēna, æ, *f. Aufidena; a town of Samnium, on the River Sagrus* (now *Alfidena*).

Aufĭdĭus, ĭi, *m. Aufidius; a Roman name:* Hor.

Aufĭdus, i, *m. The Aufidus; a river of Apulia swift and violent* (now *Ofanto*).

au-fŭgĭo, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, fŭgĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [for ab-fugio] **I.** Neut.: *To flee away:* aufugit, Cic. **II.** Act.: *To flee from:* aspectum parentis, Cic.

Augē, ēs, *f.*, Αὐγή (Brightness, Splendour). *Auge; a daughter of Aleus, mother of Telephus by Hercules.*

aug-ĕo, xi, ctum, gēre (*Perf. Subj.* auxitis for auxeritis, Liv.), 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [akin to Gr. root αὐγ, whence αὐξάνω] **I.** Act.: (*To cause to grow*; hence) **A.** *To produce:* quodcunque alias ex se res auget alitque, Lucr.—**B.**: **1.** Prop.: *To increase, augment,*

enlarge, etc.: auxerunt volucrum victæ certamine turbam, *i. e. have been changed into birds*, Ov.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** *To magnify, exalt, praise, extol*, etc.: rem laudando, Cic.—**b.** *To furnish abundantly with* something; *to enrich, load*, etc.: alter te scientiā augere potest, alterā exemplis, Cic.—**c.** *To honour, advance*, etc.: te augendum putavi, Cic.—**d.** *To foster, maintain, rear*, etc.: aliquem, Pl.—**3.** Meton.: Relig. *t. t.*: **a.** *To honour, reverence* the gods: Val. Fl.—**b.** *To load* or *pile up* an altar, *etc.*, with offerings: Plaut.—**c.** *To consecrate, devote:* si qua (*sc.* dona) ipse meis venatibus auxi, Virg. **II.** Neut.: *To grow, increase, become greater*, etc.: verā potentiā, Tac.

auge-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, *3. v. n. inch.* [auge-o] *To begin to grow; to grow, become greater, increase:* **I.** Prop.: uva et succo terræ et calore solis augescens, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Jugurthæ et ceteris animi augescunt, Sall.

Augĭas (**-ēas, -ēas**), æ, *m.*, Αὐγίας, Αὐγέας. *Augeas; a son of Sol and Naupidame, king of Elis, one of the Argonauts. His stable, containing three thousand head of cattle, uncleansed for thirty years, was cleaned in one day by Hercules, at the command of Eurystheus.*

aug-men, ĭnis, *n.* [aug-eo] *Increase, augmentation, growth*, etc.: Lucr.

au-gur (anciently **-er**), ŭris, *comm.* [for av-gar; fr. av-is; root GAR; v. garrio *init.*] (*The bird-crier*; i. e. *the one who marks the cries or notes of birds;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *An augur, diviner, soothsayer (who foretold the future by observing the notes or flight of birds, the feeding of the sacred fowls, certain appearances of quadrupeds, and other unusual occurrences)*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *One who foretells futurity by any means; a soothsayer, diviner, seer:* augur Apollo, as *god of prophecy*, Hor.

augŭr-ālis, e, *adj.* [augur] *Of*, or *belonging to, an augur; relating to soothsaying* or *divination, augural:* libri, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **augurale,** is, *n.*: **1.** **a.** Prop.: *A part of the headquarters of a Roman camp where the auguries were taken*: Tac.—**b.** Meton.: *The general's tent*: Quint.—**2.** *An augur's wand* or *staff*: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *augural.*

augŭrā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [augur(a)-or] *A divining, a soothsaying*: Cic.

augŭrāt-o, *adv.* [1. augurat-us] *When the auspices had been taken*: Liv.

1. **augŭrā-tus,** a, um, *P.* of augur(a)-o and augur(a)-or.

2. **augŭr-ātus,** ūs, *m.* [augur] *The office of an augur*: Cic.

augŭr-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [augur-or] **I.** Prop.: *The observance and interpretation of omens, augury:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Divination, prophecy, soothsaying, interpretation*: Cic.; Ov. —**B.** *A presentiment, foreboding of future occurrences:* Ov.—**C.** *A sign, omen, token, prognostic:* Pl.—**D.** *The art of the augur, augury:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *augure.*

augŭr-ius, a, um, *adj.* [augur] *Of an augur; augural*: Cic.

augŭr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To act as augur in* any matter; *to take the auguries for* something; *to consult for* something *by augury:* sacerdotes vineta, virgetaque et salutem populi auguranto, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To investigate, explore, examine as an augur would do*: Plaut. **C.** Meton.: *To surmise, imagine, conjecture, forebode*: si quid veri mens augurat, Virg. **II.** *To consecrate by auguries*: in augurato templo ac loco, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *augurer.*

augŭr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: (*To act as an augur*; hence) **A.** Act.: *To augur; predict, foretell*: ex passerum numero belli Trojani annos auguratus est, Cic.—**B.** Neut.: *To take* or *observe auguries:* in augurando, Suet. **II.** Fig.: *To predict, foretell*: **A.** Act.: Critiæ mortem est auguratus, Cic.—**B.** Neut.: in Persis augurantur et divinant Magi, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *To surmise, imagine, conjecture, suppose*: **A.** Act.: contentos auguror esse deos, Ov.—**B.** Neut.: quantum ego opinione auguror, Cic.

august-e, *adv.* [august-us] *Respectfully, reverentially, reverently, sacredly*: Cic.: (*Comp.*) augustius, id.

1. **aug-ustus,** a, um, *adj.* [aug-eo] **I.** Prop.: *Consecrated, devoted*, i. e. *sacred, elevated, worthy of honour, majestic, august*: Eleusin, Cic.: templa, Ov.: fons, Tac. **II.** Meton.: *Venerable, magnificent, noble*: (*Comp.*) ut primordia urbium augustiora faciat, Liv.: (*Sup.*) augustissima vestis, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *auguste.*

2. **Augustus,** i, *m.* [1. augustus] *Augustus*; the cognomen *of Octavius Cæsar after he attained to undivided authority; and, subsequently, of all the Roman emperors*; equivalent to *Majesty* or *Imperial Majesty.*—Hence, **1. Augustus,** a, um, *adj.*: **a.** Gen.: *Of*, or *relating to, Augustus* or *the emperor; Augustan, Imperial.* — **b.** Esp.: Mensis Augustus, *the month of Augustus*, i. e. *August* (previously called Sextilis), Juv.—**2. Augustālis,** e, *adj. Of*, or *pertaining to, the Emperor Augustus; Augustan.* — As *Subst.*: **Augustalis,** is, *m.* (*sc.* sodalis *or* sacerdos) *A priest of Augustus*: Tac.—**3. August-iānus,** a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Augustus.* — As *Subst.*: **August-iāni,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* equites) *Augustan* or *Imperial Knights*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *août*, the month of August.

1. **aula,** æ, *f.* (*Gen.* aulaï, Virg.) = αὐλή: **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A court, forecourt, yard*, for men or cattle: Hor.; Prop.—**B.** *An inner court of a house, a hall*: Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A palace, the castle of a noble, the royal court*: Virg.; Hor.—Poet.: of *the cell of the queen-bee*: Virg. — **B.** *The princely power* or *dignity*: Cic.—**C.** *The persons belonging to the court, the court, courtiers*: Tac.

2. **aula,** v. olla.

aulæum, i, *n.* = αὐλαία: **I.** Prop.: *A splendidly wrought* or *embroidered stuff; tapestry, arras; a covering, curtain, canopy, hangings*: suspensa aulæa, Hor. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *The curtain of a theatre (which, with the ancients, was fastened below; hence, at the beginning of a piece* or *an act, it was let down; at the end drawn up)*: aulæum tollitur, *is raised*, Cic.: mittitur, *is lowered*, Phæd. —**B.** *A covering* for beds and sofas, *tapestry*: Virg.; Hor. — **C.** *An embroidered upper garment*: Juv.

Aulerci, ōrum, *m. The Aulerci; a people of Celtic Gaul.*

Aulētes. æ, *m.*, Αὐλητής (Flute-player). *Auletes; the surname of the exiled Egyptian king, Ptolemy.*

aulĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = αὐλικός. *Of*, or *belonging to, the court of a prince; princely*: apparatus, Suet.—As *Subst.*: **aulici,** ōrum, *m. Courtiers*: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aulique.*

Aulis, ĭdis (*Acc.* Aulidem, Liv.—*Gr. Acc.* Aulida, Ov.; Aulin, Luc.), *f.*, Αὐλίς. *Aulis; a seaport of Bœotia, from which the Greek fleet set sail for Troy.*

aulœdus, i, *m.* = αὐλῳδός. *One who sings to the flute*: Cic.

Aulon, ōnis, *m. Aulon; a mountain and valley in Calabria.*

aura, æ (*Gen. Sing.* aurāï, Virg.), *f.* = αὔρα. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *The air*, as in gentle motion; *a gentle breeze, a breath of air*: Virg.; Pl. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *The wind; a breeze, blast* (even when strong): Virg.; Ov.—**2.** *Breath*: Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Breath, air, wind*: Cic.: tenuis famæ aura, Virg. **B.** Esp.: *Breath* of popular favour, liberty, *etc.*: Liv.; Virg. **III.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *The air*, or *atmosphere*: Lucr.; Virg.—**2.** Esp.: *The atmosphere inhaled, the vital air*: Virg.; Lucr.—**B.**: **1.** Opp. to the earth: *Height, heaven, the upper air*: Virg.—**2.**: **a.** *The upper world*: Virg.; Ov.—**b.** *Daylight, publicity*: Virg.—**C.**: **1.** *A bright light; a gleam, glittering*: Virg. —**2.** *Sound, tone, voice, echo*: Prop.—**3.** *Odour, exhalation*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *aure.*

aur-ārius, a, um, *adj.* [aur-um] *Of*, or *pertaining to, gold*; *golden, gold-*: metalla, *gold mines*, Pl.—As *Subst.*: **auraria,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* fodina) *A gold mine* Tac.

aur-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Provided* or *furnished with gold*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Rich* or *abounding in gold:* metalla, Lucr.—**B.** *Overlaid, covered*, or *ornamented with gold; gilt, gilded*: tecta, Cic.: tempora, *i. e. with a golden helmet*, Virg.: milites, *i. e. with golden shields*, Liv. **II.** Meton.: *Made of gold, golden*: monilia, Ov.

Aurēlĭus, ĭi, *m. Aurelius; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Aureli-us,** a, um, *adj. Of*, or *pertaining to, an Aurelius; Aurelian.*

aurĕŏ-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [aure-

us (*uncontr. Gen.*) aureo-i] **I.** Prop.: *Of gold, golden:* malum, Cat. — As *Subst.*: **aureolus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* nummus) *A gold coin:* Mart. **II.** Fig.: *Golden, magnificent, splendid, brilliant, beautiful:* libellus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *auréole.*

aur-ĕus, a, um (aurea, *dissyll.*, Lucr.; Ov.), *adj.* [aur-um] **I.** Prop.: *Of gold, golden* corona (a military distinction), Liv.: aurea vis, *the power of changing every thing into gold*, Ov.: nummus, *a gold coin, gold piece (first struck in the second Punic war)*, Cic.— As *Subst.*: **aurĕus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* nummus) =aureus nummus, Suet. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of physical and mental excellencies: *Beautiful, magnificent, attractive, excellent, golden:* mores, Hor.: ætas, *the golden age*, Ov.—**B.** *Of the colour of gold, gleaming,* or *glittering like gold, golden:* lumina solis, Lucr.: Phœbe, Virg. **III.** Meton.: *Furnished with gold; interwoven,* or *ornamented with gold, gilded:* sella, Cic.: cingula, Virg.

aur-i-cŏm-us, a, um, *adj.* [aurum; (i); com-a] **I.** Prop.: *With golden hair:* Val. Fl. **II.** Meton.: *Wuh golden leaves* or *foliage:* Virg.

aur-ĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [aur-is] **I.** Prop.: *The ear:* Lucr.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *The ear*, i. e. *the sense of hearing*, so far as it judges of the euphony of sounds, *etc.*—**B.** *Favourable attention* or *notice, support:* Pers. **III.** Meton.: *The external ear, the ear-lap* or *tip of the ear:* Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oreille, auricule.*

aur-i-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [aurum; (i); fer-o] **1.** *Carrying gold* along with it, *etc.*: amnis, *i. e. Pactolus*, Tib. —**2.** *Gold-bearing, yielding,* or *producing gold:* arenæ, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aurifère.*

aur-i-fex, ĭcis, *m.* [for aur-i-fac-s; fr. aur-um; (i); fac-io] *A worker in gold, goldsmith:* Cic.

aur-īga (or-), æ, *comm.* [prob. aurea, *a head-stall*; or oreæ, the *bit* of a bridle] (*He who manages the head-stall; —he who manages the bit* of a bridle; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *A charioteer, driver:* Virg.—(b) Esp.: *One who contended in the chariot-race; a charioteer in the games of the circus:* Suet.—**b.** Meton.: (a) As a constellation: *The Waggoner:* Cic.—(b) *A pilot, helmsman, steersman:* Ov.—**2.** *A groom, hostler:* Virg.

aurīgā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aurig(a)-o] *A driving of a chariot in the course:* Suet.

Aur-i-gĕn-a, æ, *m.* [aur-um; (i); gen-o] *Sprung from gold; an epithet of Perseus, as son of Danaë by Jupiter when transformed into a shower of gold.*

aur-i-ger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [aurum; (i); ger-o] *Bearing gold:* tauri, *i. e. with gilded horns:* Poet. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aurigère.*

aurig-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [aurig-a] **I.** Prop.: *To be a charioteer, to drive a chariot, to contend in the chariot-race:* nec ullis, nisi ex Sen-

storio ordine, aurigantibus, Suet. **II.** Fig.: *To rule, direct:* Gell.

Aurinĭa, æ, *f. Aurinia; a prophetess reverenced by the Germans.*

aur-is, is, *f.* [for aud-is; fr. audio] (*The hearing thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The ear:* fac, sis, vacivas ædes aurium, *make the chambers of your ears vacant*, Plaut.: aurem dare, Cic.— Particular phrases: **A.** In *or* ad aurem, in aure, dicere, admonere, *etc.*, *To say something in the ear softly* or *in secret, to whisper in the ear:* Hor.; Cic.; Juv.—**B.** Aurem vellere, *To pull the ear*, as an admonition: Virg.— **C.** Dare *or* servire auribus, *To gratify the ears, to flatter:* Cic.; Cæs.—**D.** In utramvis *or* in dextram aurem dormire, *i. e. to sleep soundly*, or *to be unconcerned:* Ter.; Pl. **II.** Fig.: *The sense of hearing*, so far as it judges of the euphony of sounds: Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Hearers, auditors:* Hor.—**B.** *The ear of the plough, the mould-* or *earth-board by which the furrow is widened and the earth turned back:* Virg.

aurīt-ŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [aurit-us] *A long-eared animal, an ass:* Phæd.

aur-ītus, a, um, *adj.* [aur-is] (*Furnished* or *provided with ears*; hence) **1.** Prop.: *Having large ears, long-eared:* lepores, Virg.: asellus, Ov.—**2.** Fig.: *Attentive, listening:* populus, Plaut.: quercus, Hor. — Particular phrase: Testis auritus, *A witness by hearsay, who has only heard, not seen, something:* Plaut.

aur-ōra, æ, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit *ushas*, "diluculum," from the root USH, *urere*; Gr. αὐώς, ἀώς, ἠώς, ἕως] **I.** Prop.: *The morning, dawn, daybreak:* rubescebat Aurora, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Aurora; the goddess of the morning, daughter of Hyperion, wife of Tithonus, and mother of Memnon:* Virg.—**B.** *The Eastern country, the East.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *aurore.*

aur-um, i, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root USH, *urere*] (*The burning thing*, i. e. *the glittering, shining metal*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Gold:* Ter.; Cic. **II.** Fig.: *The colour* or *lustre of gold; the glimmer, gleam,* or *brightness of gold:* Ov. **III.** Meton.: Of things made of gold: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *An ornament, implement,* or *vessel of gold:* Lucr.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *A golden goblet:* Virg.—**b.** *A golden chain, buckle, clasp, necklace, jewellery:* Ov.—**c.** *A gold ring:* Juv. —**d.** *A golden bit:* Virg.—**e.** *A golden hair-band:* Virg. — **f.** *Coined gold, money:* Virg.—**B.** *The golden fleece:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *or.*

Aurunci, ōrum, *m. The Aurunci.* —Hence, **Aurunc-a,** æ, *f. Aurunca; an old town in Campania.* — Hence, **Aurunc-us,** a, um, *adj. Of, or pertaining to, Aurunca; Auruncan.*

auscultā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [auscult(a)-o] **1.** *A listening, attending to:* Sen.— **2.** *An obeying:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *auscultation.*

auscultā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A hearer, listener:* Cic.

auscul-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for aurcul-to, contr. from aurĭcŭl-ĭto, from auricul-a] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To hear with attention; to listen to, give ear to:* populum, Cat. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To listen believingly to* something; *to give credit to* a discourse, speech, etc.: crimina, Plaut.—**2.** *To listen in secret* to something, *to overhear, lie in wait to hear:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To hear obediently, to pay attention to, to obey:* mihi ausculta, Cic.: nisi me auscultas, Plaut.: (*Impers. Pass.*) ad portum ne bitas, dico jam tibi. *Ch.* Auscultabitur, *you shall be obeyed*, Plaut.—**B.** Of servants: *To attend* or *wait* at the door: jam dudum ausculto, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ausculter.*

ausim, v. audeo.

Ausŏna, æ, *f. Ausona; an ancient town of the Ausones, near Minturnæ.*

Ausŏnes, um, *m.* Αὔσονες. **I.** Prop.: *The Ausones; a very ancient, perhaps Greek, name of the inhabitants of Middle and Lower Italy.*—Hence, **A. Ausŏn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Ausonian.* — As *Subst.*: **Auson-ia,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* terra) *The land of the Ausones, Lower Italy, Ausonia.*—**B. Ausŏn-ĭdæ,** ārum (also, ûm), *m. The people of Ausonia.* **II.** Meton.: *The people of Italy, the Italians.* — Hence, **A. Ausŏn-ius,** a, um, *adj. Italian, Latin, Roman:* Virg.; Hor. — As *Subst.*: **Ausŏnĭi,** ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Italy.*—**Ausŏn-ia,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* terra) *Italy.* — **B. Ausŏn-ĭdæ,** ārum, *m.* (also, ûm) *The inhabitants of Italy.*— **C. Ausŏnis,** ĭdis, *adj. f. Italian.*

au-spex, ĭcis, *comm.* [for av-spec-s; fr. av-is; spec-io] (*A bird inspector, bird-seer*, i. e. *one who observes the flight, singing,* or *feeding of birds, and makes predictions therefrom;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *An augur, diviner, foreboder:* providus auspex, Hor. **II.** Fig.: Of birds which supply the means of augury: *A foreboder:* Pl. — As *Adj.*: Of things (*Foreboding good;* hence): *Fortunate, favourable, auspicious, lucky:* clamor, Claud. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *An author, founder, director, leader, aider, protector, favourer:* Cic.; Hor.—**B.** As *t. t.*: *The person who witnessed the marriage contract, the reception of the marriage portion, took care that the marriage ceremonies were rightly performed,* etc.; *the bridegroom's friend:* Cic.

auspĭcāt-o, *adv.* [1. auspicat-us] **I.** Prop.: *After taking the auspices:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Prosperously, in good hour* or *time, auspiciously, at a fortunate moment:* Ter.: (*Comp.*) auspicatius, Pl.

auspĭcā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of auspic(a)-or.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.**: (a) Prop.: *For which the auspices have been taken, consecrated by auspices:* locus, Cic.: impetûs, Hor.—(b) Fig.: *Fortunate, favourable, lucky, auspicious:* (*Comp.*) Venus auspicatior, Cat.: (*Sup.*) agendis rebus hoc auspicatissimum initium credunt, Tac.—**b.** *Begun, commenced, entered upon:* in bello male auspicato, Just.

auspĭc-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [auspex, auspic-is] (*A thing pertaining to the* auspex;

hence) **I.** Prop.: *The observation of the birds bred for auspices, augury from birds, auspices:* Liv.—Particular expression: Auspicium habere, *To have (the right of taking) auspices:* Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A sign,* or *omen; a divine premonition* or *token:* Cic.; Prop.—Particular expression: Of things which give signs, tokens, *etc.*: Auspicium facere, *To afford,* or *give, an omen,* etc.: Cic.; Hor.—**B.** *Command, guidance, authority:* Plaut.; Hor.; Tac.—**C.** *Right, power, inclination, will:* Virg.—**D.** *The beginning:* auspicia regni, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *auspice.*

auspĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] (*To act the part of an* auspex; hence) **I.** Neut.: *To take the auspices:* isti rei auspicavi, Plaut. **II.** Act.: *To take as an augury:* mustelam, Plaut.

auspĭc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] (*To act the part of an* auspex; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To make an observation of birds, to take the auspices:* Fabio auspicanti aves non addixere, Liv. **II.** Meton.: As the consequence of auspices being favourable: *To begin, commence, undertake,* etc.: jurisdictionem, Suet.: (without *Object*) auspicandi gratiā, Tac.

austĕr, tri, *m.* [*aŭ-ω,* to make dry] (*The dryer;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A dry, hot, south wind:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *The south country, the south:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *auster.*

austēr-e, *adv.* [auster-us] *Rigidly, severely, strictly:* Cic.

austērus, a, um, *adj.* = *αὐστηρός*: **I.** Prop.: Of flavour: *Harsh, tart, sour:* vinum, Cels.: sapor, Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of smell: *Sharp, pungent:* Pl.—**B.** Of colour: *Dark, dingy:* Pl. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Severe, rigid, strict, austere:* (*Comp.*) austerior et gravior esse potuisset, Cic.—**B.** Of style: *Severe, rough:* poemata, Hor.—**C.** *Severe, gloomy, dark, sad, troublesome, hard, irksome:* labor, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *austère.*

austr-ālis, e, *adj.* [auster, austri] *Southern:* cingulus, *i. e. the torrid zone,* Cic.: polus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *austral.*

austr-īnus, a, um, *adj.* [auster, austr-i] *Pertaining to the south, southern:* Pl.; Virg.

au-sum, i, *n.* [for aud-sum; fr. aud-eo] (*That which is dared* or *ventured upon boldly;* hence) *A venture; an undertaking, attempt, enterprise:* Virg.; Ov.

au-sus, a, um (for aud-sus), *P.* of aud-eo.

aut, *conj.* [akin to Gr. *αὖ, αὖθι, αὖτις, αὐτάρ*] **1.** Putting in the place of a previous assertion, *etc.*, another antithetical to it: *Or;* and repeated: aut . . . . aut, *either . . . . or:* omnia sunt bene dicenda, ... aut eloquentiæ nomen relinquendum est, Cic.: terra in universum aut silvis horrida aut paludibus fœda, Tac.—**2.** To indicate that if a previous assertion should not prove true, still another takes, or may take, its place: *Or at least:* quæro, num injuste aut improbe fecerit, *or at least unfairly,* Cic.—**3.** To point out something which must take place, if that which is previously stated does not: *Or otherwise, or else, in the contrary case:* nunc manet insontem gravis exitus: aut ego veri Vana feror, Virg.—**4.** To illustrate or correct a too general, or inaccurate, assertion: *Or rather, or more accurately:* de hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor, Cic.—**5.** In poets: Aut . . . vel = aut . . . aut, *or* vel . . . vel: tellus aut hisce, vel istam, . . . mutando perde figuram, Ov.—**6.** In connection with other particles: **a.**: Aut etiam, *Or even rather, or even more accurately:* Cic.—**b.** Aut certe, *Or assuredly at least:* Cic.—**c.** For connecting a more important thought: Aut vero, *Or indeed, or truly:* Cic. ☞ In the poets sometimes in the second place in the clause: Saturni aut sacram me tenuisse diem, Tib.

autem, *conj.* [akin to aut] **1.**: **a.** Subjoining something entirely antithetical: *But, on the contrary, on the other hand:* e principio oriuntur omnia; ipsum autem nullā ex re aliā nasci potest, Cic.—**b.** Subjoining something simply different: *But, moreover, on the other hand, again, also, too:* quum Speusippum, sororis filium, Plato philosophiæ quasi heredem reliquisset, duos autem præstantissimos studio et doctrinā, *etc.*, Cic.—**2.** Used in any kind of transition by which the disclosure is continued: *But, however, now, moreover:* insidebat videlicet in ejus mente species eloquentiæ, quam cernebat animo, re ipsā non videbat. Vir autem acerrime ingenio, *etc.*, Cic.—**3.** In subjoining a word repeated from a previous clause, in continuing a train of thought: *But:* nunc quod agitur, agamus: agitur autem, liberine vivamus, an mortem obeamus, Cic.—**4.** In resuming a train of thought interrupted by a parenthesis: *But, now:* omnino illud honestum, quod ex animo excelso magnificoque quærimus, animi efficitur non corporis viribus (exercendum, *etc.*): honestum autem id, quod exquirimus, *etc.*, Cic.—**5.** In enumerations, for the purpose of adding an important circumstance: *But, moreover, besides, further:* magnus dicendi labor, magna res, magna dignitas, summa autem gratia, Cic.—**6.** In logical syllogisms, to subjoin the minor: *But, now:* aut hoc, aut illud: hoc autem non; igitur illud, Cic.—**7.** In impassioned questions of any kind: *Indeed, forsooth:* quomodo autem moveri animus ad appetendum potest, si id, quod videtur, non percipitur? Cic.—**8.** With interjections: *But:* ecce autem subitum divortium, Cic. ☞ In good prose writers autem usually stands after the first word of a clause; but if several words together form one idea, then autem stands after the second or third word.

authepsa, æ, *f.* = *αὐθέψης* (A self-boiler). *A utensil for boiling* (somewhat like our coffee-urn): Cic.

autographus, a, um, *adj.* = *αὐτόγραφος. Written with one's own hand, original, autograph:* epistola, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *autographe.*

Autŏlўcus, i, *m.*, *Αὐτόλυκος* (Very wolf). *Autolycus:* **I.** Prop.: *A son of Mercury and Chione, father of Anticlea, and maternal grandfather of Ulysses; a very dexterous robber, who could transform himself into various shapes.* **II.** Meton.: *A thievish man:* Plaut.

autŏmăton (-um), i, *n.* = *αὐτόματον* (Self-wishing *or* -willing thing). *A self-moving machine, an automaton:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *automate.*

Autŏmĕdon, ontis, *m.*, *Αὐτομέδων* (Self-ruler): **I.** Prop.: *Automedon; a son of Diores, and charioteer of Achilles.* **II.** Meton.: *A charioteer* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *automédon.*

Autŏnŏe, es, *f.*, *Αὐτονόη* (One holding her own opinion, *or* Obstinate One). *Autonoe; a daughter of Cadmus, wife of Aristæus, and mother of Actæon.* —Hence, **Autŏnŏ-ēĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Autonoe:* heros, *i. e. Actæon,* Ov.

autor, oris, *etc.*; **autumnus,** i, *etc.*, v. auct.

au-tūmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [prob. akin to ai-o] (*To say "aye;"* hence) *To assert, aver, affirm, state,* etc.: res, Plaut.: (with *Objective clause*) te esse Tiburtem, Cat.

Auvona, æ, *f. The Auvona; a river of Britain* (now *the Avon*).

auxĭlĭ-āris, e, *adj.* [auxili-um] (*Of,* or *pertaining to,* auxilium; hence) **1.** *Pertaining to aid; furnishing aid, aiding, helping, assisting, auxiliary.* undæ, Ov.: Dea (*sc.* Lucina), id.—Particular expression: Milit. *t. t.*: Auxiliares cohortes, *etc.*, *Auxiliary troops, auxiliaries:* Cæs.; Tac.—As *Subst.*: **auxiliares,** ium, *m.* (*sc.* milites, *etc.*) *Auxiliaries:* Cæs.; Tac. —**2.** *Of,* or *pertaining to, auxiliaries:* stipendia, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *auxiliaire.*

auxĭlĭ-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining to aid; serviceable for aid, bringing aid, helping, aiding, auxiliary.* magis consiliarius amicus quam auxiliarius, Plaut.—Particular expression: Milit. *t. t.*: Auxiliaria cohors, *etc.*, *Auxiliary troops, auxiliaries:* Cic.; Sall.

auxĭlĭā-tor, ōris, *m.* [auxili(a)-or] *A helper, assistant:* Tac.

auxĭlĭā-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A helping, aid:* Lucr.

auxĭlĭ-or, ātus sum, āri (*Inf. Pres.* auxiliarier, Plaut.; Tcr.), 1. *v. dep.* [auxili-um] *To give help; to aid, succour, assist:* ad auxiliandum animum advertebant, Cæs.: mihi, Cic.

auxĭl-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [prob. from an obsol. adj. *auxil-is* (= *aug-s-ilis*), "increasing," fr. aug-eo; cf. pauxillus (*i. e.* pauc-s-illus) fr. pauc-us] (*The quality of the* auxilis; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Help, aid, assistance, support, succour:* auxilium sibi adjungere, Cic. **II.**

Meton.: **A.** Plur.: *Instruments* or *sources of aid:* quum (mare) tumet, auxiliis assidet ille (*sc.* navita) suis, *i. e. the rudder and other implements of navigation*, Ov.—**B.** Milit. *t. t.*: **1.** Mostly plur.: *Auxiliary troops, auxiliaries* (*mostly composed of allies and light-armed troops*): Cæs.; Tac.; Ov. —**2.** *Military force* or *power*: Cæs.— **C.** Medic. *t. t.*: *An antidote, remedy*, in the widest sense: Cels.—**D.** Personified: *Aid, assistance*: Plaut. **III.** **Fig.**: *Allies, confederates, auxiliaries:* quicquid ego malefeci, auxilia mihi et suppetiæ sunt domi, Plaut.

auxim, is, it, *etc.*, **v.** augeo *init.*

Auxĭmum (-on), i, *n. Auximum* or *Auximon; a town of the Piceni* (now *Osimo*).—Hence, **Auxĭm-ātes,** ĭum, *m. The inhabitants of Auximum.*

āvār-e, *adv.* [avar-us] *Covetously, eagerly, greedily:* Cic.: (*Comp.*) avarius, Col.: (*Sup.*) avarissime, Sen.

Avārĭcum, i, *n. Avaricum; a town of the Bituriges, in Gaul* (now *Bourges*, in the *Dép. du Cher*). — Hence, **Avaric-ensis,** e, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Avaricum.*

āvār-iter, *adv.* [avar-us] **1.** *Covetously, eagerly:* Plaut. —**2.** *Greedily, gluttonously:* Plaut.

āvār-ĭtĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* avarus; hence) **1.** *An eager desire:* gloriæ, Curt.—**2.** Of possessions, *etc.*: omnes avaritiæ, *every kind of selfishness*, Cic. — **3.** *Greediness* of food; *gluttony:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *avarice.*

āvār-ĭtĭes, ei, *f.* [id.] (id.) *Avarice:* Lucr.

āv-ārus, a, um (*Gen. plur. fem.* avarûm=avararum, Plaut.) [1. av-eo] **I.** Gen.: *Eager, eagerly desirous:* agricola, Virg.: (with *Gen.*) avarus nullius, Hor. **II.** Esp.: *Avaricious, covetous, greedy* of money, *etc.*: Of persons or things: litus, Virg.: (*Comp.*) viveret in terris te si quis avarior uno, Hor.: (*Sup.*) homo avarissimus, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) avarus pecuniæ, Tac.— As *Subst.*: **avarus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *An avaricious man, a covetous person*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *avare.*

ā-vĕho, xi, ctum, hĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To bear, carry, convey away:* (with *Acc. of place*) dona domos, Liv. **II.** Pass.: *To be carried away; to ride* or *sail away*: ab suis, Liv.

Avella, æ, v. Abella.

a-vello, velli *or* vulsi, vulsum, vellĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To tear* or *pull away* or *off; to pluck out*, etc.: avulsum caput, Ov.: poma ex arboribus, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To separate from* an object *by pulling; to part* or *remove forcibly*, etc.: de matris hunc complexu, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To take away by violence, to tear away:* pretium alicui, Hor.—**B.** *To deliver, set free:* a tanto errore, Cic.

āvēna, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Oats:* Virg.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A stem* or *stalk; a straw, reed*, etc.: pastor junctis pice cantat avenis.—**B.** Poet: *An oaten pipe, pastoral* or *shepherd's pipe:* silvestrem tenui Musam meditaris avenâ, Virg.

1. Āventīnus, i, *m.*; **-um,** i, *n.* [etym. dub.] *The Aventine; one of the seven hills of Rome, extending from the Palatine to the Cœlian Hill; until the reign of Ancus Marcius, without the city proper.*—Hence, **Aventīn-us,** a, um, *adj. Of Mount Aventine, Aventinian.*

2. Aventīnus, i, *m. Aventinus; a son of Hercules.*

1. ăv-ĕo (hav-), *no perf., nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [akin to ἀ-ω, αὔ-ω, "to blow," "breathe"] *To pant after, long for, desire earnestly, crave:* valde aveo scire quid agas, Cic.: porto, quod avebas, Hor.

2. ăv-ĕo (hav-), *no perf nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root AV, *servare, tueri*] *To be safe, fortunate, happy, well*, etc.: (in classical writers only in *Imperat.* and *Inf.*) **1.** As a form of salutation: Cæsar simul atque, Have, mihi dixit, statim exposuit, *etc.*, Cic.—**2.** As a morning greeting: et matitutinum portat ineptus ave, Mart.—**3.** In taking leave of the dead (=vale): atque in perpetuum frater, ave atque vale, Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *avé.*

1. ăvernus, a, um, *adj.*=ἄορνος. (Birdless). *Without a bird:* loca, *where birds cannot live:* Lucr.

2. Avernus, i, *m.* (or **lacus Avernus**) [id.] (id.) **I.** Prop.: *Lake Avernus, in the neighbourhood of Cumæ, Puteoli,* and *Baiæ, almost entirely inclosed by steep and wooded hills* (now *Lago d'Averno*). *Its deadly exhalations killed the birds flying over it; hence in fable it was placed near the entrance to the Lower World.*—Hence, **A. Avern-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, lake Avernus.*—As *Subst.*: **Averna,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* loca) *The neighbourhood of Avernus, places near* or *about Avernus:* Virg.—**B. Avern-ālis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, lake Avernus.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The lower world:* Ov.—Hence, **Avern-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the lower world:* Juno, *i. e. Proserpine*, Ov.— As *Subst.*: **Averna,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* loca) *The lower world:* ima, Virg.— **B.** *Acheron:* pigri sulcator Averni, Stat.

ā-verrunco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* Relig. *t. t.*: *To avert evil*, etc.: Cic.; Liv.

āversā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [avers(a)-or] *From which one is obliged to turn away, abominable:* Lucr.

āver-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for avert-sio; fr. avert-o] *A turning away:* ex aversione legatos jugulârunt, *from behind*, Hirt. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aversion.*

1. āver-sor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. intens.* [for avert-sor; fr. avert-o] **I.** *To turn one's self from, to turn away* with displeasure, contempt, loathing, shame, *etc.*: hærere homo, aversari, rubere, Cic. **II.** *To avert, repulse, repel* a person or thing from one's self; *to send away; to scorn, refuse, decline, shun, avoid:* amicum, Ov.: preces, Liv.

2. āver-sor, ōris, *m.* [for avertsor; fr. avert-o] *A thief, pilferer, embezzler:* Cic.

āver-sus, a, um: (for avert-sus) **1.** *P.* of avert-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Turned away*: **a.** Of place: *On* or *towards the side, turned away* or *back; on the back side, behind, back:* et adversus et aversus impudicus es, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **aversum,** i, *n. The hinder* or *back part, the back:* Liv.; Pl.—**b.** *Turned away from, withdrawn from:* milites aversi a prœlio, Cæs.—**c.** *Disinclined, alienated, unfavourable, opposed, averse, hostile:* amici, Hor.: (*Comp.*) vultus, aversior, Sen.: (*Sup.*) aversissimus animus, Cic.

ā-verto (avor-, abv-), ti, sum, tere, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To turn away from; to avert, turn off, remove*, etc.; *to remove by turning away:* flumina avertimus, Cic.: regem Italiâ, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.**: **a.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To turn one's self* or *go away, to depart*, etc.: Virg.—**b.** With Personal pron., *or simply* avertere: *To turn one's self away, retire, withdraw*, etc.: Cic.; Plaut.; Virg.— **2.** *To appropriate to one's self unlawfully, carry off, steal, divert* from its proper channel, *embezzle*, etc.: pecuniam publicam, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.**: **a.** *To turn away, divert, keep off* opinionem a spe adipiscendi avertunt, Cic.—**b.** *To avert, ward off, turn away:* omen dii avertant, Cic.—**2.** *To turn away, divert, withdraw* or *remove from* a course of action, an intention, *etc.*: pudor Hannibalem ab incepto avertit, Liv.—**B.** *To make* a person or thing *averse* or *disinclined* to or towards: *to alienate, estrange:* popularium animos, Sall.

ăv-ĭa, æ, *f.* [av-us] **I.** Prop.: *A grandmother:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *A prejudice*, as it were, inherited from a grandmother: Pers.

ăv-ĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [av-is] *Pertaining to birds, of birds, bird-*: rete, *bird-net*, Var.—As *Subst.*: **aviarium,** ĭi, *n.*: **1.** *A place where birds are kept; a poultry-yard*; *an aviary:* Cic. —**2.** *The resort of wild birds in a forest:* Virg.

ăvĭd-e, *adv.* [avid-us] *Eagerly greedily:* avide pransus, Hor.: (*Comp.*) avidius, Liv.: (*Sup.*) avidissime, Cic.

ăvĭd-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* avidus; hence) **I.** Gen.: *An eagerness* for something; *avidity, longing, vehement desire* · quæ (*sc.* senectus) mihi sermonis aviditatem auxit, potionis et cibi abstulit, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Greediness of gain, covetousness, avarice*: Cic.—**B.** *Greediness* in eating, *voracity, voraciousness*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *avidité.*

ăv-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [1. av-eo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Longing eagerly* for something (either lawful or unlawful), *desirous, eager:* avidas legiones dispertit, Tac.: (with *Gen.*, or *Gerund in* di) (*Sup.*) avidissimus privatæ gratiæ, Sall.: videndi, Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.**

Greedy of gain, avaricious, covetous: (*Comp.*) aliquantum ad rem avidior, Ter.—**2.** Of persons: *Desirous of food, voracious, ravenous, gluttonous:* convivæ, Hor.—**3.** Of things: *Insatiable:* mare, Lucr.: ignis, Ov. **II.** Meton.: Of space: *Wide, large, vast:* avido complexu quem tenet æther, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *avide.*

ă-vi-s, is, *f.* (*Abl. Sing.* both avi and ave) [akin to Sans. *vi* (neut. *vay-as*), "a bird;" fr. root VAY, "to go;"—the *a* is probably a prefix: cf. a-pi-s] **I.** Prop.: *A bird:* Cic.; Lucr. **II.** Meton.: *A sign, omen, portent:* Liv.; Hor.

ăv-ĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [av-us] 1. *Of,* or *belonging to, a grandfather; derived from a grandfather:* possessiones, Cic. —2.: a. Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, an ancestor; ancestral:* sanguine avito nobilis, Prop.—**b.** Meton.: *Very old* or *ancient:* merum, Ov.

ā-vĭ-us, a, um, *adj.* [a; vi-a] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *That is at a distance from the way; that goes out of* or *is remote from the way;* hence also, *untrodden, unfrequented:* virgulta, Virg.: montes, Hor.—As *Subst.*: **avium,** ĭi, *n. A pathless,* or *out of the way, place:* Virg.; Hor.—**B.** Of persons: *Wandering, straying:* in montes sese avius abdidit altos, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Wandering, erring:* avius a verâ longe ratione vagaris, Lucr. **III.** Meton.: *Inaccessible, not to be approached:* avia loca, Liv.

āvŏcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [avoc(a)-o] *A calling off from* any action, care, etc., *a diverting of the attention, diversion, interruption:* Cic.; Sen.

ā-vŏco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: *To call off* or *away from:* partem exercitûs ad bellum, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To call off, withdraw, remove,* etc.: a rebus occultis philosophiam, Cic.—**B.** *To call off* from an action or purpose; *to divert, withdraw, turn away:* aliquem a fœdissimis factis, Cic.—**C.** *To withdraw by interrupting, to interrupt, hinder:* animum, Pl.—**D.** *To disturb one's attention, distract:* ab iis, quæ avocant, abductus, Pl.

ā-vŏlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.*: **I.** Prop.: *To fly away:* per ætherias umbras, Cat. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To flee away, vanish,* etc.: voluptas avolat, Cic.—**B.** Of dying persons: *To flee away, depart:* Cic. **III.** Meton.: Of persons, etc.: *To hasten, speed, go quickly away:* experiar certe ut hinc avolem, Cic.

āvul-sus, a, um, *P.* of avello (cf. vello, *init.*).

ăv-uncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [av-us] *A mother's brother, maternal uncle* (a brother of the father is called *patruus*): Cic.—Particular expressions: **1.** Avunculus magnus, *or* major, *A grandmother's brother, a great uncle:* Cic.—**2.** Avunculus, *A brother of a great-grandmother; a great-great-uncle:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oncle.*

ăvus, i, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: *A grandfather:* pater avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus, Plaut.—**B.** Of animals: *A grandsire:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Ancestor, forefather:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aïeul.*

Ăxĕnus, i, *m. adj.* = ἄξενος (Inhospitable). *Axenus; an early appellation of the Pontus (Euxinus).*

ax-is (assis), is, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit *aksha,* "rota," "currus;" Gr. ἀξ-όν] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *An axle-tree:* faginus axis, Virg. **B.** Meton.: *A chariot, car, waggon:* Ov.; Sen. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *The axis* of the universe: mundum versari circum axem cœli, Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *The pole:* inocciduus, Luc.: meridianus, Vitr.—**2.** *The north pole:* Cic.; Virg.—**3.** *The heavens.* Atlas Axem humero torquet stellis aptum, Virg.—**4.** *A region of the heavens, a clime:* boreus, *the north,* Ov. **III.** *A board* or *plank:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *axe.*

Axŏna, æ, *f. Axona; a river of Gaul* (now *the Aisne*).

B

B, b, *n. indecl.* or *f.* The second letter of the Latin alphabet, expressing the soft labial sound between *v* and *p*, corresponding to the Gr. beta (Β, β), and briefly expressed by *be.* —At the beginning of words *b* is found only in connection with the consonants *l* and *r* (in pure Latin words); but in the middle of them it is also connected with other liquid and feeble consonants. — Before hard consonants *b* is found only in compounds with *ab, ob,* and *sub,* which prepositions alone end in a labial sound; and these frequently rejected the labial, even when they were separated by the addition of an *s;* as *abspello, absporto* pass into *aspello, asporto;* or the place of the labial is supplied by *u,* as in *aufero, aufugio,* for *abfero, abfugio.* The Gr. ψ was represented by *bs;* as, *absis, Absyrtus, absinthium,* and *obsonium* = ἀψίς, Ἄψυρτος, ἀψίνθιον, ὀψώνιον. — Also, *b* before *s* and *t* was changed into *p,* as *scribo, scripsi, scriptum; nubo, nupsi, nuptum, etc.* Still the grammarians not rarely vary in these words between *bs* and *ps.*—Of the liquids, *l* and *r* stand both before and after *b,* but *m* (with one exception) only before it, and *n* only after it; hence, *con* and *in* before *b* always become *com* and *im;* just as inversely *b* before *n* is sometimes changed to *m,* as *Samnium* for *Sabinium;* and *scamnum* for *scabinum,* whence the dimin. *scabellum.*—*B* is so readily joined with *u,* that not only *acubus, arcubus,* etc., were written for *acibus, arcibus,* etc., but also *contubernium* was formed from *taberna,* and *bubile* was used for *bovile,* as also in *dubius* (= δοιός, duo) a *b* was inserted. —*B* is rejected in *uro* for *buro,* from πῦρ, while it is retained in *comburo* and *bustum.*—*B* is reduplicated in *bibo,* from the Gr. πίω, as the shortness of the first syllable in the preterite bĭbi, compared with *dĕdi* and *stĕti* or *stĭti,* shows; although later *bibo* was treated as a primitive, and the supine *bibitum* formed from it.—Before *b, m* was sometimes inserted; *e. g.* in *cumbo* from κύπτω, *lambo* from λάπτω; inversely, it was rejected in *sabucus* for *sambucus.*—As in the middle, so at the beginning of words, *b* might take the place of any other labial, *e. g. buxis* for *pyxis, balæna* for φάλαινα, *carbatina* for *carpatina, publicus* from *populicus, ambo* for ἄμφω. The interchange between labials, palatals, and linguals, as *glans* for βάλανος, *bilis* for *fel* or χολή, is rare at the beginning of words, but more freq. in the middle, as *tabeo* from τήκω, *uber* from οὖθαρ, with which esp. the change of tribus *Sucusana* into *Suburana* deserves consideration.—Finally, the interchange of *b* with *du* at the beginning of words deserves special mention, as *duonus* for *bonus; Bellona* for *Duellona; bellum* for *duellum,* and *bis* from *duis.*

băbæ (pap-) = βαβαί or παπαί, *interj.* denoting astonishment or joy: *Wonderful! strange!* Plaut.

Băbȳlo, ōnis, *m.* [prob. from Babylon; whence a Babylonian, foreigner] *A money-changer, banker:* Ter.

Bābȳlon, ōnis, *f.* (*Gen. Gr.* Babylonos, Claud.: — *Acc. Gr.* Babylona, Prop.), Βαβυλών. *Babylon; the metropolis of the Babylo-Assyrian empire, in Mesopotamia, on the Euphrates; its ruins are found at Hille, in Irak Arabi.* —Hence, **A. Bābȳlōn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Babylon.*—As *Subst.*: **1. Babylonii,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Babylonians.*—**2. Babylon-ia,** æ, *f.*: **a.** (*sc.* mulier) *A Babylonian woman.* — **b.** (*sc.* regio) *The country* or *province of Babylon, between the Euphrates and Tigris;* in a wider sense, sts. used for *all Syria, Assyria, and Mesopotamia* (now *Irak Arabi*).—Hence, **Bābȳlōn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.*: (Prop.: *Babylonian;* Meton.) (a) *Chaldean:* Babylonii numeri, Hor.—(b) *Skilled in astronomy and astrology:* Babylonius Horos, Prop.—**c.** (*sc.* urbs) (*The city of*) *Babylon:* Just.—**B. Bābȳlōn-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Prop.: *Babylonian, Babylonic.*—As *Subst.*: **Babylonica,** ōrum, *n. Babyl-*

pian coverings or *tapestry:* Lucr.—**2.** Meton.: *Chaldean:* doctrina, Lucr. —**C. Băbȳlōn-ĭensis,** e, *adj. Babylonian.*

bacca, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.; prob. akin to Sanscrit root BHAC, *edere*] (*That which is eaten;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *An* edible *berry:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A* non-edible *berry;* e. g. of a laurel, myrtle, *etc.:* Ov.; Pl.—**B.** From similarity of shape: *A pearl:* Hor.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *baie.*

baccar (-char), ăris, *n.* **(bacchăris,** is, *f.*, Pl.)=βάκχαρις. *The baccar, bacchar,* or *baccharis; a plant with a fragrant root, which yielded a kind of oil;* acc. to some, *the Celtic valerian:* Virg.

bacc-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [bacc-a] *Set,* or *adorned, with pearls:* Virg.

Baccha-a, æ, *f.* [Βάκχη] *A Bacchа* or *Bacchante; a female companion of Bacchus, who, in company with Silenus and the Satyrs, celebrated the festival of that deity in a frantic manner:* Plaut.; Cic.; Ov.

bacchā-bundus, a, um, *adj.* [bacch(a)-or] *Revelling like the Bacchantes, boisterous, raving:* agmen, Curt.

Bacch-ānal, ālis, *n.* [Bacch-us] (*A thing pertaining to Bacchus;* hence) **1.** Sing.: *A place dedicated to Bacchus; the place where the festivals of Bacchus were celebrated:* Plaut.; Liv.—**2.** Mostly Plur.: *The feast of Bacchus, the* (Gr.) *orgies of Bacchus* (diff. from the Roman festival of Liber), *celebrated once in three years, at night:* Plaut.; Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bacchanale.*

baccha-ns, ntis, *P.* of bacch(a)-or.—As *Subst.:* **Bacchantes,** ium *or* um, *f.* (*sc.* feminæ) *The Bacchantes* or *Bacchæ* (v. Baccha): Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Bacchante.*

bacchā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [bacch(a)-or] *A revelling, or raving, in the manner of the Bacchæ:* Cic.

Bacchĭădæ, ārum, *m.,* Βακχιάδαι. *The Bacchiadæ; a very ancient royal family of Corinth* (*descended from Bacchis, one of the Heraclidæ*) *which, being expelled from the throne, migrated to Sicily, and founded Syracuse:* Ov.

Bacchĭcus, a, um, v. Bacchus.

Bacchis, ĭdis, *f.,* Βακχίς=Baccha: Ov.

Bacchĭus, a, um, v. Bacchus.

bacch-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [Bacch-us] **I.** Prop.: *To celebrate the festival of Bacchus:* saxea effigies bacchantis, Cat. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To revel, rave, rage,* or *rant,* in any way: quantā in voluptate bacchabere? Cic.: non ego sanius Bacchabor Edonis, Hor.—**B.** *To go* or *run about in a wanton, wild, raving,* or *furious manner:* per urbem, Virg. **III.** Fig.: Of things: **A.** *To rage, rave,* etc.: **1.** Of the wind: Thracio bacchante magis sub interlunia vento, Hor.—**2.** Of a rain-storm: imber bacchatus, Val. Fl. —**3.** Of speech, *etc.:* quod eos, quorum altior oratio actioque esse ardentior, furere et bacchari arbitraretur, Cic.—**B.** *To go* or *run about in a wild, furious manner,* etc.: Of a rumour: bacchatur fama per urbem, *runs wildly,* Virg. ☞ *Pass.:* Of a place in which the orgies of Bacchus were celebrated: virginibus bacchata Lacænis Taygeta, Virg.

Bacchus, i, *m.,* Βάκχος: **I.** Prop.: *Bacchus; a son of Jupiter and of Semele; the god of wine and of poets.*—Hence, **Bacch-ĭcus (-ĭus, -ēus, -ēĭus),** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Bacchus; Bacchic.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The vine:* Bacchus amat colles, Virg. —**B.** *Wine:* hilarans convivia Baccho, Virg.

bacc-ĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bacc-a; fer-o] **1.** *Bearing berries:* hedera, Sen. —**2.** *Bearing olives:* Pallas, Ov.

Bācēnis, is, *f. Bacenis; a great forest in Germany;* acc. to some, *the Hartz forest;* acc. to others, *the western part of the Thuringian Forest.*

băcil-lum, i, *n. dim.* [for baculum; fr. bacul-um] **I.** Gen.: *A small staff, a wand:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: *The wand* or *staff of the lictor:* Cic.

Bactra, ōrum, *n.,* Βάκτρα. *Bactra; the chief city of Bactria* or *Bactriana* (now *Balkh*).—Hence, **Bactr-ĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Bactra.* —As *Subst.:* **1. Bactriani,** ōrum, *m. The Bactrians.*—**2. Bactrianus,** i, *m.* (Prop.: *A Bactrian;* Meton.) *The land of Bactriana.*

Bactrus (-os), i, *m. Bactrus; a river near Bactra* (now *Balkh*).

bă-cŭlum, i, *n.,* **-us,** i, *m.* [akin to βη, root of βα-ίνω, βί-βη-μι] (*That which serves for* one's *going;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *A stick, staff,* as a support in walking: Liv.; Ov. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *An augural staff:* Liv.—**B.** *A sceptre:* Flor.

bădīzo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.*=βαδίζω. *To go, walk:* Plaut.

Bæbius, ĭi, *m. Bæbius; a Roman name.*

Bæcula, æ, *f. Bæcula; a town of Spain, on the borders of Bætica.*

Bætĭc-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [Bætic-us] (*Provided with Bætican wool;* hence) *Clothed in Bætican wool:* Mart.

Bæticus, a, um, v. Bætis.

Bætis, is (*Acc.* Bætin, Mart.:—*Abl.:* Bæte, Liv.: Bæti, Pl.), *m.,* Βαῖτις. *Bætis; a river in Southern Spain, called by the inhabitants Certis* (now *Guadalquivir*). —Hence, **Bæt-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Bætis.*—As *Subst.:* **Bætĭca,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* provincia *or* terra) *The province of Bætica, lying on the Bætis, distinguished for its excellent wool* (now *Andalusia and a part of Granada*).

Bagaudæ, ārum, *m. Bagaudæ; a class of peasants in Gaul, who rebelled in the time of the Emperor Diocletian:* Eutr.

Băgōus, i, **-as,** æ, *m.,* Βαγῶος, Βαγῶας [orig. Persian] **I.** Prop.: *Bagous; a eunuch at the Persian court.* **II.** Meton.: *A guard of women:* Ov.

Băgrăda, æ, *m.,* Βαγράδας. *Bagrada; a river of Zeugitana, in Africa, near Utica* (now *Medscherda*).

Bāiæ, arum, *f.,* Βαΐα. *Baiæ:* **I.** Prop.: *A small town in Campania, on the coast between Cumæ and Puteoli, a favourite resort of the Romans on account of its warm baths and pleasant locality.*—Hence, **Bai-us (-ānus),** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Baiæ; Baian.* **II.** Meton.: *A watering-place:* Cic.; Tib.

bājŭl-o, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [bajul-us] *To bear a burden, carry a load:* sarcinas, Phæd.

bāj-ŭlus, i, *m.* [akin to the Sanscrit root WAH, *vehere*] (*A carrier* or *bearer;* hence) *He who bears burdens* (for pay); *a porter, carrier, day-labourer:* Cic.

bālæna, æ, *f.*=φάλαινα. *A whale:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *baleine.*

bălăn-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [balan-us] (*Provided with* balanus; hence) *Anointed* or *perfumed with balsam:* Pers.

bāla-ns, ntis, *P.* of bal(a)-o.—As *Subst.:* (*A bleater;* i. e.) *A sheep:* Virg.

bălănus, i, *f.* and *m.*=βάλανος; **I.** Prop.: *An acorn:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: From similarity of shape: **A.** *A date:* Pl.—**B.** *A nut yielding a balsam; the Arabian behen-nut:* Hor.

bălātro, ōnis, *m.*=blatero. (*A babbler;* hence) *A jester, one who makes sport, a buffoon:* Hor.; Lucr.

bālā-tus, ūs, *m.* [bal(a)-o] *A bleating:* agni balatum exercent, Virg.

balb-e, *adv.* [balb-us] *Stammeringly:* Lucr.

balbus, a, um, *adj.* [prps. akin to βάρβαρος] *Stammering, stuttering:* quum ita balbus esset, ut, *etc.,* Cic.

balb-ūtĭo, *no perf. nor sup.,* īre, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [balb-us] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Neut.: *To stammer, stutter:* Cels.—**B.** Act.: *To stutter, stammer,* or *lisp out* something: illum Balbutit Scaurum, *he, lisping* or *fondling, calls him Scaurus,* Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Neut.: *To speak obscurely, indistinctly,* or *incorrectly:* desinant (*sc.* Academici) balbutire, Cic.—**B.** Act.: *To stutter, stammer, or lisp out* something: perpauca balbutiens, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *balbutier.*

Bălĕārēs insulæ, or *simply* **Baleares,** ium, *f.,* Βαλιαρεῖς. *The Balearic Islands, Majorca and Minorca, in the Mediterranean Sea. Their inhabitants were distinguished by the use of the sling.* Hence, **1. Balear-is,** e, *adj. Balearic, of the Baleares.*—As *Subst.:* **Bălĕārēs,** ium, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The inhabitants of the Balearic Islands.*—**2. Bălĕārĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Balearic.*

Ballio, ōnis, *m. Ballio:* **I.** Prop.: *The name of a worthless fellow in the Pseudolus of Plautus.* **II.** Meton.: *A worthless fellow:* Cic.

ball-ista (bal-), æ, *f.* [βάλλ-ω] (*The throwing thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The ballista; a large military engine for hurling masses of stone and other missiles:* Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: For *the missiles* themselves: Plaut. **III.** Fig.: *Instrument:* infortunii ballista, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *baliste.*

ballist-ārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [ballist-a]

(*A thing pertaining to a* ballista; hence) *A battery:* Plaut.

balneæ, ārum, v. balneum.

balnĕ-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [balneum] *Of*, or *pertaining to, a bath:* fur, *lurking about baths*, Cat.—As *Subst.*: **balnearia**, ōrum, *n. Bathing-rooms, baths:* Cic.

balnĕ-ātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A bath-keeper:* Cic.

balnĕŏ-lum, i, *n. dim.* [balneum, (*uncontr. Gen.*) balneo-i] *A small bath-room:* Juv.

balnĕum (balin-), i, *n.* (Plur. mostly **balneæ (balin-)**, ārum, *f.*; yet sometimes **balnea**, ōrum, *n.*): *A bath, a place for bathing:* Cic.; Liv.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bain.*

bā-lo (bēlo, Var.), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [onomatop.] *To cry ba; to bleat:* tactaque fumanti sulphure balet avis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bêler.*

balsămum, i, *n.*=βάλσαμον: **1.** *A fragrant gum of the balsam-tree, balsam:* Virg. — **2.** *The balsam-tree, balsam-bush:* Tac.

baltĕus, i, *m.* (in poets, for the sake of the metre, *plur.* **baltea**, ōrum, *n.*) [etym. dub.] **1.** *A baldric* or *shoulder-belt for carrying a sword:* Cæs.; Virg. — **2.** *A belt* or *band* for carrying a quiver: Virg.—**3.** *A girdle* or *belt* passing round the body of persons: Ov.; Luc.—**4.** Of animals: *The girth:* Claud.

Bambălĭo, ōnis, *m.* [βαμβάλ-ειν, to stammer] (Stammerer *or* Stutterer). *Bambalio; a* cognomen *of M. Fulvius, the father-in-law of Antonius:* Cic.

Bandŭsĭa, æ, *f. Bandusia; a pleasant fountain near Venusia, the birthplace of Horace.*

Bantĭa, æ, *f. Bantia; a town of Apulia, in the vicinity of Venusia* (now *S. Maria de Vanze*).—Hence, **Bantīnus**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Bantia.*

Baptæ, ārum, *m.*, Βάπται [painters; acc. to others, baptists] *The Baptæ; priests of the Thracian* (*afterwards Athenian*) *goddess Cotytto.*

baptistērĭum, ii, *n.*=βαπτιστήριον. *A cold plunging-bath* or *small swimming-place:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *baptistère.*

bărăthrum, i, *n.*=βάραθρον: **I.** Prop.: *An abyss, chasm, gulf, deep pit*, etc.: Virg.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: Of a greedy man: *A pit:* barathrum macelli, *a pit of the provision market*, Hor. **III.** Meton.: *The lower world:* Lucr.; Cat.

barba, æ, *f.*: **I.** Prop.: *The beard.* Of men or animals: barbam tondere, Cic.: barba hircorum, Pl. **II.** Meton.: Of things of a beard-like character: **A.** Of filberts: *The husk:* Pl.—**B.** Of the shoots of trees, *etc.*: *A cluster:* Pl. — **C.** Of a polypus: *A feeler:* Pl.—**D.** Of a cock: *A wattle:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *barbe.*

barbăr-e, *adv.* [barbar-us] **1.** *As a foreigner would, in a foreign tongue:* Plaut.—**2.** *Rudely, ignorantly, in an uncultivated way:* Cic.—**3.** *Rudely, roughly, barbarously, cruelly:* lædentem oscula, Hor.

barbăr-ĭa, æ, **-es**, ēi, *f.* [id.] **1.** *A foreign country:* Cic.; Ov.; Hor.—**2.**: **a.** *Rudeness, rusticity, stupidity:* Cic.—**b.** *Rudeness, barbarism* in language: Cic.—**3.** *Savageness, barbarousness, rudeness, uncivilised manners:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *barbarie.*

barbăr-ĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Of*, or *pertaining to, a* barbarus; *foreign, strange, barbaric, barbarous:* alæ, Luc.—As *Subst.*: **barbaricum**, i, *n. A foreign land:* Eutr. **II.** Meton.: *Barbarian, rough, rude, unpolished:* vita, Claud.; Eutr. **III.** Fig.: *Inelegant, uncouth:* Mart.

barbărismus, i, *m.*=βαρβαρισμός. *A speaking in a foreign*, i. e. *faulty manner; a barbarism; a fault in language:* Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *barbarisme.*

barbărus, a, um, *adj.*=βάρβαρος. **I.** Prop.: *Foreign, strange, barbarous:* servi agrestes et barbari, Cic.: barbara tegmina crurum, Virg.—Adverbial expression: In barbarum, *In the manner*, or *according to the custom, of foreigners* or *barbarians:* Tac. — As *Subst.*: **barbarus**, i, *m. A foreigner, stranger, barbarian:* barbarorum soli prope Germani singulis uxoribus contenti, Tac.: barbarus hic ego sum, quia non intelligor ulli, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Intellectually: *Uncultivated, ignorant, rude, unpolished:* qui aliis inhumanus ac barbarus, isti uni commodus ac disertus videretur, Cic. —**B.** Of character: *Wild, savage, cruel, barbarous:* immanis ac barbara consuetudo hominum immolandorum, Cic.: (*Comp.*) sacra barbariora, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *barbare.*

barbāt-ŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [barbat-us] *Having a small beard:* Cic.

barb-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [barb-a] (*Provided with a* barba; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Having a beard, bearded:* quos aut imberbes aut bene barbatos videtis, *having the beard neatly trimmed*, Cic.: hirculus, Cat.—As *Subst.*: **barbatus**, i, *m. The bearded one*; i. e. *a goat:* Phæd. **II.** Meton.: From similarity of shape: **A.** Of fishes: *Bearded:* Cic. —**B.** Of nuts: *Having a husk:* Pl.—**C.** Of books: *Rough, worn:* Mart.

barb-ĭ-ger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [barb-a; (i); ger-o] *Having a beard, bearded:* capellæ, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *barbigère.*

barbĭtŏs, *m.* and *f.* (only in *Nom.*, *Acc.*, and *Voc.*) = βάρβιτον (-ος): **I.** Prop.: *A lyre, a lute* (of a large size): Hor. **II.** Meton.: *A tune played upon the lute:* Ov.

barb-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [barb-a] *A little beard:* Cic.; Pl.

Barcas, æ, *m. Barcas; the ancestor of the renowned Barcine family, in Carthage, to which Hamilcar and Hannibal belonged.* Hence, *a surname of Hamilcar.* — Hence, **Barc-ĭnus**, a, um, *adj. Of Barcas; or pertaining to the family or party of Barcas.*—As *Subst.*: **Barcini**, ōrum, *m. The Barcini.*

Barcē, ēs, *f.*, Βάρκη. *Barce:* **1.** *A town in the Libyan province Pentapolis, afterwards called Ptolemais* (acc. to some, now *Tolometa* or *Dolmeita*; acc. to others, *the ruins of Merdsjeh*).—As *Subst.*: **Barcæi**, ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Barce, enemies of Dido* (poet. prolepsis): Virg.—**2.** *The nurse of Sichæus.*

Barcīnus, a, um, v. Barcas.

Bardæi (Var-), ōrum, *m. The Bardæi*, or *Vardæi; an Illyrian people.* —Hence, **Bard-aĭcus**, a, um, *adj. Bardæan:* calceus, *a kind of soldier's shoe* or *boot*; poet. for *the soldiers themselves*, Juv.—As *Subst.*: **Bardaicus**, i, *m. A soldier's boot:* Mart.

bard-ĭtus, i, *m.* [bard-us] *The fulfilment of the bard's office:* Tac.

bard-ŏ-cŭcullus, i, *m.* [2. bardus; (o); cucullus] (Bard's-hood) *A Gallic overcoat* (*cloak*), *with a hood* or *cowl, made of woollen stuff:* Mart.

1. **bardus**, a, um, *adj.* = βραδύς. *Stupid, dull of apprehension:* Plaut.; Cic.

2. **bardus**, i, *m.* [Celtic word] *A poet and singer amongst the Gauls; a bard, minstrel:* Luc. ¶ Hence, Fr. *barde.*

Bārīnē, es, *f. Barine; a girl mentioned by Horace.*

bar-ĭtus (erroneously written barritus *or* barditus), ūs, *m.* [from the old Germ. bar, baren, to raise the voice] The *war-cry* of the Germans: Tac.

Bārĭum, ii, *n. Barium; a town of Apulia* (now *Bari*).

bāro, ōnis, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A simple foolish man; a simpleton, blockhead, dolt, dunce:* Cic.

1. **barrus**, i, *m.* [an Indian word] *An elephant:* Hor.

2. **Barrus**, i, *m. Barrus;* a Roman name.

bascauda, æ, *f.* [a British word] (usually considered to be) *A rinsing-bowl, slop-basin* (better prps. as explained by the scholiasts, *basket*, Welsh, *basget, basgawd:* thus, prps. like canistrum, *a small braided bread-basket*): Juv.; Mart.

bāsĭā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [basi(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A kissing, the act of kissing:* Mart. **II.** Meton.: *A kiss:* Cat.

bāsĭā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A kisser, one who kisses:* Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *baiseur.*

basilica, æ, v. basilicus.

bāsĭlĭc-e, *adv.* [basilic-us] **I.** Prop.: *Splendidly, magnificently, royally:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *Completely, entirely:* Plaut.

bāsĭlĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=βασιλικός. *Kingly, royal, princely, splendid, magnificent:* victus, Plaut.—As *Subst.*: **1. basilicus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* jactus) = Venereus, *The king's throw, the best throw in the game of dice:* Plaut.—**2. basilica**, æ, *f.*=βασιλική (pure Latin, regia), *A public building in the forum with double colonnades, which was used both for judicial tribunals and as an exchange; a basilica, portico:* Cic.—**3. bāsĭlĭcum**, i, *n. A regal* or *princely robe:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *basilique.*

bāsi-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [basi-um] *To kiss, to give a kiss:* Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *baiser.*

bāsis, is, *f.* = βάσις: **1.** Of statues: *The pedestal, foot, base.*—**2.** Of a building: *The foundation-walls:* Cic.—**3.** In mathematics: trianguli, *The base of a triangle,* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *base.*

bāsium, ii, *n.* [prps., by transposition and change of letters, for savium = suavium] *A kiss:* jactat basia tibicen, *throws a kiss,* i. e. *kisses his hand,* Phæd.

Bassăreus, ei, *m.*, Βασσαρεύς (One with a βασσάρα, a fox *or* fox-skin) *Bassareus; a title of Bacchus.*—Hence, **1. Bassăr-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Of Bacchus.*—**2. Bassăr-is,** ĭdis, *f. A Bacchante.*

Bastarnæ (-ernæ), ārum, *m.*, Βαστάρναι. *The Bastarnæ* or *Basternæ; a German tribe, whose abode extended from the sources of the V stula to the Carpates, and from the Lower Danube to its mouth (Podolia, Galicia, Ukraine).*

Bătăvus, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Batavia; Batavian; of Holland; Dutch.*—Hence, **Batavi,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ). *The Batavians, Hollanders, Dutch.*

Băthyllus, i, *m.*, Βάθυλλος. *Bathyllus:* **1.** *A Samian boy, beloved by Anacreon.*—**2.** *A mime of Alexandria, a favourite of Mæcenas, and rival of Pylades.*

bătillum (vat-), i, *n. A small fire-pan* or *chafing-dish:* Hor.

bătĭŏla, æ, *f. A drinking-cup, a goblet:* Plaut.

Battis, ĭdis, *f.*, Βαττίς. *Battis; a female beloved by the poet Philetas.*

battuo, v. batuo.

Battus, i, *m.*, Βαττός. *Battus:* **1.** *The founder of Cyrene.*—Hence, **Battĭădes,** æ, *m.* (Prop.: *A descendant of Battus;* Meton.) *An inhabitant of Cyrene:* esp. *the poet Callimachus.*—**2.** *A herdsman of Neleus, in the Peloponnesus, who, on account of his betraying a theft of Mercury, was transformed by him into the stone Index.*

Bătŭlum, i, *n. Batulum; a town built by the Samnites in Campania.*

bātŭo (batt-), ŭi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [etym. dub.] *To strike, beat,* Ait: **I.** Act.: sculponeis batuatur tibi os. **II.** Neut.: Of fencing exercises: batuebat pugnatoriis armis, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *battre.*

baubor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [onomatop.] Of dogs: *To bark gently* or *moderately, to yelp:* Lucr.

Baucis, ĭdis, *f. Baucis:* **I.** Prop.: *The wife of Philemon. She and her husband gave a hospitable entertainment to Jupiter and Mercury when in the form of mortals.* **II.** Meton.: *An old woman:* Pers.

Bauli, ōrum, *m. Bauli; a place near Baiæ* (now *Bacolo*).

Băvius, ĭi, *m. Bavius; a bad poet, contemporary with Virgil and Horace, and obnoxious to both.*

bĕāt-e, *adv.* [beat-us] *Happily:* vivere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) beatius, Sen.: (*Sup.*) beatissime, Sen.

bĕāt-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The condition of the* beatus; hence) *Happiness, a blessed condition, blessedness:* Cic.

bĕāt-ĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (id.) *Happiness, felicity, blessedness, beatitude:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *béatitude.*

bĕāt-ŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Somewhat* or *rather happy:* Plaut.

bĕā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of be(a)-o. —**2.** *Pa.:* **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *Happy, prosperous, blessed, fortunate:* illi beati, quos nulli metūs terrent, Cic.: (*Comp*) sorte beatior, Hor.—As *Subst.:* **beatum,** i, *n. Happiness, felicity:* Cic.—(b) Esp.: *Opulent, wealthy, rich, in good circumstances:* (*Sup.*) Dionysius tyrannus fuit beatissimæ civitatis, Cic. —**b.** Fig.: Of things: *Rich, abundant, excellent, splendid, magnificent:* gazæ, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *béat.*

Bebriacensis, e, *etc.*, v. Bedr.

Bebrÿcius, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Bebrycia (a province of Asia Minor, afterward called Bithynia); Bebrycian.*

Bēdrĭăcum (Bebr-, Betr-), i, *n. Bedriacum, Bebriacum,* or *Betriacum; a village in Upper Italy, between Verona and Cremona, distinguished in the Civil war by two important battles between Otho, Vitellius, and the generals of Vespasian* (now the village of *S. Lorenzo Guazzone*). — Hence, **Bedriac-ensis (Bebriac-),** e, *adj. Of Bedriacum.*

Belgæ, ārum, *m. The Belgians; a warlike people, of German and Celtic origin, dwelling in the north of Gaul.*—Hence, **1. Belg-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Belgic.*—**2. Belg-ĭum,** ii, *n. Belgium; the country of the Belgæ.*

Belides, æ, **Belis,** ĭdis, v. Belus.

bell-ārĭa, ōrum, *n.* [bell-us] (*Nice things;* hence) *Materials for a dessert; e. g. fruit, sweet wine,* etc.; *the dessert:* Plaut.; Suet.

1. **bellā-tor** (old form **duellator,** Plaut.), ōris, *m.* [bell(a)-o] (*The one waging war;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A warrior, soldier, fighting-man:* (*Sc.*) Liv. **II.** Fig.: *A drinking hero:* Plaut.

2. **bellā-tor,** ōris, *m. adj.* [id.] *That wages* or *carries on war; warlike, war-, ready to fight, martial, valorous:* bellator deus, *the war-god, Mars,* Virg.: equus, id.—As *Subst.:* (*sc.* equus) *A spirited horse:* Juv.

bellā-trix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *That wages* or *carries on war; warlike, skilled* or *serviceable in war:* diva, *i. e. Pallas,* Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Warlike:* iracundia, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *Pertaining to war; war-:* aquilæ, *ensigns, standards,* Claud.

bell-ax, ācis, *adj.* [bell-um] *Prone to war, warlike, martial:* gens, Luc.

bell-e, *adv.* [bell-us] *Prettily, becomingly, finely, handsomely, delightfully,* etc., Cic.: (*Sup.*) bellissime, id.

Bellĕrŏphōn, ontis, *m.*, Βελλεροφών. *Bellerophon; a son of Glaucus and grandson of Sisyphus. Having been sent by Prœtus, at the calumnious instigation of his wife Sthenobœa, with a letter to Jobates, in which the latter was requested to put him to death, he received from him the commission to slay the Chimæra, which he executed, riding upon the flying Pegasus.* — Prov.: *Any one who carries a letter whose contents are unfavourable to himself:* Plaut.—Hence, **Bellerophontēus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Bellerophon:* equus, *i. e. Pegasus,* Prop.

bellĭc-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [bellic-us] *Very warlike, martial.* **I.** Prop.: Cantaber, Hor.: (*Sup.*) gens bellicosissima Germanorum omnium, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: (*Comp.*) quod multo bellicosius erat, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *belliqueux.*

bell-ĭcus (duell-), ā, um, *adj.* [bell-um] **I.** Gen.: *Of,* or *pertaining to, war; war-:* res, Cic.—As *Subst.:* **bellĭcum,** i, *n. A signal for march* or *the beginning of an attack* given by the trumpet (always in the connection bellicum canere): Liv. **II.** Esp.: With accessory notion of fierceness, *etc.: Warlike, fierce in war:* deus, *i. e. Romulus,* Ov.: equorum duellica proles, Lucr.

bell-ĭ-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [bellum ; (i); fer-o] *Waging war, warlike, martial:* Italia, Claud.

bell-ĭ-ger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [bellum ; (i); ger-o] *Waging war, warlike, martial, valiant:* gentes, Ov.

bell-ĭ-gĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [bell-um ; (i); gero] *To wage* or *carry on war; to fight:* **I.** Prop.: in belligerando, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) belligeratum est, Liv. **II.** Fig.: cum fortunâ, Cic.

bell-ĭ-pŏtens, entis, *adj.* [bellum ; (i); potens] *Powerful* or *valiant in war:* bellipotentes sunt magi', quam, *etc.*, Enn.—As *Subst.:* **m.** (*sc.* deus) *The god powerful in war;* i. e. *Mars:* Virg.

bell-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.*; and **bell-or,** *prps. no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [bell-um] **I.** Prop.: *To wage* or *carry on war, to war:* cum Pœnis, Cic.: pictis bellantur Amazones armis Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To fight, contend:* prohibent anni bellare, Ov.—**B.** *To bring a war to an end, to finish a war:* (*Impers. Pass.*) ne quis, quoad bellatum esset, tributum daret, Liv.

Bellocassi, ōrum, *m. The Bellocassi; a Gallic people on the right bank of the Seine.*

Bell-ōna (old form **Duell-ōna),** æ, *f.* [bell-um] (*The one having war;* hence) *Bellona* or *Duellona; the goddess of war, and sister of Mars.*

bellor, ari, v. bello.

Bellŏvăci, ōrum, *m. The Bellovaci; a people of Gallia Belgica.*

bellua, æ, **bellualis,** e, *etc.*, v. bel.

bell-ŭlus a, um, *adj. dim.* [bellus] *Pretty, elegant, lovely:* Plaut.

b-ellum (old form **du-ellum**), i, *n.* [du-o] (*A contest between two* parties; hence) **I.** Prop.: *War, warfare:* jam æs atque ferrum, duelli instrumenta, non fani, Cic.: inferre alicui, *to make war upon one:* Cic.—**Particular expressions: Belli** *or*

bellō, *In war:* Cic.; Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Contention, hostility, quarrel,* etc.: miror cur philosophiæ prope bellum indixeris, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *A combat, fight, battle:* et tantum bella timerem, Ov.

belluosus, a, um, v. beluosus.

bel-lus, a, um, *adj.* [for ben-lus; fr. ben-us = bonus] **1.** Of persons: *Pretty, handsome, charming, fine, lovely, neat, agreeable,* etc.: bella puella, Ov.: (*Sup.*) Cicero bellissimus tibi salutem plurimam dicit, Cic.—**2.** Of things: **a.** *Friendly, cheerful:* frons ac vultus, Cic.—**b.** *Active, brisk, lively,* as the effect of health, *etc.*: fac bellus revertare, Cic.—**3.** *Delightful, beautiful, pleasing, excellent:* recordor, quam bella civitas fuit, *in what a pleasant condition the state was,* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **bella**, ōrum, *n. Beautiful things:* Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *beau, bel, belle.*

bēl-ŭa (**bell-**), æ, *f.* [prps. akin to θήρ, fera] I. Prop.: **A.** *A beast,* distinguished for size or ferocity; *a monster;* as an elephant, lion, wild boar, whale, dolphin, *etc.*: elephanto beluarum, nulla prudentior, Cic.—**B.** *A beast, animal* (even of small and tame animals): quantum natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque beluis antecedat, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A monster:* quanta belua esset imperium, Suet.—**B.** As a term of reproach: *Beast, brute:* quid ego hospitii jura in hac immani beluā commemoro? Cic.

bēlŭ-ātus (**bell-**), a, um, *adj.* [belu-a] (*Provided with* beluæ; hence) *Ornamented* or *embroidered with figures of animals:* tapetia, Plaut.

bēlŭ-ōsus (**bell-**), a, um, *adj.*[id.] *Abounding in beasts* or *monsters.* Oceanus, Hor.

Bēlus, i, *m.*, Βῆλος. *Belus:* **1.** *An Asiatic king of a primitive age, builder of Babylon, and founder of the Babylonian empire.*—**2.** *An Indian deity, resembling the Greek Hercules.*—**3.** *A king in Egypt, father of Danaus and Ægyptus.*—Hence, **a. Bēl-ĭdes**, æ, *m. A male descendant of Belus:* surge, age, Belide, de tot modo fratribus unus, *i.e. Lynceus, son of Ægyptus,* Ov.—**b. Bēl-is**, ĭdis, *f. A female descendant of Belus.*—Plur.: *The granddaughters of Belus* (= Danaides): Ov.

Bēnācus, i, *m. Benacus; a deep and rough lake in Gallia Transpadana, near Verona, through which the Mincius (Mincio) flows* (now *Lago di Garda*).

bĕn-ĕ, *adv.* [ben-us = bonus] Of every kind of excellence: *Well, beautifully, ably, rightly, honourably, favourably, prosperously,* etc.: ager bene cultus, Cic.: (*Comp.*) canere melius, Virg.: (*Sup.*) Jovem Phidias optime fecit, Quint. — Particular combinations or expressions: **1.** With certain *Verbs:* **a.** Bene, *etc.*, dicere: (a) *To speak well, sensibly, correctly:* Ter.; Hor.—(b) *To use words of good omen:* Plaut.—**b.** Bene, *etc.*, facere: (a) *To do* or *make* something *well* or *rightly; to do well* in something: Cic.; Ter.—(b) Bene facis, bene fecisti, bene factum, *etc.* (**a formula for expressing gratitude or joy**): *Very well, excellent, well done, I am greatly obliged:* Plaut.; Ter.—**c.** Bene, *etc.*, esse: *To be well* with one; *to go well, be fortunate:* Hor.—Particular phrases: (α) Aliquā re bene esse alicui, *To be well with one in respect of something, to treat one's self to:* Hor.—(β) Bene, *etc.*, est habet, *It is well, it goes well, all is prosperous, I desire nothing more:* Plaut.; Cic.—**d.** Bene, *etc.*, emere, *To buy well,* i. e. *cheap:* Plaut.—**e.** Bene, *etc.*, vendere, *To sell well,* i. e. *high* or *dear:* Plaut.—**2.** With *Adj., advv.*, etc., to enhance the idea expressed by them: *Very, right, extremely:* pectus bene fidum, Hor: bene penitus, Cic.—**3.** In elliptical expressions: optime quc in Verrem Cicero (*sc.* dicit), Quint.—**4.** As an exclamation of approbation, applause: *Good! excellent! bravo!* Cic.—**5.** *Health to you! your health,* etc.: Plaut.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bien.*

bĕnĕ-dīco (or separately, bene dico), dixi, dictum, dicĕre, 3. *v. n. To speak well of; to commend, praise:* Cic.; Hor.

bĕnĕdic-tum, i, *n.* [benedic-o] *A speaking in praise* of any one; *a commending; praise, commendation:* Plaut.

bĕnĕ-făcĭo (or separately, bene facio), fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. n.*; Pass., **bĕnĕ-fio**, *prps. no perf.*, fiĕri, *To do good; to benefit, show favour:* ingratis, Liv.

bĕnĕ-fac-tum, i, *n.* [bene; fac-io] **1.** (*A thing well performed;* hence) *A good, honourable, praiseworthy act; good, honourable action; heroic deed:* Cic.; Ov.—**2.** (*A doing good* to a person; hence) *A benefit, kindness:* Cic. Hence, Fr. *bienfait.*

bĕnĕfĭcent-ĭa [from obsol. beneficens, beneficent-is; v. beneficus, *init.*] (*The quality of the* beneficens; hence) *Kindness, beneficence, honourable and kind treatment of* others: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *bénéficence.*

beneficentior, us, **beneficentissimus**, a, um, *v.* beneficus, *init.*

bĕnĕfĭcī-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.*[benefici-um] *Pertaining to a favour:* res, Sen.—As *Subst.*: **beneficiarii**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* milites) Milit. *t. t.*: *Soldiers who, through the favour of their commander, were exempt from menial offices* (throwing up intrenchments, procuring wood and water, foraging, *etc.*); *free* or *privileged soldiers:* Cæs.

bĕnĕ-fĭc-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [f. benefac-ium; fr. bene; fac-io] (*A doing good;* hence) I. Gen.: *Kindness, favour, benefit, service:* Cic.; Ter.—Particular expression: Beneficio, *Through favour, aid, support, mediation:* Ter.; Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.**: **1.** Polit. *t. t.*: *A distinction* proceeding from authority; *a favour:* Cic.—**2.** Of *a military promotion:* Liv.; Tac.—**B.** *A privilege, right:* liberorum, *exemption from the office of judge, in consequence of having a certain number of children,* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bénéfice.*

bĕnĕ-fĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* (irreg. *Comp.* and *Sup.* beneficentior, beneficentissimus) [for bene-fac-us; fr. id.] *Generous, liberal, beneficent, obliging, favourable:* beneficus in suos amicos, Cic.

Bĕnĕ-ven-tum, i, *n.* [bene; venio] (*Well come to* or *arrived at*). *Beneventum; a very ancient city of the Hirpini, in Samnium; in early times called, from its unwholesome atmosphere, Maleventum* (now *Benevento*).—Hence, **Bĕnĕventānus**, a, um, *adj. Of Beneventum.*

bĕnĕvŏl-e, *adv.* [benevol-us] *Benevolently, kindly:* Cic.

bĕnĕ-vŏlens, entis, *adj. Wishing well* or *favourably; benevolent, favourable, kind, obliging:* cum dis benevolentibus, Plaut.: (*Sup.*) benevolentissimus, Cic.: (*Comp.*) benevolentior tibi, id.—As *Subst.*: *A well-wisher, a friend:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bienveillant.*

bĕnĕvŏlent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [benevolens, benevolent-is] *Friendly disposition, good-will, benevolence, kindness, favour, friendship:* Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bienveillance.*

bĕnĕ-vŏl-us, a, um, *adj.* [bene; vol-o] I. Gen.: *Well-wishing, benevolent, kind, friendly, favourable:* ut benevolos beneque existimantes efficiamus, Cic. II. Esp.: Of servants: *Well disposed, devoted, yielding willing service:* servus domino benevolus, Cic.

bŏnign-e, *adv.* [benign-us] I. Prop.: *In a friendly manner, kindly, courteously, benignly:* benigne viam monstrare, Cic. — Particular phrases: **A.** Benigne dicis *or simply* benigne (used colloquially in thanking one for something, both when it is taken and when it is refused; the latter a courtly formula) *You are very kind* or *obliging, I thank you very much, am under great obligation; no, I thank you:* Plaut.—**B.** Benigne facere, *To act kindly, to do a favour,* etc.: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Abundantly, liberally, generously, willingly:* (*Comp.*) benignius Deprome quadrimum, Hor.

bĕnign-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* benignus; hence) I. Prop.: Of moral feeling or behaviour: *Affability, kindness, friendliness benevolence, benignity, mildness:* Cic. Tac. **II.** Meton.: Of actions: *Beneficence, kindness, bounty, favour:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bénignité.*

bĕn-ignus, a, um, *adj.* [be-nus = bonus] (*Born good;* hence) I. Prop.: Of persons as to feelings or behaviour: *Good, kind, friendly, pleasing, favourable, mild, benignant:* comes, benigni, facilis, suaves homines esse dicuntur, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Beneficent, obliging, that gives* or *imparts freely, liberal, bounteous,* etc.: (*Comp.*) qui benigniores volunt esse, quam res patitur, peccant, Cic.—**B.** *Prodigal, lavish:* atque est benignus potius, quam frugi bonæ, Plaut. **III.** Fig.: Of things: **A.**: **1.** *Friendly, favourable, pleasant, mild:* oratio, Cic.—**2.** *Lucky, propitious, favourable:* dies, Stat.—**B.** *Bestowing liberally, abundant, fruitful, fertile, copious, rich:*

ager, Or.: (*Sup.*) benignissimum inventum, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bénin*, (fem.) *bénigne*.

bĕo, āvī, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [prps. akin to Gr. *εὖ*, the primitive of benus = bonus] *To make happy, bless, gladden, rejoice, refresh*: seu te beāris Interiore notā Falerni, Hor.—Particular phrase: Beas *or* beāsti, *You delight me, I am rejoiced at that*: Plaut.; Ter.

berbex, v. vervex.

Bĕrĕcyntus, i, *m.*, Βερέκυντος. *Berecyntus; a mountain in Phrygia, sacred to Cybele, on the River Sangarius.*—Hence, **Bĕrĕcynt-ĭus**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *pertaining to, Berecyntus; Berecyntian.*—As *Subst.*: **Berecyntĭa**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* dea *or* mater) *The Berecyntian goddess* or *mother*; i. e. *Cybele*: Virg.—Hence, **Berecynt-ius**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *pertaining to, Cybele*: tibia, *a curved Phrygian flute* (originally employed only *in the festivals of Cybele*), Ov.

Bĕrĕnīce, es, *f.*, Βερενίκη. *Berenice*: **1.** *A daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus and Arsinoe, and wife of her own brother, Ptolemy Euergetes; her beautiful hair* (Coma *or* Crinis Berenices) *was placed among the constellations.*—Hence, **Bĕrĕnīc-ēus**, a, um, *adj. Of Berenice.*—**2.** *The daughter of Herod Agrippa I., and the sister of the younger Agrippa.*

Bĕrŏe, es, *f.*, Βερόη. *Beroë*: **1.** *The nurse of Semele.*—**2.** *One of the Oceanidæ.*—**3.** *The wife of Doryclus of Epirus.*

Bērōnes, um, *m. The Berones; a powerful people in Hispania Tarraconensis.*

bēryllus, i (*Acc. Gr.* beryllon, Prop.), *f.*=βήρυλλος: **I.** Prop.: *A beryl; a precious Indian stone of a sea-green colour*: Juv. **II.** Meton.: *A ring with a beryl*: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *béryl*.

Bērȳtus, i, *f.*, Βηρυτός. *Berytus; a sea-port of Phœnicia, distinguished for its excellent wine; as a Roman colony, called* Felix Julia (now *Beirût*).

b-es, bessis, *m.* [for bi; as] **I.** Prop.: *Two thirds of a unit* (the as); as a coin; or, before money was coined, as a weight, measure, *etc.*: Cic.—As a weight=8 *ounces*: Pl. **II.** Meton.: for *Eight*: Mart.

bess-ālis, e, *adj.* [bes, bess-is] (*Pertaining to* bes; hence) *Pertaining to eight*: scutula, *i. e. eight inches long*, Mart.

Bessi, ōrum, *m. The Bessi; a savage and marauding people in the north-eastern part of Thrace.*—Hence, **Bessĭcus**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, the Bessi; Bessic.*

bestĭa, æ, *f.*: **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A beast, creature, animal*: Cic.; Liv. **B.** Esp.: *A beast destined for the public contest with gladiators or criminals* (lions, tigers, panthers, *etc.*): Cic.; Suet. **II.** Fig.: As a term of reproach: *A beast*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bête*.

bestĭ-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [besti-a] *Of*, or *pertaining to, beasts*: ludus, *a fight of* or *with beasts*, Sen.—As *Subst.*: **bestiarius**, ĭi, *m. One who fights with wild beasts in the public spectacles*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bestiaire*.

bestĭ-ŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little beast, a small animal*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bestiole*.

1. **bēta**, æ, *f. A tender kitchen vegetable, the beet*: Cic.

2. **bēta**, *n. indecl.*, βῆτα: **I.** Prop.: *Beta; the Greek name of the second letter of the alphabet*: Juv. **II.** Meton.: *The second in a thing* (as alpha is the first): Mart.

bē-to (**bī-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [akin to βά-ω, βῆ-μι] *To go*: ad me, Plaut.

Betriacum, i, v. Bedriacum.

bi, v. bis.

Bĭ-ānor, ŏris, *m.* [βία: ἀνήρ] *Bianor*: **1.** *A Centaur, slain by Theseus at the marriage festival of Pirithous.*—**2.** *An ancient hero, the founder of Mantua.*

Bĭas, antis, *m.*, Βίας. *Bias; a Greek philosopher of Priene, one of the seven wise men.*

bibliŏpōla, æ, *m.*=βιβλιοπώλης. *A bookseller*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bibliopole*.

bibliŏthēca, æ (**-e**, es, Cic.), *f.*=βιβλιοθήκη: **I.** Prop.: *A library, a book-room*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A library, a collection of books*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bibliothèque*.

biblus, i, *f.*=βίβλος (βύβλος). *The papyrus, growing in the Nile, from the inner bark of which paper was made*: fluminеæ, Luc.

bĭ-bo, bĭbi, *no sup.*, bĭbĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root PÂ; Gr. *πί-νω*] **I.** Prop.: *To drink* from natural thirst: aquam turbidam bibere, Cic.: ut gemmā bibat, Virg.—Particular phrases and expressions: **A.** Bibere dare *or* ministrare, *To give to drink* (a Græcism): Plaut.; Cic.—**B.** Bibere nomen alicujus, *To drink one's name*, i. e. *to drink as many cups as the name contains letters*: Mart.—**C.** Bibere Græco more, *To drink after the Greek fashion*, i. e. *to pledge one; to drink to one*: Cic.—**D.** Aut bibat aut abeat, *Let him quaff or quit!* Cic.—**E.** Bibere flumen, *etc., To drink of a river*, etc.; i. e. *to dwell* or *live by* or *near a river*, etc.: Virg.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To inhale, breathe in*: fuliginem lucubrationum, Quint.—**B.** *To suck in, absorb*: justitiæ haustūs, Quint.—**C.** Of attentive listening: Bibere aure *or* auribus, *To drink in with the ear or ears*: Hor.; Prop. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of things: *To imbibe, drink in*: claudite jam rivos, pueri; sat prata biberunt, Virg.: bibit ingens arcus, *i. e. the rainbow*, id.—**B.** *To bring* or *draw forth a liquid*, and thus *to drink*: hasta bibit cruorem, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *boire*.

Bibracte, is, *n. Bibracte; the chief town of the Ædui*, afterwards *Augustodunum* (now prob. *Autun en Bourgogne*).

Bibrax, actis, *n. Bibrax; a town of Gaul, in the territory of the Remi* (acc. to some, the present *Bièvre*; acc. to others, *Braine*).

Bibrŏci, ōrum, *m. The Bibroci; a British people.*

bĭb-ŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [bib-o] **I.** Prop.: *Drinking readily, freely*: (with *Gen.*) bibulus Falerni, Hor. **II.** Fig.: Of the hearing: *Drinking in*: aures, *i. e. listening*, Pers. **III.** Meton.: Of things: *That draws, sucks in*, or *absorbs moisture*: arena, Virg.

bĭ-cep-s, cipĭtis, *adj.* [for bi-capit-s; fr. bi; caput, capit-is] **I.** Prop.: *Having two heads, two-headed*: puella, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of mountains: *With two summits*: Parnassus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *biceps*.

bi-clĭn-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [vox hibrida; bi; κλίν-ω, "to recline") (*A thing for twofold reclining*; hence) *A dining couch for two persons*: Plaut.

bĭ-cŏlor, ōris, *adj. Of two colours, two-coloured*: bacca, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bicolore*.

Bĭ-cornĭger, ĕri, *m. The one bearing two horns, the two-horned god* (i. e. Bacchus): Ov.

bĭ-corn-is, e, *adj.* [bi; corn-u] **I.** Prop.: *Having two horns; two-horned*: caper, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Having two points*: furcæ bicornes, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bicorne*.

bĭ-dens, entis (*Abl.*: bidenti, Lucr.: bidente, Tib.:—*Gen. Plur.*: bidentium, Hor.: bidentûm, Ov.), *adj.*: **I.** Prop.: *With two teeth*: amica, *i. e.* anus, Auct. Priap.—As *Subst.*: **bidens**, entis, *f.* (*sc.* victima *or* bestia) **A.** Prop.: *An animal (sheep) for sacrifice, a victim*; so called, either because it had "two teeth" more prominent than the rest; or, "the two rows of teeth" complete: Virg.; Ov.—**B.** Without reference to sacrifice: *A sheep*: Phæd. **II.** Meton.: *With two points, two-toothed, two-pronged*: forfex, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **bidens**, entis, *m.*: **A.** Prop.: *A hoe* or *mattock, with two iron teeth (for breaking the clods and heaping the earth around plants)*: Virg. **B.** Meton.: For *Agriculture*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bident*.

bĭdent-al, ālis, *n.* [bidens, bidentis] (*A thing pertaining to a* bidens; hence) Relig. *t. t.*: *A bidental*; i. e. *a place where a sheep was offered. This name was given to a spot at which any one had been struck with lightning, or been killed by lightning and buried. It was consecrated by the haruspices, and inclosed*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bidental*.

Bidis, is, *f. Bidis; a small town of Sicily.*—Hence, **1. Bid-ensis**, e, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Bidis.*—**2. Bid-ini**, ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Bidis.*

bĭ-dŭus, a, um, *adj.* [for bi-divus; fr. bi; di-es] *Of*, or *continuing, two days*: tempus, Liv.—As *Subst.*: **bĭdŭum**, ŭi, *n.* (*sc.* tempus) *A period* or *space of two days*: Cæs.; Cic.

bĭ-enn-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [for bi-ann-ius; fr. bi; ann-us] *Of*, or *belonging to, two years*: spatium, Pl.—As *Subst.*: **bĭennĭum**, ĭi, *n.* (*sc.* tempus *or* spatium) *A period* or *space of two years*: Cæs.; Cic.

bĭfārĭ-am, *adv.* [bifari-us, *twofold*] *Two-fold, double, in two ways, in two parts, in two places, twice,* etc.: Cic.; Liv.

bĭ-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [bi ; fer-o] *Bearing* fruit, etc., *twice* a year : arbor, Var.: biferique rosaria Præsti, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bifère.*

bĭ-fĭd-us, a, um, *adj.* [bi ; fi(n)d-o] *Cleft* or *divided into two parts:* pedes, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bifide.*

bĭ-fŏris, e, *adj.*: **I.** Prop.: *Having two doors* or *door-leaves:* bifores valvæ, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Two-fold, double:* biforem dat tibia cantum, Virg.

bĭ-form-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [bi ; form-a] (*Provided with a double form*; hence) *Double-formed, two-shaped:* Poet. ap. Cic.

bĭ-form-is, e, *adj.* [id.] *Double-* or *two-formed, two-shaped:* **I.** Prop.: Minotaurus, Virg. **II.** Fig.: Of a poet (as man and swan) : vates, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *biforme.*

bĭ-frons, ontis, *adj. With two foreheads;* or, in a wider sense, *with two faces,* an epithet of Janus : Virg.

bĭ-furc-us, a, um, *adj.* [bi; furc-a] *Having two prongs* or *points; two-pronged; two-forked:* Ov.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bifurque.*

bī-gæ, ārum : also **-a,** æ, *f.* [contr. from bi-jugæ, v. bijug-us] (*The double-yoked*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A pair* of horses yoked together by a cross-bar : Cat.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A car* or *chariot drawn by two horses:* Virg.; Tac.

bĭg-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [big-æ] (*Provided with* bigæ ; hence) *Bearing the figure of a* bigæ : (only of coin) argentum, Liv. — As *Subst.*: **bigatus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* nummus) *A silver coin with the stamp of the* bigæ : Liv.; Tac.

Bĭgerrīōnes, um, *m. The Bigerriones; a Gallic people* (near mod. *Bigorre, Dép. des Hautes Pyrénées*).

bĭ-jŭg-is, e, *adj.* [bi ; jug-um] (*With double yoke;* hence) *Yoked two together:* equi, Virg.

bĭ-jŭg-us, a um, *adj.* [id.] (*With double yoke;* hence) *Yoked two together:* leones, Virg.: equi, Mart.: certamen (= bigarum), *the contest with the* bigæ, Virg. — As *Subst.*: **bijugi,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* equi) *Two horses yoked abreast:* telo admonuit bijugos, Virg.

bĭ-lībra, æ, *f. Two pounds:* Liv.

bĭlĭbr-is, e [bilibr-a] **1.** *Of two pounds, weighing two pounds:* mullus, Mart. — **2.** *Containing two pounds:* cornu, Hor.

bĭ-lingu-is, e, *adj.*, **-us,** a, um [bi ; lingu-a] (*Double-tongued*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *With* or *having two tongues:* Of lovers kissing each other : Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *Double-tongued, hypocritical, deceitful, false, treacherous:* domum timet ambiguam Tyriosque bilingues, Virg. **III.** Meton.: *Speaking two languages:* Canusini more bilinguis, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bilingue.*

bīlis, is (*Abl.* bili, Cic.; bile, Hor.), *f.* [akin to fel and χολή] **I.** Prop.: *Bile* (*the bilious fluid,* while *fel* is the vessel in which the fluid is contained): Cic.; Cels.; Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Anger, wrath, choler, ire, spleen, displeasure, indignation:* Plaut.; Cic. — **B.** Atra (*or* nigra) bilis: **1.** *Black bile,* for *melancholy, sadness, dejection:* Cic. — **2.** *Rage, fury, madness:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bile.*

bĭ-lix, ĭcis, *adj.* [for bi-lic-s ; fr. bi ; lic-ium] *With a double-thread, two-threaded:* rumpitque infixa bilicem Loricam, Virg.

bĭ-lustr-is, e, *adj.* [bi ; lustr-um] *Containing two lustra,* i. e. *ten years; of ten years' duration:* bellum, Ov.

bĭ-mār-is, e, *adj.* [bi; mar-e] *Pertaining to a double sea,* i. e. *lying between two seas:* Corinthus, Hor.

bĭ-mārītus, i, *m.* (*One who is twice over a husband*; hence) *The husband of two wives:* Cic.

bĭ-mātr-is, e, *adj.* [bi ; mater, matr-is] *Having two mothers* (epithet of Bacchus): Ov.

bĭ-membr-is, e, *adj.* [bi ; membr-um] *Having double members:* puer, *half man, half beast,* Juv. — As *Subst.*: **bimembres,** ĭum, *m. The Centaurs:* Virg.

bĭ-mes-tris, e (*Abl.* bimestri, Hor. ; bimestre, Ov.), *adj.* [for bimens-tris ; fr. bi ; mens-is] *Of two months' duration, of two months:* stipendium, Liv.: porcus, *two months old,* Hor.

bīm-ŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [bimus] *Two years old:* puer, Cat.

bī-mus, a, um, *adj.* [bi = bis] *Two years old, of two years, continuing two years:* una veterana legio, altera bima, octo tironum, Auct. ap. Cic. — Particular phrase: Bima sententia, *The vote concerning the continuance of provincial government for two years:* Cic.

bī-ni, æ, a (in the sing. only twice in Lucr.: — *Gen. Plur.* freq. binûm, Pl.), *num. distrib. adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Two* distributively ; *two apiece for each:* describebat censores binos in singulas civitates, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Two:* **1.** With substantives plural only, or with those which have a diff. signif. in the plur. from the sing.: binæ literæ, Cic.: bina castra, id. — **2.** Of things that are in pairs or double: boves bini, *a pair* or *yoke of oxen,* Plaut.: binos (*sc.* scyphos) habebam, *a pair, (of goblets) two of like form,* Cic.: bina hastilia, Virg. — As *Subst.*: **bina,** ōrum, *n. Two parts:* Lucr. — **B.** Sing.: *Two-fold, double:* corpus, Lucr.

bĭ-noct-ium, ĭi, *n.* [bi; nox, noct-is] (*A thing pertaining to a two-fold night*; hence) *A period* or *space of two nights; two nights:* Tac.

bĭ-nōmĭn-is, e, *adj.* [bi ; nomen, nomin-is] *Having two names* · Ascanius (also called Iulus), Ov.

binus, a, um, v. bini.

Biōn (-o), ōnis, *m.*, Βίων. *Bion* or *Bio; a witty philosopher of the Cyrenaic School.* — Hence, **Biōn-ēus,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Bionian;* Meton.) *Witty, satirical, sarcastic.*

bĭ-palm-is, e, *adj.* [bi ; palm-us] (*Pertaining to two* palmi ; hence) *Two spans long* or *broad:* spiculum, Liv.

bĭ-partĭo, *no perf.*, ītum, īre, **4,** *v. a. To divide into two parts, to bisect:* genus bipartitum, Cic.

bīpartĭt-o (bīpert-), *adv.* [bipartit-us] *In two parts* or *divisions; in two ways, in a two-fold manner:* Cic.

bipartĭ-tus, a, um, *P.* of bipartio.

bĭ-pătens, entis, *adj. Opening in two ways, open in two directions:* portæ, Virg.

bĭ-pĕd-ālis, e, *adj.* [bi ; pes, pedis] (*Pertaining to two feet*; hence) *Two feet long, wide,* or *thick; measuring two feet,* etc.: trabes, Cæs.: sol, Cic.

bīpenn-i-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [bi penn-is ; (i) ; fer-o] *Bearing a two edged axe:* Lycurgus, Ov.

bĭ-penn-is, e (*Acc. Sing.*, bipennem, Virg.: bipennim, once in Ov. : — *Abl. Sing.* regular, bipenni, Virg. : bipenne, once, Tib.) [bi ; penn-a] *adj. Having two edges, two-edged :* ferrum, Virg. — As *Subst.*: **bīpennis,** is, *f.* (*sc.* securis) *An axe with two edges; double-axe, battle-axe* (mostly poet. ; only found in the *Nom.*, *Dat.*, *Acc.*, and *Abl. Sing.*, and in *Nom.* and *Abl. Plur.*): Virg.; Ov.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bipenne.*

bĭ-pēs, ĕdis, *adj. Two-footed :* equi, Virg. : mensa, Mart. — As *Subst.* : **bipes,** ĕdis, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A two-legged being, a biped:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bipède.*

bĭ-rēm-is, e, *adj.* [bi ; rem-us] *Two-oared, having two oars:* lembi, Liv. — As *Subst.* : **biremis,** is, *f.* (*sc.* scapha) **1.** *A small vessel with two oars:* Luc. — **2.** *A vessel with two rows of benches,* or *two banks of oars:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *birème.*

bis (in composition **bi**), *adv. num.* [duis from duo] **I.** Prop. : *Twice, in two ways, in a two-fold manner:* in unâ civitate bis improbus fuisti, Cic.: bis mori, Hor : bis consul, *who has been twice consul* (diff. from *iterum consul*, who is a second time consul), Cic. — Particular combinations or expressions: **A.** With numerals : *Twice* a certain number : si, bis bina quot essent, didicisset Epicurus, Cic. — **B.** Bis tanto *or* tantum, *Twice as great* or *as much :* Plaut.; Virg. — **C.** Bis ad eundem (*sc.* lapidem offendere), *To stumble twice against the same stone;* i. e. *to commit the same error twice:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A second time :* bis Frontino consule, Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bis.*

Bisaltæ, ārum, *m. The Bisaltæ; a Thracian people on the Strymon.*

Bisaltis, ĭdis (*Gr. Acc.* Bisaltida), *f.*, Βισαλτίς. *A female descendant of Bisaltes,* esp. *Theophane, a daughter of Bisaltes, changed by Neptune into a ewe.*

Bisanthē, es, *f. Bisanthe ; a town of Thrace* (now *Rodosto*).

Bistŏnes, um, *m.*, Βιστονες. **I.** Prop.: *The Bistones; a Thracian people.* — Hence, **Bistŏn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining to the Bistones, Bistonian.* **II.** Meton.: *The Thracians.* — Hence. **A. Bistŏn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Thracian.* — **B. Bistŏn-is,** ĭdis, *adj. f. Thracian* ; ales, *i. e. Procne, wife of the Thracian*

ting, Tereus, Sen. — As *Subst.*: (*sc.* femina) *A Thracian woman.*

bĭsulc-ĭ-lingua, æ, *adj.* [bisulcus ; (i); lingua] (Prop.: *With a cloven tongue* ; Fig.) *Double-tongued, deceitful:* Plaut.

bĭ-sulcus, a, um, *adj.* (*Double-furrowed* ; hence) *Divided into two parts, cloven:* lingua, *forked*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bisulque.*

Bithȳnĭa, æ, *f.*, Βιθυνία. *Bithynia; a province of Asia Minor, between the Propontis and the Black Sea, where the Romans carried on a considerable trade* (now *Ejalet Anadoli*).—Hence, **1. Bithȳn-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Bithynian, Bithynia.*—**2. Bithȳn-us,** (once Bithȳnus, Juv.), a, um, *adj. Bithynian.* — As *Subst.*: **Bithȳni,** orum, *m. The inhabitants of Bithynia.*—**3. Bithȳn-is,** ĭdis, *f. A Bithynian woman.*

1. **bĭto,** v. beto.

2. **Bĭto (-on),** ōnis, *m.*, Βίτων. *Bito or Biton; a son of the Argive priestess, Cydippe.*

bĭtūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [prob. of Hebrew origin] *Bitumen.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *bitume.*

bĭtūmĭn-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [bitumen, bitumin-is] *Pertaining to bitumen; bituminous:* vires, Ov.

Bĭtŭrĭges, um (in *Sing.* Biturix, Luc.), *m. The Bituriges ; a people of Gallia Aquitania.*

bĭ-vĭ-us, a, um, *adj.* [bi ; vi-a] *Having two ways* or *passages :* ut bivias armato obsidam milite fauces, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **bivium,** ĭi, *n. A place with two ways,* or *where two roads meet:* ad bivia consistere, Liv.

blæsus, a, um, *adj.* = βλαισός. *Lisping, speaking indistinctly :* lingua, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **blæsus,** i, *m. A lisper :* Of intoxicated persons : Juv.

bland-e, *adv.* [bland-us] *Flatteringly, soothingly, courteously :* rogare, Cic.: (*Comp.*) blandius, id.: (*Sup.*) blandissime, Cic.

bland-ĭ-dĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* [bland-us ; (i); dic-o] *Speaking soothingly, coaxingly,* or *kindly :* Plaut.

blandĭlŏquent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [blandiloquens, blandiloquent-is, "speaking coaxingly"] (*The quality of the* blandiloquens ; hence) *Coaxing language, softness of expression :* Poet ap. Cic.

blandĭlŏquent-ŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Speaking caressingly, fair-spoken :* Plaut.

bland-ĭ-lŏqu-us, a, um, *adj.* [bland-us ; (i); loqu-or] *Speaking smoothly* or *flatteringly, fair-spoken :* Plaut.

blandī-mentum, i, *n.* [blandi-or] **1.** (*That which flatters;* hence) *Flattering words, blandishments, complimentary speech, flattery* (mostly plur.): Cic.; Ov.; Tac.—**2.** (*That which allures, charms,* etc.; hence) **a.** Prop.: *An allurement, pleasure, charm, delight:* Cic.; Tac.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Of spices, seasoning, condiments* in food : Tac.—(b) *Careful culture, coaxing :* Pl.

bland-ĭor, ītus sum, īri, 4. *v. dep.* [bland-us] **I.** Prop.: **A.** By actions : *To cling caressingly to ; to flatter, soothe, caress, fondle, coax:* cessit immanis tibi blandienti Janitor aulæ, Hor.—**B.** By words : **1.** Gen.: *To flatter ; to make flattering, courteous speeches,* or *be complaisant to :* quippe qui litigare se simulans blandiatur, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: With Dat. of Personal pron.: *To flatter one's self with something, to fancy something, delude one's self :* Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of things : *To flatter, please, be agreeable* or *favourable to ; to allure by pleasure ; to attract, entice, invite :* video quam suaviter voluptas sensibus nostris blandiatur, Cic.—**B.** *To persuade* or *impel by flattery :* res per Veneris blanditur (*sc.* voluptas) sæcla propagent, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *blandir.*

bland-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Soothingly, flatteringly, courteously :* Plaut.

bland-ĭtĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* blandus ; hence) **1.**: **a.** Sing.: *A caressing, flattering, flattery, fondling :* Cic. — **b.** Plur. (so, mostly): *Flatteries, blandishments, allurements :* Cic.; Tac.; Ov.—**2.** *Pleasure, delight, enticement, charm, allurement :* Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *blandie, blandices.*

blandī-tim, *adv.* [blandi-or] *In a flattering, caressing manner :* Lucr.

blandī-tus, a, um : **1.** *P.* of blandi-or. — **2.** *Pa.*: *Pleasant, agreeable, charming :* rosæ, Prop.

blandus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Of smooth tongue, flattering, fondling, caressing :* blandus amicus, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) (*Comp.*) an blandiores alienis quam vestris estis ? Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Flattering, friendly, kind, pleasant, agreeable, enticing, alluring, charming :* laudes, Virg.: (*Sup.*) voluptates, blandissimæ dominæ (*the most alluring mistresses*), majores partes animi a virtute detorquent, Cic. — **B.** *Persuading* to something *by caressing :* nunc experiemur, nostrum uter sit blandior, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *blande.*

1. **blătĕro,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [akin to βλάξ, stupid] *To talk idly* or *foolishly ; to babble, prate :* Hor.

2. **blătĕr-o,** ōnis, *m.* [1. blater-o] *A babbler, prater :* acc. to Gell.

blătĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* [akin to blatero] *To utter foolish things, to babble, prate :* Plaut.

blatta, æ, *f. The blatta ; a fetid insect that shuns the light, and is hostile to bees;* of several kinds : *the cockroach, -chafer, moth,* etc.: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *blatte.*

blatt-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [blatt-a] *Pertaining to the moth :* balnea, *i. e. dark bathing-rooms* (so called from the hatred of the moth to the light), Sen.

blatt-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [blatt-a, *purple-dye*] (*Pertaining to* blatta ; hence) *Purple-coloured, purple :* funes, Eutr.

blennus, i, *m.* = βλεννός. *A blockhead, dolt, simpleton :* Plaut.

blĭt-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [blit-um] (*Pertaining to* blitum ; hence) *Tasteless, insipid, silly, foolish, stupid :* Plaut.

blĭtum, i, *n.* = βλίτον. *A kitchen vegetable, in itself tasteless, but used as a salad ; orache* or *spinach :* Plaut.

bŏ-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [for bovarius ; fr. bos, bov-is] *Of,* or *relating to, neat cattle :* forum, Liv.

Bocchar, ăris, **-or,** ōris, *m.*: **I.** Prop.: *Bocchar* or *Bocchor ; a king of Mauritania, in the time of the second Punic war.* **II.** Meton.: *An African.*

Bocchus, i, *m. Bocchus ; a king of Mauritania, father-in-law of Jugurtha, whom he betrayed to Sulla.*

Bœbē, es, *f. Bœbe ; a village in the Thessalian province Pelasgiotis.*—Hence, **1. Bœb-ēĭs,** ĭdos, *adj. f. Of,* or *belonging to, Bœbe.*—**2. Bœb-ēĭus,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Bœbeïan* ; Meton.) *Thessalian.*

Bœōtĭa, æ, *f.*, Βοιωτία. *Bœotia ; a district of Greece Proper, the capital of which was Thebes, the birth-place of Bacchus and Hercules. Its inhabitants were noted for stupidity.*—Hence, **1. Bœōtĭ-us,** a, um, *adj.*, Βοιώτιος. *Bœotian.*—As *Subst.*: **Bœōtii,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The Bœotians.*—**2. Bœōt-us,** a, um, *adj.*, Βοιωτός. *Bœotian.*—As *Subst.*: **Bœōti,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The Bœotians.*

bŏ-iæ, ārum, *f.* [for bov-iæ ; fr. bos, bov-is] (*Things pertaining to* bos ; hence) *A collar for the neck* (orig. of leather ; hence the name ; but later of wood or iron): Plaut.

Boii, ōrum, *m. The Boii ; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis* (now *the Bourbonnais, Dép. de l'Allier*).—Hence, **Boi-a,** æ, *f.*, acc. to some *the chief town* — acc. to others, *the country—of the Boii.*

Bōla, æ (**-æ,** ārum), *f. Bola ; a very ancient town of the Æqui, in Latium.*—Hence, **Bōl-ānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Bola.*—As *Subst.*: **Bolani,** orum, *m. The inhabitants of Bola.*

bōlētus, i, *m.* = βωλίτης. *The boletus ; the best kind of mushroom* : Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bolet.*

bŏlus, i, *m.* = βόλος (a throw *or* cast): **1.** *A throw* of dice : Plaut.—**2.** (Prop.: *A cast* of a fishing-net ; hence): **a.** Meton.: *A draught of fishes :* bolum emere, Suet.—**b.** Fig.: (a) In a good sense, from the profit accruing to the fisherman : *Gain, profit, advantage :* Plaut. ; Ter.—(b) In a bad sense; from the injury sustained by the fishes from their capture : (*α*) *Loss, hurt, harm, injury :* Plaut.—(*β*) *An attempt to inveigle, ensnare,* or *enslave :* Plaut.

bombax, *interj.* = βομβάξ. An exclamation of wonder, surprise, *etc. : Strange ! indeed ! possible !* Plaut.

bombus, i, *m.* = βόμβος [onomatop.] *A hollow* or *deep sound ; a humming, buzzing :* Var. ; Cat.

bombȳc-ĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [bombyx, bombyc-is] *Of silk, silken :* panniculus, Juv.

bombyx, ȳcis, *m.* = βόμβυξ : **I.** Prop. : *The silkworm :* Mart. **II.** Meton. : **A.** *That which is made of silk, a silken garment, silk :* Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bombyce.*

Bŏmilcar, ăris, *m. Bomilcar*: **1.** *A Carthaginian general, contemporary with Agathocles.*—**2.** *A companion of Jugurtha, afterwards put to death by him.*

bŏn-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [bon-us] (*The quantity of the* bonus; hence) **1.** Of things: *The good quality* of a thing; *goodness, excellence:* agrorum, Cic.— **2.** Of character: *Good, honest, friendly,* or *agreeable conduct; goodness, virtue, integrity, friendliness, kindness, benevolence:* Cic.—**3.** *Parental love, tenderness:* Phæd. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bonté.*

Bonna, æ, *f. Bonn; a town on the Rhine.*—Hence, **Bonn-ensis**, e, *adj. Of Bonn.*

Bŏnōnĭa, æ, *f. Bononia; a town of Gallia Cisalpina* (now *Bologna*).—Hence, **Bŏnōnĭ-ensis**, e, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Bononia.*

bŏnus, a, um, *adj.* (old form **duonus.**—From obsol. form **benus** is derived the *adv. bĕne*:—*Comp.* melior: *Sup.* optimus). Of every kind of excellence: **A.** Physical: **1.** *Good, beautiful, pleasant, fit, suitable, right:* ædes, Plant.: ager, Ter.: iter, Hor.: nummi, *genuine* (like our *good* silver, *etc.*, for *pure, unadulterated*), Cic.—**2.** With Substt., which denote magnitude, measure, or number, to enhance their force (like our phrases, a good half mile, a good mile, *etc.*): *Large, considerable:* bona pars sermonis, Cic.: bona librorum Copia, Hor. — **3.** *Wealthy, rich:* Curt.—As *Subst.*: **a. boni**, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* homines) *The wealthy, the rich:* Cic.; Plaut.—**b. bona**, orum, *n. Gifts of fortune, wealth, riches, property, goods, fortune:* Ter.; Cic.; Liv.—**4.** Of circumstances: Res bonæ, *Prosperous condition, good fortune:* Plaut.; Cic.—**5.** Of food, *etc.: Nice, delicate, choice,* etc.: Nep.—**B.** Mental and moral: **1.** *Good, fit, able, excellent, skilful, noble, virtuous, upright, honest,* etc.: auctor, Cic.: bono animo esse, *to be of good courage,* Plaut.: dicta (=facete dicta), *witticisms, bons mots,* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **bonum**, i, *n. A* moral *good* or *blessing; a gift, valuable possession:* Cic.; Tac. —**2.:** **a.** Of a man: *Honourable, good:* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **boni**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* homines) *The good, the virtuous,* etc.: Cic.; Hor.—**b.** Of a woman: *Modest, virtuous:* Plaut. **3.** *Brave, gallant, active:* Sall.—**4.** *Considerable, high, esteemed; of good family; of high rank, honourable birth, noble origin,* etc.: Plaut.; Cic.—As *Subst.*: **optimi**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* homines) = optimates: *The aristocrats:* Cic.—**5.** Bonā veniā, *or* cum bonā veniā (=pace tuā, vestrā) *With your kind leave* or *permission:* Ter.; Liv. **6.:** **a.** *Favourable, propitious, kind:* Cic.; Hor.—**b.** Of words: *Of good omen, of favourable import:* Tib.: bona verba quæso, Ter.—**c.** As an appellation of Jupiter, and in the common formula in commencing any business: *Favourable,* etc.: Jupiter Optimus Maximus, Cic.: quod bonum, faustum, felix, fortunatumque sit, id. —**7.** *Good,* i. e. *fit, suitable, proper, appropriate, serviceable:* myrtus validis hastilibus et bona bello Cornus, Virg. —As *Subst.*: **bonum**, i, *n. Utility, profit, good:* publicum, *the public weal, public advantage,* Liv.—Particular phrases: **a.** Bono esse alicui, *To be of service to one, to profit one:* Cic.; Liv.—**b.** Cui bono fuerit, *For whose advantage it was:* Cic.—**8.** In addresses: *Excellent,* etc.: Hor.: O bone, *my good fellow,* Hor.—**C.** Of inherent qualities of persons or things: *Excellent* or *good* in or for any thing, to do any thing, *etc.*: pace belloque bonus, Liv.: (with *Gerund in* di) impar, melior furandi, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bon.*

bŏo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1 *v. n.* [onomatop., like the Gr. βοάω] *To cry aloud, roar:* toto voce boante foro, Ov.

Bŏōtes, æ (*Dat.* Booti, Cic.:—*Voc.* Boote, Ov.), *m. The constellation Bootes.*

Bŏrĕas, æ (*Acc.* Borean, Ov.: Boream, Prop.), *m.*, Βορέας (The thing from the mountains): **I.** Prop.: *Boreas; the mountain* or *north wind* (pure Lat. aquilo): Boreæ penetrabile frigus, Virg.—Hence, **Bor-ēus (-ĭus)**, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to the north wind: northern:* sub axe Boreo, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** For *The North:* Hor. **B.** Personified: *Boreas; the son of the river-god Strymon, and father of Calais and Zetes by Orithyia, daughter of Erechtheus, king of Attica:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Borée.*

Bŏrysthĕnes, is, *m.*, Βορυσθένης. *The Borysthenes; a large, but gently flowing, river in Sarmatia, which falls into the Black Sea* (now *the Dnieper*).—Hence, **I. Bŏrysthĕn-ĭus**, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to the Borysthenes.*—**2. Bŏrysthĕn-ĭdæ**, ārum, *m. The dwellers on* or *near the Borysthenes.*

bōs, bŏvis (*Gen. Plur.*, bōum, Virg.: —*Dat.* and *Abl.*, bōbus, Hor.: būbus, Ov.), *comm. gen.* = βοῦς. (*The lowing* or *bellowing one;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *One of the ox tribe; an ox, a cow:* boves animalium soli et retro ambulantes pascuntur, Pl.: actæ boves, Liv.—Prov.: Bovi clitellas imponere, *To put a pack-saddle upon the ox,* i. e. *to confer an office* or *employment on one who is not fit for it,* Poet. ap. Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A whip cut from neat's leather, a hide:* Plaut.—**B.** *The bos; a species of turbot:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bœuf.*

Bospŏrus (-phŏrus), i, *m.* (*Neut. Plur.* Bospora, Prop.) = Βόσπορος (Heifer's ford). *Bosporus* or *Bosphorus:* **1.** Bosporus Thracius, *or simply* Bosporus, *The Thracian Bosporus, between Thrace and Asia Minor* (now *the Straits of Constantinople*).—Hence, **Bospŏr-ĭus**, a, um, *adj. Of the Bosporus.*—**2.** Cimmerius, *The Cimmerian Bosporus, leading from the Black Sea to the Azof* (now *the Straits of Caffa*).—Hence, **Bospŏr-ānus**, i, *m. A dweller on* or *near the Cimmerian Bosporus.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Bosphore.*

Bottĭæa, æ, *f. Bottiæa; a small province of Macedonia.*

Bŏvill-æ, ārum, *f.* [bovill-us] (*Things pertaining to* bovillus). *Bovillæ; a small but very ancient town in Latium, a colony from Alba Longa, about* 10 *miles from Rome, on the Appian Road, and, until some time in the Middle Ages, the first station on it.*—Hence, **1. Bovill-us**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Bovillæ.*—**2. Bŏvill-ānus**, a, um, *adj. Of Bovillæ.*

bŏv-illus, a, um, *adj.* [bos, bov-is] *Of,* or *pertaining to, neat cattle:* grex, Liv.

brăbeuta, æ, *m.* = βραβευτής. *An overseer, umpire:* Suet.

brăcæ (-ccæ), ārum (once *Sing.* **braca**, æ, Ov.), *f. Trousers, breeches, pantaloons:* Ov.

brăc-ātus (bracc-), a, um, *adj.* [brac-a] **I.** Prop.: *Provided with* bracæ; *having breeches:* Cic.; Juv. **II.** Fig.: *Foreign, barbarian, effeminate:* Cic.; Ov.

brāchĭ-ālis, e, *adj.* [brachi-um] *Of,* or *belonging to, the arm:* nervus, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *brachial.*

brāchĭŏ-lum, i, *n. dim.* [brachium, (*uncontr. Gen.*) brachio-i] *A small delicate arm:* Cat.

brāchĭum (bracch-, bacch-), ĭi, *n.* = ὁ βραχίων: **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *An arm; the whole arm, from the shoulder to the fingers:* brachium (*sc.* dextrum) cohibere togā, Cic.: collo dare brachia circum, *to throw the arms round the neck,* Virg.—Particular phrase: Levi *or* molli brachio agere aliquid, *To pursue something superficially, lightly, negligently, remissly:* Cic.—Prov.: Dirigere brachia contra torrentem, *To swim against the stream.* Juv. **B.** Esp.: *The lower arm, forearm (from the hand to the elbow):* brachia et lacerti, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.:** **1.** Of craw-fish, *etc.: A claw.* Cancri brachia, Ov.—**2.** Of an elephant, *etc.: The shoulder, the shoulder-blade:* Plaut.—**B.** Of things similar in form to arms: **1.** Of trees, *etc.: A branch:* Virg.—**2.** Of the sea: *An arm:* Ov.—**3.** Of a mountain: *A side-branch; a spur:* Pl.—**4.** Of a vessel: Plur.: *The sail-yards:* Virg.—**5.** Milit. *t. t.*: **a.** *A* (*natural* or *artificial*) *outwork; an arm for connecting two points in fortifications* or *preparations for besieging:* Liv.—**b.** *A side-work, mole, dike, in the fortification of a harbour.* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bras.*

bractĕa (bratt-), æ, *f.* [prps. akin to βράχω, to rattle, crackle] (*The rattling* or *crackling thing;* hence) *A thin plate of metal, gold-leaf:* Virg.

bractĕ-ŏla (bratt-), æ, *f. dim.* [bracte-a] *A thin leaf of gold:* Juv.

brassĭca, æ, *f. Cabbage:* Cato.

Bratuspantĭum, ĭi, *n. Bratuspantium; a town of Gallia Belgica, afterwards called Cæsaromagus* (now *Breteuil*, or in its vicinity).

Brenni, ōrum, v. Breuni.

Brennus, i, *m. Brennus; a leader of the Gauls, who vanquished the Romans at the Allia.*

Breuni (Brenni), ōrum, *m. The Breuni,* or *Brenni; a people of Rhætia.*

brĕv-iārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [brev-is, *a summary*] (*A thing belonging to a* breve; hence) *A summary, abridgment, abstract, epitome:* Sen.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bréviaire.*

brĕv-ĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [brev-is] *Somewhat short* or *small:* homo, Plaut.

brĕv-ĭ-lŏquens, entis, *adj.* [brevis; (i); loquens] *Speaking briefly; short:* Cic.

brĕvĭlŏquent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [breviloquens, breviloquent-is] *Brevity of speech:* Cic.

brĕvĭs, e, *adj.* [βραχύς] **I.** Prop.: **A.** In space: **1.** In distance, extent: *Little, small, short, narrow:* in Euboïco scopulus brevis emicat alte Gurgite, *a small, narrow rock,* Ov.: (*Sup.*) cursuque brevissimus Almo, Ov. — Adverbial expression: In breve, *Into a little* or *small space:* Hor.—**2.** In height: *Short, small, low:* sedebat judex, brevior ipse quam testis, Cic.—**3.** In length: *Short:* brevior mensura capillis, Ov.—**4.** In depth: *Small, little, shallow:* vada, Virg.—As *Subst.:* **brevia**, ĭum, *n.* (*sc.* loca) *Shallow places, shallows, shoals:* tres Eurus ab alto In brevia et syrtes urget, Virg.— **B.** In time: *Short, brief, small, little:* vitæ summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam, Hor.: tempus, Liv. —Adverbial expressions: **1.** In brevi, *etc.,* spatio, brevi spatio, brevi tempore, *or simply* brevi *or* in brevi: *In a short* etc., *time, shortly* (before or after): Lucr.; Cic.—**2.** Brevi, *For a short time; a little:* Ov.—**3.** Ad breve: *For a short time:* Suet. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Of style, an orator, *etc.: Short, brief, concise:* brevior in scribendo, Cic. — Adverbial expressions: **a.** Brevi, *Briefly, in a few words:* Cic. —**b.** Once in epistolary style: Breve facere, *To be short* or *brief:* Cic.—**c.** Once; In breve cogere, *To comprise in few words, bring into a small compass:* Liv.—**2.** In prosody: Of the quantity of a syllable: *Short:* syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur iambus, Hor. —As *Subst.:* **brevis**, is, *f.* (*sc.* syllaba) *A short syllable:* dactylus, qui est e longâ, et duabus brevibus, Cic.—**B.** *Little, small:* brevibus torquata colubris, Ov.: pondus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bref, brief* (fem. *brève*).

brĕv-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [brev-is] (*The quality of the* brevis; hence) **1.** In space: *Shortness, smallness, narrowness,* etc.: Cæs.; Gell.—**2.** In time: *Shortness, brevity:* Cic.—**3.** Of style: *Brevity, conciseness:* Cic.; Hor.—**4.** In prosody: *Shortness;* of the time of a syllable, *etc.:* Cic.—**5.** *Littleness, smallness:* corporis, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *brièveté.*

brĕv-iter, *adv.* [id.] **1.** Of space: *Shortly, in a small space,* etc.; *at a short distance:* (*Comp.*) quo brevius valent, Tac.—**2.** In expression: *Briefly, in brief, with few words, concisely, summarily:* multa breviter et commode dicta memoriæ mandabam, Cic.: (*Sup.*) quam brevissime, Quint.—**3.** In prosody: *With shortness, short:* Cic.

Brĭăreus (trisyll.), ei, *m.*, Βριαρεύς. *Briareus; the hundred-armed giant* (also called *Ægæon*).

Brĭgantes, um, *m. The Brigantes; the most northern and powerful people in Roman Britain.*

Brīsēĭs, ĭdos (*Acc.* Briseida), *f.*, Βρισηΐς. *A female descendant of Brises;* esp. *Hippodamia, daughter of Brises, and slave of Achilles, from whom she was taken by Agamemnon.*

Brĭtannĭa, æ, *f. Britannia:* **1.** Sing.: *Britain; including Albion* (*England*) *and Caledonia* (*Scotland*): Cic.; Tac.—Hence, **a. Brĭtann-us** (**Brī-**, Lucr.), a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Britain; British.*—As *Subst.:* **Britann-us**, i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A Briton:* catenatus, Hor.—**b. Brĭtann-ĭcus**, a, um, *adj. Britannic, British.*—**2.** Plur.: *The Britains;* i. e. *England, Scotland,* and *Ireland* (*Hibernia* or *Juverna*). ¶ Hence, Fr. *Bretagne; Britannique.*

Brŏmĭus, ĭi (*Voc.* Bromie, Plaut.), *m.*, Βρόμιος (The Noisy One). *Bromius; a surname of Bacchus* (*on account of the tumultuous celebration of his festivals*).

Brŏmus, i, *m.*, Βρόμος (Loud Noise). *Bromus; one of the five Centaurs, slain by Cæneus, in the battle between the Lapithæ and the Centaurs.*

Brontes, æ, *m.*, Βρόντης (Thunderer). *Brontes; a Cyclops, who laboured in the workshop of Vulcan.*

Brŏtĕas, æ, *m.*, Βροτέας. *Broteas:* **1.** *One of the Lapithæ, slain by the Centaur Gryneus.*—**2.** *Twin-brother of Ammon, and with him slain by Phineus.*

Bructĕri, ōrum, *m. The Bructeri; a German people, occupying the country between the Rhine, Lippe, Ems, and Weser.*

brū-ma, æ, *f.* [for brev-ma; fr. brev-io, *to shorten*] (*That which is shortened;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The shortest day* in the year; *the winter solstice:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The winter time, winter:* Hor.; Virg.—**B.** *A year:* Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *brume.*

brum-ālis, e, *adj.* [brum-a] **1.** *Of,* or *pertaining to, the winter solstice* or *shortest day:* dies, Cic.—**2.** *Wintry, of winter:* frigus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *brumal.*

Brundĭsĭum (Brundu-), ĭi, *n.* ["Βρένδον, ἔλαφον," Hesych.] (*A thing pertaining to a* Βρένδος: *Stag-harbour*) *Brundisium* or *Brundusium; a very ancient town of Calabria, which obtained its name from its harbour extending beyond it in the shape of a stag's antlers.* — Hence, **Brundĭs-ĭnus (Brundŭs-)**, a, um, *adj. Of Brundisium, Brundisian.*

Brutĭī, ōrum, *m.* **I.** Prop.: *The Bruttii; the inhabitants of the southern point of Italy.* **II.** Meton.: *The country of the Bruttii.*—Hence, **Brutt-ĭus**, a, um, *adj. Of the Bruttii.*

1. **brūtus**, a, um, *adj.* [akin to βαρύς, βριθύς] **I.** Prop.: *Heavy, unwieldy, immoveable:* tellus, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of persons or things: *Dull, stupid, insensible, irrational:* adolescentia, Sen. — **B.** Of animals: *Unreasoning, irrational, brute:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *brut.*

2. **Brūtus**, i, *m.* [1. brutus] *Brutus; a Roman* cognomen: **1.** *L. Junius Brutus the relative of Tarquinius Superbus, saved by his feigned stupidity* (hence the name), *and the deliverer of Rome from regal dominion. After him, Brutus was the* cognomen *of the patrician* gens Junia.—**2.** *M. Junius Brutus, a son of Servilia, a sister of Cato Uticensis, and of M. Brutus; an intimate friend of Cicero about the 21st year of his age; the murderer of Julius Cæsar; distinguished as a philosopher and orator.*—**3.** *D. Junius Brutus, a fellow-conspirator with the preceding.* —**4.** *M. Junius Brutus, the husband of Servilia, and father of the murderer of Cæsar, a distinguished lawyer.*

Būbassus, i, *f. Bubassus; a district of Caria.* — Hence, **Būbăs-ĭis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Of Bubassus.*

Būbastis, is, *f. Bubastis; a goddess worshipped at Bubastis in Egypt; corresponding to Diana.*

būb-īle (bŏv-), ĭlis, *n.* [bos; bovis] (*A thing pertaining to a* bos; hence) *A cattle-stall, cow-shed:* Cato; Phæd.

būbo, ōnis, *m.* (*f.* only once: Virg.) [βύας, βύζα] *An owl, the horned owl, the cry of which was considered as ill-boding:* ignavus bubo, Ov.

būbulc-ĭtor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [bubulc-us] (*To act as a* bubulcus; hence) *To keep, feed,* or *drive oxen:* Plaut.

būbul-cus, i, *m.* [bubul-us] (*One pertaining to oxen;* hence) *An ox-driver* or *waggoner; one who ploughs with oxen; a ploughman:* Cic.; Ov.

būb-ŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [for bovulus; fr. bos, bov-is] *Of neat cattle* or *oxen:* cori, *thongs, straps of ox-hide* or *cow-hide,* Plaut.—As *Subst.:* **bubula**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* caro) *Beef:* Plaut.

bū-cæd-a, æ, *m.* [for bov-cæd-a; fr. bos, bov-is; cæd-o] (*Ox-cut;* hence) *One who is whipped with thongs of ox-hide:* Plaut.

bucca, æ, *f.* [akin to βύζω, βυκάνη] **I.** Prop.: *The cheek* (inflated or filled out in speaking, eating, *etc.*: diff. from genæ): pictus Gallus . . . distortus ejectâ linguâ, buccis fluentibus, Cic. — Prov.: Scribere (loqui) quod, (quidquid) in buccam venit, *To write (speak) that which (whatever) comes into the cheek,* i. e. *uppermost:* Cic.; Mart. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *One who fills his cheeks in speaking; a declaimer, bawler:* notæque per oppida buccæ, Juv.—**B.** *A mouthful:* panis, Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bouche, bouchée.*

buccel-la, æ, *f. dim.* [for buccul-la; fr. buccul-a] *A small mouthful, morsel:* Mart.

buccina, æ, *etc.*, v. buc.

bucc-o, ōnis, *m.* [bucc-a] (*One having* distended *cheeks;* hence) *A babbler, blockhead, fool:* Plaut.

bucc-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A cheek:* Suet. **II.** Meton.: Milit. *t. t.*: In a helmet: *The beaver* or *cheek-piece:* Liv.

buccŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [fci

buccul-lentus; fr. buccul-a] *Having full cheeks* or *a large mouth:* Plaut.

būcĕrus (**-ius**, Lucr.), a, um, *adj.* = βούκερως. *Having the horns of neat cattle; r-horned:* armenta, Ov.

būc-ina (**bucc-**), æ, *f.* [prob. bucc-a] (*A thing pertaining to a* bucca; hence) **1.** *A* shepherd's *horn:* Prop.— **2.**: **a.** Prop.: *A trumpet:* bello dat signum ranca cruentum Bucina, Virg. —**b.** Meton.: Milit. *t. t.: A watch:* ut ad tertiam bucinam præsto essent, Liv.—**c.** *Triton's shell* or *trumpet:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *buccine.*

būcĭn-ātor (**bucc-**), ōris, *m.* [bucin(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *One who blows the* bucina, *a trumpeter:* Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *One who trumpets forth, blazes abroad:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *buccinateur.*

būcĭn-o (**buccĭn-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [bucin-a] *To blow the trumpet:* Var. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *bucciner.*

būcŏlĭca, ōrum, *n.* = βουκολικά. *Bucolics:* Ov.

bū-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [for bov-cula; fr. bos, bov-is] **I.** Prop.: *A young cow, a heifer:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A bronze statue of a cow* (*at Athens, the work of Myron*): Cic.

būfo, ōnis, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A toad:* Virg.

bulbus, i, *m.* = βολβός: **I.** Gen.: *A bulbous root, a bulb:* Cels.; Pl. **II.** Esp.: *An onion:* Libycis bulbus tibi missus ab oris, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bulbe.*

būleutērĭum (**-on**), ĭi, *n.* = βουλευτήριον. *The place where the* (*Greek*) *senate assembled; the senate-house.*

bull-a, æ, *f.* [bull-o] (*That which bubbles up,* and becomes round; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A water bubble, bubble:* perlucida, Ov. **II.** Fig.: Of any thing fleeting or transitory: *A bubble:* Var. **III.** Meton.: Of any thing in the form of a *bulla:* **A.** *A boss, stud,* etc.: Cic.; Virg. — **B.** *A small ornament, usually in the shape of a heart, worn upon the neck by boys* (*mostly of gold*): Cic. — Particular phrase: Bullā dignus, *Worthy of a* bulla; *i. e. childish:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bulle, boule.*

bull-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [bull-a] (*Provided with a* bulla; hence) **1.** (Prop.: *Having a water-bubble;* Fig.) *Quickly passing;* or, acc. to some, *Inflated, bombastic:* Pers.—**2.** *Wearing a* bulla about the neck: heres, *i. e. still a child,* Juv.

Bullis, v. Byllis.

bullo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.*; **bullĭo**, īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. n.* [onomatop. like our "bubble"] *To be in bubbling motion, to be in a state of ebullition, to bubble:* Cato; Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bouillir.*

būmastus, i, *f.* = βούμαστος (having large breasts). *The bumastus; a species of grape with large clusters:* Virg.

Būpălus, i, *m.*, Βούπαλος (Bull-wrestler). *Bupalus; a statuary of Chios, who represented and exposed the deformed poet Hipponax; but in turn was severely satirized by him in his poems.*

būris, is, *m.* [acc. to some, contr. from βοῦς οὐρά: ox-tail] *The curved hinder part* or *crooked timber of a plough:* Virg.

Būsīris, ĭdis (*Acc.* Busirin, Ov.), Βούσιρις, *m. Busiris; a king of Egypt, who sacrificed strangers, and was himself slain by Hercules:* Virg.

bust-I-răp-us, i, *m.* [bust-um; (i); rap-io] (*Tomb-snatcher;* hence) As a term of reproach: *A robber of tombs:* Plaut.

bustŭ-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [for busto-arius; fr. bustum, (*uncontr. Gen.*) busto-i] *Of, or pertaining to, the place where dead bodies were burned;* gladiator, *that fought at a funeral pile in honour of the dead:* Cic.

bus-tum, i, *n.* [for bur-tum; fr. obsol. bur-o = uro] (*The burning place;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A place for burning* the dead; *a burning-ground:* Lucr.; Stat. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The hillock raised over the ashes of a burned corpse; a tomb:* Cic.; Hor. — **B.** Of things which devour or destroy: Of *the maw of an animal that eats meat* Lucr. — **C.** Of *a battle-field:* civilia busta Philippi, Prop. **III.** Fig.: Of a violator of the laws, etc.: *A tomb, destruction,* etc.: legum, Cic.: reipublicæ, id.

Būtes, æ, *m.*, Βούτης. *Butes:* **1.** *Son of Amycus, king of the Bebrycians, slain by Dares at the tomb of Hector.*— **2.** *Son of the Athenian Pallas, sent with Cephalus to Æacus.*—**3.** *An armour-bearer of Anchises.*—**4.** *A Trojan.*

Būthrōtum, i, *n.* (**-os**, i, *f.* Ov.), Βουθρωτόν, Βουθρωτός. *Buthrotum* or *Buthrotos; a maritime town of Epirus* (now *Butrinto*).—Hence, **Buthrōtĭus**, a, um, *adj. Of Buthrotum.*—As *Subst.*: **Buthrotii**, ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Buthrotum.*

būthўsĭa, æ, *f.* = βουθυσία. *A sacrifice of oxen:* Suet.

Buxentum, i, *n.*, Πυξοῦς. *Buxentum; a town of Lucania.*

bux-i-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [bux-us; (i); fer-o] *Bearing box-trees:* Cat.

buxus, i, *f.* (sometimes **-um**, i, *n.* in the meaning of *no.* II.) = πύξος: **I.** Prop.: *The pale, evergreen, box-tree:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Box-wood:* Virg. — **B.** Of things made of box-wood: **1.** *A pipe* or *flute:* Virg.—**2.** *A top:* Virg. — **3.** *A comb:* Ov. — **4.** *A writing-tablet:* Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *buis.*

Byblis, ĭdis, *f.*, Βυβλίς. *Byblis; a daughter of Miletus and Cyaneë, who fell in love with her brother Caunus, and, being repulsed, was changed into a fountain.*

Byllis (**Bull-**), ĭdis, *f.*, Βυλλίς. *Byllis* or *Bullis; a town of Grecian Illyria.*

Byrsa, æ, *f.*, Βύρσα (a hide). *Byrsa; the citadel of Carthage.*

Bȳzantĭum, ĭi, *n.*, Βυζάντιον. *Byzantium; a city of Thrace, on the Bosporus, opposite the Asiatic Chalcedon, afterwards Constantinopolis* (now *Constantinople,* among the Turks *Stamboul*). —Hence, **Bȳzantĭ-us**, a, um, *adj. Of Byzantium, Byzantine.*

C

C, c, *n. indecl.* or *f.*, the third letter of the Latin alphabet: **I.** Corresponding originally in sound to the Greek Γ (in Inscr. G was freq. written like C): LECIONES, MACISTRATOS, EXFOCIONT, [pu]CNANDOD, PVC[nad], CARTACINIENSI, upon the Columna rostrata, for regiones, magistratos, effugiunt, pugnando, pugna, Carthaginienses; hence the *prænomina* Gaius and Gnæus, even to the latest times, were designated by C and Cn., while Cæso or Kæso was written with K. Still, as early as the time of the kings, the C seems to have been substituted for K; Consul was designated by Cos., and K remained in use only before *a*, as in KAL. for Calendæ, or Calumnia. **II.** Interchanged: **A.** With *g: vicesimus, tricesimus,* and *vigesimus, trigesimus:* so, *segmen* for *secmen,* fr. seco.—**B.** With *t: Vectones* and *Vettones; inducĭæ* and *indutĭæ.*—**C.** With *q* (fully written *qu*): *secutus* and *sequutus.* **III.** Substituted for *p: oc-ulus* from ὄπ-τομαι. **IV.** As an abbreviation, C denotes *Gaius,* and reversed Ↄ, *Gaia.* **V.** As a numeral, C = *centum;* and upon voting tablets = *condemno;* hence it is called "litera tristis."

căballus, i, *m.* = καβάλλης. *An inferior riding* or *pack-horse; a nag, jade:* Hor.; Juv. — Prov.: Optat arare caballus, *The pack-horse wishes to plough,* i. e. *no one is content with his own condition:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cheval.*

Căbillōnum, i, *n. Cabillonum; a town in Gallia Lugdunensis* (now *Châlons-sur-Saône*).

căchinnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cachinn-(a)-o] *A violent laughing, immoderate laughter:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *cachinnation.*

căchinno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [akin to Sans. root KAKH, "to laugh;" Gr. καχάζω, καγχάζω] *To laugh aloud, laugh immoderately:* Cic.

căchinn-us, i, *m.* [cachinn-o] **I.** Prop.: *A loud laugh, immoderate laughter, a jeering:* Cic.; Hor. **II.**

Meton.: Of the sea: *A plashing, roaring:* Cat.

căco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* =κακάω. **I.** Neut.: *To go to stool:* Cat.; Hor. **II.** Act.: **A.** *To emit by going to stool:* odorem, *to emit a stench,* Phæd.—**B.** *To defile with excrement:* cacata charta, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chier.*

căcŏēthes, is, *n.* = κακόηθες, τό (an ill habit): **I.** Prop.: Medic. *t. t.: An obstinate, malignant disease:* Cels. **II.** Fig.: *An itch* or *incurable passion* for writing or scribbling: scribendi, Juv.

căcozēlus, i, *m.*=κακόζηλος. *A bad imitator:* Suet.

căcŭla, æ, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A servant,* esp. of a soldier: Plaut.

căcūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [prps. acūmen with the prefix *c*] **I.** Prop.: *The extreme end, extremity,* or *point* of a thing; *the peak, top, utmost point* (whether horizontal or perpendicular): nudata cacumina silvæ Ostendunt, Ov.: ramorum, Cæs.: montis, Virg.: membrorum, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *The end, limit:* Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *cacumine.*

căcūmĭn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cacumen, cacumin-is] *To point, make pointed:* aures, Ov.

Cācus, i, *m.*, Κάκος. *Cacus; a giant who robbed Hercules of Geryon's cattle, and was on that account slain by him.*

căd-āver, ĕris, *n.* [cad-o] (*That which falls* down *dead;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: *A dead body; a corpse:* Lucr.; Cic.—**B.** Of beasts: *A carcase:* Virg. **II.** Fig.: As a term of reproach of a worthless man: *A corpse, a carcase:* Cic. **III.** Meton.: *The ruins* of desolated towns: tot oppidûm cadavera, Sulpic. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cadavre.*

cădāvĕr-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cadaver] (*Full of* cadaver; hence) *Like a corpse, ghastly, cadaverous:* facies, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cadavéreux.*

Cadmus, i, *m.*, Κάδμος (Exceller). *Cadmus:* **1.** *Son of the Phœnician king Agenor, brother of Europa, husband of Harmonia, father of Polydorus, Ino, Semele, Autonoë and Agave; founder of the Cadmea, the citadel of the Bœotian Thebes; inventor of alphabetic writing; and at last changed, as well as his wife, into a serpent.* — Hence, **a. Cadm-ēus,** a, um, *adj.*: (a) Prop.: *Of,* or *pertaining to, Cadmus; Cadmean.* — As *Subst.*: **Cadmēa** æ, *f.* (*sc.* arx) *The citadel of Thebes, founded by Cadmus.*—(b) Meton.: (a) *Theban.* — (β) *Carthaginian.*—**b. Cadmēĭus,** a, um, *adj. Cadmean.* — **c. Cadm-ēĭs,** ĭdis, *f. adj. Of Cadmus, Cadmæan.*: (a) Prop. — As *Subst.*: *A female descendant of Cadmus.*—(b) Meton.: *Theban.*— **2.** *An executioner in the time of Horace.*

cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, cădĕre, 3. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root ÇAD, "to fall"] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To fall down, be precipitated, sink down, fall:* præcipites (*sc.* apes) cadunt, Virg.: equo, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of the heavenly bodies: *To decline, sink, set:* cadentis solis fulgor, Tac.: Arcturus cadens, Hor. —**2.** *To separate* from something *by falling; to fall from* or *off, fall out, drop off,* etc.: prima (*sc.* folia) cadunt, Hor.: de manibus arma ceciderunt, Cic.—**3.** Of a stream: *To fall, empty itself:* amnis Aretho cadit in sinum maris, Liv.—**4.** Of dice: *To be thrown* or *cast; to turn up:* illud, quod cecidit forte, Ter.—**5.** *To fall down, drop, be precipitated down,* etc.: *to sink down,* etc.; *to sink, settle,* etc.: cadunt toti montes, Lucr.: cadere in plano, Ov.—**6.** *To fall* so as to be unable to rise again; *to fall dead, die* (so, mostly of those who fall in battle): pauci de nostris cadunt, Cæs.: (*Impers. Pass.*) in acie cadendum fuit, Cic.—**7.** Of victims: *To be slain* or *offered, to be sacrificed, to fall:* si tener pleno cadit hædus anno, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To come, happen,* or *fall* somewhere; *to be subjected to* something: sub sensum, *i. e. to be perceived,* Cic.: in cogitationem, *i. e. to suggest itself to the thoughts,* id.—**B.** Cadere in aliquem *or* aliquid; *also,* sub aliquid, *To belong to some person or thing; to be in accordance with, agree with, refer to, be suited to; to fit, suit, become:* cadit in quenquam tantum scelus? Virg.; Cic.—**C.: 1.** *To fall upon* a definite time: considera, ne in alienissimum tempus cadat adventus tuus, Cic.—**2.** Mercantile *t. t.*: Of payments: *To fall due:* Cic.—**D.: 1.** Cadere alicui, *To fall to one* as by lot; *to fall to one's lot, fall or happen to one, befall, turn out:* insperanti mihi . . . cecidit, ut in istum sermonem dilaberemini, Cic.—**2.** Cadere, *To happen, come to pass, occur, result, fall out* (esp. in an unexpected manner): quum aliter res cecidisset, ac putásses, Cic.—**3.** Cadere in *or* ad irritum *or* cassum; *also with adj.* irritus *as predicate, To be frustrated, fail, be* or *remain fruitless:* Plaut.; Liv.; Tac. — **E.** *To become lower, inferior* (i. e. in strength, power, worth, *etc.*); *to decrease, diminish, lessen:* cadunt vires, Lucr.: pretia militiæ, Liv.—**F.: 1.** *To entirely lose strength, value,* etc., *to perish, vanish, decay, cease;* of the wind, *to subside, die away, abate,* etc.: turpius est privatim cadere quam publice, Cic.: venti vis omnis cecidit, Liv.: non tibi ingredienti fines ira cecidit? id.—**2.** Law *t. t.*: Cadere causâ *or* formulâ, *also* cadere *alone, To lose one's cause* or *suit; to be cast,* etc.: Cic.; Quint.; Tac.—**3.** Of theatrical representations: *To fall through, fail, be condemned, gain no favour:* securus cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor.—**G.** Rhet. and Gramm. *t. t.*: *To terminate, end, close:* verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt, Cic.

cādūcĕ-ātor, ōris, *m.* [caduceus] (*One with a* caduceus; hence) *A herald sent to the enemy; an officer with a flag of truce:* Liv.

cādūcĕum, i, *n.* **-us,** i, *m.* [akin to κηρύκειον, Æolic καρύκιον] **I.** Gen.: *A herald's staff:* Cic.; Liv. **II.** Esp.: *The staff of Mercury,* as messenger of the gods, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *caducée.*

cădūc-ĭ-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [caduc-eus; (i); fer-o] *Bearing a herald's staff;* an epithet of Mercury: Ov.—As *Subst.*: **caducifer,** ĕri, *m.* (*sc.* deus) *The caduceus carrier,* i. e. *Mercury:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *caducifère.*

cădūcus, a, um, *adj.* [cad-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *That falls* or *has fallen; falling:* frondes volitare caducas, Virg.: te triste lignum, te caducum In domini caput immerentis, Hor. **B.** Esp.: Of those who fall in battle, *etc.*; *Falling* or *having fallen dead:* bello caduci Dardanidæ, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Inclined to fall, that easily falls:* vitis, quæ naturâ caduca est, *etc.*, Cic.—**B.** *Devoted to death, destined to die:* juvenis, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Frail, fleeting, perishable:* corpus, Cic.: fama, Ov. **B.** Esp.: Law *t. t.*: Caduca bona, *etc., Goods that do not fall to the heir mentioned in a will because he is childless; vacant, lapsed,* etc.: Cic.—As *Subst.*: **caducum,** i, *n. A void bequest, a lapsed legacy:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *caduc.*

Cădurci, ōrum, *m. The Cadurci; a people of Gallia Narbonensis* (in mod. *Cahors*).—Hence, **Cadurc-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, the Cadurci.*—As *Subst.*: **1.** Prop.: **Cadurcum,** i, *n. A Cadurcian coverlet, a coverlet of Cadurcian linen:* Juv.—**2.** Meton.: *A bed ornamented with a Cadurcian coverlet, a marriage bed:* Juv.

cădus, i, *m.* = κάδος: **I.** Prop.: *A large earthen vessel for containing liquids* (esp. *wine*); *a bottle, flask, jar, jug:* Virg.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Wine:* nec Parce cadis tibi destinatis, Hor.—**B.** *A funeral urn:* aënus, Virg.

cæc-ĭ-gĕn-us, a, um. [cæc-us; (i); gen-o] *One born blind:* Lucr.

Cæcĭlĭus, i, *m.*, **-a,** æ, *f. Cæcilius and Cæcilia; name of a Roman* gens.—Hence, **1. Cæcĭlĭ-us,** a, um, *adj. Cæcilian, of Cæcilius.*—**2. Cæcĭlĭ-ānus,** a, um, *adj. Cæcilian.*

cæc-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [cæc-us] (*The state of the* cæcus; hence) *Blindness,* whether of body or mind: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cécité.*

cæc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To make blind, to blind:* Lucr. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To blind:* mentes, Cic.—**B.** Of discourse: *To make dark* or *obscure, to obscure:* orationem, Cic.

Cæcŭbum, i, *n. Cæcubum; a marshy district in Southern Latium, near Amyclæ, distinguished for its produce of wine.*—Hence, **Cæcŭb-us,** a, um, *adj. Cæcuban.*—As *Subst.*: **Cæcubum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum) *Cæcuban wine:* Hor.

Cæcŭlus, i, *m. Cæculus; a son of Vulcan, founder of Præneste.*

cæcus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Having no light, devoid of light, not seeing, blind:* cæcus multos annos fuit, Cic.: corpus (the body where it cannot see, *i. e.*), *the back,* Sall.—As *Subst.*: **cæcus,** i, *m.* (*sc.*

nomo) *A blind man:* Hor. **II.** Fig.: Mentally *or* morally: *Blind, blinded:* cæcus atque amens tribunus, Cic.: cupiditas, Cic.: (*Comp.*) Hypsæă cæcior, Hor. **III.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Physically: **a.** Of shoots, *etc.*: *Without buds* or *eyes:* rami, Pl.—**b.** Of the lightning: *Ineffectual, powerless:* cæci in nubibus ignes, Virg.—**2.** Mentally or morally: *Fruitless, empty, vain:* exsecrationes, Liv.—**B.**: **1.** *That is not* or *cannot be seen* or *known: invisible, concealed, hidden, secret, occult, obscure, dark:* fores, *private*, Virg.: vulnus, *a concealed, secret wound*, Lucr.: but also, *wounds upon the back*, Virg.: fata, Hor.—**2.** Of the hearing: *Dull, low:* murmur, Virg.—**C.**: **1.** Physically: *Where nothing can be seen, dark, obscure:* caligo, Virg.: domus, *without windows*, Cic.—**2.** Mentally or morally: *Uncertain, doubtful:* spes, Cic.: eventus, Virg.

cæd-es, is, *f.* [cæd-o] **1.** *A cutting* or *lopping off:* ligni atque frondium, Gell.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: (a) Of persons: *A cutting down, slaughter* (esp. in battle or by an assassin): *a murdering, murder:* cædem (*the deadly slaughter, conflict*) in quâ P. Clodius occisus est, Cic.: civium, Nep.—(b) Of animals (esp. of victims): *Slaughter:* studiosus cædis ferinæ (*i. e.* ferarum), Ov.: bidentium, Hor.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *A person slain* or *murdered; the slain:* plenæ cædibus viæ, Tac.—(b) *Blood shed* in slaughter; *gore:* cædemadentes, Ov.

cædo, cĕcīdi, cæsum, cædĕre, 3. *v. a.* [*causat.* from cado] (*To cause to fall*; hence) **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *To cut, fell, lop, cut down, hew, throw down, cut off, cut to pieces:* quam (*sc.* silvam) nulla ceciderat ætas, Ov.: quod juberetur certo in loco silicem cædere, Cic. **B.** Fig.: Cædere sermones, *To converse, talk, chat:* Ter. **II.** Esp.: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *To strike* or *cut something*, or *upon something; to thrust at; to beat, strike, cudgel*, etc.: cædere januam saxis, Cic.: servus sub furcâ cæsus, Liv.—**2.** Fig.: *To overthrow, press, push hard:* in judicio testibus cæditur, Cic.—**B.**: **1.** Prop.: **a.** *To strike mortally; to kill, murder:* Ille dies, quo Tib. Gracchus est cæsus, Cic.—**b.** In milit. language: *To slay* a single enemy; or, when a hostile army as a whole is spoken of, *to conquer with a great slaughter, cut to pieces, vanquish:* cæso præposito, Suet.; Liv.—**c.** *To slaughter* animals, esp. for offerings; *to kill, slay, sacrifice:* cæsis apud Amalthæam tuam victimis, Cic.—**2** Meton.: Of blood: *To shed in slaying:* cæso sparsuros sanguine flammam, Virg.

cælā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [cæl(a)-o] (*That which is embossed*, etc.; hence) *A basso-relievo:* clypei cælamina, Ov.

cælā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An artisan in basso-relievo, a carver, graver:* Cic.

cælā-tūra, æ, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A carving, an executing of raised work* or *reliefs* in metals or ivory; *a forming of figures, an engraving, the art of the engraver:* Quint.; Pl. **II.** Meton.: *The engraved figures* themselves, *carved work:* Pl.

cælebs (cœ-), ĭbis, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Unmarried, single* (whether as a bachelor or a widower): Martiis cælebs quid agam Calendis? Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of animals: *Unmated:* columba, Pl.—**B.** Of trees near which no vine has been planted: *Unwedded:* platanus, Hor.

cæles, cælestis, *etc.*, v. cœl.

cælĭb-ātus, ūs, *m.* [cælebs, cælibis] (*The condition of a* cælebs; hence) *Celibacy, single life:* Suet.; Sen.

cæl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. *v. a.* [l. cæl-um] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To engrave in relief* upon metals or ivory (later also, *to cast, found*); *to make raised work, to carve as an artist; to engrave, emboss:* abacos complures ornavit argento auroque cælato, Cic.—**B.** *To engrave* or *carve* other materials: pocula ponam Fagina, cælatum divini opus Alcimedontis, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To embroider with figures, to weave figures into a texture:* velamina cælata multâ arte, Val.—**B.** Of poetry: *To compose skilfully:* cælatumque novem musis (*i. e.* a novem musis) opus, Hor.

1. **cæ-lum,** i, *n.* [prob. for cædlum; fr. cæd-o] (*The cutting thing*; hence) *The chisel* or *burin of the sculptor* or *engraver; a graver:* Quint.; Stat.

2. **cælum,** i, v. cœlum.

cæ-mentum, i, *n.* [for cæd-mentum] (*The hewn thing*; hence) *Quarried stone:* Cic.; Hor.

cæna, æ, *etc.*, v. cœna, *etc.*

Cæneus (dissyll.), ei, *m.* Καινεύς. *Cæneus; a girl originally named Cænis; daughter of Elatus, changed by Neptune into a boy.*—Acc. to Virg. *he again became a female.*

Cænīna, æ, *f. Cænina; a town of Latium, near Rome.*—Hence, **1. Cænīn-enses,** ĭum, *m. The inhabitants of Cænina.*—**2. Cænīn-us,** a, um, *adj. Of Cænina.*

cæpa (ce-), æ, *f.*; **cæpe** (ce-), is; ĭn plur. only **cæpæ** (ce-), ārum, *f.* [etym. dub.] *An onion:* Ov.; Hor.

Cæræsi, ōrum, *m. The Cæresi; a people of Gaul.*

Cære, *n. indecl.* (*Gen.* Cærĭtis, *f.*, Virg.: *Abl.* Cærēte, id.) *Cære; a very ancient city of Etruria; previously called Agylla* (now *Cervetere*).—Hence, **Cær-es,** ĭtis and ētis, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Cære; Cæritic.*—As *Subst.*: **Cærĭtes** (-ētes), um, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Cære.*

cær-ĭmōnĭa (better **cēr-**), æ, *f.* [usually referred to cura; but rather akin to Sanscrit root KAR or KṚI, *facere*] (*A doing or making;* hence, with especial reference to religion, *etc.*) **I.** Prop.: *A religious action or usage; a sacred rite, religious ceremony:* Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Holy dread, reverence, awe, veneration* of the deity, as shown by outward acts: Cic.; Tac.—**B.** *Sanctity, sacredness*, etc.: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cérémonie.*

cærŭlĕus (**-lus**), a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; prps. akin to cæsius] **1.** *Dark-coloured, dark blue, cerulean, azure, sea-coloured, sea-green:* cœli cærula templa, Enn.: aquæ, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **cærula,** ōrum, *n.* **a.** (*sc.* loca) *The azure expanse; the azure:* Lucr.; Ov.—**b.** (*sc.* æquora) *The sea, the blue surface of the sea:* Virg.—**2.** Of objects that have relation to the sea: *Azure:* dii, *sea-deities*, Ov.—**3.** Of rivers, and things connected therewith: *Azure, blue*, etc.: Thybris, Virg.: Cydnus, Tib.—**4.** Of other *dark-blue* objects: angues, Virg.: oculi (Germanorum), Tac.—**5.** *Dark, gloomy, dun, sable, black:* stant Manibus æræ Cæruleis mœstæ vittis, Virg.—**6.** *Dark green, green, greenish:* cucumis, Prop.

Cæsar, ăris, *m.* [prob. Sanscrit *keça*, "hair"] (The hairy one). *Cæsar; a* cognomen *in the* gens Julia. *Of these the most celebrated was C. Julius Cæsar, murdered by Brutus and Cassius*, B. C. 44.—Hence, **Cæsar-īnus** (**-ĭānus, -ĕus**), a, um, *adj. Of,* or *relating to, Julius Cæsar; Cæsarian.*

Cæsarea (**-ia**), æ, *f. Cæsarea*, or *Cæsaria; the capital of Cappadocia* (now *Kaisarieh*).

cæsārĭ-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [cæsaries] (*Provided with hair*; hence) *Covered with hair, having long hair* Plaut.

cæsărĭes, ei, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit *keça*, "hair"] **1.** *The hair* of the head; *the locks*, etc.: Virg.; Hor.—**2.** *The hair of the beard:* Ov.

cæ-sim, *adv.* [for cæd-sim; fr. cæd-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *By cutting, with cuts:* Col. **B.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *With the edge:* Liv.; Suet. **II.** Fig.: Of style: *In short clauses* or *sections, interruptedly:* Cic.

cæsĭ-tĭus (**-cĭus**), a, um, *adj.* [cæsi-us] *Bluish, dark-blue:* Plaut.

1. **cæsĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] Of the eyes: *Bluish gray, cat-eyed:* oculi, Cic.: (*Sup.*) cæsissimus, Var.

Cæso (Kæ-), ōnis, *m.* [akin to Cæsar] *Cæso, a Roman name.*

Cæsōn-ĭus, ĭi, *m.* (*One pertaining to Cæso*). *Cæsonius; a Roman name.*

cæs-pe-s (**ces-**), pĭtis, *m.* [prob. for cæd-pet-s; fr. cæd-o; pet-o] (*The thing sought for being cut*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A turf, sod* cut out: Cic.; Tac.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A hut, hovel, shed:* Hor.—**B.** *An altar of turf:* Hor.—**C.** *A grassy field, a green field, turf:* Virg.; Ov.

cæs-tus (**ces-**), ūs, *m.* [for cædtus; fr. cæd-o] (*The striking; the striking thing*; hence) *A strap of bull's hide with balls of lead or iron sewed in, bound round the hands and arms; a cæstus, boxing-glove* for pugilists: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ceste.*

cæ-sus, a, um (for cæd-sus), *P.* of cæd-o.

cætĕrus, a, um, cætra, æ, v. cet.

Caĭcus (**Cāÿ-**), i, *m.*, Καΐκος. *Caicus:* **1.** *A river of Greater Mysia, which takes its rise on Mount Teuthras, passes near Pergamus, and falls into the sea at Lesbos* (now the *Mandragora*).—**2** *One of the companions of Æneas.*

Cāiēta, æ, -e, es, *f.* *Caieta:* **1.** *The nurse of Æneas.*—**2.** *A town and harbour in Latium* (now *Gaëta*).

Cāius (trisyll.), ĭi, *m.*, **-a**, æ, *f.* (of this latter the abbreviated form was an inverted C; *e.g.* Ↄ) (pronounced Gaius, Gaia) *Caius* and *Caia; Roman names.*

cāla, æ, *f.* = κᾶλος. *A log* or *billet of wood:* Lucil. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cale.*

Cālābrĭa, æ, *f.* *Calabria; the country in Lower Italy from Tarentum to the promontory Japygium* (now *Terra d'Otranto*). — Hence, **Cālăber**, bra, um, *adj.* *Of Calabria, Calabrian.*

Cālacta, æ, *f.*, Καλὴ ἀκτή (Beautiful Beach). *Calacta; a town on the north coast of Sicily* (now *Caronia*).—Hence, **Cālactīnus**, i, *m.* *An inhabitant of Calacta.*

Cālăgūris (-rris), ĭs, *f.* *Calagurris* or *Calagurris:* **1.** *A town of Hispania Tarraconensis* (now *Loharra*). —**2.** *A town of the Vascones, in Spain, the birthplace of Quintilian* (now *Calahorra*).

Cālāis, ĭdis, *m.*, Κάλαις. *Calais; the winged son of Boreas and Orithyia, and brother of Zetes, with whom he accompanied the Argonauts.*

călăm-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [calamus] *Pertaining to a writing-reed:* theca, *a pen-case,* Suet.

Călămis, ĭdis, *m.*, Κάλαμις. *Calamis; a distinguished Greek sculptor and artificer in metals.*

călăm-ister, tri, *m.* (**-istrum**, i, *n.*, Plaut.) [calamus] (*That which is made* or *formed like a* calamus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A hollow, tubular iron for curling the hair, a curling-iron, crisping-pin:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of style: *Excessive* or *artificial ornament, affectation, flourish of words:* Cic.

călămistr-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [calamister, calamistr-i] (*Provided with a* calamister; hence) *Curled with a curling-iron, crisped, curled:* coma, Cic.

călăm-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [etym. dub.: —referred by ancient grammarians and commentators to *calam-us*, thus indicating *the condition* or *state of the* calamus (*from the effects of a storm,* etc.); it is now mostly, yet on insufficient grounds, assigned to *cad-o*, through a supposed obsol. adj. *cadam-is*] **I.** Gen.: *Loss, misfortune, mishap, injury, calamity, disaster, ruin, adversity:* Cic.; Nep. **II.** Esp.: Of war: *Misfortune, disaster, defeat:* Sall.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *calamité.*

călămĭtōs-e, *adv.* [calamitos-us] *Unfortunately, miserably:* Cic.

călămĭt-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [for calamitat-osus; fr. calamitas, calamitat-is] (*Full of* calamitas; hence) **1.** *That causes great damage or loss, very ruinous, disastrous, calamitous, destructive:* calamitosa tempestas, Cic.: (*Comp.*) quid calamitosius? Hor.: (*Sup.*) calamitosissimum bellum, Cic. —**2.** *Suffering great damage, exposed to injury, very unfortunate* or *miserable, unhappy:* homines fortunā magis, quam culpā calamitosi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *calamiteux.*

călămus, i, *m.* = κάλαμος: **I.** Prop.: *A reed, cane:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of things made of reeds: **1.** *A reed-pen:* Cic. — **2.** *A reed-pipe:* Virg.—**3.** *An arrow:* Virg.—**4.** *A fishing-rod:* Ov.—**5.** *A limed-twig (for snaring birds):* Mart.—**B.** *A straw of grain; a stalk, stem, blade:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chalumeau.*

călăthiscus, i, *m.* = καλαθίσκος. *A small wicker basket:* Cat.

călăthus, i, *m.* = κάλαθος: **I.** Prop.: *A wicker basket, a hand-basket (of the form of a lily blossom, widening towards the top):* Virg.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: From similarity of form: **A.** *A milk-bowl, milk-pail:* Virg.—**B.** *A wine-cup:* Virg.

călā-tor, ōris, *m.* [1. cal(a)-o] (*A caller* or *crier;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *A servant, attendant:* Plaut. **II.** Esp.: *A servant of priests:* Suet.

cala-tus, a, um, *P.* of cal(a)-o.

Călaurĭa (-ēa), æ, *f.* *Calauria* or *Calaurea; an island on the eastern coast of Argolis, consecrated to Latona* (now *Porro*).

calc-ar, āris, *n.* [calx, calc-is] (*A thing belonging to the heel;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A spur:* Liv.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: *A spur, stimulus, incitement:* Lucr.; Cic.

calcā-tus, a, um, v. calc(a)-o.

calcēā-mentum (calcĭa-), i, *n.* [calce(a)-o] (*That which shoes;* hence) *A shoe:* Cic.; Pl.

calcĕ-ārĭum (calcĭ-), ĭi, *n.* [calce-us] (*A thing pertaining to a* calceus; hence) *Shoe-money:* Suet.

1. **calcea-tus (calcia-)**, a, um, *P.* of calce(a)-o.

2. **calcĕā-tus (calcĭa-)**, ūs, *m.* [calce(a)-o] (Prop.: *A furnishing with shoes:* Meton.) *A sandal, shoe:* Suet.

calcĕ-o (calcĭ-), āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* [calce-us] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To furnish with shoes, to put on shoes, to shoe:* **1.** Of persons: calceati et vestiti, Cic.—**2.** Of animals (the feet of which were furnished with shoes to be taken off and put on, not permanently shod as with us): mulas, Suet. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To shoe one's self, to put on one's shoes:* dum calciantur, Pl. **II.** Fig.: Part. Pass.: Of the teeth: *Shod,* i.e. *well prepared for biting:* Plaut.

calcĕŏl-ārĭus (calcĭŏl-), ĭi, *m.* [calceol-us] (*One pertaining to* calceoli; hence) *A shoemaker:* Plaut.

calcĕŏ-lus, i, *m. dim.* [calceus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) calceo-i] *A small shoe* or *half-boot:* Cic.

calc-ĕus, ei, **-ĭus**, ĭi, *m.* [1. calx, calc-is] (*A thing belonging to the* calx; hence) *A shoe, a half-boot* (covering the foot above and below, while *soleæ* covered only the lower part): Cic.—The Romans when they reclined at table, laid aside their shoes; hence, Calceos poscere, *To demand one's shoes,* i.e. *to rise from table:* Pl.—The senators wore a peculiar kind of this half-boot; hence, Calceos mutare, *To change one's shoes,* i.e. *to become senator:* Cic.

Calchas, antis (*Acc. Gr.* Calchanta, Virg.: — *Abl.* Calchā, Plaut.), *m.*, Κάλχας (He that muses *or* ponders deeply). *Calchas; a son of Thestor, the most distinguished seer among the Greeks, before Troy.*

1. **calc-ĭtro**, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, āre, *l. v. n.* [1. calx, calc-is] (*To do* something *with the heel;* hence) **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To strike with the heels, to kick:* Of animals: mulas non calcitrare, quum vinum biberint, Pl. **B.** Fig.: *To be stubborn* or *refractory:* Cic. **II.** Of a dying person: *To strike* or *beat convulsively with the feet, to writhe:* madidā resupinus arenā Calcitrat, Ov.

2. **calcĭtr-o**, ōnis, *m.* [1. calcitr-o] (Prop.: *A kicker;* Meton.) *A boisterous fellow, a blusterer:* Plaut.

calcius, ĭi, etc., v. calce.

calc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. calx, calc-is] (*To use the* calx *to;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To tread* something or *upon* something; *to tread under foot:* morientum acervos, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To tread down, to oppress, trample upon:* amorem, Ov.: libertas nostra calcatur, Liv.—**B.** *To scorn, contemn, spurn, despise, abuse:* fœdus, Stat. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To travel, visit, go upon, tread, pass over:* calcanda semel via leti, Hor.—**B.** Of the consequences of treading: *To press together close* or *firm; to press in:* huc ager ille malus dulcesque a fontibus undæ Ad plenum calcentur, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *calquer.*

calc-ŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [2. calx, calc-is] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A small stone, a pebble:* conjectis in os calculis, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *A stone* or *pebble* for voting (a black one denoting condemnation; a white one, acquittal): calculus immitem demittitur ater in urnam, Ov. **II.** Meton.: From the use of a stone or counter in reckoning: *A reckoning, computing, calculating:* ad calculos vocare aliquid, *to subject something to an accurate reckoning,* Cic.: ad calculos vocare aliquem, *to settle accounts with one, to reckon with,* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *calcul.*

caldus, a, um, *etc.*, v. calid.

Cālēdŏnĭa, æ, *f.* *Caledonia; the province of the ancient Britons, in the Highlands, or the north-west part of the present Scotland.*—Hence, **Cālēdŏn-ĭus**, a, um, *adj.* *Caledonian.*

călĕ-făcĭo (cal-f-), fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. a.*:—*Pass.*, **călĕ-fĭo** (calfio, factus sum, fĭĕri [cale-o; facio] **I.** Prop.: *To make warm* or *hot; to warm, heat:* balineum calfieri jubebo, Cic.: calfacit igne focum, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To disquiet, trouble, vex:* calface hominem, Cic.—**B.** *To heat, to rouse* or *excite* a passion: calefactaque corda tumultu, Virg.—**C.** *To pursue* something *with zeal:* forum aleatorium calfecimus, Suet.

călĕfac-to (calf-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, *l. v. a. freq.* [calefac-io] *To make warm; to warm, heat:* **I.** Prop.: aquam, Plaut.: ahenum, Hor. **II.** Fig.: aliquem virgis, Plaut.

calefac-tus (calf-), a, um, *P.* of calefac-io.

calefio, ĕri, v. calefacio.

Căl-endæ (Kal-), ārum, *f.* [1. cal-o] (*Things to be called out* or *proclaimed*; i. e. the Nones, whether they were to be on the fifth or seventh day of the month. And as the proclamation was always made by the pontifices on the first day of each month; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The first day of the Roman month; the Calends*: Cic.; Var.; Ov. — *On the Calends interest became due*; hence (for the debtor), tristes, Hor. — *And, since the Greek division of time had nothing corresponding to the Roman Calends*, Prov.: Ad Calendas Græcas solvere, *To pay at the Greek Calends*, i. e. *never*: Augustus ap. Suet. — *On the Calends of March married people and lovers celebrated the* Matronalia; hence, Martiis cælebs quid agam Calendis, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *A month*: intra septimas Calendas, Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Calendes*.

călĕo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ēre (*Part. Fut.* călĭtūrus, Ov.), 2. *v. n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To be warm* or *hot*; *to glow*: calere ignem, nivem esse albam, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To glow* in mind; *to be roused warmed, inflamed*: Cic.: admirando, irridendo calebat, Cic.: feminā calere, *to become enamoured of*, Hor. — **B.** *To be troubled, perplexed*, etc.: te calere puto, Cic. — **C.** Of abstract subjects: *To be warmed*; *to be urged on by zeal*: posteaquam satis calere res Rubrio visa est, *seemed sufficiently warmed*, i. e. *ripe for execution*, Cic. — **D.** *To be yet warm, new*, or *fresh*: rumores de comitiis caluerunt, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chaloir*.

Căles, ium, *f.* *Cales*; *a town in Southern Campania, celebrated for its wine* (now *Calvi*).—Hence, **Căl-ēnus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of Cales, Calenian*.—As *Subst.*: **1. Calenus**, i, *m.*: **a.** (*sc.* ager) *The Calenian district*.—**b.** (*sc.* civis) *A man of Cales*; *a Calenian*.—**2. Calenum**, i, *n.*: **a.** (*sc.* vinum) *Calenian wine*.—**b.** (*sc.* municipium) = Cales.

călĕ-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, scĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [cale-o] **I.** Prop.: *To grow* or *become warm* or *hot*: anima calescit ab ipso spiritu, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To become mentally hot* or *excited*; *to glow, be inflamed* (esp. with love): flammā propiore, Ov.

Caletes, um, **-i**, ōrum, *m.* *The Caletes* or *Caleti*; *a people of Belgic Gaul*.

calfacĭo, v. calefacio.

calida, æ, *etc.*, v. calidus.

călĭd-e, *adv.* [calid-us] *Quickly, immediately, promptly*: Plaut.

căl-ĭdus (cal-dus), a, um, *adj.* [cal-eo] **I.** Prop.: *Warm, hot*: omne quod est igneum et calidum, Cic.: (*Comp.*) calidior est . . . animus, quam hic aër: (*Sup.*) hiemes calidissimæ, Vitr. — As *Subst.*: **A. calida (cald-)**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* aqua) *Warm water*: Tac. — **B. calidum (cald-)**, i, *n.* *A hot drink* (a mixture of wine and boiling hot water): Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Fiery, rash, eager, spirited, fierce, impassioned, vehement*: periculosa et calida consilia, Cic.: (*Comp.*) caldior est, Hor. — **B.** *Quick, ready, prompt*: mendacium, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chaud*.

călĭendrum, i, *n.* *A caliendrum*; *a kind of female head-dress*: Hor.

călĭga, æ, *f.* [prob. akin to calx] *A shoe of leather*, esp. *that worn by the Roman soldiers*; *a half boot, a soldier's boot*: Cic.

călĭgĭn-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. caligo, caligin-is] *Full of mist, covered with mist, dark, obscure, gloomy*: cœlum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *caligineux*.

1. **căl-īgo**, ĭnis, *f.* [prps. akin to cel-o] **I.** Prop.: *A thick atmosphere*; *a mist, vapour, fog*: Liv.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Darkness, obscurity* (produced by mist, fog, *etc.*): quum altitudo caliginem oculis obfudisset, *i. e. had occasioned dizziness of sight*, Liv. — **B.** Medic. *t. t.*: *Dim-sightedness, weakness of the eyes*: Cels.; Pl. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of the mind: *Blindness, dimness of perception*: cæcā mentem caligine consitus, Cat. — **B.** Of dismal circumstances: *Calamity, affliction*: temporum, Cic.

2. **căl-īgo**, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To be involved in a thick atmosphere, mist*, or *vapour*: Col. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To be involved in darkness*; *to be dark, gloomy*: caligans lucus, Virg. — **2.** *To be troubled with weakness of the eyes, to be dim-sighted*: caligans Thyestes, Mart. **C.** Fig.: *To be surrounded with darkness, to grope about in the dark*: ad quas (*sc.* vires religionis) etiamnum caligat humanum genus, Pl. **II.** Act.: *To veil in darkness, to make dark, to obscure*: mortales visūs, Virg.

călĭg-ŭla, æ, *m.* [calig-a] (*A small* caliga). *Caligula*; a cognomen *of the successor of Tiberius, since from his youth he employed himself in military service*.

călix, ĭcis, *m.* = κύλιξ: **I.** Prop.: *A cup, goblet, drinking-vessel*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Wine*: Cat. — **B.** *A cooking-vessel, pot*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *calice*.

call-ĕo, *no pe. f. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [call-um] **I.** Prop.: Neut.: *To be callous, thick-skinned*: aprugnum callum callet, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Neut.: **1.** *To be hardened, obtuse, insensible*: Cic. — **2.** *To be practised, wise by experience, skilful, well versed*: omnes homines ad suum quæstum callent, Plaut. — **B.** Act.: *To know by experience* or *practice*; *to know, have the knowledge of, understand*: jura, Cic.: legitimum sonum digitis callemus et aure, Hor.

Callĭcrătes, is, *m.*, Καλλικράτης (One powerful with beauty). *Callicrates*; *an Athenian*.

callĭd-e, *adv.* [callid-us] **1.** *Skilfully, cleverly, right well*: (*Comp.*) callidius interpretari, Tac.: (*Sup.*) callidissime conjicere, Nep. — **2.** *Cunningly, slyly*: callide accedere, Cic.

callĭd-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* callidus; hence) **1.** In a good sense: *Shrewdness, skilfulness, readiness, aptness*: Ov.; Tac.; Nep. — **2.**: **a.** Prop.: (a) *Cunning, craftiness, artfulness*: Ter.; Cic.; Ov. — (b) *Stratagem* (*in war*): Liv. — **b.** Fig.: *Of oratorical artifice*: Cic.

call-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [call-eo] (*Knowing by experience* or *practice*; hence) **1.** In a good sense: **a.** Prop.: *Ingenious, prudent, dexterous, skilful*: (*Comp.*) Demosthene nec gravior quisquam exstitit, nec callidior, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) rei militaris, Tac. — **b.** Meton.: Of things: *Well-wrought: ingenious, skilful*: (*Sup.*) calidissimum artificium, Cic. — **2.** In a bad sense: **a.** Prop.: *Crafty, cunning, artful, sly*: ad fraudem callidi, Cic. — **b.** Fig.: Of things: *Crafty, cunning, artful, sly*: consilium, Ter.: audacia, Cic.

Callĭfæ, ārum, *f.* *Callifæ*; *a town of the Hirpini* (now prps. *Carife*).

Callĭmăchus, i, *m.*, Καλλίμαχος (The noble or glorious fighter). *Callimachus*; *a Greek poet and grammarian of Cyrene*.

Callĭŏpe, es (**-ēa**, æ), *f.*, Καλλιόπη, Καλλιόπεια (One having a beautiful voice): **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Calliope* or *Calliopea*; *the chief of the Muses, goddess of epic poetry, and, in the poets, sometimes of every other kind of poetry*; *the mother of Orpheus, and of the Sirens*. **II.** Meton.: Collectively: **A.** *The Muses*: vos, O! Calliope, precor, aspirate canenti, Virg. — **B.** *Poetry*: quem mea Calliope læserit, Ov.

Callirrhŏē (in the poets **-ĭrhŏē**), es, *f.*, Καλλιρρόη, Καλλιρόη (Beautiful Stream). *Callirrhoë*, or *Callirhoë*; *daughter of the Achelous, and second wife of Alcmæon*.

callis, is, *m.* (*fem.* Lucr.; Liv.) [etym. dub.; prps. akin to κέλ-ευθος] **I.** Prop.: *A stony, uneven, narrow foot-way*; *a foot-path, a mountain-path*, etc.; *a path* (*made by the treading of cattle*): Cic.; Virg.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: *A course, race-ground*: Lucr.

Callisthĕnes, is, *m.*, Καλλισθένης (One with beauty and strength). *Callisthenes*; *a philosopher of Olynthus, a friend of Alexander the Great; put to death by him for his freedom of speech*.

Callisto, ūs (*Dat.* Callisto, Cat.) *f.*, Καλλιστώ (She that is most beautiful). *Callisto*; *a daughter of an Arcadian king, Lycaon, and mother of Arcas; changed by Juno into a she-bear, and then placed among the constellations by Jupiter*, as Helice or Ursa major.

call-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [call-um] (*Full of* callum; hence) **I.** Prop.: *With a hard skin, thick-skinned, callous*. (*Comp.*) callosior cutis, Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Close, thick, hard, solid*: ova, Hor.: olivæ, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *calleux*.

callum, i, *n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The hard, thick skin* upon animal bodies: Cic.; Pl. **II.** Meton.: *The hard flesh* of certain animals: Plaut.; Pl. **III.** Fig.: *Hardness*,

callousness, insensibility, stupidity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cal.*

1. **căl-o** (**kal-**), *no perf.*, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* = καλ-έω. *To call, call out, proclaim, call together, summon, convoke;* only as *t. t.* in reference to religious matters; calata Comitia, *a kind of comitia held for the purpose of consecrating a priest or a king:* Gell.—Hence, sarcastically, calatis granis (instead of comitiis, as might have been expected), Cic.

2. **căl-o,** ōnis, *m.* [cal-a] (*One having or with a* cala; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A soldier's servant:* Cæs.: Tac. **II.** Meton.: *A low servant, drudge:* Cic.; Hor.

căl-or, ōris, *m.* [cal-eo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Warmth, heat, glow:* Lucr.; Cic.; Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of vital *heat:* Cic.; Virg. — **2.** *Summer heat, the warmth of summer:* Cic.—**3.** *The glow of a hot wind:* Virg.; Hor.—**4.** *The heat of a fever:* Tib. **II.** Meton.: *Summer, hot weather:* Lucr.; Liv. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Mental warmth; the heat of passion, fire, zeal, ardour, impetuosity, vehemence :* Pl.; Quint.—**B.** *The fire of love, ardent love:* Ov.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chaleur.*

Calpurnĭus, ii, *m.* **-a,** æ, *f. Calpurnius* and *Calpurnia; Roman names.* — Hence, **Calpurnĭ-us, (-ānus),** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a Calpurnius; Calpurnian.*

caltha, æ, *f. The caltha; a strong smelling flower of a yellow colour;* probably *the pot marigold:* Virg.

calth-ŭla, æ, *f.* [calth-a] (*A thing pertaining to a* caltha; hence) *A calthacoloured women's garment:* Plaut.

călu-mnĭa (anciently **ka-**), æ, *f.* [prob. for calv-mnia, fr. calv-or; and so, *a deceiving* or *deluding;* sts. considered akin to celo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Law *t. t.*: *Artifice, chicanery, prevarication, trick, wiles, perversion of law, false accusation:* Cic.—**B.** In common life: *Intrigue, chicanery, trick, artifice; a false, sophistical interpretation; a perverting* or *wresting of a matter; sophistry:* impediti, ne triumpharent, calumniâ paucorum, Sall. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *An action concerning a* calumnia: calumnian afferre ad pontifices, Liv.: calumniam jurare, *to swear that one does not bring a malicious accusation,* Cic.—**B.** *Over anxiety, needless apprehension:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *calomnie.*

călumnĭā-tor (anciently **kal-**), ōris, *m.* [calumni(a)-or] **1.** *A contriver of tricks* or *artifices; a pettifogger, pervertor of law, detractor.*—**2.** Calumniator sui, *One who is too anxious in regard to his work,* or *over-scrupulous:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *calomniateur.*

călumnĭ-or (anciently **kal-**), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [calumni-a] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Law *t. t.*: *To contrive artifices, tricks, wiles,* or *false accusations; to attack with artifice* or *false accusations:* ludificari et calumniari, Cic.—**B.** *To censure, attack in a sophistical* or *unfair manner:* nam quod antea calumniatus sum, indicabo mal-

itiam meam, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To torment one's self with groundless care* or *anxiety:* calumniabar ipse, Cic.—**B.** Calumniari se, *To correct one's self too anxiously, to depreciate one's own work:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *calomnier.*

calv-a, æ, *f.* [calv-eo] (*That which is bald;* hence) *The bare scalp:* Liv.

calv-ĕo, *no perf., nor sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* [calv-us] *To be bald:* Pl.

calv-ĭtĭes, ei, *f.* [id.] *Baldness:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *calvitie.*

calv-ĭtium, ii, *n.* [id.] *Baldness:* Cic.

calvor, *no perf.,* i, 3. *v. dep.* [etym. dub.] *To deceive, delude:* Plaut.

calvus, a, um, *adj.* [prps. akin to Germ. kahl] *Bald, without hair:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chauve.*

1. **calx,** calcis, *f.* (sts. *m.*) [etym. dub.: perhaps transp. from λάξ, whence, also, λακτίζω] **I.** Prop.: *The heel:* certare pugnis, calcibus, unguibus, Cic. — Particular combinations: Cædere calcibus, *to strike with the heels, to kick:* Plaut.: calces remittere, *to throw back the heels,* i. e. *to kick,* Nep. **II.** Meton.: *The foot:* calcemque terit jam calce, Virg.

2. **calx,** calcis, *f.* (sts. *m.*) [χάλιξ] **1.** *A small stone* used in gaming. *a counter:* Plaut.—**2.:** **a.** Prop.: *Limestone; lime,* whether slaked or unslaked: Lucr.; Cic. — **b.** Meton.: *The terminus of a race-course* (anciently marked with chalk): *the goal:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chaux.*

Călȳdon, ōnis (*Acc.* Calydonem, Plaut.; *Gr. Acc.* Calydona, Virg.; Ov.), *f.*, Καλυδών. *Calydon; a very ancient town of Ætolia, on the River Evenus. It was the abode of Œneus, father of Meleager and Deianira, and grandfather of Diomedes.*—Hence, **1. Călȳdōn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Calydonian:* heros, *i. e. Meleager,* Ov.—**2. Călȳdōn-ĭs,** ĭdis, *adj., f. Calydonian.*—As *Subst.*: **Calydonis,** ĭdis, *f.* (*sc.* mulier) *The Calydonian woman,* i. e. *Deianira.*

Călymne, es, *f.*, Καλυμνη. *Calymne; an island in the Ægean Sea, near Rhodes, celebrated for its honey.*

Călypso, ūs (*Acc.* Calypso, Ov.), *f.*, Καλυψώ (Hider *or* Concealer). *Calypso; a nymph, daughter of Atlas* (or *Oceanus*), *who ruled in the island Ogygia, in the Sicilian Sea. She received Ulysses as a guest, and with the greatest unwillingness allowed him to continue his voyage.*

camara, æ, v. camera.

Cămărīna (Camer-), æ (*Gr. Acc.* Camarinan, Ov.), *f.* Καμαρίνα. *Camarina; a city on the south-west coast of Sicily, a colony from Syracuse* (now *Camarana*).

Cambўses, is *m.*, Καμβύσης. *Cambyses:* **1.** *The husband of Mandane, and father of the elder Cyrus.*—**2.** *The son and successor of the elder Cyrus.*

cămella, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] *A wine-goblet, wine-cup:* Ov.

cămēlus, i, *m.* = κάμηλος. *A camel:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chameau.*

Cămēna, -æna, -œna (anciently **casmena,** acc. to Var.), æ, *f.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root CAMS, *narrare, laudare;* Lat. root CAN-O] (*She who narrates* or *praises;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A muse:* acceptus novem Camenis, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *Poetry:* summâ dicende Camenâ, Hor.

cămĕra (-ăra), æ, *f.* = καμάρα: **I.** Prop.: *A vault, an arched roof, an arch:* Cic.; Sall. **II.** Meton.: *A flat ship with an arched covering (used by those dwelling on the Black Sea):* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chambre.*

Cămĕrĭa, æ, *f.*, **-ĭum,** ii, *n.*, Καμερία. *Cameria* or *Camerium: a town of Latium.*

Cămĕrīnum, i, *n. Camerinum; a town in Umbria* (now *Camerino*).—Hence, **Cămer-s,** ertis, *adj. Camertian, of Camerinum.*—As *Subst.*: **Cămertes,** ium, *m. The Camertes.*—Hence, **Cămert-ĭnus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, the Camertes.*

Cămĕrīnus, i, *m. Camerinus:* **I.** Prop.: *A* cognomen *of the* gens Sulpicia. **II.** Meton.: *A person of rank:* Juv.

cameœrus, v. camurus.

Cămilla, æ, *f. Camilla; a Volscian heroine, who perished in the war between Æneas and Turnus.*

Cămillus, i, *m. Camillus;* a cognomen *of several persons in the* gens Furia; *the most distinguished of whom was M. Furius Camillus, who conquered Veii, and delivered Rome from the Gauls.*

cămīnus, i, *m.* = ἡ κάμινος: **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A smelting furnace; a forge:* Ov.—**B.** *The forge* or *smithy of Vulcan and the Cyclopes under Ætna:* Virg.—**C.** *A fire-place:* Hor. **II.** Fig.: *An incessant* or *zealous labour:* Juv. **III.** Meton.: *Fire:* Cic.—Prov.: Oleum addere camino, *To pour oil upon the fire,* i. e. *to aggravate an evil:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cheminée.*

cammărus (gamm-), i, *m.* = κάμμαρος. *A lobster:* Juv.

Camœna, æ, v. Camena.

Camp-ānĭa, æ, *f.* [camp-us, the plain, the level country] *Campania; a very fruitful and luxurious province in Middle Italy, of which the chief city was Capua* (now *Terra di Lavoro*).—Hence, **Campān-us (-ĭus, -ĭcus),** a, um, *adj. Campanian, of Campania:* Campanus morbus, *a kind of wart endemic in Campania,* Hor.—As *Subst.*: **Campāni,** orum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The inhabitants of Campania, the Campanians.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Campanie.*

campe, ēs, *f.* = κάμπη. *A crooked turn:* campas dicere, *to seek evasions,* Plaut.

camp-ester (-estris), estris, estre, *adj.* [camp-us] **1.** *Of,* or *pertaining to, a field; flat, champaign, level:* campestres ac demissi loci, Cæs.: Scythæ, *dwelling in plains,* Hor.—As *Subst.*: **campestria,** ium, *n.* (*sc.* loca) *Plain, flat land; level ground:* Tac.—**2.** *Relating to the Campus Martius:* ludus, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **campestre,** is, *n.* (*A thing pertaining to the Campus Martius;* hence, as being

originally used there) *A leathern apron worn about the loins, a wrestling apron, a kilt:* Hor.- 3. *Pertaining to the comitia held in the Campus Martius:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *champêtre.*

campus, i, *m.* [prob. akin to κήπος] I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *An even, flat place; a plain, field:* Cic.; Liv.; Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A grassy plain in Rome, along the Tiber, originally belonging to the Tarquinii, after whose expulsion it was dedicated to Mars; hence called Campus Martius; a place of assemblage for the Roman people at the* Comitia Centuriata. *It was also frequented by the Romans for games, exercise, and recreation; a place for military drills,* etc.: Cic.; Liv.; Hor. —**2.** *A level surface,* e.g. of the sea or a rock: cæruleos per campos, Plaut.: immotâ attollitur undâ Campus, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *A free, open space* for any kind of action; *a place of action; a field, theatre,* etc.: rhetorum campus de Marathone, Salamine, *etc.,* Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *The produce of the field, the crops:* moriturque ad sibila (*sc.* serpentis) campus, Stat.—**B.** *The comitia held in the* Campus Martius: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *champ.*

cămūrus (**-ērus**), a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] *Crooked, turned inwards:* camuris sub cornibus aures, Virg.

Cănăce, es, *f.,* Κανάκη. *Canace:* **1.** *A daughter of Æolus:* Cic.—**2.** *The name of a hound:* Ov.

cănālis, is, *m.* (sts. *f.*) [akin to Sans. root KHAN, "to dig"] (*That which is dug;* hence) I. Prop.: *A channel, canal:* effosso monte canalem absolvit, Suet. **II.** Meton.: Of water: *A pipe; a trough; a conduit:* currentem ilignis potare canalibus undam, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *canal.*

cancel-li, ōrum, *m. dim.* [for canc(e)r-li; fr. 2. cancer, cancr-i. I. Prop.: *A lattice, inclosure, grating, grate, balustrade, bars, railings:* Cic.; Sest. **II.** Fig.: *Boundaries, limits:* Cic. **III.** Meton.: *A space inclosed by boundaries:* Hirt.

1. cancer, cri (*Gen.* canceris, Lucr. —*Acc. Plur.* canceres, Cato), *m.* [καρκίνος] I. Prop.: *A river-crab, sea-crab:* Virg.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The Crab; the sign of the zodiac in which the sun is found at the summer solstice:* Ov.—**B.** For *the region of the south:* Ov.—**C.** To designate *great* or *violent heat:* Ov.—**D.** Medic. *t. t.: An eating, suppurating ulcer; a cancer:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cancer, cancre, chancre.*

2. cancer, cri, *m.* [akin to κιγκλίς] *A lattice:* Fest.

cand-ĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. a.*—Pass. **candĕ-fīo,** factus sum, fīĕri [cand-eo; (e)facio] *To make dazzlingly white:* Plaut.; Gell.

candē-la, æ, *f.* [cande-o] (*The glittering thing;* hence) I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A taper or light; a wax light, tallow candle:* Juv.; Mart. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Fire:* Juv.—**B.** *A cord covered with wax* (to prevent decay): Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chandelle.*

candēlā-brum, i, *n.* [candela, (*uncontr. Gen.*) candela-i] (*A candle-bearer;* hence) I. Prop.: *A candlestick, a candelabrum* for holding tapers: Mart. **II.** Meton.: *A lamp-stand, a lamp-pillar:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *candelabre.*

cande-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of cande-o. **2.** *Pa.: Glittering, glistening, brilliantly white, shining,* etc.: elephantus, *i.e. ivory,* Virg.: (*Comp.*) candentior Phœbus, Val. Fl.: (*Sup.*) sidus candentissimum, Sol.

candeo, ŭi, *no sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* [etym. dub.: prob. akin to canus, caneo] I. Prop.: *To be of brilliant or glittering whiteness; to shine, glitter, glisten:* ubi canderet vestis, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *To glow (with a glistening colour); to be glowing hot:* Dionysius candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *To glow* with passion: candere iræ, Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*se*) *candir,* "to candy."

cande-sco, candŭi, *no sup.,* candescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [cande-o] I. Prop.: *To become of a bright, glittering white; to begin to glisten:* solet aër candescere, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *To become red hot, to begin to glow:* ferrum candescit in igni, Lucr.

candĭdātōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [candido, through obsol. candida-tor, "one who clothes himself in white," *i. e.* "a candidate"] *Of,* or *pertaining to, a candidate:* munus, Cic.

candĭdā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [candid(a)-o] *Clothed in white:* æquius vos erat candidatas venire, Plaut. — As *Subst.:* **candĭdātus,** i, *m.:* **1.** Prop.: *A candidate* for office, because clothed in a bright white toga: Cic.; Suet.; Vell.—**2.** Fig.: *One who strives after* or *aims* at a thing; *a claimant:* Atticæ eloquentiæ, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *candidat.*

candĭd-e, *adv.* [candid-us] **1.** *In bright white:* Plaut.—**2.** *Clearly, candidly, sincerely:* Script. ap. Cic.

candĭd-ŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Shining white:* dentes, Cic.

cand-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [cand-eo] I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Glistening, dazzling white, white, clear, bright:* candida luna, Virg.: (*Sup.*) candidissimus color, Vitr.: Dido, *i. e. exquisitely fair and beautiful,* Virg.: (*Comp.*) pectora puris nivibus candidiora, Ov.: populus, *the white* or *silver poplar,* Virg.: toga, *made brilliantly white by fulling,* Liv.—As *Subst.:* **candĭdum,** i, *n. A white thing; the white* of any thing: ovi, *i. e. the white of an egg,* Pl.—Provv.: Of falsehood: Candida de nigris facere, *To make black white,* Ov.: so, nigrum in candida vertere, Juv. **B.** Esp.: *With white garments, clothed in white:* turba, Tib.: Roma (=Romani), Mart. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of the voice: *Distinct, clear, pure, silver-toned:* Quint. — **B.** Of style or an orator: *Clear, perspicuous, flowing, artless, unaffected:* Cic.; Quint. — **C.** Of mind, character, *etc.: Unblemished, pure, guiltless, honest, upright, sincere, fair, candid, frank, open:* Hor.; Ov. —**D.** Of condition or circumstances: *Happy, fortunate, prosperous, lucky.* convivia, *joyful,* Ov.; Prop.; Tib.—**E.** Candida sententia = calculus albus, *i. e. a vote of acquittal,* Ov. **III.** Meton.: Of the wind: *Making clear, cloud-dispelling, purifying:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *candide.*

cand-or, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.** *A daz, zling, glossy whiteness; a clear lustre, clearness, radiance, brightness, brilliancy, splendour,* etc.: solis candor illustrior est quam ullius ignis, Cic.: niveus, Ov.—**2.** Of style: **a.** *Brilliancy, splendour:* Cic.—**b.** *Simplicity, naturalness:* Quint.—**3.** Of mind or character: *Purity, integrity, sincerity, openness, frankness:* Ov.; Pl.—**4.** *Glow, heat:* æstivus, Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *candeur.*

1. cāne-ns, ntis, *P.* of cane-o.

2. căn-ens, entis, *P.* of can-o.

cān-ĕo, ŭi, *no sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* [can-us] *To be white, gray,* or *hoary:* dum gramina canent, Virg.

Cānēphŏros, i (*Gr. Nom. Plur.* Canephoræ, Cic., *f.* = Κανηφόρος (Basket-carrier). **A** *Canephoros;* i. e. *a painting* or *statue representing an Athenian maiden carrying on her head, in certain festivals, sacred utensils in a wicker basket:* Pl.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *canéphore.*

canes, is, v. canis.

cāne-sco, *no perf. nor sup.,* scĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [cane-o] I. Prop.: *To become white, gray,* or *hoary:* queritur canescere mitis Iasiona Ceres, Ov. **II.** Fig.: Of style: *To become stale, insipid,* or *senile:* quum oratio nostra canesceret, Cic.

căn-ĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [can-is] *A little dog* or *bitch:* I. Prop.: Pl. **II.** Fig.: Of a passionate, quarrelsome woman: Plaut. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *The heat-bringing Dog-star, in the mouth of the constellation* Canis: Hor.; Ov.—**B.** *The worst throw in a game at dice, the dog-throw:* Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *canicule.*

Cănĭdĭa, æ, *f. Canidia; a sorceress, often mentioned by Horace.*

Cănĭnĭus, ĭi, *m. Caninius; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Canin-ĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Caninius.*

căn-īnus, a, um, *adj.* [can-is] *Of,* or *pertaining to, a dog; canine, dog-:* I. Prop.: rictus, Juv.: sæva canina, *a favourable augury taken from meeting a dog* or *from its barking,* Plaut. **II.** Fig.: verba, *snappish words,* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *canin.*

căn-is (**-es,** Plaut.), is, *comm. gen.* [akin to Sanscrit *çvan,* Gr. κύων, κύν-ος] I. Prop.: *A dog:* Virg. **II.** Fig.: As a term or contempt: *Dog, hound:* Cic.; Hor. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *A constellation; the Dog:* major or Icarius, whose brightest star is the Dog-star (canicula); and minor, minusculus, or Erigoneius (commonly called antecanis): Ov.; Vitr.; Var.—**B.** *The sea-dog:* Pl.: and mythically, of *the dogs of Scylla,* Virg.—**C.** *The worst throw in a game at dice. the dog-*

throw: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chien, chienne.*

cănistra, ōrum, *n.* = κάναστρα. *A basket woven from reeds, a bread-, fruit-, flower-,* etc., *basket* (esp. for religious use in sacrifices): Cic.; Ov.

cān-ĭtĭes, em, e (other cases do not appear to be in use), *f.* [can-us] (*The state of the canus*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A gray or grayish-white colour, hoariness:* Ov.; Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Gray hair:* Cat.—**B.** *Hoary age:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *canitie.*

canna, æ, *f.* = κάννα. **I.** Prop.: *A reed, cane:* palustris, Ov. **II.** Meton.: Of things made of reeds: **A.** *A reed-pipe, flute:* Sil. — **B.** *A small vessel, gondola:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *canne.*

cannăbis, is, *f.*, **-bum,** i, *n.* = κάνναβις, κάνναβος. *Hemp:* Var.; Col.; Pl.; Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chanvre, canevas.*

Cannæ, ārum, *f. Cannæ; a village in Apulia, famous for the victory of Hannibal, over the Romans* B.C. 216 (now *Canne*).—Hence, **Cann-ensis,** e, *adj. Of Cannæ, Cannensian.*

căno, cĕcĭni, *no sup.*, cănĕre (Perf. cănŭi, acc. to Serv.: hence the perfect of the compounds concino, *etc.*), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root ÇAṂS, *narrare*] I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** Neut.: Of persons, birds, *etc.: To utter or produce melodious notes; to sound, sing, play:* movit Amphion lapides canendo, Hor.: si absurde canat, Cic.: merula canit æstate, Pl.: tibiæ canunt, Cic. — Particular expression: Intus et foris canere, *To strike the lyre with the plectrum in the right hand* (foris), *and with the fingers of the left hand* (intus), *at the same time,* Cic.—**2.** Act.: **a.** With cognate Acc.: *To sing, play, rehearse, recite, utter, compose:* carmina, quæ in epulis canuntur, Cic.: Ascræumque cano Romana per oppida carmen, Virg. — **b.** With Acc. of equivalent meaning: *To sing, to cause to sound, to celebrate or praise in song:* arma virumque, Virg.: ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes atque virtutes, Cic.— Prov.: Canere aliquid surdis auribus, *To sing* (=*to preach*) *to deaf ears,* Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Since the responses of oracles were made in verse: *To prophesy, foretell, predict:* ut hæc, quæ nunc fiunt, canere dii immortales viderentur, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) feminæ . . . adesse exitium canebant, Tac.—**2.** Milit. *t. t.*: **a.** Act.: (a) Of instruments: *To blow, cause to sound:* Pompeius classicum cani jubet, Cæs. —(b) Of signals: *To sound, give,* etc.: signa canere jubet, Sall.—(c) Of a retreat: *To give a signal for, to sound:* cecinit jussos inflata (*sc.* buccina) recessūs, Ov.—**b.** Neut.: (a) Of instruments: *To give a signal, sound, be sounded, resound:* prinsquam signa canerent, Liv.—(b) Of persons: *To sound, give a signal:* Hasdrubal receptui cecinit, Liv.— (c) Impers.: *A signal is,* etc., *given:* nisi receptui cecinisset, Liv. **II.** Fig.: Only in the phrase Canere receptui, *To sound a retreat:* receptui canente senatu, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of the faulty singing pronunciation of an orator: *To speak in a sing-song way, to drawl:* quum inclinatā ululantique voce, more Asiatico, canere cœpisset, Cic.—**B.** Of the places in which sounds are produced: *To sound,* or *resound with:* frondiferasque novis avibus canere undique silvas, Lucr.

Căn̆ōpus, i, *m.*, Κάνωβος, Κάνωπος. *Canopus:* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *An island-town in Lower Egypt, on the western mouth of the Nile.*— Hence, **Căn̆ōp-ĭcus** (-ēus), a, um, *adj. Of Canopus.* **B.** Meton.: **1.** *Lower Egypt.*—**2.** (*The whole of*) *Egypt.* **II.** *The brightest star in the ship Argo* (invisible in Europe): Luc.

căn-or, ōris, *m.* [can-o] *Melody, tone, sound, song:* Lucr.; Ov.; Virg.

cănŏr-us, a, um, *adj.* [canor] I. Prop.: *Of,* or *pertaining to, melody; melodious, harmonious, euphonious:* vox, Cic.: orator, id.: Threicia fretus cithară fidibusque canoris, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Droning, drawling:* vox nec languens, nec canora, Cic.

Cantăber, bri, *m. An inhabitant of Cantabria, a province of Hispania Bætica, in the region of the modern Biscaya.*—Hence, **1. Cantabr-ia,** æ, *f. Cantabria; the country of the Cantabri.*—**2. Cantabr-icus,** a, um, *adj. Of the Cantabri; Cantabrian.*

cantā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [cant(a)-o] (*That which is sung*; hence) *A spell, charm, incantation:* Prop.

cantā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A musician, a singer, minstrel:* Mart ¶ Hence, Fr. *chanteur.*

cantā-trix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *Musical, singing:* Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cantatrice.*

cantĕr-ĭnus (canth-), a, um, *adj.* [canter-ius] *Of,* or *pertaining to, a horse, horse-*: Plaut.

cantĕrĭus (canth-), ĭi, *m.* [prps. καινθήλιος, a beast of burden] **I.** Prop.: *A gelding, nag, horse:* Cic.— Prov.: Canterius in fossā, *A horse in a ditch,* i. e. *a person in a helpless condition,* Liv. **II.** Meton.: *An effete person:* Plaut.

canthărĭs, ĭdis, *f.* = καινθαρίς. **1.** *A species of beetle:* Pl.—**2.** *The Spanish fly, cantharides:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cantharide.*

canthărus, i, *m.* = κάνθαρος: I. Prop.: *A cantharus;* i. e. *a large, wide-bellied drinking-vessel with handles; a tankard, pot* (esp. *used by Bacchus and his followers*): Plaut.; Virg.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *A species of coarse sea-fish:* Ov.

canthus, i, *m.* = κανθός: **I.** Prop.: *The tire* (*of a wheel*): Quint. **II.** Meton. *A wheel:* Pers.

cant-ĭcum, i, *n.* [cant-us] (*A thing pertaining to* cantus; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A song, ballad:* Phæd. **B.** Esp.: *A song (in the Roman comedy, sung by one person, and accompanied by music and dancing); a monody, solo:* Cic.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: *A sing-song, drawling tone* in the delivery of an orator: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cantique.*

cant-ĭ-lēn-a, æ, *f.* [cant-us ; (i); len-io] **I.** Prop.: *A soothing song; a strain:* Ter. **II.** Meton.: *Silly, trifling prattle, gossip,* or *conversation often repeated:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cantilène.*

can-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [can-o] (Prop.: *A singing, playing;* Meton.) **1.** *A song:* Plaut. — **2.** *An incantation, charm, spell:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chanson.*

cant-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [cant-o] *To sing* or *play often* or *repeatedly:* carmina in epulis cantitata, Cic.

Cantĭum, ĭi, *n. Cantium; a promontory of Britain* (now *Kent*).

cantĭun-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [for cantion-cula; fr. cantio, cantion-is] *A little song; a flattering, alluring song:* Cic.

can-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. *v. n.* and *a. intens.* [can-o] **I.** Prop.: Of persons or birds: *To produce* with energy *melodious sounds; to sound, sing, play:* **A.** Neut.: Arcades ambo, Et cantare pares, *etc.*, Virg.: ad manum histrioni, *to sing and play while the actor accompanied the song with gestures* or *dancing,* Liv.: deos gallis signum dedisse cantandi, Cic.—**B.** Act.: **1.** With Acc. of cognate meaning: *To sing, play, recite:* carmina non prius Audita canto, Hor.— **2.** With Acc. of equivalent meaning: *To sing, celebrate* or *praise in song, sing of:* istum canto Cæsarem, Cic.: dignus cantari, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Neut.: **1.** Of the faulty singing pronunciation of an orator: *To speak in a sing-song way to drone, to drawl, to declaim in a singing tone:* Quint.—**2.** Of instruments: *To sound, resound:* cantabat tibia ludis, Ov. — **3.** Relig. *t. t.*: *To use enchantments; to utter spells, charms,* or *incantations:* frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis, Virg.—**B.** Act.: **1.** Of an actor: *To represent* a part, *etc., by acting; to act:* cantavit (*sc.* Nero) Orestem matricidam, Suet.— **2.** *To point out, indicate, make known:* vera cantas? vana vellem, Plaut. — **3.** *To bring repeatedly to recollection; to inculcate, forewarn:* qui harum mores cantabat mihi, Ter. — **4.** Relig. *t. t.*: **a.** *To chant as a charm, to pronounce as a magic formula:* cantatum carmen, *an incantation,* Ov. —**b.** *To charm, to indue with magic power:* accepit cantatas protinus herbas, Ov.—**c.** *To influence* or *bring under one's power by charms* or *incantations:* luna cantata, Prop.—**d.** *To produce* or *call forth by charms, spells,* etc.: chelydris cantare soporem, Sil. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chanter.*

can-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A musician, singer, poet:* Hor.; Suet. — With notion of contempt: cantor formularum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *An extoller, eulogist:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *An actor, player:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chanteur.*

can-trix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *A female musician* or *singer; a songstress:* Plaut.

can-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **1.** *Tone*

sound, melody, singing, song: Cic.; Lucr.—**2.** *A prophecy, prediction:* Cat. —**3.** *An incantation:* Tib.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chant.*

Cănŭlēius, ĭi, *m. Canuleius; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Canulei-us,** a, um, *adj. Of Canuleius.*

că-nus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to *κά-ω, κα-ίω*] (*Burned;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Gray, ash-coloured, hoary:* aqua, *foamy, frothy,* Ov.: pruina, Hor.: lupus, Ov. **B.** Esp.: Of the *gray* hair of aged persons: caput, Plaut.: **capilli,** Hor.—As *Subst.*: **cani,** orum, *m.* (*sc.* capilli) *Gray hairs:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Old, aged, ancient, hoary, venerable:* senectus, Cat.: fides, Virg.

Cănŭsĭum, ĭi, *n. Canusium; a town of Apulia, founded by the Greeks* (hence, bilinguis, Hor.), *celebrated for its wool* (now *Canosa*).—Hence, **Cănŭs-ĭnus,** a, um, *adj. Of Canusium, Canusian.*—Hence, **Cănŭsīn-ātus,** a, um, *adj. Clothed in Canusian wool:* muliones, Suet.

căpăc-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [capax, capacis] (*The quality of the* capax; hence) *Largeness, capaciousness, capacity:* **I.** Prop.: uteri, Pl. **II.** Fig.: utrum capacitatem aliquam in animo putamus esse, quo, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *capacité.*

Căpăneus (trisyll.), ei, *m.*, Καπανεύς. *Capaneus; one of the Seven before Thebes, struck with lightning by Jupiter.*

căp-ax, ācis, *adj.* [cap-io] **I.** Prop.: *That can contain, take, receive,* or *hold much; wide, large, spacious, roomy, capacious:* (*Comp.*) capaciores scyphos, Hor.: (with *Gen.*) (*Sup.*) cibi vinique capacissimus, Liv.: (with *Abl.*) villa usibus capax, Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Great, capacious:* ingenium, Ov. —**B.** *Great, able to grasp* or *hold; susceptible* or *capable of good, able, apt, fit* for: sanctius his animal mentisque capacius altæ Deerat adhuc, Ov.

căpēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [etym. dub.; prps. akin to capis] *A sacrificial bowl* or *cup:* Cic.

căpēdun-cŭla, æ, *f.* [for capedincula; fr. capedo, capedin-is] *A small sacrificial bowl* or *cup:* Cic.

căpel-la, æ, *f. dim.* [for cap(e)r-la; fr. caper, capr-i] **I.** Prop.: *A she-goat:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A statue so called:* Cic.—**B.** *A star on the left shoulder of the constellation Auriga* (usu. called capra), *rising in the rainy season:* Ov.

Căpēna, æ, *f. Capena; a Tuscan town founded by the Veientes, or at least dependent upon them.* — Hence, **1. Căpēn-as,** ātis, *adj. Of Capena.*—As *Subst.*: **a. Căpēnātes,** um, *m. The inhabitants of Capena.*—**b. Capen-as,** ātis, m. (*sc.* ager) *The district of Capena.*—**2. Căpēn-us,** a, um, *adj. Of Capena.*

căper, pri, *m.* [akin to *κάπρος*] **I.** Prop.: *A he-goat, a goat:* Virg.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The disagreeable smell in the armpits:* Cat.—**B.** = capella, *no.* II. B.: Col.

căpĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [caper] (*To be like a* caper; hence) *To be wrinkled:* Plaut.

căp-esso (**-isso**), essīvi *or* essĭi, essĭtum, essĕre, 3. *v. a. desider.* [cap-io] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To seize, take,* or *catch at eagerly; to lay hold of:* cibum dentibus, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of place: *To strive after, make for, betake one's self to, endeavour to arrive at, go to, repair* or *resort to:* medium locum, Cic.—**2.** With Acc. of Personal pron.: *To betake one's self, go, repair,* etc.: quam magis te in altum capessis, tam, *etc.*, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.:** **1.** *To take hold of any thing with zeal; to take upon one's self, to take charge of, undertake, enter upon, engage in:* jussa, Virg.: rempublicam, *to undertake affairs of state, to engage in public affairs,* Cic.: fugam, *to take to flight,* Liv.—**2.** *To lay hold of with the mind, to comprehend, understand:* Gell. — **B.:** **1.** With Personal pron.: *To betake one's self to:* quam se ad vitam, et quos ad mores præcipitem inscitus capessat (*sc.* filius), Plaut.—**2.** With the idea of completed action: *To attain to, reach to, arrive at, come up to* or *with:* neque posse Corde capessere, Enn.

Căpĕtus, ĭ, *m. Capetus; a mythic king of Alba.*

Căphāreus (trisyll.) (*Acc. Gr.* Caphārĕa, Ov.—*Voc.* Caphareu, Val. Fl.), ei, *m.*, Καφαρεύς. *Caphareus; a rocky promontory on the southern coast of Eubœa* (now *Capo del Oro*).—Hence, **Căphārēus** (**-ĕus**), a, um, *adj. Of Caphareus.*

căpill-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [capillus] (*Provided with* capillus; hence) **1.** *Having hair, hairy.* **I.** Gen.: adolescens bene capillatus, *with a fine head of hair:* Cic.: (*Comp.*) capillatior quam ante, id. **II.** Esp.: As a designation of a primitive age (since the hair was not then shorn): capillato diffusum (*sc.* vinum) consule, *i. e. very old wine:* Juv.

căp-illus, i, *m.* [like cap-ut, and the Gr. *κεφ-α-λή,* akin to Sanscrit *kapâla,* "cranium"] (*The thing pertaining to the head;* hence) *The hair,* whether of persons or animals: Ter.; Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cheveu.*

căp-īo, cēpi, captum, căpĕre (old form of the *Fut. Perf.* capso, Plaut.: capsit, id.: capsimus, id.: capsis, acc. to Cic., erroneously treated by him as if contracted from cape si vis, Quint.), 3. *v. a.* [etym. dub.; prps. akin to Gr. *κάπ-τω*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: In the widest sense: *To take, lay hold of, seize:* saxa manu, Virg.: quum pro communi salute arma cepissent, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.:** **a.** Of persons or animals: *To take captive, seize, catch, capture, make a prisoner of, lay hold of:* belli nefarios duces, captos jam et comprehensos tenetis, Cic. — **b.** Of things: (a) *To take by force of arms, take, capture, seize, acquire:* Samnitium castra, Cic.—(b) Of a position: *To take possession of; to seize, hold, occupy:* locum, Sall.—**2.** *To take* a person *or* thing for a definite purpose, *or* as something; *to choose, select:* vitio sibi tabernaculum captum fuisse, Cic.: (with *Second Acc. of further definition*) aliquem arbitrum, Ter.— **3.:** **a.** *To receive, hold, contain:* terra feras cepit, volucres agitabilis aër, Ov.—**b.** *To hold, comprise, contain, include, have space for:* unā domo jam capi non possint, Cic.—**4.:** **a.** *To reach, attain, arrive at* a place (esp. by ship): insulam capere non potuerant, Cæs.— **b.** *To endeavour to reach* a place; *to fly to:* montes proximos, Liv. — **5.** Of revenues, possessions, *etc.*: *To take, get, obtain, receive, gain:* stipendium capere jure belli, Cæs.: qui morte testamentove tantundem capiat, quantum, *etc.*, Cic.: postulat ut capiat, quæ non intelligit, arma, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of abstract things: *To take, lay hold of, seize:* occasionem, Plaut.: fugam, *to flee:* Cæs.: consilium, *to form* or *adopt a plan:* Ter.: tempus ad te cepit adeundi, Cic.—**B.:** **1.:** **a.** Of physical powers (so only pass.): *To be injured, impaired, weakened:* oculis et auribus captus, Cic.— **b.** Of the intellectual powers (so usu. only in the Part. Perf. captus): *Deprived of sense, silly, insane, crazed, mad:* mente captus, Cic.: (with *Gr. Acc.*) captus animum, Sen.: mens capta, *loss of sense, insanity, craziness, madness:* Liv.—**c.** Of the power of will: *To win* or *gain* one by fair *or* foul means; *to captivate, ensnare, enchain; to mislead, seduce, delude, deceive:* animum adolescentis pellexit rebus, quibus illa ætas capi potest, Cic. — **2.** *To overcome* one before a tribunal; *to convict of crime:* tu si me impudicitiæ captas, non potes capere, Plaut.—**3.:** **a.** *To receive* something *into the mind, to comprehend* in all its circumstances, *to take in* the whole view, *to comprehend mentally:* quod mentes eorum capere possent, Liv.—**b.** Esp.: (a) Affirmatively: *To embrace something mentally:* spes ipse suas animo capit, Ov.—(b) Negatively: *Not to embrace* something, *not to be able to take in at a view, to be incapable, unfit, not ripe for:* non capiunt angustiæ pectoris tui tantam personam, Cic.— **4.** *To rule, govern, direct:* nec natum in flammâ vidisset, in arbore natas Cepisset genitor si Phaethona Merops, Ov.—**5.** *To take upon one's self* some employment, calling, *or* office; *to undertake, enter upon, obtain, receive:* consulatum, Cic.: regnum, Ov.—**6.** *To take, get, obtain, receive:* fructum diligentiæ, Cic.—**7.** Of the passions, emotions, mental faculties, *etc.*: **a.** With personal subjects: *To feel, suffer, enjoy,* etc.: (acc. to the passion, *etc.*, designated): inimicitias in aliquem, Ter.: desiderium, Cic.: lætitiam, id. —**b.** With the passions, *etc.*, as subjects: *To seize upon, lay hold of, affect,* etc.: senatum metus cepit, Liv.: nos post reges exactos servitutis oblivio ceperat, Cic.

căpiss-is, ĭdis, *f.* [prob. cap-io] (*The containing thing;* hence) *A sacrificial bowl with one handle:* Liv.

capisso, ere, v. capesso.

căpistr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*

(capistr-um] *To halter, tie with a halter, muzzle:* tigres, Ov.

căpe-istrum, i, *n.* [cap-io] (*That which takes or holds;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *A halter, head-stall* for animals: **A.** Prop.: Virg.; Ov. **B.** Fig.: Of marriage: maritale capistrum, Juv. **II.** Esp.: *A nose-piece or muzzle,* with spikes to prevent young animals from sucking after they have been weaned: Virg.

căpĭt-ālis, e, *adj.* [caput, capit-is] **1.: a.** Prop.: *Relating to life, by which life is endangered, capital:* (a) Gen.: periculum, *peril of life,* Plaut.: morbus, *dangerous,* Gell.— (b) Esp.: Law *t. t.*: reus rerum capitalium, Cic. —As *Subst.*: **capital** (-āle), ālis, *n. A death* (*real* or *civil; banishment,* etc.) *in consequence of crime; capital crime:* Cic.; Liv.; Tac.—**b.** Fig.: *Highly* or *entirely destructive; dangerous, mortal, deadly:* odium, Cic.: ira, Hor.: (*Comp.*) capitalior pestis, Cic.—**2.** *That is first* in something; *pre-eminent, distinguished:* Siculus ille capitalis, creber, acutus, *etc., a writer of the first rank,* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *capital.*

Căpĭtīnus, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Capitium, a town of Southern Sicily* (now prps. *Capizzi*).

căpĭt-o, ōnis, *m.* [caput, capit-is] *One who has a* (*large*) *head; a big-headed person:* Cic.

Căpĭtōlĭum, ĭi, *n.*: **I.** Prop.: *The Capitol* at Rome.—Hence, **Căpĭtōlīnus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, the Capitol, Capitoline:* clivus, Cic.: ludi, Liv.—As *Subst.*: **Capitolini,** ōrum, *m. Persons who had the charge of the Capitoline games:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The citadel* of other towns: e. g. of Capua: Suet.

căpĭt-ŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [caput, capit-is] **I.** Prop.: *A small head:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *A man, a little fellow:* Plaut.; Ter.

Cappădŏcĭa, æ, *f.*, Καππαδοκία. *Cappadocia; a country of Asia Minor* (now *Caramania*). — Hence, **Cappădox,** ŏcis, *m. A Cappadocian.*

căpr-a, æ, *f.* [caper, capr-i] **I.** Prop.: *A she-goat:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *The rank smell under the arm-pits:* Hor. **III.** Meton.: *Capra* or *Goat; a star in Auriga:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chèvre.*

căpr-ĕa, æ, *f.* [id.] *A species of wild goat; a roe, roebuck:* Virg.—Prov.: Of something impossible: jungere capreas lupis, Hor.

Căpr-ĕæ, ārum, *f.* [id.] (Things pertaining to goats) *Capreæ; an island in the Tuscan Sea, off the coast of Campania* (now *Capri*).

căpr-ĕŏlus, i, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A species of wild goat, chamois, roebuck:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: In mechanics: *Short pieces of timber inclining to each other, which support something; supports, props, stays:* Cæs.

Căpr-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of a goat, goat's-* (prps. only used of the place otherwise called Capræ Palus): Ov.

Căpr-i-corn-us, i, *m.* [caper, capr-i; (i) ; corn-u] (*Having a goat's horn*) *Capricorn; a sign of the Zodiac, which the sun enters at the winter solstice:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Capricorne.*

căpr-i-fĭcus, i, *f.* [caper, capr-i; (i); ficus] (*Goat-fig;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A wild fig-tree:* Ter.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: For *Something strange, foreign:* Pers.

căpr-i-gĕn-us, a, um, *adj.* [caper, capr-i ; (i); gen-o] *Goat-begotten, goat-born, of the goat kind:* pecus, Virg.

căpr-i-mulg-us, i, *m.* [caper, capr-i ; (i) ; mulg-eo] (*Goat-milker;* hence) **1.** *A countryman:* Cat.—**2.** *The caprimulgus; a bird supposed to suck the udders of goats, a goat-sucker:* Pl.

căpr-īnus, a, um, *adj.* [caper, capr-i] *Of,* or *pertaining to, goats:* grex, Liv.: pellis, Cic.—Prov.: De lanâ caprinâ rixari, *To contend about goats' wool,* i. e. *a fictitious thing, a mere nothing,* Hor.

căpr-i-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [caper, capr-i ; (i) ; pes] *Goat-footed* (epithet of rural deities): aures Capripedum Satyrorum, Hor.

1. **cap-sa,** æ, *f.* [cap-io] (*The receiving thing;* hence) *A repository, chest, box, case* for books, fruit, *etc.*: Cic.; Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *caisse.*

2. **Capsa,** æ, *f. Capsa; a town in Gætulia.*—Hence, **Capsenses,** ĭum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Capsa.*

caps-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [1. caps-a] (*One pertaining to a* capsa ; hence) *A slave who carried the books of boys going to school:* Suet.

capso, is, it, *etc.*, v. capio.

caps-ŭla æ, *f. dim.* [1. caps-a] *A small box* or *chest:* Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *capsule.*

Capta, æ, *f. Capta; a surname of Minerva* (*but for what reason is not known*).

captā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [capt(a)-o] **1.** *A reaching after,* or *catching at* something: verborum, Cic.—**2.** In fencing: *A feint:* Quint.—**3.** *A hunting after* a legacy, *etc.*: testamenti, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *captation.*

captā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.** *One who eagerly reaches after, endeavours to obtain,* or *strives for* something: auræ popularis, Liv. — **2.** *One who strives for an inheritance. a legacy-hunter:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *captateur.*

cap-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cap-io] I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A deceiving, deception, fraud, deceit:* Plaut.; Cic. **B.** Esp.: In dialectics: *A fallacious argument, a sophism, quirk:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *An injury, disadvantage:* Plaut.

captĭōs-e, *adv.* [captios-us] *Captiously, insidiously:* Cic.

captĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [for caption-osus, fr. captio, caption-is] **1.** *Fallacious, deceptive:* Cic.—**2.** *Captious, sophistical:* (*Comp.*) quo nihil captiosius potest dici, Cic.: (*Sup.*) captiosissimo genere interrogationis utuntur, id. — As *Subst.*: **captiosa,** ōrum, *n. Sophisms:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *captieux.*

captiun-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [for caption-cula; fr. captio, caption-is] *A quirk, sophism, fallacy:* Cic.

captīv-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [captiv-us] (*The condition* or *state of the* captivus; hence) **1.: a.** Prop.: Of persons or animals: *Captivity, bondage:* Tac.; Flor.—**b.** Meton.: *Prisoners, captives:* Tac.—**2.** *A taking, capture:* Tac.; Flor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *captivité.*

cap-tīvus, a, um, *adj.* [cap-io] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of living beings: **1.** *Taken prisoner, captive,* in war or otherwise: cives, Cic.: corpora, Liv.—As *Subst.*: **a. captīvus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A prisoner, captive:* Cæs.; Cic.—**b. captīva,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* femina) *A* female *prisoner* or *captive:* Ov.—**2.** Of animals: *Caught* or *taken:* pisces, Ov.: feræ, id.—**B.** Of things: *Captured, plundered, taken as booty, spoiled, taken by force:* aurum argentumque, Liv.: vestis, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Captive:* mens, Ov. **III.** Meton.: *That pertains* or *belongs to captives:* sanguis, Virg.: cruor, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *captif, captive;* also *chétif.*

cap-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To strive to seize, lay hold of a thing with zeal,* etc.; *to catch* or *snatch at:* Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat Flumina, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To strive after, desire earnestly, try* or *seek to obtain:* plausūs, Cic.—**B.** *To enter upon, begin* a conversation: captato sermone, Ov.—**C.** *To endeavour to entrap by cunning* or *deceit; to catch* or *take in a crafty manner; to seek to win; to entice, allure:* quid ad illum, qui te captare vult, utrum, *etc.*, Cic.—**D.** Of legacy-hunting, *etc.*: *To hunt for* or *after, to try to catch,* etc.: With thing or person as object: testamenta, Hor.: aliquem, Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *capter.*

1. **cap-tus,** a, um, *P.* of cap-io.—As *Subst.*: **captus,** i, *m.*; **-a,** æ, *f. A captive, prisoner of war:* Virg.; Ter.

2. **cap-tus,** ūs, *m.* [cap-io] **1.** *A taking, seizing,* or *laying hold; a grasp:* **a.** Prop.: trium digitorum captus, *i. e. by as much as one can grasp with three fingers, a pinch,* Pl.—**b.** Fig.: bonorum, Val. Max.—**2.** *Power of comprehension, discernment, understanding, capacity:* servorum, Ter.: hominum, Cic.

Căpŭa, æ, *f. Capua; the chief city of Campania, celebrated for its luxury* (now the village of *Sta. Maria*).

căpŭl-āris, e, *adj.* [capul-us] *Belonging to the tomb:* itane tibi . . tam capularis, *i. e. so near the grave,* Plaut.

căp-ŭlus, i, *m.* [cap-io] **1.** (*The taking* or *receiving thing;* hence) **a.** *A tomb, a sarcophagus:* ire ad capulum, *to go,* i. e. *be borne, to the grave,* Lucr. —**b.** *The hilt* of a sword (because it receives the hand): Cic.; Virg.—**2.** (*The thing taken hold of;* hence) *The handle* of any thing: aratri, Ov.: sceptri, id.

căpŭt, ĭtis (*Abl. Sing.* regularly capite; capiti, Cat.), *n.* [akin to Sanscrit *kapâla,* Gr. κεφαλή] I. Prop.: *The head:* Of men or animals: humanum, Hor.: belua multorum capitum, id.: capita conferre, *to put heads together,* i. e. *to confer together in secret.*

Liv.—Prov.: Nec caput nec pedes, *Neither head nor feet*, i. e. *neither beginning nor end:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.:** **1.** *A person* or *man:* isti capiti dicito, Plaut.: liberum, Cic.—Particular phrase: In capita, *To* or *for each person:* Liv.—**2.** *An animal:* sus Triginta capitum fetûs enixa, *i. e. of thirty young pigs*, Virg.—**B.:** **1.** Of persons: *The chief, head, leader, principal:* caput est (*sc.* Heraclides) omnium Græcorum concitandorum, Cic.—The predicate in *Masc.:* capita conjurationis virgis cæsi, Liv.—**2.** Of things: **a.** *The chief, principal*, or *main thing:* jus nigrum, quod cœnæ caput erat, Cic.: Roma, orbis terrarum caput, Liv.—**b.** Of writings: *A principal clause* or *division, paragraph, chapter*, etc.: legis, Cic.—**c.** Of money: *The principal sum; the capital; stock:* quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, Hor.—**C.** Of things: **1.** *The head, top, summit, point, end, extremity* (beginning or end): papaveris, Liv.: tignorum, Cæs.—**2.** Of rivers, *etc.:* **a.** *The origin, source* (*head*): caput, unde . . . se erumpit Enipeus, Virg.—**b.** *The mouth, embouchure:* multis capitibus in Oceanum influit (*sc.* Rhenus), Cæs.—**3.** Of plants: Sometimes *The root:* Cato.; Pl.—**4.** Of a vine: *A branch:* Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.:** **1.** *Life*, esp. *physical life:* capitis pœna, *capital punishment*, Cæs.: pactum pro capite pretium, Cic.—**2.** *Civil* or *political life* (acc. to the Roman idea, including the rights of liberty, citizenship, and family: its loss or deprivation was called capitis deminutio, Cæs.: *or* minutio, Gell.): Cic.; Hor.—**B.** *The head*, as the seat of the understanding; *judgment, sense:* Hor.—**C.** *The origin*, or *source:* perjurii, Plaut.

Căpys, ўos, *m. Capys:* **1.** *Son of Assaracus, and father of Anchises.*—**2.** *A companion of Æneas.*—**3.** *The eighth king of Alba, in Latium.*

Car, Cāris, v. Caria.

Cărălis (Calar-), is, *f.* (*Plur.:* **Carales,** ĭum, Liv.; Hirt.). *Caralis* or *Calaris; the chief city of Sardinia* (now *Cagliari*). — Hence, **Cărălītānus,** a, um, *adj.* Of *Caralis.*—As *Subst.:* **Cărălītāni,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Caralis.*

carbăs-ŏus (-ĭnus), a, um, *adj.* [carbas-us] *Of*, or *made of, flax* or *linen:* vela, Cic.: sinus, Virg.

1. carbăsus, i, *f.* (*Plur.:* **-a,** ōrum, **n.**) = κάρπασος: **I.** Prop.: *Very fine Spanish flax:* Cat.; Col. **II.** Meton.: Of things made of carbasus: **A.** *A linen garment:* Virg.; Ov.—**B.** *A curtain* stretched over the amphitheatre, to keep the sun from the spectators: Lucr.—**C.** *A sail:* Virg.; Ov.—**D.** *The Sibylline books* (*written upon linen*): Claud.

2. carbăs-us, a, um, *adj.* [1. carbas-us] *Of*, or *made of, linen; linen-*: lina, Prop.

carbătĭna (carp-), æ, *f.* = καρπατινη. *A* (*kind of*) *rustic shoe:* lingere carbatinas, Cat.

carbo, ōnis, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A coal, charcoal* (whether dead or burning): **I.** Prop.: candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, Cic.—Prov.: Of something valueless: Carbonem pro thesauro invenire, *To find a coal instead of a treasure*, Phæd. **II.** Fig.: From the black colour of the carbo: elogiorum carbones, *i. e. with songs of derision*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *charbon.*

carbōn-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [carbo, carbon-is] *Of*, or *relating to, coals:* negotium, *traffic in coals:* Sext. Aur. Vict.—As *Subst.:* **carbōnārĭus,** ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A collier; a burner of coals:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *charbonnier.*

carbun-cŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [for carbon-culus; fr. carbo, carbon-is] **I.** Prop.: *A small coal:* Auct. Her. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A reddish, bright kind of precious stone* (comprising the ruby, carbuncle, hyacinth, *etc.*): Pl.—**B.** *A carbuncle:* Cels. **III.** Fig.: *Consuming grief, sorrow:* amburet misero ei corculum carbunculus, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *carboncle, escarboucle.*

carcer, ĕris, *m.* [Sicilian κάρκαρον akin to ἕρκος and the Lat. arceo] (*An inclosure, inclosed place;* hence) **1.:** **a.** Prop.: *A prison, gaol:* Cic.—**b.** Fig.: Of the body: *A prison:* Cic.—**c.** Meton.: (a) *Imprisoned criminals:* Cic.—(b) As a term of reproach: *Jailbird:* Ter.—**2.:** **a.** Prop.: Of a racecourse: *The barrier* or *starting-place:* Cic.; Virg.—**b.** Fig.: *The commencement, beginning* (*of a course of action* or *of a condition*): Cic.

carcĕr-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [carcer] *Of*, or *belonging to, a prison:* quæstus, *of keeping a prison:* Plaut.

Carchēdŏnĭus, a, um, *adj.* Καρχηδόνιος. *Carchedonian*, i. e. *Carthaginian:* Plaut.; Pl.

carchēsĭum, ĭi, *n.* = καρχήσιον: **I.** Prop.: *A cup* (*that is contracted in the middle*): Ov.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *The upper part of a mast* (*formed like a* carchesium); *a scuttle-bower* or *trundle-head:* Luc.

carcĭnōma, ătis, *n.* = καρκίνωμα. *A cancerous ulcer, a cancer:* **I.** Prop.: Cels.; Pl. **II.** Fig.: As a term of reproach for Julia and her son Agrippa, given to them by Augustus, on account of their incorrigible wickedness: Suet.

Cardăces, um, *m.* Κάρδακες [Persian word, acc. to Strabo: *carda*, "strong," "warlike"] *Carduces; a class of Persian soldiers:* Nep.

Cardĭa, æ, *f.*, Καρδία. *Cardia; a town on the Thracian Chersonesus.*—Hence, **Cardĭ-ānus,** a, um, *adj. Of Cardia.*

cardĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* = καρδιακός. *Of*, or *pertaining to, the stomach:* morbus, Cels.—As *Subst.:* **cardiacus,** i, *m. One who has a disease of the stomach:* Cic.; Hor.

card-o, ĭnis, *m.* [prob. akin to root κραδ-, whence κραδ-άω, κραδ-αίνω *to swing*] (*The swinging thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The pivot and socket* (*by which the doors of the ancients were fixed and made to open and shut*): Plaut.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** In mechanics, Plur.: *Beams fitted together;* and esp. cardo masculus, *a tenon*, Vitr.: cardo femina, *a cavity, pan*, or *socket*, id.: cardo securiclatus, *a tenon in the form of an axe*, i. e. *a dove-tailed joint*, id.—**B.** (*The place where the two ends meet;* hence) *A turning point, pivot*, etc.: mundi, *i. e.* the North pole, Pl.—**C.** *A line* (*drawn through a place, from north to south*): Pl.; and accordingly the mountain Taurus is called cardo, Liv. **III.** Fig.: *That about which every thing else revolves* or *on which it depends; the chief point* or *circumstance:* rerum, Virg.

cardŭus, i, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A thistle:* Virg.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chardon, écharde.*

cār-e, *adv.* [car-us] **1.** *Dearly, at a high price:* aves pingues care veneunt, Var.: (*Sup.*) carissime constant, Sen.—**2.** *Dearly; with affection:* (*Comp.*) carius æstimare, Script. ap. Cic.

cārec-tum, i, *n.* [for caric-tum; fr. carex, caric-is] (*A thing provided with* carex; hence) *A place covered with sedge:* Virg.

căr-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2*re* (*Fut. Part.* Ĭtūrus, Ov.—*Præs. Subj.* carint = carent, Plaut.), 2. *v. n.* [akin to κείρ-ω, καρ-ῆναι] (*To shear, or be shorn of*, hence) **I.** Gen.: *To be without, free from, devoid of, not to have* (with *Abl.*) dolore, Cic.: morte, *i. e. to be immortal*, Hor. **II.** Esp.: **A.:** **1.** *To be without a thing* from free-will, i. e. *to deprive one's self* of a thing, *not to make use of* it: (with *Abl.*) temeto, Plaut.: amicorum facultatibus, Nep.—**2.** Of localities: *To hold one's self aloof from, not to go to:* or merely, *to be absent from:* foro, senatu, publico, Cic.—**B.** *To be deprived of, to be without, to want* something desirable: consuetudine amicorum, Cic.: (with *Gen.*; also, *Impers. Pass.*) tui carendum quod erat, Ter.: (with *Acc.*) quod amo, careo, Plaut.—**C.** *To feel the want of* a thing, *to miss* it: carere igitur hoc significat, egere eo, quod velis, Cic.: (with *Abl.*) carere bono, id.

Cares, um, v. Caria.

cārex, ĭcis, *f.* [etym. dub.] *Reed-grass, sedge:* Virg.; Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *carex*, (old) *careiche.*

Cārĭa, æ, *f.*, Καρία. *Caria; a province of Asia Minor.*—Hence, **1. Car,** ăris (*Acc. Plur. Gr.* Caras, Virg.), *m. A Carian* (*notorious for treachery*). —**2. Cār-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Carian:* Var.—As *Subst.:* **Carĭca,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* ficus): **a.** Prop.: *A Carian dried fig:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: For *dried figs*, in gen.: Ov.

cărĭes, em, e (other cases not in use), *f.* [prps. akin to Sanscrit root CRI, *defringere*] (Prop.: *A breaking off;* Meton., as the cause of breaking off) *Rottenness, decay, caries:* vertitur in teneram cariem rimisque dehiscit (*sc.* cymba), Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *carie.*

cărīna, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The bottom of a ship, the keel:* Cæs.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A vessel*

boat, ship: Virg.; Ov.—**B.** Of *the shell of nuts:* Pl.—**C.** Plur.: *The Keels; a place in Rome, between the Cœlian and Esquiline hills:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *carène;* Eng. verb, *to careen.*

cārĭn-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [κήριν-ος, waxen, with Lat. suffix arius] (*One pertaining to the κήρινος;* hence) *He who dyes wax-colour, a dyer of yellow:* Plaut.

cărĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cari-es] (*Full of* caries; hence) *Decayed, rotten, carious:* **I.** Prop.: dentes, Phæd. **II.** Fig.: senectus, Ov.

cāris, ĭdis, *f.* = καρίς. *The caris; a species of sea-crab:* Ov.

cār-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [car-us] (*The quality of the* carus; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *High regard, respect, esteem, love, affection:* patriæ, *i. e. towards one's country,* Cic.: civium, *i. e. entertained by citizens,* id.—**b.** Meton.: Plur.: *The objects loved; beloved objects:* Cic.—**2.** *Dearness, high price* or *value, scarcity* of any thing: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *charité, cherté.*

Carmēlus, i, *m.,* Κάρμηλος. *Carmel; a high, steep mountain in Phœnicia, on the sea-coast* (now *El-Karmel*).

1. **car-men** (old form **cas-men**), ĭnis, *n.* [etym. dub.; prob. akin either to Sanscrit root ÇAṂS, *narrare, laudare;* or to the Sanscrit root KṚI or KAR, *facere*] (*The narrating* or *praising thing; —the thing made* or *composed;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A poem, poetry,* epic, lyric, *etc.:* Iliacum, Hor.: carmen lucrinæ lyræ, Prop.: probosum, Tac.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *A part of a great epic poem; a book; canto:* Lucr.—**2.** *A poetic inscription:* Virg.—**3.** *A response of an oracle; a prophecy, prediction,* as being usually given in verse: Virg.; Tac.—**4.** *A magic formula, an incantation:* Hor.—**5.** On account of the ancient practice of composing religious and legal formularies in Saturnian verse: *A formula* in religion or law; *a formulary:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A tune, song, air, strain;* both vocal and instrumental: Cic.; Ov.—**B.** Of waters: *A melodious, rippling sound:* Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *charme.*

2. **car-men,** ĭnis, *n.* [1. car-o] (*That which cards;* hence) *A card* for wool or flax: Claud.

Carmen-tis, is, *f.* [for Cærmintis; fr. 1. carmen, carmin-is] (*The prophetic* or *predicting one*). *Carmentis; the mother of Evander, who went with him from Arcadia to Latium, and uttered oracles on the Capitoline Hill; afterwards honoured as a goddess.*—Hence, **Carment-ālis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Carmentis:* flamen, Cic.

Carmo, ōnis, **-ona,** æ, *f. Carmo* or *Carmona; a town of Hispania Bætica* (now *Carmona*).—Hence, **Carmōnenses,** ĭum, *m. The inhabitants of Carmo.*

Car-na, *f.* [prob. for Crad-na, trs. Card-na, fr. root κραδ, whence κραδ-αίνω, κραδ-άω, "to swing," with Latin suffix na] (The swinger). *Carna; a goddess* (previously called Carne), *guardian of door-hinges* (i. e. *of domestic life and household affairs*) *and of the life of man.*

carn-ārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [1. caro, carnis] (*A thing pertaining to* caro; hence) **1.** *A frame fastened to the ceiling, furnished with hooks for supporting meat,* etc.; *a meat-rack:* Plaut.—**2.** *A larder, pantry, cupboard:* Plaut.

Carnĕădes, is, *m. Carneades; a philosopher of Cyrene.*—Hence, **Carnĕădēus (-ĭus),** a, um, *adj. Of Carneades.*

carn-ĭ-fex (carn-ŭ-), fĭcis, *m.* [for carn-i-fac-s; fr. 1. caro, carn-is; (i); fac-io] (*A flesh-maker;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *An executioner, hangman,* etc.: Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A tormentor, murderer:* Ter.; Cic.—As *Adj.: Murderous, deadly:* Mart.; Claud.—**B.** As a term of reproach: *Scoundrel, villain:* Cic.

carnĭfĭc-īna, æ, *f.* [carnifex, carnific-is] (*A thing pertaining to a* carnifex; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The office of hangman:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *The place of torture:* Liv. **III.** Fig.: *Rack, torture:* Cic.

carnĭfĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To execute, behead:* hostes jacentes, *to deprive of their heads,* Liv.

carnis, is, v. 2. caro, *init.*

Carnuntum, i, *n. Carnuntum; an old town on the Danube near Heimburg.*

Carnūtes, um (-i, ōrum, Tib.), *m. The Carnutes; a people of Gaul, on both sides of the Liger, whose chief town was Autricum* (now *Chartres*).

1. **cār-o,** ūi, *no sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root çṛi, *to break off;* Gr. κείρ-ω] *To card:* Plaut.

2. **cāro** (**carnis,** Liv.), carnis, *f.* [Gr. κρέας; Sans. *kravya,* "raw flesh"] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Flesh:* Cæs.; Cic.; Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Contemptuously of a person: *A piece of flesh:* Cic.—**2.** *The flesh* or *body* (opp. to spirit, as the seat of the passions): Sen. **II.** Fig.: Of style: *Softness:* Quint. **III.** Meton.: *The flesh* (*pulp*) *of fruits:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *care,* (mod.) *chair.*

Carpăthus (-os), i, *f.,* Καρπάθος. *Carpathus* or *Carpathos; an island in the Ægean Sea* (now *Scarpanto*).—Hence, **Carpăth-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Carpathian.*

carpătĭna, æ, v. carbatina.

carpentum, i, *n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A waggon, carriage, coach,* or *chariot* on two wheels: Liv.; Ov.

Carpi, ōrum, *m. The Carpi; a people on the Danube, in Dacia.*

carp-o, si, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to ἁρπ-άζω, *rapio*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To pick, pluck, pluck off, crop, gather, cull* (plants, flowers, fruits, *etc.*): primus vere rosam atque autumno carpere poma, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of animals: **a.** *To crop, pluck off, graze on, eat,* plants, *etc.:* videbat Carpere gramen equos, Virg.: (without *Object*) alia (*sc.* animalia) sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic.—**b.** *To eat* or *devour* (*flesh, by tearing it away*): carpsere jecur volucres, Ov.—**2.** Of other things: **a.** *To tear off* or *away; to pull, pluck,* etc.: ex collo furtim coronas, Hor.—**b.** *To tear, rend, lacerate:* crinem genasque, Val. Fl.—**3.** *To divide* into parts: in multas parvasque partes carpere exercitum, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To cull, gather, pluck:* hæc passim carpens, Cic.—**B.** *To seize upon; to enjoy, use, make use of:* diem, Hor.—**C.** *To feed* or *live upon:* vitales auras, Virg.—**D.** *To gnaw,* as it were, *with envious tooth, to carp at, slander, calumniate, revile:* non illo inimico, sed hoc maledico dente carpunt, Cic.—**E.** Of lovers: *To fleece:* et soror, et mater, nutrix quoque carpat amantem, Ov.—**F.** *To weaken, enfeeble, wear away:* or, with the idea extended, *to consume, destroy:* vires, Liv.: regina cæco carpitur igni, Virg.—**G.** *To divide* into pieces, *dismember, cut up, separate* into parts: summam unius belli in multa prœlia parvaque, Liv. **III.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *To seize upon and devour; to eat up:* unumquodque quod quidem erit bellissimum, carpam, Ter.—**2.** *To cut up, to carve:* leporem, mullum, Mart.—**3.** Of food: *To take up in small delicate pieces:* cibos digitis, Ov.—**4.** Of wool plucked from a fleece: *To spin:* carpentes pensa puellæ, Virg.—**5.** Of kisses: *To pluck,* as it were, from the lips; *to snatch:* luctantiaque oscula carpit, Ov.—**B.** Milit. *t. t.: To inflict injury upon* an enemy, esp. by single, repeated attacks; *to weaken, to harass:* agmen adversariorum, Cæs.—**C.** Viam, iter, *etc.,* or with definite local substantives, terram, mare, litora, *etc.: To tread upon, pass over, navigate, sail along* or *through, to take* or *pursue one's way:* Virg.; Ov.—**D.** With words denoting time: *To spend, pass,* etc.: illic mea carpitur ætas, Cat.

carp-tim, *adv.* [carp-o] (*By plucking;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *By pieces, in parts, separately, in single* or *small portions:* Sall.; Suet. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *At different places* or *points, on different sides:* Liv.—**B.** *Singly, separately, in parts, by degrees, not together:* Liv.; Tac.

carp-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A carver* of food: Juv.

carp-tus, a, um, *P.* of carp-o.

Carrūca, æ, *f. Carruca; a town of Hispania Bætica:* Hirt.

carrus, i, *m.* (**-um,** i, *n.,* Hirt.) *A two-wheeled cart* for heavy loads: ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *char.*

Carsĕŏli, ōrum, *m. Carseoli; a town of the Æqui, in Latium* (now the village *Carsoli*).

Cartēia, æ, *f. Carteia:* **1.** *A very ancient seaport town of Hispania Bætica* (now *San Roque*).—Hence, **Cartēiensis,** e, *adj. Of Carteia.*—**2.** *The chief town of the Olcades, in Hispania Tarraconensis* (now *Orgaz*).

Carthæa, æ, *f.,* Καρθαία. *Carthæa, a town on the west coast of Ceos* (now *Poles*).—Hence, **Carth-æus (-ēĭus),** a, um, *adj. Carthæan, of Carthæa.*

Carthāgo (Kar-), ĭnis (*Abl.* **Car-**

thagini, Plaut.; Cic.; Liv. [orig. Hebr.: *New Town*] *Carthage*: **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A celebrated city of Northern Africa* (Gr. Καρχηδών), *the ruins of which are in the vicinity of Tunis.*—Hence, **Carthāgĭn-ĭensis**, e, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Carthage; Carthaginian.*—As *Subst.*: **Carthaginiensis**, is, *m.* (*sc.* civis) *A Carthaginian.* —**b.** Meton.: Personified: *Carthago; the daughter of the fourth Hercules.*— **2.** (Also with the appell. Nova) *A large seaport town, founded by the Carthaginians after the first Punic war, in Hispania Tarraconensis; New Carthage* (now Cartagena).

cārun-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [for caroncula; fr. caro, as if having a Gen. caron-is] *A little piece of flesh*: Cic.

1. **cā-rus**, a, um, *adj.* [acc. to some from the root καδ, in κήδος, Dor. κᾶδος, *care, concern*, and κήδομαι, *to have a care*; cf. Gael. cad, *friend*; hence, *cared for*;—but prob. akin to Sanscrit root KAM, *amare*; hence, *loved*] **I.** Prop.: *Dear, precious, valued, esteemed, loved*: cari sunt parentes, cari liberi, propinqui, familiares, *etc.*: Cic.: (*Comp.*) conjux carior, Ov.; Cic.—As *Subst.*: **cari**, ōrum, *Beloved ones*: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *Dear, costly, of a high price*: (*Sup.*) carissima annona, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cher*.

2. **Carus**, i, *m.* [1. carus] *Carus; a Roman name.*

Carventāna arx. *The citadel of Carventum, in Latium.*

Carvilius, ĭi, *m. Carvilius*: **1.** *A Roman name.*—**2.** *The name of one of the four kings in Cantium* (Kent), *in the time of Julius Cæsar.*

Cărystos, i, *f.* = Κάρυστος. *Carystos; a very ancient town on the south coast of Eubœa, celebrated for its marble.* — Hence, **Cărynst-ēus**, a, um, *adj. Of Carystos, Carystian.*

că-sa, æ, *f.* [prob. for scad-sa; akin to Sanscrit root SKAD, *tegere* (*The covering thing*; hence) **I.** Gen.: *A simple or poorly built house; a hut, cottage, cabin, shed*, etc.: humiles habitare casas, Virg. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *A small country-house*: Mart. — **B.** *A bower* or *booth*: Tib. — **C.** *A soldier's hut*: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chez, case*; and, perhaps, *caserne*.

cascus, a, um, *adj.* [Sabine word] *Old*: prisci illi quos cascos appellat Ennius, Cic.

căsĕus, i, *m. Cheese.* **I.** Prop.: major pars victūs eorum lacte, et caseo, et carne consistit, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: As a term of erdearment: Plaut.

căsĭa, æ, *f.* = κασία. *Casia*: **1.** *A tree with an aromatic bark, like cinnamon*, prob. *the wild cinnamon*: Virg. —**2.** *A fragrant shrub-like plant, mezereon* (called also cneoron or thymelæa): Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *casse*.

Căsĭlinum, i, *n. Casilinum; a town of Campania, on the Vulturnus, near the ancient Capua* (in its place stands the present *Capua*).—Hence, **Căsĭlīn-enses**, ĭum, *m. The inhabitants of Casilinum.*

Căsīnum, i, *n. Casinum; a Roman colony in Latium* (its citadel the present *Monte Casino*).—Hence, **Căsīn-as**, ātis, *adj. Of Casinum.*

cā-so *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [for cad-so; fr. cad-o] *To be ready to fall, to totter*: Plaut.

Caspĕrĭa, æ, *f. Casperia; a town of the Sabines.*

Caspĭi, ōrum, *m.* [orig. Persian; acc. to Pott. = εὐίπποι, good riders] *The Caspii; a people inhabiting the northern part of Media* (*what is now the north of Azerbijan and Ghilan*). —Hence, **Caspi-us**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, the Caspii; Caspian.*—As *Subst.*: **Caspiæ**, ārum, *f.* (*sc.* portæ) *The Caspian Gates*, i. e. *the narrow passes in Mount Taurus.*

Cassandra, æ, *f.*, Κασσάνδρα. *Cassandra; a daughter of Priam and Hecuba, who continually proclaimed the approaching destruction of Troy, but was believed by no one.*

Cassandrēa, æ, *f.* Κασσάνδρεια. (The thing pertaining to Cassander; hence) *Cassandrea; a town of Macedonia, upon the peninsula Pallene, previously called Potidæa, rebuilt by Cassander, a son of Antipater.*—Hence, **Cassandr-eus** (trisyll.), ei, *m. The man of Cassandrea; a surname of the tyrant Apollodorus, who reigned there.*

cass-e, *adv.* [cass-us] *Fruitlessly, in vain, to no purpose*: Liv.

cas-ses, ĭum (*Abl. Sing.* casse), *m.* [for cad-ses; fr. cad-o] (*That which falls*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A hunting-net, a snare, toil*: Virg.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: Of aspider: *The web*: Virg. **III.** Fig.: *Snares, plots*: viso casse resistet amans, Ov.

cassida, æ, v. cassis.

Cassĭŏpe, es (**-ŏpēa, -ŏpīa**, æ, Cic), *f.*, Κασσιόπη and Κασσιόπεια. *Cassiope, Cassiepea*, or *Cassiepia*: **1.** *The wife of Cepheus, and mother of Andromeda; afterwards placed among the constellations.*—**2.** *A town in Corcyra* (now *Cassiope* or *Cassopo*).

cassis, ĭdis (**-ĭda**, æ, Virg.; Prop.), *f.* [perhaps an Etruscan word] **I.** Prop.: *A helmet* (of metal): multiones cum cassidibus, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *War*: ætas patiens cassidis, Juv.

Cassĭus, ĭi, *m. Cassius; a Roman name.*— Hence, **1. Cassi-us**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Cassius.* —**2. Cassi-ānus**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Cassius.*

Cassivelaunus, i, *m. Cassivelaunus; a British chief.*

cas-sus, a, um, *adj.* [for car-sus; fr. car-eo] (*Being without, wanting*, etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Empty, void, hollow*: nux, Hor. **B.** Esp.: *Wanting, devoid of, deprived of, without*: (with *Abl.*) lumine cassus, *deprived of life, dead*: Virg.: (with *Gen.*) cassus luminis ensis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Vain, empty, useless, futile, fruitless*: vota, Virg. — As *Subst.*: **cassa**, ōrum, *n. Vain, trifling, foolish subjects*: Plaut. — Adverbial expressions: Cassum, in cassum (or as one word incassum), *Vainly, fruitlessly, uselessly, in vain, to no purpose*: Sen.; Virg.; Tac.

Castălĭa, æ, *f.*, Κασταλία. *Castalia; a fountain of Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.* — Hence, **Castălĭ-us**, a, um, *adj. Castalian.*

castănĕa, æ, *f.* = κάστανον. **I.** Prop.: *The chestnut-tree*: Pl. **II.** Meton.: *A chestnut*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *châtaigne*.

cast-e, *adv.* [cast-us] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Without stain, uprightly, honestly*: Plaut. Cic.—**2.** *Purely, chastely, modestly*: Cic. — **3.** *Piously, religiously, with devoutness*: (*Comp.*) castius Sacra facere, Liv.: (*Sup.*) deos castissime colere, Cic.

castell-ānus, a, um, *adj.* [castellum] *Of*, or *pertaining to, a castle* or *fortress*: triumphi, *for the capture of a castle*, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **castell-ani**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The occupants of a castle*: Sall. Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *châtelain*.

castell-ātim, *adv.* [id.] *Castle-wise*: dissipati, *scattered about, as it were, in different fortresses*, i. e. *in different bodies*, Liv.

castel-lum, i, *n. dim.* [for casterlum; fr. castrum, cast(e)r-i] **I.** Prop.: *A castle, fort, citadel, fortress, stronghold*: Cæs.; Sall.; Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Shelter, defence, refuge*: Cic.; Liv. **III.** Meton.: *A residence situate on an eminence*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *chastel*, (mod.) *château*.

castērĭa, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] *A place of rest for rowers in a galley*: Plaut.

cast-ĭ-fĭc-us, a, um [for cast-i-fac-us; fr. cast-us; (i); fac-io] *Made chaste or spotless; pure*: mens, Sen.

castīgā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [castig(a)-o] *Worthy of chastisement, deserving punishment*: culpa, Plaut.

castīgāt-e, *adv.* [castigat-us] **1.** *Briefly, concisely*: (*Comp.*) hæc de monade castigatius (*sc.* dixit), Macr. —**2.** *Narrowly, closely*: Sen.

castīgā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [castig(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A correcting, chastising, punishment, correction, reproof*, etc.: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A trimming* or *lopping* of plants: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *castigation*.

castīgā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *One who corrects* or *chastises; a corrector, reprover*: Plaut.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: *He who restrains* or *holds close*: Pl.

castīgātōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [castigator] *After the manner of a reprover* or *corrector*: solatium, Pl.

castīgā-tus, a. um: **1.** *P.* of castig(a)-o. — **2.** *Pa.*: (*Confined, compressed*; hence) **a.** Of size: *Small, slender, close*: pectus, Ov. — **b.** *Restrained, checked*: (*Sup.*) castigatissima disciplina, *the strictest*, Gell.

cast-īgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cast-us] (*To make pure*; hence) **I** Prop.: **A.** *To set right, correct, chastise, punish; to reprove, chide, censure, find fault with*: segnitiem hominum atque inertiam, Cic.: (without *Object*) castigando increpandoque plus, quam leniter

agendo, proficere, Liv.—**B.** *To hold in check, to restrain:* plebem, Tac. **II.** Meton.: Of space: *To inclose, surround, encompass, invest:* insula castigatur aquis, Sil. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To correct* any thing faulty; *to set right, amend:* carmen, Hor.—**B.** *To check, restrain:* castigatus animi dolor, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *châtier.*

cast-imonia, æ, *f.* [cast-us] (*A being* castus; hence) **I.** Gen.: *Purity of morals, morality:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: Physical *purity*, such as is requisite for religious services; *chastity, abstinence:* Cic.; Liv.

cast-itas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The state* or *quality of the* castus; hence) **1.** *Purity of morals, morality:* Gell.—**2.** *Chastity:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *castété*, (mod.) *chasteté.*

1. **castor,** ōris (*Acc.* castora, Juv.), *m.* = κάσ-τωρ [prob. for καθ-τωρ, "an exceller"] *A castor, beaver:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *castor.*

2. **Castor,** ōris, *m.* Κάστωρ (id.) *Castor.* **1.** *The son of Tyndarus and Leda, brother of Helena and Pollux, with whom, as twin stars* (Gemini), *he served as a guide to mariners.*—Particular expression: Ecastor *or* mecastor, *By Castor:* Plaut.; Ter. — Hence, **Castŏr-ĕus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Castor.*—**2.** *A grandson of Deiotarus.* — **3.** *A companion of Æneas.* —**4.** *A certain gladiator.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Castor.*

castŏr-ĕum, ĕi, *n.* [1. castor] (*A thing pertaining to a* castor; hence) *Castor* or *castoreum;* a secretion of the beaver: Lucr.: — Plur.: virosaque Pontus (*sc.* mittit) Castorea, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *castoreum.*

castra, orum, *etc.,* v. castrum.

castr-ensis, e, *adj.* [castr-a] *Of,* or *pertaining to, a camp; camp-*: ratio, Cic.: consilium, Liv.

cas-tro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for cæd-tro; fr. cæd-o] **I.** Prop.: *To deprive of generative power* (said both of male and female); *to emasculate, castrate, geld:* Plaut.; Suet.; Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of strength: *To diminish, lessen, impair, destroy:* castratæ vires, Pl.—**B.** Of avarice: *To check, restrain:* avaritiam, Claud. **III.** Meton.: Of books: *To expurgate, to remove (from them) what is objectionable:* Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *châtrer.*

cas-trum, i, *n.* [prob. for scadtrum; akin, like ca-sa, to Sanscrit root SKAD, *tegere*] (*The accomplisher of covering; the covering thing;* hence) **1.** Sing.: *A protected place; a castle, fort, fortress:* Nep.—With particular descriptive terms, as a name of a place: **a.** Castrum Truentinum, *a place in Picenum* (now *Torre Segura*). —**b.** Castrum Inui, *a city of Latium.* —**c.** Castrum Novum, prob. *a town of Etruria, south of Centumcellæ* (now *the village of Marinello*). — **d.** Castra Cornelia (*or* Corneliana), *the camp of Cornelius, on the north coast of Africa, near Utica* (*so called because the elder Scipio Africanus first pitched his camp here, after his landing in Africa, in the second Punic war*).—**2.** Plur.: **a.** Prop.: (*Several soldiers' tents together;* hence) *A military camp, an encampment:* stativa, *occupied for a long time, permanent:* navalia, *an encampment on the shore for protecting the fleet and the troops while landing; sometimes connected with the ships drawn to land,* Cæs.: lunata, *crescent-shaped,* Hirt.: castra movere, *to break up, to decamp,* Cæs.: also, *to march forth from a camp,* id.— **b.** Fig.: Of philosophical sects: *A camp:* Epicuri, Cic.: nil cupientium, Hor.—**c.** Meton.: (a) Of milit. matters: (*α*) *A day's march:* secundis castris pervenit ad Dium, Liv.—(*β*) *Military service:* magnum in castris usum habebant, Cæs. — (*γ*) *Military works:* oppidum sex castellis castrisque maximis sepsi, Cic.—(b) Of bees: *A swarm* while flying: Ov.

Castŭlo, ōnis, *f.,* Καστάλων. *Castulo; a town in Hispania Tarraconensis* (now the village *Cazorla*; acc. to others, *Cazlona*).—Hence, **Castŭlōnensis,** e, *adj. Of Castulo.*

cas-tus, a, um, *adj.* [for cad-tus, akin to Sanscrit root ÇUDH, *purificare lustrare*; Gr. καθ-αρός, καθ-αίρω]] Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Morally pure, unpolluted, spotless, guiltless:* Of person or things: nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen, Virg.: (*Comp.*) quis hoc adolescente castior? Cic.: (*Sup.*) castissima vita, id. **B.** Esp.:] *Pure, chaste, continent:* matres, Virg. domus, Hor.—**2.** *Pious, religious, holy, sacred:* Of persons or things: hæ casti maneant in religione nepotes, Virg.—**3.** *Free from* what is wrong in any respect; *upright, honourable, disinterested:* homo castus ac non cupidus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of style: *Pure, chaste, free from barbarisms:* Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chaste.*

căs-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [cas-a] *A little cottage* or *hut; a small house:* Juv.

cā-sus, ūs, *m.* [for cad-sus; fr. cad-o] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *A falling down, a fall,* etc.: celsæ graviore casu Decidunt turres, Hor.—(b) Esp.: *A fall, overthrow:* eoque ictu me ad casum dari, Script. ap. Cic.—**b.** Fig.: (a) Of time: *The end:* hiemis, Virg.—(b) *A* moral *fall, a false step, an error:* Cic. — **2.**: **a.** Gen.: *That which comes to pass, turns out,* or *happens, unexpectedly; an occurrence, event, accident, chance:* casûs rariores, Cic. — Adverbial Abl.: Casu, *By chance, casually, by accident:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: (a) *An adverse event; a bad condition; a misfortune, mishap, calamity:* Cic.; Hor. — (b) Euphemistic for *Death:* Cæs.—**3.** *An occasion, opportunity* for something: Sall.; Tac. —**4.** Gramm. *t. t.*: Of a noun: *A case:* rectus, *the nominative:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cas.*

Cătăbathmos (-us), i, *m.,* Καταβαθμός (a descent *or* slope). *Catabathmos; a tract of sloping land in Libya, on the borders of Egypt, with a city of the same name.*

cătădrŏmus, i, *m.* = κατάδρομος (a running down). *A rope extended on an inclined plane, upon which trained elephants walked:* Suet.

Cătădūpa, ōrum, *n.,* Κατάδουπα (Things resounding downwards, *i. e.* falling downwards with a loud sound). *Catadupa; a celebrated cataract of the Nile, near Syene, on the borders of Egypt* (now *Chellal*). *The roar of its waters was such as to deafen those who dwell near it.*

cătăgĕlāsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* = καταγελάσιμος. *Serving for ridicule* or *derision:* Plaut.

cătăgrăphus, a, um, *adj.* = καταγραφος. *Painted, coloured, depicted:* Thyni, Cat.

Cătălauni (Cătĕ-), ōrum, *m. Catalauni* or *Catelauni; a Gallic people and town* (now *Châlons-sur-Marne*).

Cătăna (-ĭna), æ, *f.* [κατάνη; a Sicilian word = τυροκνηστις, "a cheese-scraper"] *Catana* or *Catina; a town on the east coast of Sicily, at the foot of Ætna* (now *Catania*).—Hence, **Cătĭnensis (-ĭensis,** Just.), e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Catina.*—As *Subst.*: **Catinenses,** ĭum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Catina.*

Cătăŏnes, um, *m. The Cataones; a people of Southern Cappadocia.* — Hence, **Cătăŏnĭa,** æ, *f. Cataonia, the country of the Cataones.*

cătăphractēs, æ, *m.* = καταφρακτής (That which shuts up *or* covers; hence) *A coat of mail, furnished with iron scales:* Tac.

cătăphractus, a, um, *adj.* = κατάφρακτος. *Mailed, in mail:* Liv.; Prop.

cătăplus, i, *m.* = κατάπλους. (*The landing or coming to shore of a fleet or ship;* hence) *A ship* or *fleet that comes to land:* Cic.; Mart.

cătăpulta, æ, *f.* = ὁ καταπέλτης: **I.** Prop.: *A catapult; a large engine of war for throwing arrows, lances,* etc.: Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *A missile* hurled from a catapult: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *catapulte.*

cătăpult-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [catapult-a] *Belonging to,* or *thrown by, a catapult:* pilum, Plaut.

cătăracta (catarr-), æ, *f.* = ὁ καταῤῥάκτης or καταρακτης (That which dashes down): **1.** *A waterfall, a cataract,* esp. of the Nile: Luc.; Pl. —**2.** Milit. *t. t.*: *A fall-gate, portcullis:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cataracte.*

cătăractrĭa, æ, *f. Cataractria; a word coined for the designation of a species of spice:* Plaut.

cătascŏpus, i, *m.* = κατασκόπος (exploring, spying). *A spy-ship, a vessel sent out to reconnoitre:* Hirt.

cătasta, æ, *f.* [κατάστασις] *A scaffold* or *stage, on which slaves were exposed to sale:* Tib.

cāt-e, *adv.* [cat-us] *Wisely, sagaciously; skilfully, dexterously:* Plaut.; Cic.

cătēia (trisyll.), æ, *f.* (a Celtic word] *A cateia; a kind of missile weapon:* Virg.

1. **cătel-la,** æ, *f. dim.* [for catula; fr. catul-us] *A little* or *young bitch* Juv.; Mart.

2. **cătel-la,** æ, *f. dim.* [for caten

la; fr. caten-a] *A small chain* (esp. *of gold* or *silver*) *used as an ornament:* Liv.; Hor.

1. **cătel-lus,** i, *m. dim.* [for catullus; fr. catul-us] *A little dog, puppy, whelp:* I. Prop.: Plaut.; Cic. II. Fig.: As a term of endearment: sume, catelle; negat, Hor.

2. **cătel-lus,** i, *n. dim.* [for catenlus; fr. caten-a] *A small chain* (esp. *of iron, for placing upon slaves*): Plaut.

cătēna, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *A chain, a fetter:* in catenas conjicere aliquem, Cæs.: catenas injicere alicui, Cic. II. Fig.: *A barrier, restraint, check:* legum sacratarum, Cic.: hunc (*sc.* animum): Hor. III. Meton.: *A series* of things *or* persons connected together; *a chain:* Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *cadène,* (mod.) *chaîne, cadenas.*

cătēn-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [caten-a] *Of,* or *pertaining to, a chain:* canis, Sen.

cătēn-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Chained, bound, fettered:* janitor, Ov.

cătерva, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A crowd, troop, band* of men: catervæ testium, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Milit. *t. t.*: *A body of soldiers; a troop, company, band* (usually of barbarian troops): Lyciæ catervæ, Hor.—2. Dramatic *t. t.*: *A company* or *troop of actors* (usually called grex): Plaut. II. Meton.: A. Of animals: *A flock:* pecudum, Lucr.: avium, Virg. —B. Of abstract things: *A heap,* etc.: verborum, Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *caterve.*

cătерv-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [caterv-a] *Of,* or *pertaining to, a crowd* or *troop:* pugiles, *fighting in bands,* Suet.

cătерv-ātim, *adv.* [id.] 1. *In companies, in troops:* catervatim in nostros concurrunt, Sall.—2. *In,* or *by, flocks:* catervatim dat stragem, Virg.

cathĕdra, æ, *f.* = καθέδρα: I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A chair, a stool* (esp. *one furnished with cushions and supports for women*); *an arm-chair:* Hor. B. Esp.: 1. *A sedan chair:* strată positus longăque cathĕdra, Juv. —2. *A teacher's* or *professor's chair:* circum pulpita nostra Et steriles cathĕdras basia sola crepant, Mart. II. Meton.: Cathedræ molles, *effeminate women,* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chaire, chaise.*

Cătĭlīna, æ, *m. Catiline:* 1. Prop.: *L. Sergius Catilina; a Roman who was notorious for several times attempting insurrections against his country.*—Hence, **Cătĭlīn-ārĭus,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Catiline, Catilinarian:* seminarium, Cic.—2. Meton.: *An abandoned person:* Sen.

cătill-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. catill-us] *To lick a dish* or *plate:* Plaut.

1. **cătil-lus (catel-),** i, *m. dim.* [for catin-lus; fr. catin-us] I. Prop.: *A small bowl, dish,* or *plate:* Val. Max. II. Meton.: From similarity of shape: Of *an ornament* on a scabbard: Pl.

2. **Cătillus (-llus,** Hor.), *i, m. Catillus* or *Catilus: a brother of Tiburtus, with whom he built Tibur.*

Catīna, æ, v. Catana.

cătīnus, i, *m.* [akin to Sicilian κάτινον, Var.] I. Prop.: *A deep vessel* for serving up or cooking food; *a bowl, dish:* Hor. II. Meton.: For incense: *A censer:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *catin.*

Cătĭus, ĭi, *m. Catius:* 1. *An Epicurean philosopher.*—Hence, **Cătĭ-ānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Catius.*—2. *A feigned name* in Hor.

Cativolcus (Catu-), i, *m. Cativolcus* or *Catuvolcus; a king of half the country of the Eburones.*

Cāt-o, ōnis, *m.* [cat-us] (*The sharp* or *intelligent one*) I. Prop.: *Cato; a Roman name:* A. *M. Porcius Cato, the elder, distinguished as a rigid judge of morals.*—Hence, **Cătōn-iānus,** a, um, *adj. Of Cato.*—B. *M. Porcius Cato, the younger, the enemy of Cæsar, who committed suicide after the battle of Pharsalia, at Utica* (hence, called Uticensis).—Hence, **Cătōn-īni,** ōrum, *m. The adherents* or *friends of Cato.*—C. *Valerius Cato, A celebrated grammarian of Gaul, and poet in the time of Sulla.* II. Meton.: (on account of the austere character of both A. and B. *no.* I.): for *A gloomy, morose, stern man:* Sen.; Juv.

cătō-nĭum, ii, *n.* [κάτω] *The Lower World:* Script. Gell.—Hence the play upon the word: vereor, ne in catonium Catoninos, Cic.

catta, æ, *f. An animal of the cat kind:* Mart.

Catti, orum, v. Chatti.

Cătullus, i, *m. Catullus:* 1. *C. Valerius Catullus; a celebrated Roman writer of elegies and epigrams, born on the peninsula Sirmio, in the territory of Verona,* 87 B. C.—Hence, **Cătull-iānus,** a, um, *adj. Of Catullus.*—2. *A mimographer of the time of Juvenal.*

căt-ŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [akin to canis; prob. through an obsol. *cat-us*] I. Prop.: *A young dog; a whelp, puppy:* sic canibus catulos similes . . . Nōram, Virg. II. Meton.: *A cub,* etc., of animals in general: catulos feræ Celent inultæ, Hor.

Cătŭrĭges, um, *m. The Caturiges; a Gallic people in the former Dauphiné.*

cătus, a, um, *adj.* [Sabine=acutus, acc. to Var.] I. Prop.: *Operating acutely upon the hearing; clear-sounding, shrill:* jam cata signa feræ sonitum dare voce parabant, Enn. II. Meton.: A. In a good sense: *Clear-sighted, intelligent, sagacious, wise:* prudens et, ut ita dicam, catus, Cic.—B. In a bad sense: Of persons or things: *Sly, crafty, cunning, artful:* ille catus, quantumvis rusticus, Hor.

Caucāsus, i (*Gr. Acc.* Caucason, Ov.), *m.,* Καύκασος. *Caucasus; a chain of rough mountains, inhabited by wild tribes, in Asia, between the Black and Caspian Seas.*—Hence, **Caucăs-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Caucasus, Caucasian.*

caud-a (cōd-), æ, *f.* [prps. akin to root κυθ, κευθ-ω, *to cover, to hide*] I. Prop.: *The tail* of animals: oculos natura nobis, ut equo et leoni setas, caudam, aures, ad motūs animorum declarandos dedit, Cic.: cauda pavoni (*sc.* donata), id.—Prov.: Caudam trahere, *To drag a tail;* i. e. *to have a tail stuck on in mockery:* Hor. II. Meton.: *The end* of a word; in a play upon *Verris* and *Verrutium:* videtis extremam partem nominis, caudam illam Verris (as it were, *that boar's-tail*), Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *queue.*

caud-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [prps. for caudĭc-ĕus, from caudex, caudic-is] *Of wood; wooden:* cistella, Plaut.

caudex (cōd-), ĭcis, *m.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *The trunk* of a tree, *stock, stem:* caudicibus sectis, Virg. B. Esp.: *A heavy log of wood* (*chained to the feet of slaves*): Juv. II. Fig.: A term of reproach: *Block, dolt, blockhead:* caudex, stipes, asinus, Ter. III. Meton.: A. *A structure* or *work composed of boards:* plurium tabularum contextus caudex vocatur, Sen. —B.: 1. *A book for writing in; a note-* or *memorandum-book:* Cic.—2. *An account-book,* and particularly *a ledger* (while adversaria signifies the waste-book; hence only the former was of any validity in law): Cic.

caudĭc-ālis, e, *adj.* [caudex, caudic-is] *Pertaining to the trunks of trees, of wood:* Plaut.

Caudĭum, ĭi, *n. Caudium; a town in Samnium, near Benevento, celebrated for the narrow mountain pass where the Roman army was enclosed by the Samnites,* A.U.C. 434.—Hence, **Caudīnus,** a, um, *adj. Of Caudium, Caudine.*

cau-læ, ārum, *f.* [for cav-læ; fr. cav-us] (*The hollow things;* hence) 1. *Openings, holes, passages:* per caulas omnes, Lucr.—2. *Sheepfolds, sheep-cotes:* quum fremit (*sc.* lupus) ad caulas, Virg.

caul-ĭcŭlus (cōl-), i, *m. dim.* [caul-is] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A small stalk, stem,* or *shoot* of a plant, *etc.*: Var.; Pl. B. Esp.: Of the vine: *A tendril:* viteus, Var. II. Meton.: *A little cabbage:* Suet.

caulis (cōl-), is, *m.* = καυλός: I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A stalk, stem,* or *shoot* of a plant, *etc.*: Pl.; Col. B. Esp.: Of the vine: *A tendril:* viteus, Var. II. Meton.: A. *A cabbage, colewort:* Cic.; Hor.—B. Of a feather: *The quill:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chou.*

Caulōnĭa, æ, *f.*, **-on,** ōnis, *m. Caulonia* or *Caulon; a town founded by the Achæans on the east coast of Bruttium* (in the vicinity of the present *Castel Vetere*).

1. **Caunus,** i, *f.*, Καῦνος. *Caunus, a town on the coast of Caria* (now *Copi,* or, acc. to others, *Kingi*).—Hence, **Caun-ĕa,** æ, *f. (A thing pertaining to Caunus;* hence) *A Caunean fig:* Cic.

2. **Caunus,** i, *m. Caunus: a son of Miletus.*

caup-o (cop-), ōnis, *m.* [etym. dub.; prob. akin to κάπ-ηλος] I.

Prop.: *An innkeeper, publican, tavern-keeper:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A petty tradesman, a huckster:* Plaut.

caupōn-a, æ, *f.* [caupo, cauponis] (*A thing pertaining to a* caupo; hence) **I.** *An inn, hostelry,* etc.: Hor. —**2.** *A tavern, wine-shop, place of entertainment,* etc.: Cic.

caupōn-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *belonging to, a retail shopkeeper,* or *to an innkeeper:* puer, *a shop* or *tavern boy, waiter,* Plaut.

caupōn-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] (*To act the* caupo *in a thing;* hence) *To traffic* or *trade in a thing:* Fig.: bellum, Enn.

caupōn-ŭla, æ, *f.* [caupon-a] *A small inn* or *tavern:* Cic.

Caurus (Cōr-), i, *m. Caurus; the north-west wind:* Cæs.; Virg.

causa (-ssa), æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A cause, reason, motive, inducement; an occasion, opportunity:* Cic.; Virg.; Hor.—Particular phrases, *etc.*: **1.** Nullam *or* non causam dicere, quin, *To assign no reason, why not; to make no objection, not to refuse to; not to hinder, not to prevent from:* Plaut.; Ter.—**2.** Adverbial Abl.: Causâ, *For the sake of, on account of:* honoris causâ, Cic.: vestrâ causâ, id. **B.** Esp.: **1.**: **a.** *Good reason, full right, just cause:* Cic.—**b.** *A feigned cause, a pretext, pretence.*—Particular phrase: Per causam, *Under a pretext:* Cæs.; Tib.—**c.** *An apology, excuse:* Cic.—**2.** Medical *t. t.*: *A disease* (which hinders action): Cels.—**3.**: **a.** In Rhetoric: *Matter, subject-matter, subject:* Cic.—**b.** Law *t. t.*: *A cause in law, judicial process, lawsuit:* Cic.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A party, faction, cause,* which one defends: Cic.; Quint.—**B.** *A relation of friendship, connection:* Cic.—**C.** *A condition, state, situation, relation, position:* Cic.; Cæs.—**D.** *A cause* or *business* undertaken for any one; *an employment:* Cic.; Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cause, chose.*

caus-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [caus-a] (*Pertaining to disease;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *Sick, diseased, ill:* corpus, Sen.: partes, id.—As *Subst.*: **causarii,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* homines) *Persons sick* or *diseased; invalids:* Pl. **II.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *Discharged on account of ill-health; invalided:* Liv.

causĭa, æ, *f.* = καυσία. *A causia; a hat with a broad brim, made of felt:* Plaut.; Val. Max.

caus-ĭ-dĭc-us, i, *m.* [caus-a; (i); dic-o] *A counsel, pleader, advocate* (in a contemptuous sense, as one who pleads for money and without skill, diff. from *orator*): Cic.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *causidique.*

caus-ĭ-fĭc-or, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [for caus-i-fac-or; fr. caus-a; (i); fac-io] *To allege a cause; to make a pretext* or *pretence; to pretend:* Plaut.

caus-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [caus-a] **I.** *To assign* or *give as a reason* (whether real or feigned) *for* something; *to plead as an excuse; to pretend, allege,* etc.: negotia, Tac.: (with *Objective clause*) corrumpi equos, Liv.: (without *Object*) causando nostros in longum ducis amores, Virg. **II.** (Prop.: *To conduct a cause; to be an advocate,* etc.; Fig.) *To dispute, discuss,* or *debate* about a matter: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *causer.*

caustĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = καυστικός. *Burning, caustic, corrosive:* spuma, *a kind of soap with which the Germans coloured their hair,* Mart.—As *Subst.*: **causticum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* medicamentum) *A burning, corroding medicament:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *caustique.*

caus-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [caus-a] **1.** *A slight unimportant occasion:* Hirt. —**2.** *A petty lawsuit:* Cic.

caut-e, *adv.* [caut-us] **1.** *Cautiously, carefully:* (*Comp.*) olivum Sanguine viperino Cautius vitat, Hor.: (*Sup.*) ut cautissime tractare, Cic.—**2.** *With security, cautiously, securely, safely:* caute fieri, Cic.

cau-tēs, is, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit root ço, *acuere*] (*A sharpened thing;* hence) *A rough pointed rock; a crag:* Cæs.; Virg.

cau-tim, *adv.* [for cav-tim; fr. cav-eo] *Cautiously, warily:* Ter.

caū-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for cav-tio; fr. cav-eo] **I.** Gen.: *Wariness, precaution, caution, circumspection:* Cic.—Particular phrases: **A.** Mihi cautio est (= cavendum est), *Foresight, caution is necessary:* Plaut.—**B.** Mea cautio est, *I must see to it:* Cic.—**C.** Res cautionem habet: **1.** *The matter requires caution:* Cic.—**2.** *The matter permits* or *allows foresight:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Law *t. t.*: Of mercantile affairs, *etc.*: *That by which one places himself or another in safety; an obligation, security, bond, warranty* in writing, *etc.*: vestræ cautiones, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) cautionem exegit, non alio datam sunmam, quam, *etc.*, Suet. —**B.** *An oral warranty, guarantee, pledge:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *caution.*

cau-tor, ōris, *m.* [for cav-tor; fr. cav-eo] *One who is on his guard* or *is wary:* Plaut.—**2.** *One who is surety* for any one: Cic.

cau-tus (for cav-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of cav-eo.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.**: (a) In a good sense: *Careful, circumspect, wary, cautious, provident:* Of persons *or* things: cauti providique, Cic.: (*Sup.*) cautissima senectus, Tac.—(b) In a bad sense: *Sly, artful, cunning:* vulpes, Hor.—**b.**: (a) Prop.: *Made safe, secured:* (*Comp.*) quo mulieri esset res cautior (*that her property might be made more secure*), curavit, ut, *etc.*, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) cautus nummi, Hor. (b) Fig.: *Safe, secure:* in eam partem peccare, quæ est cautior, Cic.

căv-ĕa, æ (*Gen.* caveāi, Lucr.), *f.* [cav-us] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A hollow place, a cavity:* Pl. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A den, cavern, cave,* etc.: Lucr.—**2.** Of animals: *A stall, cage, den,* etc.: Hor.; Mart.—**3.** Of birds: *A cage:* Plaut.—**4.** Of fowls, esp. the sacred chickens from which auguries were taken: *A coop:* Cic.—**5.** Of bees: *A hive:* Virg.—**6.** Of a theatre: *The circular part of a theatre in which the spectators sat; spectators' seats* or *benches:* consessu caveæ, Virg.:—on account of the ascending rows of benches, ima (*the seat of the nobility*), media and summa (*the seat of the lower classes*), Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A theatre:* Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cage.*

căv-ĕo, cāvi, cautum, cāvēre (*Imper.* regul. cavē; but cavē, Cat.; Hor.), 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [by some considered akin to Sanscrit root GUH, *tegere;* and so *To cover one's self;*—by others, to κοΓ-έω, *to mark, observe, note,* etc., and so, *To mark,* etc. *for one's self;* hence] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Neut.: *To be on one's guard; to take care, take heed, beware, guard against, avoid:* quum animum attendisset ad cavendum, Nep.; Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) mihi tecum cavendum est, *I must look out for myself with you:* Plaut.: ipsus sibi cavit loco, *in* or *by the place,* Ter.—Particular constructions: **1.** With ab or Abl. of that against which one is to be on one's guard: *To be on one's guard,* etc., *against:* Pompeium admonebat, ut a me ipso caveret, Cic.: cavere malo, Plaut.—**2.** With ne c. Subj.: *To be on one's guard,* etc., *lest* or *against being,* etc.: cavete, ne nova proscriptio instaurata esse videatur, Cic.—**3.** With simple Subj.: *To be on one's guard,* etc., *how,* or *that one does* etc. *not:* cave, ignoscas, Cic.—**4.** With ut c. Subj.: *To be on one's guard,* etc. *that:* tertium est, ut caveamus, *etc.*, Cic.—**B.** Act.: *To guard against, to be aware of, to beware of,* etc.: interventum alicujus, Cic.: cavenda etiam gloriæ cupiditas, id.: occursare capro caveto, Virg. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Law *t. t.*: **1.** Neut.: *To take care* or *provide; to give order:* quarum (*sc.* legum) altera privatorum ædificiis, altera ipsis sepulchris cavet, Cic.—**2.** Act.: *To take care* or *provide for; to order, decree, dispose of:* si hoc, qui testamentum faciebat, cavere noluisset, Cic.—**B.** Mercantile *t. t.*: **1.** Cavere ab aliquo: *To take care against some one,* i. e. *to make one's self secure:* Cic.—**2.** *To make one secure by bail* or *surety* (either written or real); *to give security, to guarantee:* civitates obsidibus de pecuniâ cavent, Cæs.—**C.** In boxing: *To parry, to ward off a blow:* adversos ictūs cavere, Quint. —**D.**: Cavere alicui, *or* alicui rei, *To have a care for a person* or *thing:* melius ei cavere volo, quam ipse aliis solet, Cic.: securitati, Suet.

căv-erna, æ, *f.* [cav-us] *A hollow, cavity, cave, cavern, grotto, hole:* cavernæ curvæ, Virg.: navium, i. e. *the hold of a ship:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *caverne.*

căv-illa, æ, *f. dim.* [cav-o] (*The hollowed,* or *hollow, thing;* hence) *Bantering jests, raillery, jesting, scoffing, cavilling:* Plaut.

cāvillā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cavill(a)-or] **1.** *A jesting, jeering, raillery, scoffing, irony* in jest or in earnest: Liv.; Suet. —**2.** *An empty, sophistical, discourse,*

sophistry: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cavillation.*

cāvillā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.** *A humorist, jester, jeerer, caviller:* Plaut.; Cic.—**2.** *A sophist:* Sen.

cāvill-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [cavill-a] **I.**: **A.** Act.: *To censure, satirize* in jest or in earnest, *to banter, to cavil* or *jeer at, to make sport of:* verba patrum cavillans, Tac.: (with *Objective clause*) cavillatus est æstate grave esse aureum amiculum, hieme frigidum, Cic.—**B.** Neut.: *To practice jesting, to jest:* familiariter cum ipso etiam cavillor ac jocor, Cic. **II.** *To use sophism, to quibble:* cavillari tum tribunni, Liv.

cāvill-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little cavil, jest:* Plaut.

cāv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cav-us] *To make hollow, hollow out, excavate:* naves cavabant ex singulis arboribus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *caver.*

cāvus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root ÇVI, *tumere;* Gr. κύ-ω, κῦ-μα, κύ-αμος] (*Swollen;* hence with reference to the interior) *Concave, excavated, hollow:* concha, Virg.: trunci, Hor.—As *Subst.*: **1. cavus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* locus) *A hollow, cavity, hole:* Var.; Hor. — **2. cavum,** i, *n. A hollow, cavity, hole:* Cato, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cave.*

Caycus, i, *m.*, v. Caicus.

Cāystros (-us), i, *m.*, Κάϋστρος. *The Caÿstrus; a river of Lydia, celebrated for its swans* (now *the Mendere*). — Hence, **Cāystr-ius,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Caÿstrus.*

cē, an inseparable strengthening demonstrative particle, appended both to the beginning and end of words in different forms: **1.** *Ce* (unchanged): **a.** At the beginning: 2. cedo, ceu.— **b.** At the end: hicce, hæcce hocce: *Plur.* hicce, hæce, hæcce: *Gen.* hujusce: *Acc.* hunccе, hancce, *etc.*: *Acc. Plur.* hosce, hasce, hæcce: *Abl.* hicce, hucce, hincce, illicce, *etc.*; sicce.—**2.** *Ci* before the interrog. particle *ne*, in like manner appended: hiccine, hocccine, siccine, nunccine, *etc.*; and at the beginning in cis and citra.—**3.** shortened into *c:* hic (for hi-ce), sic, nunc. —**4.** changed before the *K*-sound into *ce:* ecquis, ecquando.

Cēa, æ; **Ceos,** o, *f. Cea* or *Ceos; one of the most important of the Cyclades, celebrated for its splendid female raiment* (now *Zia*). — Hence, **Cē-us (Cī-),** a, um, *adj. Of Cea* or *Ceos.*— As *Subst.*: **1. Cēi,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The inhabitants of Cea.*—**2. Cēa (-ia),** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* vestimenta) *Female raiment of Cea.*

Cēbrēn, ēnis, *m.*, Κεβρήν. *Cebren; a river-god in Troas, father of Œnone.*— Hence, **Cēbren-is,** ĭdos, *f. A daughter of Cebren.*

Cēcrops, ŏpis, *m.*, Κέκροψ. *Cecrops; the most ancient king of Attica, who went thither from the Egyptian Sais, and founded the citadel of Athens: acc. to the fable half man and half serpent (or half man and half woman).*— Hence, **1. Cēcrŏp-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.*: **a.** Prop.: *Of,* or *pertaining to, Cecrops, Cecropian.*—**b.** Meton.: *Pertaining to Athens* or *Attica; Athenian, Attic.*—As *Subst.*: **Cēcropia,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* urbs) *Athens:* Cat.— **2. Cēcrŏp-ĭdes,** æ, *m.*: **a.** Prop.: *A male descendant of Cecrops:* (*Voc.*) Cecropida (*i. e. Theseus*), Ov.—**b.** Meton.: (a) For *One of noble descent:* Juv.— (b) **Cecropidæ,** ārum, *m. Athenians:* Ov.—**3. Cēcrŏp-is,** ĭdis, *f.*: **a.** Prop.: *A female descendant of Cecrops:* (*Voc.*) So, *His daughter Aglaurus:* Ov.—(b) Plur.: *Procne and Philomele, daughters of Pandion:* Ov.—**b.** Meton.: (a) As *Subst.*: *An Athenian woman:* Juv.— (b) As *Adj.*: *Attic, of Attica.*

ced-ens, entis, *P.* of ced-o.

1. cēd-o, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to the Greek root χαδ, χάζομαι, *to retire*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To go,* i. e. *to be in motion, move, go along:* nitidus qua quisque per ora Cederet, Hor. — Particular phrases: **1.** Hoc cedere ad factum volo, *I wish to go* or *proceed to this deed,* i. e. *to come to its execution,* Plaut.—**2.** Cedere in unum: *To be of one opinion:* Tac.—**3.** Cedere alicui or in aliquid or in aliquem, *To come to, fall (as a possession) to one, to fall to one's lot* or *share, accrue:* Cic.; Hor.; Tac. — **4.** Cedere in aliquid, *To be changed* or *to pass into something, to be equivalent to* or *become something:* Liv.; Pl.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *To go from; to remove, withdraw, go away from, depart, retire:* ego cedam atque abibo, Cic.: patriâ, id.: e patriâ, id.: in auras, Ov.—**2.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To depart,* or *retire, from:* de oppidis, *i. e. to retire from* or *abandon,* Cic.: loco, *i. e. to yield,* or *give up one's post,* Tac. — Particular phrases: **a.** Cedere foro, *To withdraw from the forum,* i. e. *to stop payment:* Juv.—**b.** Cedere (alicui) possessione or possessionibus, *To give up* or *cede one's property* (*to,* or *in the interest of, another*): Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *To succeed, prosper, have (some) result; to eventuate, happen, result, turn out; to work:* bene, Hor.: male alicui, Ov.—**2.** Cedere pro aliquâ re, *To be equivalent to, to go for something:* Cato; Tac. —**B.**: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To pass, pass away, vanish, disappear:* aliquid memoriâ, Liv.—**b.** Esp.: (a) Of persons: *To depart* from life: e vitâ, Cic.: vitâ, Tac. — (b) Of time: *To pass away, vanish:* horæ quidem cedunt et dies et menses et anni, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** *To yield, give place, submit:* Viriatho exercitûs nostri imperatoresque cesserunt, Cic. —**b.** *To yield to in rank or distinction;* i. e. *to be inferior to:* quum tibi ætas nostra jam cederet, fascesque summitteret, Cic.: neque multum cedebant virtute nostris, Cæs.—**3.**: **a.** Neut.: *To comply* with the wishes, *to yield* to one: cessit auctoritati amplissimi viri, vel potius paruit, Cic.—**b.** Act.: *To grant, concede, allow, give up, yield:* currum ei, Liv.: (with *Objective clause*) si pleraque dure Dicere cedit eos, Hor. —**4.** *To yield* or *surrender one's self,* etc.: cesserunt nitidis habitandæ piscibus undæ, Ov.— **5.** *To give way* or *yield in argument,* etc.: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *céder.*

2. cĕ-do, *v.a.* old Imperat. form, of which the contr. plur. is cette [corrupted by contraction from cĕ-dăte = hocce dăte ; and so cette, from cĕ-dăte = hocce dăte] **1.** *Hither with it, give* or *bring here:* Plaut.; Ter.—**2.** *Let us hear, tell, out with it:* Cic.; Ter.; Juv. —**3.** Cedo ut, *Grant that, let me:* Plaut. —**4.** As merely calling attention: *Tell, let one hear:* Cic.—**5.** Cedodum, *Here, then; out, then, with it:* Ter.

cĕdrus, i, *f.* = κέδρος. **I.** Prop.: *The cedar-, juniper-tree:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Oil of cedar:* carmina fingi Posse linenda cĕdro, *i.e. worthy of immortality,* Hor.: cĕdro digna locutus, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cèdre.*

Cĕlădon, ontis, *m.*, Κελαδών (The one sounding like rushing water): **1.** *A companion of Phineus.*—**2.** *One of the Lapithæ.*

Cĕlænæ, ārum, *f.*, Κελαιναί (Black). *Celænæ; a town of Phrygia Major on the Mœander; the scene of the contest between Apollo and Marsyas.*— Hence, **Cĕlæn-æus (-ēus),** a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Prop.: *Of,* or *pertaining to, Celænæ.*—**2.** Meton.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Marsyas.*

Cĕlæno, ûs, *f.*, Κελαινώ (The Black One). *Celæno:* **1.** *A daughter of Atlas, placed as one of the Pleiades in the heavens.*—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *One of the Harpies.*—**b.** Meton.: *An avaricious woman:* Juv.

cēlā-tor ōris, *m.* [cel(a)-o] *A concealer, hider:* Luc.

cēlā-tum, i, *n.* [id.] (*A concealed thing;* hence) *A secret:* Plaut.

cĕlĕber, bris, bre (*masc.* celebris, Auct. Her.; Tac.), *adj.* [etym. dub.; acc. to some, a collateral form of creber; acc. to others, akin to Sanscrit root CRU, whence Gr. κλυ-ω] **1.**: **a.** Of places: (a) *Much frequented* or *resorted to; crowded; populous,* etc.: culti (*sc.* loci) an inculti, celebres an deserti, *etc.*, Cic.: convivium, Tac.: forum, Cic.—(b) *Abounding in:* (*Sup.*) celeberrima fontibus Ide, Ov.—**b.** *That exists in abundance,* or *happens often; frequent, numerous:* verba, Ov.—**2.**: **a.** *Renowned, distinguished, celebrated, famous:* sacro Dianæ celebris die, Hor.: (*Comp.*) notitia celebrior, Gell. — **b.** *That is celebrated* or *honoured by a great assembly, procession, train,* etc.; *solemn, festive:* quos (*sc.* dies) in vitâ celeberrimos videret, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *célèbre.*

cĕlĕberrim-e, *sup. adv.* [celeberrim-us] *Very frequently:* Suet.

cĕlĕbrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [celebr(a)-o] **1.** *An assembling together in great numbers; a numerous assemblage, concourse:* Cic.—**2.** *The celebrating of a festival in great numbers; a festal celebration, a festival:* Cic.; Pl.—**3.** *An honouring, a commending, praising:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *célébration.*

cĕlĕbrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who extols, a celebrator:* Mart.

cĕlĕbrā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of celebr(a)-o. — **2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Customary, usual, ordinary,* etc.: (*Comp.*) cele

bratior usus (*sc.* anulorum), Pl.—**b.** (a) *Frequented, resorted to*, etc.: forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum, Sall.—(b) *Solemn, festive, festal, kept sacred*, etc.: supplicatio, Liv.—**c.** *Known, well-known, commonly spoken of, celebrated, famous*, etc.: quid in Græco sermone tam tritum atque celebratum est, quam, *etc.*: (*Sup.*) scriptor celebratissimus, Gell.

celebris, e, v. celeber.

cĕlĕbr-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [celeber, celebr-is] **I.** *A great number, multitude, large assembly, numerous concourse* or *gathering; a crowd:* Cic.—**2.** *Fame, renown, celebrity:* Cic.—**3.** *A festal celebration, a splendid pageant:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *célébrité.*

cĕlĕbr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** *To resort or go to in great numbers* or *often; to frequent:* a quibus domus nostra celebratur, Cic. **II.** *To do frequently* or *in multitudes; to practise, engage in, say, use,* or *employ repeatedly:* ad eas artes celebrandas, Cic.: in aliis castris celebratum id genus mortis, *i. e. was resorted to by many*, Tac.—Particular phrase: Celebrare aliquid aliquā re, *To do something frequently with something, to fill up with something:* Cic.; Ov. **III.** *To go in great numbers to a celebration;* hence, *to celebrate, solemnize, keep a festal sacred*, etc.: celebratote illos dies cum conjugibus ac liberis vestris, Cic. **IV.**: **A.** *To honour, praise, celebrate* a person or thing; *to celebrate* in song; *to render famous, signalize*, etc.: illius gravitatem . . . omnium mortalium fama celebrabit, Cic.: virum aut heroa lyrā, Hor.—**B.** Without the access. idea of extolling: *To make something known; to publish abroad, proclaim:* rem, Cic.: quibus in locis factum esse consulem Murænam nuntii literæque celebrassent, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *célébrer.*

Cĕlenna (-emna), æ, *f.* *Celenna* or *Celemna; a town of Campania.*

1. **cĕl-er**, ĕris, e, *adj.* [cel-lo] (*Urged on;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Swift, fleet, quick, speedy:* (with *Inf.*) cerva, Cat.: (with *Inf.*) celer excipere aprum, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** In a good sense: *Quick, rapid*, etc.: (*Comp.*) mens, quā nihil est celerius, Cic.: (*Sup.*) fata celerrima, Virg.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Rash, hasty, precipitate:* consilia, Liv.: iambi, Hor.

2. **Celer**, ĕris, *m.* [1. celer] *Celer; a Roman name.*

cĕlĕr-e, *adv.* [celer, celer-is] *Quickly, speedily:* Plaut.

cĕlĕr-ĭ-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* [celer, celeris; (i); pes] *Swift-footed:* Cic.

cĕlĕr-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [celer, celer-is] **I.** Prop.: (*The quality of the* celer; hence) *Swiftness, quickness, speed, celerity:* navis incredibili celeritate, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Quickness*, etc.: animorum, Cic.: (with *Gerund in* do) agendo et respondendo, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *célérité.*

cĕlĕr-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Quickly, speedily, immediately:* Cæs.: (*Comp.*) celeriùs, Cic.: (*Sup.*) celerrime, id.

cĕlĕrĭuscŭl-e, *adv. dim.* [celer, through obsol. *adj.* celeriuscul-us] *Somewhat quickly:* Auct. Her.

cĕlĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [celer] **I.** Act.: *To quicken, hasten, accelerate:* **A.** Prop.: fugam in silvas, Virg. **B.** Fig.: celerandæ victoriæ intentior, Tac. **II.** Neut.: *To hasten, make haste, be quick:* circum celerantibus auris, Lucr.

Cĕlĕus (trisyll.), ei, *m.*, Κελεύς (Instigator *or* Commander). *Celeus; a king of Eleusis, father of Triptolemus.*

cellĭa, æ, *f.* [Span. word] *Celia; a beer made in Spain:* Flor.

1. **cel-la**, æ, *f.* [cēl-o] (*The concealing thing* or *hiding place;* hence) 1.: **a.** *A granary* for corn, fruits, *etc.*; *a storehouse*, etc.: Cic.—**b.** Of bees: *A cell:* Virg.—2. Of small, simple dwellings or apartments of men: *A chamber, room, closet, cabinet, hut, cot*, etc.: esp. for servants or slaves: Cic.; Hor.—**3.** *The part of a temple in which the image of a god stood; the chapel:* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *celle*, (mod.) *cellier.*

2. **Cella**, æ, *m.* [1. cella] *Cella; a Roman name.*

cell-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of*, or *pertaining to, a store-room:* sagina, Plaut.—As *Subst.*: **cellarius**, ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *One who keeps provisions; a steward, butler:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cellérier.*

cel-lo, ground form of celer, celox, celsus, *etc.* [akin to the Gr. root κελ- whence κέλλω] *To impel, urge on.*

cell-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [cell-a] *A small store-room* or *apartment:* Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cellule.*

Celmis, is, *m.*, Κέλμις. *Celmis; one of the Dactyli* or *Corybantes, priests of Cybele; for despising Jupiter, he was changed by the god into iron.*

cēl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (*Gen. Plur. Part. Perf.*, celatūm, Plaut.) [akin to Greek, καλ-ύπτω] **I.** *To hide, conceal, keep secret* something from one: (Constructions: *Aliquem aliquid: Pass. with aliquid: aliquem, alone;* i. e. without the object that is, or is to be, concealed: *Pass. alone;* also, *celatur aliquid alicui*): non te celavi sermonem, Cic.: nosne hoc celatos tam diu? Ter.: non poteram celare meos velut ante parentes, Ov.: celabar, Cic.: id Alcibiadi diutius celari non potuit, Nep. **II.**: **A.** Of things as objects: *To conceal, hide, cover:* sententiam, Cic.: fontium origines, Hor.—**B.** Of living objects: *To hide, conceal:* plerosque, Cæs.: nec se celare tenebris Amplius . . . potuit, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *céler.*

cĕl-ox, ōcis, *adj.* [cel-lo] (*Impelled* or *urged along;* hence) *Swift, fleet, quick, rapid:* operam celocem mihi date, Plaut.—As *Subst.*: **celox**, ōcis, *f.* (*sc.* navis *or* ratis) *A swift-sailing ship; a cutter, a yacht:* **1.** Prop.: Plaut.; Liv.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** Of a female comidante: Plaut.—**b.** Of a belly distended by wine: Plaut.

cels-e, *adv.* [1. cels-us] **1.** *Highly, on high:* (*Comp.*) celsius, Claud.—**2.** *Nobly:* nati, Stat.

1. **cel-sus**, a, um, *adj.* [cel-lo] **I.** Prop.: *Raised high, extending upwards, high, lofty:* humo excitatos (*sc.* homines), celsos, et erectos constituit (*sc.* deus), Cic.: (*Comp.*) si celsior (*sc.* ibis), Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** In a good sense: **1.** *High, lofty, elevated, above that which is common, great:* celsus et erectus et ea, quæ homini accidere possunt, omnia parva ducens, Cic.—**2.** *Elevated in rank* or *station, noble, eminent:* (*Sup.*) celsissima sedes dignitatis, Cic.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Haughty, proud:* Cic.; Hor.

2. **Celsus**, i, *m.* [1. celsus] *A. Cornelius Celsus; the greatest of all the Roman physicians.*

Celtæ, ārum, *m.*, Κελταί. *The Celts; the great parent-stock of the people in the north of Europe;* among the Romans, in a more restricted sense, *The inhabitants of Southern Gaul.*—Hence, **Celt-ĭcus**, a, um, *adj. Celtic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Celte*; and from adj. *Celtique.*

Celtĭbēri, ōrum, *m.*, Κελτίβηρες. *Celtiberians; a people in Central Spain, whose origin arose from a mingling of the Celts with the native-born Iberians.*—Sing.: **Celtĭber**, ēri. *A Celtiberian.*—Hence, **1. Celtĭber**, ēra, ērum, *adj. Celtiberian.*—**2. Celtĭbēr-ĭa**, æ, *f. The land of the Celtiberians, Celtiberia.*—**3. Celtĭbēr-ĭcus**, a, um, *adj. Celtiberian.*

cena, æ, v. cœna.

Cēnæum, i, *n.*, Κηναῖον. *Cenæum; a promontory of Eubœa.* — Hence, **Cēnæ-us**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Cenæum.*

Cenchrĕæ (-rææ), ārum, *f.*, Κεγχρεαί. *Cenchreæ*, or *Cenchreæ; one of the three harbours of Corinth, on the Saronic Gulf* (now *Kenkri*).

Cenchrēis, ĭdis, *f. Cenchreis; the wife of Cinyras, and mother of Myrrha.*

Cenimagni, ōrum, *m. The Cenimagni; a British people.*

Cĕnŏmāni, ōrum, *m.*, Κενομανοί. *The Cenomani; a Celtic people in Gallia Cisalpina.*

1. **censĕo**, ŭi, um, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To count, reckon:* expensa, Plaut. **B.** Esp.: (*To count* or *reckon* in order to determine the value; *to value, estimate, assess:* hence, Polit. *t. t.*: Of the Censor) *To take an account of* the names and property of Roman citizens; *to estimate, enumerate:* censores populi ævitates, suboles, familias, pecuniasque censento, Cic.—Particular phrases: **1.** Capite censi, *The lowest, poorest class of citizens, whose persons only were taken into account:* Script. ap. Gell.—**2.** Esse censui censendo, *To be a fit subject for the censor's lists:* Cic.—**3.** Legem dicere censui censendo, *To propose a law for renewing a census* that had been intermitted: Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To estimate* the intrinsic value of a thing, *to value:* si censenda nobis atque æstimanda res sit, utrum, *etc.*, Cic.—Particular phrase: Censeri aliquā re, *To be valued* or *be in high estimation for something:* Sen.; Suet. **III.** Meton.: **A.**

To make a return of property for assessment: in quâ tribu ista prædia censuisti? Cic.—**B.** **1.** **a.** *To be of opinion* concerning a thing (after weighing all the circumstances), *to judge of; to think, deem, hold, judge; to hold* or *value as; to think of* as pleasant or profitable: (with *Objective clause*) nullas insidias esse pertimescendas, Cic.: (with *double Acc.*) quid censes munera terræ? Hor.—**b.** As an expression of assent or opinion: *That is my opinion; I think so; yes:* rus ibo, atque ibi manebo. *Pa.* Censeo, Ter.—**2.** Polit. *t. t.*: **a.** Gen.: *To assent to* something in council, *to vote for, to vote:* captivos reddendos in senatu non censuit, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: In reference to the decisions of the Senate: (a) *To decree, resolve, ordain:* quæ Patres censuerunt, vos jubete, Liv.—(b) *To vote to* one: eram clementiæ, Tac.

2. **censeo** (=succenseo), 2. *v. n. To be angry:* Var.

censĕor, us sum, ēri, 2. *v. dep.*= 1. censeo, *no.* III. A. *To make a return of* property for assessment: pertimuit quum te audisset servos suos esse censum, Cic.: census equestrem summam nummorum, Hor.

cens-ĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. cens-eo] **I.** Prop.: *An estimating, taxing, assessing:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *The punishment, chastisement (of the censor)*; hence, in comedy: censio bubula, *A scourging*, Plaut.

cen-sor, ōris, *m.* [for cens-sor; fr. id.] **I.** Prop.: *A Roman censor.*—*The Censors (of whom there were two, chosen originally every 5 years and afterwards every 1½ year) at first only had the charge of the Roman people and their property, in respect to their division according to rank or circumstances; but gradually came to the exercise of the office of superintendents of morals and conduct, and punished the moral or political crimes of those of higher rank by consigning them to a lower order:* Cic.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: *A rigid judge of morals, a censurer, a critic:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *censeur.*

censōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [censor] **I.** Prop.: *Of,* or *pertaining to, a censor, censorian:* tabulæ, *the lists of the censor*, Cic.: lex, *a contract for leasing buildings*, id.: also, for *public revenues*, id.: sometimes, also, *the order, decision of the censor* (concerning the divisions of the people, taxes, public buildings, *etc.*), id.: opus, *a fault* or *crime, which was followed by punishment from the censor*, id.: homo, *one who had been censor*, id. **II.** Fig.: *Rigid, severe:* gravitas, Cic.

cen-sūra, æ, *f.* [for cens-sura; fr. 1. cens-eo] **1.** (*An assessing;* hence) *The office of censor; censorship:* Liv.; Cic.—**2.** (*A judging;* hence) **a.** Gen.: *A judgment, opinion:* vivorum, Vell. —**b.** Esp.: *A severe judgment, severity, censure:* Treb. Gall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *censure.*

1. **cen-sus** (for cens-sus), a, um, *P.* of 1. cens-eo and cens-eor.

2. **cen-sus,** ūs, *m.* [for cens-sus; fr. cens-eo] **I.** Prop.: *A registering and rating of Roman citizens, property,* etc.; *a census:* censu prohibere, *to refuse one admittance into the lists of citizens*, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The register of the census, the censor's lists:* Cic.; Liv.—**B.** *The registered property of Roman citizens:* Suet.—**C.** *Wealth, riches, property, possessions:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cens;* also *cense,* "a farm."

centaurēum (-ĭon), i, *n.*=κενταύρειον and κενταύριον. *Centaureum* or *Centaurion; Centaury:* Lucr.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *centaurée.*

Centaur-ēus, a, um, *adj.* [Centaurus] *Pertaining to a Centaur; of the Centaurs:* rixa, Hor.

Centaurus, i, *m.*, Κένταυρος (Bull-goader): **I.** Prop.: *A Centaur. The Centaurs were wild people in the mountains of Thessaly, who fought on horseback;* acc. to fable, *monsters in Thessaly of a double form (the upper parts human, the lower those of a horse), sons of Ixion and of a cloud in the form of Juno:* Cic.; Virg.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *The name of a ship* (hence (*sc.* navis), *fem.*): magna, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *centaure.*

cent-ēni, æ, a (with the poets and in post-class. prose also **-us,** a, um: *Gen. Plur.* centenûm, Pl.), *num. distrib. adj.* [cent-um] *A hundred each, a hundred:* Cic.; Virg.

cent-ēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ordin. adj.* [cent-um] **I.** Prop.: *The hundredth:* lux ab interitu Clodii, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **centesima,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* pars) *The hundredth part* of a thing: Cic.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: *A hundredfold:* frux, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *centime.*

Cent-i-cep-s, cĭpĭtis, *adj.* [for cent-i-capit-s; fr. cent-um; (i); caput, capit-is] *Hundred-headed:* belua, *i. e. Cerberus:* Hor.

cent-ĭes, *adv.* [cent-um] *A hundred times:* Ter.; Cic.

cent-ĭ-mānus, a, um, *adj.* [centum; (i); manus] *Having a hundred hands:* Ov.

centiplex, v. centuplex.

cento, ōnis, *m.* [κέντρων] **I.** Prop.: *A rag; a rag-covering, patchwork,* etc.: Cato; Cæs.—Prov.: Centones sarcire alicui, *To patch rags for one,* i. e. *to impose upon by falsehoods:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *The title of a poem made up of various verses of another poem, a cento.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *centon.*

Centrōnes, um, *m.*, Κέντρωνες. *The Centrones; a people of Gaul.*

centum, *indecl. num. adj.* [Sanscrit *çatan,* Zend. *'satem,* Gr. ἑκατον, Celt. *cant,* Goth. and Anglo-Sax. *hund;* whence Germ. *hundert,* Engl. and Danish *hundred*] **I.** Prop.: *A hundred:* centum dies, Cic. **II.** Meton.: For *an indefinite, large number:* centum clavibus servata, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cent.*

centum-gĕ-mĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [for centum-gen-minus; fr. centum; gen-o] *A hundredfold:* Briareus, Virg.

centum-pond-ĭum (centup-), ĭi, *n.* [centum; pond-o] *A weight of a hundred pounds:* Plaut.

centumvĭr-ālis, e, *adj.* [centumvir-i] *Of,* or *pertaining to, the centumviri:* judicium, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *centumviral.*

centum-vĭri, ōrum, *m. plur.* [centum; vir] *The Centumviri,* or *Centumvirs; a college,* or *bench, of judges chosen annually for civil suits, especially those relating to inheritances; consisting of* 105 (in the time of the emperors, of 180) *persons:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *centumvir.*

centun-cŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [for centon-culus; fr. cento, centon-is] **I.** Prop.: *Patchwork of small rags:* Sen. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: *A saddle-cloth* Liv.

cent-ŭ-plex (cent-ŭ-), ĭcis, *adj.* [for cent-u-plic-s; fr. cent-um; (u *or* i); plic-o] *A hundred-fold:* Plaut.

centŭpondium, v. centumpond.

cent-ŭrĭa, æ, *f.* [cent-um] (Prop.: *That which pertains to a* hundred; Meton.) *A division,* etc., of any kind: **1.** Milit. *t. t.*: *A division of troops; a century, company:* Liv.—**2.** Polit. *t. t.*: *One of the* 193 *parts, into which Servius Tullius divided the Roman people according to their property; a century:* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *centurie.*

centŭrĭā-tim, *adv.* [centuria, (*uncontr. Gen.*) centuria-i] *By companies or centuries:* Cic.

1. centuria-tus, a, um, *P.* of 1. centuri(a)-o.

2. centŭrĭā-tus, ūs, *m.* [1. centuri(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A dividing* or *division into centuries:* Liv. **II.** Meton.: *The office of centurion:* Cic.

1. centŭrĭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [centuri-a] **I.** *To divide into centuries:* juventutem, Liv.: quod ad populum centuriatis comitiis tulit, Cic. **II.** Of a law: Part. Perf.: *Passed by centuries,* i. e. *in the Comitia Centuriata:* Cic.

2. centŭrĭ-o, ōnis, *m.* [id.] (*One having a century;* hence) *The commander of a century; a centurion:* Cæs.; Liv.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *centurion.*

centŭrĭōn-ātus, ūs, *m.* [centurio, centurion-is] (*A pertaining to a* centurio; hence) **1.** *The office of centurion:* Val. Max.—**2.** *A review, recension of centurions:* Tac.

Centŭrĭpæ, arum, *f. Centuripæ; a very old town in Sicily, near Ætna* (now *Centorbi*).—Hence, **Centŭrĭpīnus,** a, um, *adj. Of Centuripæ.*—As *Subst.*: **Centuripini,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Centuripæ.*

Ceos, i, v. Cea.

cepa, æ, v. cæpa.

Cĕphălœdis, is, *f.*, Κεφαλοιδις (One with a swollen head). *Cephalœdis; a small fortified town of Sicily* (now *Cefali*).—Hence, **1. Cĕphălœd-ītānus,** a, um, *adj. Of Cephalœdis.*—As *Subst.*: **Cephalœditani,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Cephalœdis.*—**2. Cĕphălœdĭas,** ădis, *adj. fem. Of Cephalœdia.*

Cĕphălus, i, *m.*, Κέφαλος (The one with a large head). *Cephalus;* a

son of Deioneus or *of Pandion; grandson of Æolus; husband of Procris, whom he unintentionally shot with an arrow.*

2. **Cēphēnes,** um, *m. The Cephenes; a people of Ethiopia (so called from their king, Cepheus).*

Cēpheus (disyll.), ei (*Acc.* Cēphĕă, Ov.), *m.*, Κηφεύς. *Cepheus; a king of Ethiopia, husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda, and father-in-law of Perseus, finally placed with these three among the stars.*—Hence, **1. Cēph-ēius,** a, um, *adj.*: **a.** Prop.: *Of Cepheus.*—**b.** Meton.: *Ethiopian.*—**2. Cēph-ēus** (trisyll.), a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Of Cepheus*; Meton.) *Ethiopian.*—**3. Cēph-ēis,** ĭdis, *f. A daughter of Cepheus;* esp. *Andromeda.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Céphée.*

Cēphīsus (-īsos, -issus), i, *m.*, Κηφισός or Κηφισσός. *The Cephisus, Cephisos,* or *Cephissos:* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *A river of Phocis and Bœotia.* **B.** Meton.: Personified: *A river-god, father of Narcissus.*—Hence, **1. Cephis-ius (-sius),** ĭi, *m. One who belongs to Cephisus; a son of Cephisus;* esp. *Narcissus.*—**2. Cēphis-is (-sis),** ĭdis, *adj. f. Of the Cephisus.* **II.** *A river on the west side of Athens, falling into the Saronic Gulf.*—Hence, **Cēphis-ĭas** (-sĭas), ădis, *adj. fem. Of the Cephisus.*

cēra, æ, *f.* [akin to κηρός] **I.** Prop.: *Wax:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A writing tablet* smeared over with wax: Cic.—**B.** *A seal of wax:* Cic.—**C.** *A wax figure* or *image* of an ancestor, *etc.*: Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cire, cierge.*

Cērambus, i, *m.*, Κέραμβος. *Cerambus; a mythic person, said to have been changed into a beetle, at the time of the flood of Deucalion.*

Cĕrămīcus, i, *m.*, Κεραμεικός (The potter's-ware market). *Ceramicus; the name of two places, one within and the other without Athens; in the latter were the monuments and statues of heroes that had fallen in war.*

cēr-ārĭa, æ, *f.* [cer-a] (*One pertaining to* cera; hence) *A* female *maker of wax-lights:* Plaut.

cēr-ārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.] (*A thing pertaining to a seal;* hence) *A fee for affixing a seal:* Cic.

Cērastæ, ārum, *m.*, Κέρασται (The horned ones). *The Cerastæ; a horned people in Cyprus, changed by Venus into bullocks.*

cĕrăsus, i, *f.* = κέρασος: **I.** Prop.: *The cherry-tree* (*brought by Lucullus from Cerasus in Pontus, to Italy*): Var.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: *A cherry:* Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cerise.*

cĕraunĭus, a, um, *adj.* = κεραύνιος. *Pertaining to thunder* or *lightning:* Ceraunii Montes, *The Ceraunian Mountains; a mountain-ridge in Epirus, on the borders of Grecian Illyria* (now *Monti della Chimæra*).—As *Subst.*: **1. Ceraunii,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* montes), *The Ceraunian Mountains:* Cæs.—**2. Ceraunia,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* saxa) *The Ceraunian Mountains.*

Cĕraunus, i, *m.* = Κέραυνος (Thunderer or lightning). *Ceraunus* = Ceraunii montes: Prop.

Cerbĕrus, i, *m.*, Κέρβερος. *Cerberus; the three-headed dog of Pluto, that guarded the entrance of the Lower World.*—Hence, **Cerbĕr-ĕus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Cerberus.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Cerbère.*

Cercīna, æ, *f.*, Κέρκινα. *Cercina; an island on the coast of Africa, near the small Syrt* (now *Kerkein*).—Hence, **Cercĭn-ātes,** ium, *m. The inhabitants of Cercina.*

cercŏpīthēcus, i, *m.* = κερκοπίθηκος. *The cercopithecus; a species of long-tailed ape, to which divine honours were paid by the Egyptians:* Juv.

cercōps, ōpis, *m.* = κέρκωψ: (Prop.: *A species of long-tailed ape;* Meton.: Plur.) *A cunning, trickish people on the island of Pithecusa, changed by Jupiter into monkeys:* Ov.

cercūrus (-ȳrus), i, *m.* = κέρκουρος. *A cercurus:* (Prop.: *A kind of light sailing-vessel peculiar to the Cyprians:* Liv. **II.** Meton.: *A species of sea-fish:* Ov.

Cercȳo, ōnis (*Acc. Gr.* Cercyona, Stat.), *m.*, Κερκύων. *Cercyo; a noted robber in Attica, conquered and slain by Theseus at Eleusis.*—Hence, **Cercȳŏn-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Cercyon.*

cerdo, ōnis, *m.* = κέρδων [κέρδος] (One pertaining to gain), *A handicraftsman, labourer,* etc.: Juv.

Cĕrĕ-ālis (**Cĕrī-**), e, *adj.* [for Cerer-alis; fr. Ceres, Cerer-is] **I.** Prop.: *Pertaining to Ceres.*—As *Subst.*: **Cerealia,** ium, *n. The festival of Ceres, celebrated on the 10th of April.* **II.** Meton.: *Pertaining to the cultivation of land, to grain,* or *to agriculture:* arma, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *céréale;* also, *Céréales.*

cĕrĕbr-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cerebrum, cerebr-i] (*Having much* cerebrum; hence) *Hare-brained, hot-brained, passionate:* Plaut.; Hor.

cĕr-ĕbrum, i, *n.* [akin to Gr. κάρ-α] (*That which is carried in the head or skull;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The brain:* sparso infecta (*sc.* arma) cerebro, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Understanding:* putidius multo cerĕbrum est, Hor.—**B.** *Anger, choler:* Plaut.; Hor.

ceremonia, æ, v. cærimonia.

Cĕr-ēs, ĕris, *f.* [Sans. root KRI, "to cultivate," and so, *The Cultivator;*—or CRI (i.e. *The Ripener;* fr. root CRÂ, "to ripen"), Vishnu's wife, the goddess of plenty, *etc.*] **I.** Prop.: *Ceres; the daughter of Saturn and Ops; mother of Proserpine; goddess of agriculture.* **II.** Meton.: *Food, bread, corn,* etc.: Hor.

cēr-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cer-a] (*Of,* or *pertaining to,* cera; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Waxen, of wax:* nihil cereum, Cic.: castra, *cells of wax, honey-comb,* Virg.—As *Subst.*: **cereus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* funis), *A wax-light, wax-taper:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Wax-coloured:* pruna, Virg.—**B.** *Pliant, soft, like wax:* brachia Telephi, Hor.: acc. to some = *no.* A.: i. e. *white.* **III.** Fig.: *Easily moved* or *persuaded; pliable:* cereus in vitium flecti, Hor.

cēr-ĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = κήρινος. *Wax-coloured, yellow like wax:* pruna, Pl.—As *Subst.*: **cerinum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* vestimentum). *A wax-coloured garment:* Plaut.

cer-no, crēvi, crētum, cernĕre (*Perf. Part.* cretus, Liv.), 3. *v. a.* [root CRE, akin to Sanscrit root KRI, Gr. κρίνω, *to separate*] **I.** Prop.: *To separate, sift:* in cribris omnia cerne cavis, Ov. **II.** Fig.: (*To separate* or *sift* by the senses; hence) **A.** *To perceive, discern,* see whether by the eye or by the mind: ut ea cernere oculis videamini, Cic.: (*without Object*) cur in amicorum vitiis tam cernis acutum? Hor.—Particular phrases: **1.** Cerni aliquâ re *or* in aliquâ re, *To become distinguished* or *known in something:* Cic.—**2.** Cernere aliquem, *To look up to, have respect to, regard any one:* Cic.—**B.** Of intellectual objects: *To perceive, comprehend, understand:* quicquid animo cernimus, Cic.—**C.**: **1.** Act.: *To decide* something contested or doubtful; *to decree, determine:* quotcunque senatus creverit, populusque jusserit, tot sunto, Cic.—**2.** Neut.: *To decide* by contending or fighting; *to contend, fight:* ferro, Virg.: (with *cognate Acc.*) certamen, Plaut.—**D.** *To decide* for something; *to conclude upon, resolve:* potius germanum amittere crevi, Cat.—**E.** Law *t. t.*: *To enter upon* an inheritance: Cic.

cer-nŭ-us, a, um, *adj.* [cer = κάρ-α; cf. cervix, cerebrum; nŭ-o, "to incline"] *Inclining the head; bending* or *stooping with one's head to the ground:* incumbit cernuus, Virg.

cēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cer-a] *To cover* or *overlay with wax; to wax:* cerata tabella, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cirer.*

cērōma, ātis, *n.* = κήρωμα: **I.** Prop.: *An unguent for wrestlers:* Juv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A place for wrestling:* Sen.; Pl. **B.** *The ring, the combat:* Mart.

cērōmātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κηρωματικος. *Smeared over with wax ointment:* collum, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *céromatique.*

cerr-ĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from cĕrĕbr-ĭtus, from cerebr-um] (*Having a* crazed *brain;* hence) *Frantic, mad:* Plaut.; Hor.

certā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [2. cert(a)-o] (*That which contends;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A contest, contention, struggle,* etc.: Cic.; Ov.; Suet. **B.** Esp.: In military matters: *Strife; a battle, engagement, contest, fight, combat:* Sall.; Cæs.; Liv.—Particular phrase: Certamina ponere, *To order* or *arrange a fight* or *contest:* Virg. **II.** Fig.: *A contest:* honoris et gloriæ, Cic.: eloquentiæ inter juvenes, Quint. **III.** Meton.: *War:* Just.; Flor.

certā-tim, *adv.* [id.] (*By a contending;* hence) *Emulously, in an emulous manner, earnestly, eagerly, vying with another,* etc.: Cic.; Virg.; Tac.

certā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A contending, striving, struggling; a combat, strife, contest,* etc.: **I.** Prop.: corporum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: certatio mulctæ, *a public discussion concerning a punishment to be inflicted:* Liv.

cert-e, *adv.* [cert-us] **1.** Affirming strongly: *With certainty, certainly, undoubtedly, assuredly, surely, really:* certe illud eveniet, Cic.: (*Comp.*) amittere certius, Ov.—**2.** Affirming with restriction: *Yet surely, yet indeed, at least, notwithstanding:* certe quidem vos estis Romani, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *certes.*

1. cert-o, *adv.* [id.] *With certainty, certainly, surely of a truth, in fact, really:* certo scio, *I am fully persuaded, I am convinced beyond all doubt,* Cic. —In affirmative answers: *Me.* Liberum ego te jussi abire? *Mes.* Certo, *yes, certainly,* Plaut.

2. cer-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a. intens.* [for cern-to; fr. cern-o] (*To decide something by contest,* etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Neut.: *To fight, struggle, contend, combat:* armis cum hoste certare, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) aliquamdiu certatum, Sall.—**B.** Act.: *To contend, fight,* etc., *for* some object: certatam lite Deorum Ambraciam, *i. e. for the possession of which Apollo, Diana, and Hercules contended,* Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To contend, struggle, strive, emulate, vie with:* cum aliquo dicacitate, Cic.: solus tibi (*with, i. e. against*) certat Amyntas, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Neut.: *To contend at law:* inter se, Cic.—**2.** Act.: *To contend at law about* a thing: res certabitur olim, Hor. **III.** Meton.: *To strive, labour, endeavour, struggle earnestly, exert one's self to do,* etc., something: With Inf.: Phœbum superare canendo, Virg.

cer-tus, a, um. **I.** *P.* of cer(n)-o. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.: 1.** Of things: *Determined, resolved, fixed, decided, settled,* etc.: ad eum senem oppugnare certum est consilium, Plaut.: (*Comp.*) mi autem abjurare certius est, quam, *etc.*, Cic.— Particular phrase: Certum est mihi, *etc., It is my* (etc.) *resolve, determination, fixed purpose,* etc.: Plaut.—**2.** Of persons or things personified: *Determined* to do, *resolved* upon doing: certa mori, Virg.: (with *Gen.*) relinquendæ vitæ, Tac. **B.: 1.** Prop.: **a.** *Established, settled, fixed:* sunt certi denique fines, Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum, Hor.—**b.** *Certain, sure, unerring, to be depended upon, true, faithful,* etc.: animus, Cic.: Apollo, Hor.—Particular phrase: Certum aliquid habere, *To hold something as certain, to be persuaded of something:* Cic.; Liv.—As *Subst.*: **certum,** i, *n. Something certain, a certainty:* Cæs.; Liv.; Tac.—Particular phrases: (a) Certum scire *or* habere, *To know or hold as a certainty:* Ter.; Cic.; Quint.—(b) Pro certo, *As a certainty:* Cic.; Liv.—(c) Certum *or* certius facere alicui, *To give certainty to one* concerning any thing: Plaut.—**c.** Of the person who is made certain in reference to a thing: *Certain, sure, positive,* etc.: (*Comp.*) num quid nunc es certior, Plaut.: (with *Gen.*) exitii, Tac.—Particular phrases: (a) Certiorem facere aliquem, *To inform or apprise one:* Plaut.; Cæs.; Cic.—(b) Certum aliquem facere = certiorem aliquem facere, *To inform or apprise one:* Plaut.; Virg.; Ov.—(c) Certior fieri, *To be informed or apprised:* Cæs.; Cic.—**2.** Meton.: *Certain,* i. e. *some one, peculiar, definite,* etc.: Cephalœdi mensis est certus, quo mense sacerdotem maximum creari oporteat, Cic.

cēr-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [cer-a] *A small piece of wax:* miniata, *a kind of crayon:* Cic.

cērussa, æ, *f. White-lead, ceruse;* used in painting and medicine; also as a cosmetic, and as a poison: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *céruse.*

cērusse-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [ceruss-a] (*Provided with* cerussa; hence) *Coloured* or *painted with white-lead:* buccæ, Cic.

cer-va, æ, *f.* [akin to κέρ-ας] (*The horned one;* hence) **I.** Prop. *A hind:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: *A deer:* Hor.; Ov.

cervic-al, ālis, *n.* [cervix, cervic-is] (*A thing pertaining to the* cervix; hence) *A pillow* or *bolster:* Juv.; Suet.

cervic-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small neck:* Cic.

cerv-inus, a, um, *adj.* [cerv-us] *Of,* or *pertaining to, a deer:* pellis, Hor.: senectus, *i. e. great age* (because the deer is said to be very long-lived), Juv.

cer-vix, ĭcis (*Gen. Plur.* cervicum, Cic.) *f.* [for cer-veh-s; fr. κάρ-α "head" (see cerebrum): veh-o] (*The head-carrying thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The neck,* including the back of the neck: cui plurima cervix, Virg: ut gladius impenderet illius beati cervicibus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: For *Obstinacy, boldness:* qui erunt tantis cervicibus recuperatores, qui audeant, *etc.*, Cic. **III.** Meton.: Of things: *The neck:* amphoræ, Mart.

cer-vus, i, *m.* [akin to κέρ-ας, cornu] (*The horned one;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A stag, a deer:* fugax, Hor. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: *Forked stakes* used as a protection against the enemy: *a chevaux-de-frise:* Cæs.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cerf.*

cespes, itis, v. cæspes.

cessā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cess(a)-o] **1.** *A tarrying, delaying:* Plaut.—**2.** *An idling, idleness, inactivity:* Cic.—**3.** *A cessation:* Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cessation.*

cessā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A loiterer, an idler, a dilatory person:* Cic.; Hor.

ces-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for ced-sio; fr. ced-o] *A giving up, surrendering, cession:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cession.*

ces-so, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [for ced-so; fr. ced-o] (*To stand back much;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To be remiss* in any thing; *to delay, loiter; to cease, stop, give over, leave off,* etc.: si tabellarii non cessârint, Cic.: mori, Hor.—Formula of admoniti*on,* *etc.*: Quid cessas? *Why do you delay?* etc.: Ter. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of living beings: *To be inactive, idle, at leisure, to do nothing:* cur tam multos deos nihil agere et cessare patitur? Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) ad strepitum citharæ cessatum ducere curam, Hor.—Particular phrase: Cessare alicui rei, *To have leisure for some thing,* i. e. *to be able to attend to it:* Prop.; Liv.—**2.** Of things: *To be at rest, to rest; to be still, idle, inactive, unemployed,* or *unused,* etc.: cur Berecyntiæ Cessant flamina tibiæ, Hor.—**3.** Of land: *To lie uncultivated* or *fallow:* alternis idem tonsas cessare novales . . . patiere, Virg.—**4.** *Not to be at hand* or *present, to be wanting:* cessat voluntas? Hor.—**5.** Law *t. t.*: Of persons: *Not to appear before a tribunal, to suffer judgment to go by default:* Suet. **II.** Fig.: In a moral sense: *To depart from the right way,* i. e. *to mistake, err:* ut scriptor si peccat . . . Sic mihi qui multum cessat, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cesser.*

ces-sor, sātus sum, sāri, 1. *v. dep.* [for ced-sor; fr. ced-o] Of land: *To lie uncultivated* or *fallow:* cessatis in arvis, Ov.

cestrosphendŏnē, ēs, *f.* = κεστροσφενδόνη. *The cestrosphendone; a military engine for hurling stones:* Liv.

cestus, i, v. cæstus.

cēt-ārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [cet-us] (*A thing pertaining to* cetus; hence) *A salt-water fish-pond:* Hor.

cēt-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [id.] (*One pertaining to* cetus; hence) *A fishmonger, a dealer in sea-fish:* Ter.

cete, v. cetus.

cētĕrā, *adv.* [Adverbial Neut. Plur. Acc. of ceterus] *As for the rest, otherwise:* cetera lætus, Hor.: cetera recte, Cic.: cetera parce puer bello, Virg.

cetĕro-qui (-quin), *adv.* [ceterus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) cetero-i; qui] *For the rest, in other respects, otherwise:* Cic.

cētĕrum, *adv.* [Adverbial Neut. Acc. Sing. of ceterus] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *For the rest, in other respects, otherwise:* Cic.—**B.** In passing to a new thought: *Besides, for the rest:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: With a restrictive force: *But, yet, notwithstanding, still, contrariwise, on the other hand:* Liv.

c-ētĕrus, a, um (the *Nom. Sing. Masc.* not in use; the *Sing.*, in general, rare), *adj.* [prps. from the particle ce and a pron., corresponding to the Sanscrit pron. *itara,* "the other"; "Gr. ἕτερος] **1.** Sing.: *The other; the rest* or *remainder of* any thing, person, *etc.*: si vestem et ceterum ornatum muliebrem pretii majoris habeat, Cic.: violentior cetero mari Oceanus, Tac. —Particular phrases: **a.** De cetero, *As for the rest:* Cic.—**b.** In ceterum, *For the rest:* Sen.—**2.** Plur.: *The rest* of any persons or things; *the other* or *others:* ceterarum rerum prudens, *etc.*, Cic.—Particular phrase: Et cetera *or* cetera, *And as to the rest,* or *and so forth:* Cic.

Cēthēgus, i. *m. Cethegus; a Roman name.*

cētos, i, v. cetus.

cētra (**cæ-**), æ, *f.* [prov. a Spanish word] *A cetra; a short Spanish shield* or *buckler:* Liv.; Virg.

cētr-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [cetr-a] *Provided* or *armed with a* cetra, *shield-bearing:* cohors, Cæs. — As *Subst.*: **cetrati**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* milites) *Troops armed with a* cetra; *buckler-bearers:* Cæs.

cette, v. 2. cedo.

cētus, i, *m.* (acc. to Gr., **cētos**, *n.*, Pl.:—Plur.: cēte, Virg.:—*Dat. Plur.*: cetis, Pl.=κήτος: *Any large sea-animal; a sea-monster;* particularly, *a species of whale; a shark, dog-fish, seal, dolphin,* etc.: Plaut.; Cels.

cē-u, *adv.* [contracted and apocopated fr. ce; ve] **1.**: **a.** *As, like as, just as:* tenuis fugit ceu fumus in auras, Virg.—**2.** *As if, as it were, like as if,* etc.: per aperta volans, ceu liber habenis, Æquora, Virg.

Cēÿx, ȳcis (*Acc. Gr.* Ceyca, Ov.), *m.*, Κήϋξ (Sea-gull). *Ceyx; a son of Lucifer, king of Trachis, husband of Alcyone. He and his wife were changed into kingfishers.*

Chabrĭas, æ, *m.*, Χαβρίας. *Chabrias; a distinguished Athenian general.*

Chærōnēa, æ, *f.*, Χαιρώνεια. *Chæronea; a Bœotian town where Philip of Macedon conquered the Greeks* (now Καprena).

Chalcēdōn (**-chēdon**), ŏnis (*Acc. Gr.* Chalcedona, Luc.; Claud.), *f.*, Χαλκηδών. *Chalcedon; a town on the Thracian Bosporus, opposite to Byzantium.* — Hence, **Chalcēdŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj. Chalcedonian.*

Chalcĭœcŏs, i, *m.* = Χαλκίοικος (Bronze-house), (with the Greeks, an epithet of Athene, from her temple of bronze; with the Romans) *A temple of Minerva.*

Chalcĭŏpē, ēs, *f.*, Χαλκιόπη (The one with a bronze-face). *Chalciope; a daughter of Æetes, sister of Medea, and wife of Phrixus.*

Chalcis, ĭdis (*Gen. Gr.* Chalcidos, Luc.: — *Acc. Gr.* Chalcida, id.), *f.*, Χαλκίς (prob. Copper-city; a name obtained from the neighbouring copper-mines). *Chalcis; the chief town of the island Eubœa.*—Hence, **Chalcĭdĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Prop.: *Of Chalcis, Chalcidian:* versus, *i. e. of Euphorion (who was a native of Chalcis),* Virg.—**2.** Meton.: Since Cumæ was a colony of Chalcis: *Cumæan:* arx, *Cumæ,* Virg.

Chaldæi, ōrum (*Gen. Plur.* Chaldæûm, Lucr.), *m.*, Χαλδαῖοι. *The Chaldæans; a people of Assyria, distinguished, in early times, for their knowledge of astronomy and astrology.* —Hence, **Chald-æus** (**-āĭcus**), a, um, *adj. Chaldæan.*

chălўb-ēĭus, a, um, *adj.* [χάλυψ, χάλυβ-ος] *Of steel, steel-:* Ov.

Chălўbes, um, *m.*, Χαλυβες. *The Chalybes; a people of Pontus, noted for their preparation of steel* [hence the name; but acc. to others, steel, χάλυψ, was named from them].

chălybs, ўbis, *m.* = χάλυψ. **I.** Prop.: *Steel:* vulnificus, Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of things made of steel: **A.** *A sword:* strictus, Sen.—**B.** *A horse's bit:* Luc.—**C.** *The point of an arrow:* Luc.

chānē (**-nne**), ēs, *f.* = χάνη or χάννη (The gaper *or* wide-mouthed one). *The chane or channe; a species of sea-fish:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *channe.*

Chāon, ŏnis, *m. Chaon; a Trojan, the brother of Helenus, and founder of the Chaonian nation.*—Hence, **Chāŏnes**, um (*Acc. Gr.* Chaonas, Claud.), *m. The Chaones or Chaonians,* i. e. *the people of Chaon; a nation in the north-west part of Epirus.*—Hence, **1. Chāŏn-ĭus**, a, um, *adj.*: **a.** Prop.: *Chaonian.*—As *Subst.*: **Chaon-ĭa**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* terra) *Chaonia.*—**b.** Meton.: *Dodonean.*—**2. Chāŏn-ĭs**, ĭdis, *f. adj.* (Prop.: *Chaonian;* Meton.) *Pertaining to Dodona, Dodonean.*

Chāos, *Abl.* Chao (other cases were not used in the class. age), *n.* = χάος (A yawning gulf): **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *The boundless, empty space,* as the kingdom of darkness; *the Lower World:* ingens, Ov.—**b.** Meton.: Personified: *Chaos* (or *Infinite Space*): Virg.—**2.** *The confused, formless, primitive mass out of which the universe was made; chaos:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chaos.*

chara, æ, *f.*, *Chara; a plant,* now unknown: prps *wild cabbage:* Cæs.

Chăraxus, i, *m.* (Furrower or plougher) *Charaxus:* **1.** *One of the Lapithæ.*—**2.** *A brother of Sappho:* Ov.

Chărēs, ētis, *m.*, Χάρης (The one rejoicing). *Chares:* **1.** *A native of Lindos in Rhodes, a celebrated statuary.* —**2.** *An Athenian general.*

Chărĭclō, ūs. *f. Chariclo, wife of the Centaur Chiron.*

chărĭstĭa, ōrum, *n.* = χαρίστια (The feast of good-will or favour). *The charistia; a family banquet, at which family feuds were settled:* Ov.

Chărītes, um (*Dat. Plur. Gr.* Charisin = Χάρισιν, Prop.), *f.*, Χάριτες. *The Charites or Graces,* usually three: *Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia.*

Chărŏn, ontis, *m.*, Χάρων (The one having χαρα, or joy): **1.** *Charon; the ferryman of the Styx (supposed to be so called from his bright flashing eyes).* —**2.** *A distinguished Theban.*

Chărondas, æ, *m.*, Χαρώνδας (The son of Charon). *Charondas; a lawgiver of Catana.*

charta, æ, *f.* = ὁ χάρτης: **I.** Prop.: *A leaf of the Egyptian papyrus; paper:* dentata, *smoothed,* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *That which is written upon paper; a writing, letter, poem,* etc.: Cic.; Hor. —**B.** *A thin leaf, plate, lamina, tablet:* plumbea, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *charte, carte.*

chart-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [chart-a] *A little paper, a small writing:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cartel.*

Chărybdĭs, is (*Acc.*: Charybdin, Hor.; Ov.; Cic.: Charybdim, id.—*Abl.*: Charybdi, Hor.; Juv.), *f.*, Χάρυβδις. *Charybdis:* **I.** Prop.: *A dangerous whirlpool between Italy and Sicily opposite to Scylla.* **II.** Fig.: Of *any thing dangerous* or *destructive:* quantâ laboras in Charybdi, Hor.

Chasuārii, ōrum, *m. The Chasuarii; a German people.*

Chatti (**Cat-**), ōrum, *m. The Chatti* or *Catti; a German people in the present Hesse and Thuringia.*

Chauci (**-chi**), ōrum, *m. The Chauci* or *Chauchi; a people of Lower Germany; divided into* Majores *and* Minores.

Chēlæ, arum, *f.* = χηλαί. **Astron.** *t. t.* (Prop. *The arms* of Scorpio; since these extend into Libra, Meton.) *The constellation Libra:* Virg.

chĕlўdrus, i, *m.* = χέλυδρος. *A serpent living, for the most part, in water; a water-snake:* Virg.; Sil.

chĕlys, *Acc.* chelyn, *Voc.* chely (other cases apparently not in use), *f.* = χέλυς (Prop.: *A tortoise;* Meton.) *A lyre* or *harp* made of the shell of the tortoise: Ov.; Stat.

Cherrŏnēsus (**Cherson-**), i, *f.*, Χερρόνησος or Χερσόνησος (a peninsula). *Cherronesus* or *Chersonesus:* **1.** *The Thracian Chersonese* or *peninsula of the Hellespont.*—Hence, **Cherr-on-enses** (**Cherson-**), ium, *m. The inhabitants of the Chersonese.* —**2.** Cherronesus Taurica, *The Tauric Chersonese* or *Crimea.*

Chĕrusci, ōrum, *m. The Cherusci; a German people on the south side of the Hartz Mountains;* (but far more freq. in a wider sense) *the combined German tribes, which became distinguished by their war with the Romans, living on both sides of the Weser and Lippe.*

chiliarchus, i (**-a**, æ, Curt.), *m.* = χιλιάρχης: **1.** *A commander of* 1000 *soldiers* or *marines; a chiliarch:* Curt.; Tac.—**2.** Among the Persians: *The highest officer of state next to the king; the vizier:* Nep.

Chĭmæra, æ, *f.*, Χίμαιρα (a goat). *The Chimæra:* **1.** *A fabulous monster in Lycia, which vomited forth fire (in front a lion, in the hinder part a dragon, and in the middle a goat), slain by Bellerophon*—**2.** *The name of one of the ships of Æneas:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chimère.*

Chĭmær-i-fĕr-a, æ, *f. adj.* [Chimær-a; (i); fer-o] *Chimæra-bearing; that produced the Chimæra:* Lycia, Ov.

Chĭŏne, es, *f.*, Χιόνη (The one with χιών; Snow-maiden). *Chione:* **1.** *A daughter of Dædalion; mother of Autolycus, and of the musician Philammon; shot by Diana.*—**2.** *The mother of Eumolpus.*—Hence, **Chĭŏn-ĭdes**, æ, *m. A son of Chione,* i. e. *Eumolpus:* Ov.

Chĭos (**Chĭus**, ĭi, *f.*, Χίος. *Chios* or *Chius; an island in the Ægean Sea, on the coast of Ionia, famous for its wine and marble* (now *Scio*).— Hence, **Chĭ-us**, a, um, *adj. Of Chios, Chian.* —As *Subst.*: **1. Chium**, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum) *Chian wine:* Hor.—**2. Chia**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* ficus) *A Chian fig:* Mart.—**3. Chĭi**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The inhabitants of Chios.*

chīrāgra (chĕ-), æ, *f.* = χειράγρα. *Gout in the hand:* Hor.; Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chiragre.*

chīrŏgrăphum, i, *n.* = χειρόγραφον. **I.** Prop.: *One's own handwriting, autograph:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *That which is written with one's own hand, one's own writing or manuscript:* Cic. — **B.** Mercantile, *t. t.*: *A bond, surety, or obligation under one's own hand:* Suet.

Chīron, ōnis (*Acc. Gr.* Chirona, Ov.), *m.*, Χείρων (The one with a large hand). *Chiron:* **I.** Prop.: *A Centaur distinguished by his knowledge of plants, medicine, and divination; son of Saturn and Phillyra: the tutor of Æsculapius, Hercules, and Achilles; placed among the constellations.* **II.** Meton.: *As a constellation:* Luc.

chīrŏnŏmos, i, *com. m.* **-on,** ontis (also *Gr.* untis), *m.*, χειρονόμος or χειρωνομών (Hand-manager). *One who makes proper motions with his hands,* or *gesticulates correctly:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chironome.*

chīrurgĭa, æ. *f.* = χειρουργία (Hand-working). **I.** Prop.: *Chirurgery, surgery:* Cels. **II.** Fig.: *A severe* or *violent remedy:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chirurgie.*

chīrurgus, i, *m.* = χειρουργός (Hand-worker). *A surgeon:* Cels.; Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chirurgien.*

Chius, a, um, v. Chios.

chlămўd-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [chlamys, chlamyd-is] *Provided with,* or *dressed in, a military cloak:* imperator, Cic.

chlămys, ўdis, *f.* = χλαμύς. *A broad, woollen upper garment (worn in Greece), sometimes purple and inwrought with gold (worn esp. by distinguished military men); a Greek military cloak, a state mantle:* Auct. Her.; Virg.; Ov.; Hor.

Chlīdē, ēs, *f.*, Χλιδή (Softness, Voluptuousness). *Chlide; a Greek woman's name.*

Chlŏē, ēs, *f.*, Χλόη (A green shoot). *Chloe; a Greek woman's name.*

Chlōrĭs, ĭdis, *f.*, χλῶρις (The verdant one). *Chloris; the goddess of flowers.*

Chŏaspes, is, *m.*, Χοάσπης [orig. Persian, probably meaning "Good Water"]. *The Choaspes:* **1.** *A river in Susiana, celebrated for its pure water, with which the Persian kings were supplied for their drinking* (now *Karun, Kerrah* or *Kara-su*).—**2.** *A river in India* (now *Kabul*; acc. to others, *Atlok*).

Chœrĭlus, i, *m.*, Χοιρίλος (Little pig). *Chœrilus; a wretched Greek poet.*

chŏrāgĭum, ĭi, *n.* = χορήγιον; Doric, χοράγιον (a thing pertaining to a χορηγός) **I.** Prop.: *The preparing and bringing out of a chorus:* Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *A preparation,* etc.: gloriæ, *means of acquiring,* Auct. Her.

chŏrāgus, i, *m.* = χορηγός; Doric, χοραγός (chorus-leader). *The choragus:* **I.** Prop.: *He who had the care of the chorus, and the supplies necessary for it:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *He who defrays the expenses of a banquet:* Poet. ap. Suet.

chŏraules, æ (*Acc.* choraulem, Pl.: choraulen, Suet.), *m.* = χοραύλης (chorus-fluteplayer). *He who accompanies with a flute the chorus-dance:* Mart.

chorda, æ, *f.* = χορδή: **I.** Prop.: *A string* or *chord* of a musical instrument. **II.** Meton.: *A rope, cord:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corde.*

chŏrēa, æ, *f.* = χορεία (a thing pertaining to a χορός). *A dance in a ring; a dance:* Lucr.; Hor.; Virg.

chŏrēus (-īus), i, *m.* = χορεῖος (*sc.* πούς) (chorus-foot). *The choreus; a metrical foot, afterwards called* trochæus (viz. –◡): Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chorée.*

chŏrŏcĭthărista, æ, *m.* = χοροκιθαριστής (chorus-lutist). *He who plays the cithara or lute for a chorus:* Suet.

chŏrus, i, *m.* = χορός (a circle) **I.** Prop.: *A dance in a ring, a choral dance, a dance:* Virg.; Tib. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A dancing and singing troop* or *band; a chorus, choir:* esp. of the chorus in tragedy: Cic.; Ov.; Hor.— **B.** *A multitude, band, crowd:* juventutis, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *A multitude, band:* virtutum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chœur.*

Chrēmes, ētis, *m.* (*Acc. Gr.* Chremeta, Hor.), Χρέμης (Spitter, Hawker). *Chremes; an avaricious old man in some of the comedies of Terence.*

Christĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, Χριστιανός. *Christian:* religio, Eutr.—As *Subst.*: **Christianus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A Christian:* Tac.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Chrétien.*

Chrŏmis, is (*Acc.* Chromin, Ov.: Chromim, Virg.), *m.*, Χρόμις (Neigher). *Chromis:* **1.** *A Centaur.*—**2.** *A Faun* or *Satyr.*—**3.** *A Trojan.*

Chrўse, ēs (**-a,** æ), *f.*, Χρύση (The golden thing). *Chryse; a town of Æolis.*

Chrysēĭs, ĭdis, v. Chryses.

Chrўses, æ, *m.*, Χρύσης (The man of Chryse). *Chryses; a priest of Apollo, from Chryse, in Troas, the father of Astynome, on account of whose close captivity by Agamemnon, Apollo sent a pestilence upon the Greek hosts.*—Hence, **Chrўs-ēĭs,** ĭdis, *f.* *The daughter of Chryses,* i. e. *Astynome.*

Chrўsippus, i, *m.*, Χρύσιππος (Golden-horse). *Chrysippus:* **1.** *One of the most distinguished of the Stoic philosophers.*—**2.** *A freedman of Cicero.* —Hence, **Chrўsipp-ēus,** a, um, *adj.* *Of Chrysippus.*

chrўsŏlīthus, i, *m.* and *f.* = χρυσόλιθος (Gold stone). *Chrysolite; the topaz:* Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chrysolithe.*

chrўsōphrys, ўos, *f.* = χρυσόφρυς (with golden eyebrows). *The chrysophrys; a kind of fish that has a gold-coloured spot over each eye:* Ov.

chrўsos, i, *m.* = χρυσός. *Gold:* Plaut.

Chthŏnĭus, ĭi, *m.*, Χθόνιος (One pertaining to the earth). *Chthonius; a man's name.*

Cia, æ, v. Cea.

cĭb-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cib-us] **I.** Prop.: *Of,* or *pertaining to, food:* res, Plaut.: leges, *i. e. sumptuary laws, laws restraining luxury,* Cato.—As *Subst.*: **cibaria,** ōrum, *n.*: **A.** *Food, nutriment, victuals, provisions, fare;* esp. for soldiers: Cæs.; Cic.—**B.** *Corn* allowed to provincial magistrates: Cic.—**C.** *Fodder, food* for cattle: bubus cibaria annua, *etc.*, Cato.; Cic. **II.** Meton. (in accordance with the fare given to servants): *Ordinary, common:* panis, *coarse bread,* Cic.

cĭbā-tus, ūs, *m.* [cib(a)-o] (Prop.: *A feeding*; Meton.) *Food, victuals, nutriment:* Plaut.; Lucr.

cĭb-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cibus] *To give food* (*to animals*); *to feed* or *fodder:* qui (*sc.* pulli) cibari nolebant, Liv.

cĭbōrĭum, ĭi, *n.* = κιβώριον. *A ciborium; a drinking-cup (made from leaves of the Egyptian bean):* Hor. ¶ Hence, *ciboire.*

cĭbus, i, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Food* for man and beast; *victuals, fare, nutriment, fodder, feed:* cibos suppeditare, Cic.: cibus animalis, *the means of nourishment in the air,* id. **II.** Meton.: Of trees, *etc.*: **A.** *The nutritive juice, the sap;* of plants, *etc.*: Lucr. —**B.** *The aliment* or *support:* Pl. **III.** Fig.: *Food, sustenance:* humanitatis, Cic.

Cĭbўra, æ, *f.*, Κίβυρα. *Cibyra:* **1.** *A town of Phrygia Major, on the borders of Caria, abounding in manufactures, and the seat of a Roman tribunal.*—Hence: **a. Cĭbўr-āta,** æ, *adj. comm. Of Cibyra.*—**b. Cĭbўr-ātĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Cibyra.*—**2.** *A town of Cilicia.*

cĭcāda, æ, *f.* *The cicada* or *tree-cricket:* Lucr.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cigale.*

cĭcātrĭc-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cicatrix, cicatric-is] **I.** Prop.: *Full of scars, covered with scars:* tergum, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: Of a writing: *Amended* or *polished* here and there: scripta, Quint.

cĭcātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A scar, cicatrice:* Ter.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of plants: *A mark* or *scar* produced by the biting or browsing of cattle: Virg.—**B.** Of *the seam* of a patched shoe: Juv. **III.** Fig.: *A healed wound* or *sore:* reipublicæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cicatrice.*

ciccus, i, *m.* = κίκκος (Prop.: *The core of a pomegranate*; Fig.) *Something unimportant* or *worthless; a trifle* Plaut.

cĭcer, ĕris, *n.* *The chick-pea* (only in *Sing.*): Hor.

Cĭcĕr-o, ōnis, *m.* [cicer] (*One having a* cicer) *Cicero; a Roman* cognomen: **1.** *M. Tullius Cicero, the greatest of the Roman orators and writers: born on the 3rd of Jan.* 106 B. C. (648 A. U. C.), *at Arpinum; murdered, at the age of* 63 *years, by the soldiers of Antonius,* 43 B. C. (711 A. U. C.). —Hence, **Cĭcĕrōn-ĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Ciceronian.*—**2.** *Q. Tullius Cicero,*

the brother of the former. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cicérone, Cicéronien.*

Cĭcĕrŏ-mastix, ĭgis, *m.* [vox hibrida : Cicero ; μάστιξ] (*The Scourge of Cicero,* a word formed after the Greek Ὁμηρομάστιξ). *The Ciceromastix; a lampoon of Largius Licinius against Cicero:* Gell.

cĭchŏrĭum, ĭi, **-ēum,** i, *n.* = κιχόρια (usu. κιχώριον). *Chiccory, succory,* or *endive:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chicorée.*

Cĭcirrhus, i, *m.*, Κίκιρρος = ἀλεκτρύων. *A cock* (*a nickname*): Hor.

Cĭcŏnes, um, *m.*, Κίκονες. *The Cicones* · *a Thracian people near the Hebrus.*

cĭcōnĭa, æ, *f.* **I.** Prop.: *A stork:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: *A figure in the shape of a stork's bill, made with the hand, for the purpose of derision:* Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cigogne.*

cĭcur, ŭris, *adj.* [etym. dub.] *Tame, domesticated:* bestiæ, Cic.

1. **cĭcūta,** æ, *f.* **I.** Prop.: The plant *hemlock:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The poison obtained from the* cicuta; *hemlock:* Hor.—**B.** *A stalk of the hemlock:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ciguë.*

2. **Cĭcūta,** æ, *m.* [1. cicuta] *Cicuta; a usurer at Rome:* Hor.

cĭ-eo, cīvi, cītum, cīere (**ci-o,** cīre prevailing form in the compounds :— *Præs.* cio, Mart.: cimus, Lucr.), 2. *v. a.* [prps. akin to the Greek κίω, *to go:* hence in causative signif. like κινέω] **I.** Prop. · **A.** Gen.: *To make to go; to move, put in motion, shake:* natura omnia ciens et agitans, Cic.— Particular expression: Law *t. t.*: Ciere erctum (*To put in motion,* i. e.), *To divide the inheritance:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To move, excite, rouse, or call:* ille cieri Narcissum postulat, Tac.: ære ciere viros, Virg.—**2.** *To put in progress* or *in motion;* i. e. *to excite, stimulate, rouse ; to produce, effect, cause, occasion, begin:* extremos comitūs, Virg.: bellum, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To put in motion; rouse up, disturb:* nonitru cœlum omne ciebo, Virg. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *To call upon* any one; *to call by name, mention by name:* animamque sepulcro Condimus et magnâ supremum voce ciemus, Virg.—Particular expression: In a civil sense : Ciere patrem, *to name one's father ;* i. e. *show one's free birth:* Liv. **B.** Esp.: *To call upon by name for help; to invoke:* nocturnos manes, Virg.

Cĭlĭcĭa, æ, *f.*, Κιλικία. *Cilicia ; a province in the southern part of Asia Minor* (now *Ejalet Itschil*).—Hence, **1. Cĭlix** (= Cilic-s), ĭcis, *adj.*, Κίλιξ. *Cilician.*—As *Subst.*: **Cĭlĭces,** um (*Acc. Gr.* Cilicas, Tib.), *m. The Cilicians.*— **2. Cĭlis-sa** (= Cilic-sa), æ, *f. adj. Cilician.*—**3. Cĭlĭc-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Cilician.*—As *Subst.*: **Cĭlĭcĭum,** ĭi, *n.* (*sc.* vestimentum) *A Cilician garment; originally made of Cilician goats' hair, used by soldiers and seamen :* Cic.; Liv.—**4. Cĭlĭc-ĭensis,** e, *adj. Cilician.* ¶ Hence (from Cilicium), Fr. *cilice* "hair-cloth."

cĭlĭum, ĭi, *n.* [akin to κύλα, κοῖλος, cœlum, and the old Germ. hol = cavus, *excavated, concave*] *An eyelid (together with the eyelashes):* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cil.*

Cilla (Cy-), æ, *f.*, Κίλλα. *Cilla* or *Cylla ; a town of Æolis, distinguished for the worship of Apollo.*

Cimbri, ōrum, *m* (a Gallic word = "robbers") *The Cimbri ; a people of Northern Germany (in Holstein, Schleswig, and Jutland); on their irruption into Italy, conquered by Marius.*—Hence, **1. Cimber,** bra, brum, *adj. Cimbrian.*—**2. Cimbr-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Cimbrian.*

cĭmex, ĭcis, *m. A bug :* **I.** Prop.: Col.; Mart. **II.** Fig.: As a term of reproach : Hor.

Cĭmĭnus, i, *m. Cuminus ; a lake of Etruria, near Sutrium* (now *Lago di Ronciglione*), *with a mountain-forest near it.*—Hence, **Cĭmĭn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Ciminian.*

Cimmĕrii, ōrum, *m.*, Κιμμέριοι. *The Cimmerii:* **1.** *A Thracian people in the present Crimea, on both sides of the Dnieper, whose chief town was Cimmerium.* — Hence, **Cimmeri-us,** a, um, *adj.* (only in Sing.) *Cimmerian.*—**2.** *A people who dwelt in caves between Baiæ and Cumæ, and inhabited a valley surrounded on all sides with such lofty rocks that the sun could not penetrate its recesses.*—Hence, **Cimmeri-us,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the Cimmerii ;* Meton.) *Of,* or *belonging to, the lower world :* Tib.

Cĭmōlus, i, *f.*, Κίμωλος. *Cimolus ; an island of the Cyclades, distinguished for its chalky soil* (now *Cimoli*).

Cĭmon, ōnis, *m.*, Κίμων. *Cimon :* **1.** *Father of Miltiades.*—**2.** *A distinguished Athenian general, son of Miltiades.*

cĭnæd-ĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [1. cinædus] *Pertaining to one who is uncha*ste or *lewd :* Plaut.

1. **cĭnædus,** i, *m.* = κίναιδος : **I.** Prop. : *A person guilty of unnatural passions:* Cat.; Juv. **II.** Meton.: *A wanton dancer:* Plaut.

2. **cĭnæd-us,** a, um, *adj.* [1. cinædus] *Wanton, unchaste:* (*Comp.*) cinædior, Cat.

1. **cincinn-ātus,** a, um, *adj.* [cincinn-us] (*Provided with* cincinni ; hence) *With curled hair, having locks* or *ringlets of hair:* consule, Cic.

2. **Cincinnātus,** i, *m.* [1. cincinnatus] *Cincinnatus ;* a cognomen *of the renowned L. Quinctius, taken from the plough to the dictatorship.*

cincinnus, i, *m.* [akin to κίκιννος, redupl. form from Sanscrit *kéça,* "hair"] **I.** Prop.: *Curled hair ; a lock* or *curl of hair:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of *too artificial* or *elaborate oratorical ornament:* Cic.

Cincĭus, ĭi, *m. Cincius ; a Roman name.*

cinct-ĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [2. cinctus] *A little girdle:* Plaut.

cinc-tūra, æ, *f.* [for cing-tura ; fr. cing-o] (Prop.: *A girding ;* Meton.) *A cincture, a girdle* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ceinture.*

1. **cinc-tus** (for cing-tus), **a,** um, *P.* of cing-o.

2. **cinc-tus,** ūs, *m.* [for cing-tus ; fr. cing-o] **I.** Prop.: *A girding ;* cinctus Gabinus, *the Gabine girding ; a manner of girding, in which the toga was tucked up ; its corner, being thrown over the left shoulder, was brought under the right arm, round to the breast* (this manner was customarily employed in religious festivals): Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A girdle, belt:* Suet.

cinct-ūtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. cinctus] (*Provided with a* cinctus ; hence) *Girded, girt :* Luperci, Ov.

Cinēas, æ, *m.*, Κινέας. *Cineas ; the friend of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, who advised him to make peace with the Romans.*

cĭnĕ-factus, a, um, *adj.* [for ciner-factus ; fr. cinis, ciner-is ; factus] (*Made* into *ashes ;* hence) *Reduced to ashes :* Lucr.

cĭnĕr-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [cinis, ciner-is] (*One pertaining to* cinis ; hence) *A servant who heated in hot ashes the iron necessary for curling hair ; a hair-curler :* Cat.

Cingetŏrix, ĭgis, *m. Cingetorix :* **1.** *A Gaul, rival of his step-father, Indutiomarus.*—**2.** *A king of the region about Cantium* (Kent) *in Britain.*

cingo, xi, ctum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons : **1.** *To surround* (the body) *with a girdle; to gird on* (the sword); *to gird, gird up :* cinctasque resolvite vestes, Ov.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) inutile ferrum Cingitur, Virg.—**2.**: **a.** Of the head, *etc.*: *To surround, encircle* with a crown; *to crown :* comam lauro, Hor.—**b.** Of other parts of the body : *To surround, encircle.* cujus lacertos anuli mei cingant, Mart. —**B.** Of places : **1.** Gen.: *To surround, encircle, inclose :* flumen Dubis pene totum oppidum cingit, Cæs.—**2.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.* both of place, and of persons in such place : *To surround* or *invest* a place, or army, for defence, or (more freq.) in a hostile manner : castra vallo, Liv.: urbem obsidione, *to besiege,* Virg: **II.** Fig.: **A.** Pass. in reflexive force : *To make one's self ready for any thing, to prepare :* Plaut. —**B.** *To surround, inclose, encompass:* urbem religione, Cic.—**C.** *To beset:* Sicilia cincta periculis, Cic. **III.** Meton. *To encompass* one in a social manner ; *to be in one's retinue* or *escort ; to accompany :* egredientes in publicum, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ceindre.*

1. **cing-ŭlum,** i, *n.*; **-ŭlus,** i, *m.*; **-ŭla,** æ, *f.* [cing-o] (*The girding thing ;* hence) **1.** For persons : **a.** Gen. : *A girdle* encircling the hips, *a zone :* Virg. — **b.** Esp. : *A sword-belt:* Virg. — **2.** For animals : *A girth, belt:* Ov.—**3.** Of the earth : *A girdle, zone :* Cic.

2. **Cingulum,** i, *n. Cingulum ; a small town of Picenum* (now *Cingulo*).

cĭnĭ-flo, ōnis, *m.* [for ciner-flo ; fr. cinis, ciner-is ; flo] (*Ash-blower ;* hence) *A hair-curler :* Hor.

cĭnis, ĕris, *m.* (in *Sing. f.* Lucr.;

Cat.) [akin to κόνις] **I. Prop.: A. Gen.:** *Ashes:* Lucr.; Hor. **B. Esp.: 1.** *The ashes* of a corpse that has been burned (both in Sing. and Plur): Cic.; Ov.; Hor.—**2.** *The ruins* or *ashes* of a city, *etc.*: Ov.; Virg. **II. Fig.:** As an emblem of destruction, annihilation, etc.: *Ashes:* omne Verterat in fumum et cinerem, *i.e. had consumed, spent,* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cendre.*

Cinna, æ, *m. Cinna; a Roman name:* **1.** *L. Cornelius Cinna, a confederate of C. Marius in the Roman civil war with Sylla.*—Hence, **Cinnānus,** a, um, *adj. Of Cinna:* **2.** *C. Helvius Cinna, a Roman poet, friend of Catullus.*

cinnămum (-ămōmum), i, *n.* =κίνναμον, κινάμωμον: **I. Prop.:** *Cinnamon:* Plin.; Ov. **II. Fig.:** As a term of endearment: *Cinnamon:* Plaut. **III. Meton.:** *A branch of the cinnamon-tree:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cinnamome.*

Cīnyps, ўphis, *m.*, Κίνυψ. *Cinyps; a river flowing through a very fruitful region of Libya, between the two Syrtes* (now *Cinifo* or *Wadi Quasam*). —Hence, **Cĭnўph-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.*: **1. Prop.:** *Pertaining to the Cinyps, found about the Cinyps.*—**2. Meton.:** *Libyan, African:* Juba, Ov.

Cĭnўras, æ (*Acc. Gr.* Cinyran, Ov.), *m.*, Κινύρας. *Cinyras; a king of Assyria; afterwards of Cyprus; father of Myrrha and Adonis.*— Hence, **Cĭnўr-ēĭus,** a, um, *adj. Cinyrean:* virgo, *i.e. Myrrha,* Ov.: juvenis, *i.e. Adonis,* id.

cio, ire, v. cieo.

1. cippus, i, *m.*: **1.** *A pale, stake, post, pillar,* etc.; *a sepulchral column,* etc.: Hor.—**2.** Plur.: Milit. *t.t.*: *A palisade* or *barricade formed of sharpened stakes:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cippe.*

3. Cippus (Cīpus), i, *m. Cippus* or *Cipus; a Roman name.*

1. circā, *adv.* and *prep.* [akin to circum] **I.** *Adv.*: *Around, round about, all around:* fluvius ab tergo; ante circaque velut ripa præceps oram ejus omnem cingebat, Liv.—**Particular phrases: A.** Circa esse, *To be in the region around, in the neighbourhood:* Liv.—**B.** Circa undique, circa omnia, *Round about, all around:* Liv.—**Particular use: As** *Adj.*, in connection with subst.: *Lying around:* circa civitatium animi, Liv. **II.** *Prep.* with *Acc.*: **A. Prop.:** Of place: **1. Gen.:** *About, around, on the side of:* illi robur et æs triplex Circa pectus erat, Hor.—**2. Esp.:** *Into . . . around; to . . . round about,* etc.: Romulus legatos circa vicinas gentes misit, Liv. **B. Meton.:** Of place: **a.:** (a) With the prevailing idea of neighbourhood, vicinity: *In the region of, near to, near by:* plenum est forum, plena templa circa forum, Cic.—(b) As a less definite designation of place for *In:* circa virentes campos, Hor.—In respect to persons who surround one (as attendants, friends, adherents, *etc.*): *Around, about:* trecentos juvenes inermes circa se habebat, Liv.—**Particular phrase:** Circa aliquem, *The attendants, companions of a person:* Suet.—**2.** Of time designating nearness, proximity to a definite point of time: *About:* circa eandem horam, Liv.—**3.** In numerical designations: *About, nearly, almost:* oppida circa septuaginta, Liv. **C. Fig.:** To denote an object, about which, as if it were a centre, any thing moves, is done, *etc.*: *Around, about, in, in respect to,* etc.: circa bonas artes publica socordia, Tac.

Circē, ēs (*Gen.* Circæ, Virg.; Prop.: —*Acc.* Circam, Plaut.: Circen, Cic.:—*Abl.* Circā, Hor.), *f.*, Κίρκη (Henhawk). *Circe; a daughter of the Sun and of Perse or Perseis, sister of Æetes; a sea-nymph, celebrated for her magic arts, whose abode, after her flight from Colchis, was said to be near the promontory of Circeii, in Latium.*—Hence, **Circæus,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Circe, Circean.*

Circēii (trisyll.), ōrum, *m.*, Κιρκήϊον. *Circeii; a town near the promontory of the same name in Latium, celebrated for its oysters, acc. to the fable, named after Circe, who fled hither from Colchis* (now *S. Felice*).—Hence, **Circēi-ensis,** e, *adj. Of Circeii.*—As *Subst.*: **Circeienses,** ĭum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Circeii.*

circĭn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [circin-us] *To make round, to round:* circinat auras, *i.e. flies through in a circular course,* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cerner.*

circĭnus, i, *m.*=κίρκινος. *A pair of compasses:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cerne.*

circ-iter, *adv.* and *prep.* [akin to circ-us] **I.** *Adv.*: **A. Prop.:** Of place: *Round about, on every side:* Script. ap. Pl. **B. Meton.:** 1. Of time: *About, near:* dies circiter quindecim, Cæs.—**2.** Of number: *About, near, not far from:* decem circiter millia, Liv. **II.** *Prep.*: *Around, near, in the neighbourhood of:* loca hæc circiter, Plaut.

circ-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v.a.* [circ-us] *To go round:* Prop.

circueo, ire, v. circumeo.

circŭĭ-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [CIRCUI, root of circu(m)e-o] **1.** *A going the rounds:* Liv.—**2.** *A digression, circumlocution, indirect manner:* Cic.

1. circui-tus, a, um, *P.* of circueo, circumeo, through root CIRCUI.

2. circŭĭ-tus (circŭmĭ-), tūs, *m.* [CIRCUI or CIRCUMI, root of circue-o, circume-o] **I. Prop.:** *A going round in a circle; a circling, revolving; a revolution:* Cic.; Suet. **II. Meton.:** *A circuit, compass:* Cæs.; Virg.; Ov. **III. Fig.:** **A.** Rhet. *t.t.*: *A period:* Cic.; Quint.—**B.** *A digression, circumlocution, roundabout way* of speech or action; *a periphrasis:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *circuit.*

circŭlā-tim, *adv.* [circul(a)-or] *In a circle; in groups:* Suet.

circŭl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [circul-us] *To form a circle* of persons *about one's self; to gather in a company* or *circle* for conversation: totis castris milites circulari, *etc.*, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *circuler.*

circ-ŭlus, i, *m.* (-**lus,** Virg.) [either akin to circ-us, or from circ-o] (*The thing going round;* hence) **I. Prop.: A. Gen.:** *A circular figure, a circle:* Cic. **B. Esp.:** In astronomy: *A circular course, orbit, circle:* Cic.; Pl. **II. Meton.: A.** *A ring, hoop, chain:* Virg.—**B.** *A circle* or *company* for social intercourse: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cercle.*

circum [prob. *Acc.* of circus] *adv.* and *prep.* (*In a circle* or *ring;* hence) **I.** *Adv.*: **A.** *Around, round about, all round,* etc.: circum est ansas amplexus acantho, Virg.—**Particular combination:** Circum undique (or as one word, circumundique), *Everywhere, from every direction around, around on all sides:* Virg.—**B.** Without the notion of entirely surrounding: *Round, around:* hostilibus circum litoribus, Tac. **II.** *Prep. c. Acc.*: **A. Prop.: 1.** *Around, round about, all round:* terra circum axem se summā celeritate convertit, Cic.—**2.** Without the notion of entirely surrounding: *Round, around:* flumina circum Fundit humus flores, *on the borders of the rivulets,* Virg.: pueros circum amicos dimittit, *to friends around,* Cic. **B. Meton.:** With the prevailing idea of neighbourhood, vicinity: *In the environs of, in the vicinity of, at, near:* templa circum forum, Cic.—**Particular phrases: 1.** Circum aliquem, *The attendants* or *companions of a person:* Ter.; Cic.; Virg.—**2.** Circum pedes (=ad pedes), *Servants in attendants:* Cic.—**C.** Circum is sometimes placed after its subst.: hunc circum, Cic.—**D.** In composition, *m* remains unchanged before consonants; before vowels it was, according to Priscian and Cassiodorus, written, but not pronounced. ☞ With verbs compounded with circum, this preposition is never repeated, e. g. circumcursare circum aliquid and similar expressions are not found.

circumac-tus (for circumag-tus), a, um, *P.* of circumag-o.

circum-ăgo, ēgi, actum, ăgĕre, 3. *v. a.*: **I. Prop.: A. Gen.:** *To lead* or *drive round; to turn in a circle, turn round, turn about, wheel round:* equos frenis, Liv. **B. Esp.:** With Personal pron.: *To turn one's self round:* circumagente se vento, Liv. **II. Meton.:** *To run, drive about, proceed from one place to another:* nil opus est te circumagi, *i. e. that you wander about with me,* Hor. **III. Fig.: A.:** **1.** Of abstract things: **a. Gen.:** *To turn round:* hic paululum circumacta fortuna est, *i. e. changed,* Flor.—**b. Esp.:** Of time: With Personal pron., *or* Pass. in reflexive force: *To turn its self round;* i. e. (a) *To pass away, be spent* (mostly in *tempp. perff.*): Liv.—(b) *To revolve:* Liv.—**2.** Of persons. **a.** *To turn round, to change:* universum prope humanum genus circumegit in se, *brought over to his side,* Pl.—**b.** *To turn one's self round, direct one's attention,* etc.: quo te circumagas, Juv —**B.** Pass.: *To be driven* or *led about*

to be unsettled or *disturbed:* rumoribus vulgi, Liv.

circum-ăro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To plough around:* Liv.

circum-cæ-sūra, æ, *f.* [for circum-cæd-sura; fr. circum ; cæd-o] (*A cutting around;* hence) *The external contour* or *outline:* Lucr.

circum-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, cīdĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for circum-cædo] **I.** Prop.: *To cut around, cut, clip, trim:* cæspitem gladiis, Cæs.: (without *Object*) ars agricolarum, quæ circumcidat, *etc.*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To make less; to diminish, abridge, circumscribe, cut off:* impensam funeri, Phæd. **B.** Esp.: Of style: *To abridge, remove:* circumcidat, si quid redundabit, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *circoncire.*

circum-circa, *adv. All around, round about, on every side:* Plaut.; Script. ap. Cic.

circumcī-sus (for circumcid-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of circumcid-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: (*Cut off around;* hence) **a.** Of localities: *Cut off from connection with the region around; steep, precipitous, inaccessible:* collis, Cæs.—**b.** *Abridged, short, brief:* orationes, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *circoncis.*

circum-clūdo, si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for circum-claudo] *To shut in, inclose on every side:* **I.** Prop.: Of persons or things: cornua argento, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: Catilina consiliis meis circumclusus, Cic.

circum-cŏlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a. To dwell round about:* sinum maris, Liv.

circumcurso, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a. To run round about; to run about in, at,* or *near:* **I.** Neut.: circumcursare columnæ . . . pueris videantur, Lucr. **II.** Act.: villas, Cic.

circum-do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre, 1. *v. a.* (*To put, set,* or *place around;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To place* one thing *round* another; *to put, set around,* etc.: ligna et sarmenta circumdare, Cic.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) infula virgineos circumdata comptūs, Lucr.—**B.** *To surround* a person or thing with something; *to encompass, inclose, encircle:* oppidum quinis castris, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To put* or *place round:* quos (*sc.* cancellos) mihi ipse circumdedi, Cic.—**B.** *To encompass, inclose,* etc.: pueritiam robore, Tac.

circum-dūco, xi, ctum, cĕre (*Imperat.* circumduce, Plaut.:—in *tmesis,* circum in quæstūs ducere, Phæd.), 3. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of personal objects: *To lead,* etc., *around:* cohortes longiore itinere, Cæs.: (without *Object*) præter castra hostium circumducit, *i. e. marches round and past,* Liv.—**B.** Of things as objects: *To draw,* etc., *around:* vexillum tolleres, et aratrum circumduceres, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To cheat* or *defraud:* quadraginta Philippis me circumduxerunt, Plaut.—**B.** (*To lengthen out;* hence) *To while,* or *wear away:* reliquam diei partem, Suet.

circumduc-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumduc-o] *A cheating, defrauding, deceiving:* argenti, Plaut.

circumduc-tus, a, um, *P.* of circumduc-o.

circum-ĕo (circŭ-ĕo), īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To go round:* **1.** Neut.: per hortum circuit, Plaut.—**2.** Act.: quum circuiret prædia, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Milit. *t. t.: To surround, encircle, inclose, encompass:* cohortes sinistrum cornu circumierunt, Cæs.—**2.** *To go round* for the purpose of addressing, entreating, *etc.*: circumire veteranos, ut acta Cæsaris sancirent, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To circumvent, deceive, impose upon, cheat:* facinus indignum, sic circumiri, Ter.—**B.** *To express by circumlocution:* Vespasiani nomen circumibant, Tac.

circum-ĕquĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. To ride round:* Liv.

circum-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, 3. *v. a. irreg.*: **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bear* or *carry round:* codicem, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To carry round for sale:* libellos, Quint.—**2.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To go round, revolve:* sol ut circumferatur, *etc.*, Cic.—**3.** Circumferre (=circumferre se), *To go round:* socios purā circumtulit undā, *i. e. for purification,* Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To spread around:* incendia et cædes, Tac.—**B.** Of a narrative or discourse: *To publish abroad, proclaim, divulge, disseminate among the people, report:* Ov.

circum-flecto, xi, xum, ctĕre, 3. *v. a. To bend* or *turn about:* longos circumflectere cursūs, Virg.

circumflexus (for circumflect-sus), a, um, *P.* of circumflect-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *circonflexe.*

circum-flo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. To blow round about:* **I.** Prop.: circumflantibus Austris, Stat. **II.** Fig.: ab omnibus ventis invidiæ circumflari, Cic.

circum-fluo, xi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** Prop.: *To flow round, to surround by flowing:* **A.** Act.: utrumque latus circumfluit æquoris unda, Ov.—**B.** Neut.: in poculis repletis, addito humore minumo, circumfluere, quod supersit, Pl. **II.** Meton.: *To flock around, encompass, surround:* mulos circumfluxisse (*sc.* lupum), Var. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To have an abundance of, to be rich in* (only in Cic.): istum circumfluere atque abundare, Cic.: circumfluere omnibus rebus, id.—**B.** Of style: *To be exuberant:* circumfluens oratio, Cic.

circumfŭ-us, a, um, *adj.* [circumfu-o] **1.** *Flowing around, circumfluent:* amnis, Ov.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Flowed around, surrounded:* insula, Ov.—**b.** Meton.: *Surrounded, encircled:* chlamys limbo Mæonio, Stat.—**c.** Fig.: *Encompassed:* mens luxu, Claud.

circum-fŭr-ānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [circum ; for-um] **1.** *Round about the forum* or *market:* æs, *money borrowed from bankers* (because the bankers' shops were in the forum), Cic.—**2.** *Strolling about from market to market, that attends markets:* pharmacopola, Cic.

circum-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre (in *tmesis;* circum dea fudit, Virg.), 3. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: (*To pour out around;* hence) **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To pour* something *around:* circumfusus aër, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To pour itself around:* quum fervet (*sc.* lac), ne circumfundatur, Pl.—**B.** *To surround* by pouring, *etc.*: mortuum cerā, Nep. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.**: Pass. in reflexive force: **a.** Of several persons: *To gather in a crowd all round; to flock* or *meet together in crowds; to crowd* or *pour round:* circumfusæ (*sc.* Nymphæ) que Dianam Corporibus texere suis, Ov.—**b.** Of a single person: *To fling one's self around* another: *to clasp, embrace,* etc.: et nunc hac juveni nunc circumfunditur illac, Ov.—**2.** Once in Tac.: circumfundo=circumfundor, *To gather in a crowd all round,* etc.: circumfudit eques (in collective force), Tac.—**B.** *To place around; to inclose, environ, encircle, surround, hem in,* etc.: Catonem vidi multis circumfusum Stoicorum libris, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To surround, to gather around, to spread around:* circumfusis undique voluptatibus, Liv.—**B.** *To surround, encompass, environ:* latent ista omnia circumfusa tenebris, Cic.

circumfū-sus [for circumfud-sus], a, um, *P.* of circumfu(n)d-o.

circum-gĕmo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a. To roar around:* circumgemit ursus ovile, Hor.

circum-gesto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. To carry around:* epistolam, Cic.

circum-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, grĕdi [for circum-gradior], 3. *v. dep. To go around, travel about:* lacessunt, circumgrediuntur, Tac.

circumgres-sus (for circumgred-sus), a, um, *P.* of circumgred-ior.

circum-injĭcio, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a. To cast in round about:* vallum, Liv.

circum-jăcĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n. To lie round about, border upon:* circumjacere Europæ, Liv.

1. **circumjec-tus** (for circumjac-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of circumjic-io, through true root CIRCUMJAC.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Lying around, surrounding:* ædificia muris, Liv.

2. **circumjec-tus,** ūs, *m.* [for circumjac-tus, through id.] *A casting around, a surrounding, encompassing:* Cic.

circum-jĭcio, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for circum-jacio] **I.** Gen.: *To cast, throw,* or *place around:* multitudinem hominum totis mœnibus, Cæs. **II.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To cast* or *wind one's self,* etc., *around:* anguis domi vectem circumjectus, Cic.

circumlā-tus, a, um, *P.* of circumfero; v. fero *init.*

circum-lĭgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** *To bind* (*one thing*) *round* or *to* (*another*): natam mediæ circumligat hastæ, Virg. **II.** *To bind* (*one thing*) *with* (*another*); *to encompass, surround:* circumligatus angui, Cic.

circum-lĭno, *no perf.*, lĭtum, lĭnĕre, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To smear, stick,* or *spread* something *all over* something; *to besmear:* circumlita tædis sulfura, Ov.—**B.** *To besmear all over with, to anoint:* circumliti mortui cerā, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To surround, cover, clothe:* musco circumlita saxa, Hor.

circum-lŭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a. To flow around* or *wash upon:* pars arcis circumluitur, Liv.

circumlustra-ns, ntis, *P.* of obsol. circumlustr(a)-o. *Lighting all around:* mundi templum, Lucr.

circum-lŭ-vĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for circum-lu-io ; fr. circum ; lu-o] (Prop.: *The flowing around;* Meton.) *The separation of a piece of land into the form of an island by the gradual encroachment of a river:* Cic.

circum-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. *v. a. To send round:* circummissis senatoribus, Cæs.

circum-mūnĭo (**mœnĭo,** Plaut.), īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a. To wall up around; to fortify, secure:* circummunitos prohiberi aquā, Cæs.

circummūni-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circummuni-o] Milit. *t. t.*: *An investing* of a town ; *circumvallation:* oppidi, Cæs.

circum-pendĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n. To hang around:* Ov.

circum-plaudo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. To applaud* or *greet on all sides by clapping* of hands : Ov.

circum-plecto, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a. To clasp around, embrace:* collum circumplecte, Plaut.

circum-plector, plexus sum, plecti, 3. *v. dep.*: **I.** *To clasp around, enfold:* thesaurum draco, Cic. **II.** *To encompass, surround:* collem opere, Cæs.

circum-plĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To wind* or *twine around:* Cic.

circum-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. *v. a. To set, put,* or *place around:* piper catillis, Hor.

circum-rōt-ĭo, *no perf.*, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [circum ; ret-e] *To place,* etc., *a net round* an object ; *to inclose with a net, ensnare:* Fig.: quum te circumretitum esse videam, Cic.

circum-rōdo, si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a. To gnaw* or *nibble all round:* **I.** Prop.: escam, Pl. **II.** Fig.: qui Dente Theonino quum circumroditur, *i. e. is slandered, calumniated,* etc., Hor.

circumsæpio, v. circumsepio.

circum-scindo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a. To rend off around:* Liv.

circum-scrĭbo, psi, ptum, bĕre, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: *To describe a line around; to circumscribe, inclose in a circle:* virgulā stantem circumscripsit, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To define; to determine the limits* or *fix the boundaries* of an object: locum habitandi alicui, Cic.—**B.** *To bring (a thing) within narrow bounds; to draw together, contract, circumscribe ; to hinder* free action ; *to restrain, confine, limit,* etc. : Senatus, credo, prætorem eum circumscripsisset, Cic.—**C.**: **1.** *To encircle one,* as it were, *by writing,* i. e. *to deceive, cheat, circumvent, entrap, ensnare: fallacibus interrogationibus circumscripti,* Cic. — **2.** Mercantile *t. t.*: *To deprive of money; to overreach, defraud:* adolescentulos, Cic. — **D.** *To cancel (as by drawing a line round) ; to expunge, declare null and void, set aside:* circumscriptis iis sententiis, quas posui, *etc.*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *circonscrire.*

circumscript-e, *adv.* [circumscript-us] *In periods:* Cic.

circumscrip-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for circumscrib-tio ; fr. circumscrib-o] **1.** (Prop.: *An encircling;* Meton.) *A circle:* Cic.—**2.**: **a.** *A boundary, limit, circle, compass:* Cic.—**b.** Rhet. *t. t.*: *A period:* Cic.—**3.** *A deceiving, cheating, overreaching, defrauding:* Cic. ; Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *circonscription.*

circumscrip-tor, ōris, *m.* [for circumscrib-tor ; fr. circumscrib-o] *A cheat, defrauder:* Cic.

circumscrip-tus (for circumscrib-tus), a, um : **1.** *P.* of circumscrib-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** In rhetoric: *Bounded, periodic:* verborum ambitūs, Cic.—**b.** *Restricted, limited:* (*Comp.*) vis circumscriptior, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *circonscrit.*

circum-sĕco, *no perf.*, tum, āre, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** Gen.: *To cut* or *pare around:* radices vitium, Cato. **II.** Esp.: Of the Jews: *To circumcise:* Suet.

circum-sĕdĕo (**-sĭdĕo**), sēdi, sessum, sēdēre, 2. *v. a.*: **I.** Gen.: *To sit around* a person or thing: fiorentes amicorum turba circumsedet, Sen. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *To encamp around in a hostile manner, to blockade, invest, encompass:* Mutinam circumsedent, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To lay siege to, storm, beset:* circumsessus muliebribus blanditiis, Liv.

circum-sĕpĭo (**-sæpio**), si, tum, īre, 4. *v. a. To hedge,* or *fence, around; to surround, inclose:* **I.** Prop.: stagnum ædificiis, Suet. **II.** Fig.: armatis corpus circumsepsit, Liv.

circumses-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for circumsed-sio ; fr. circumsed-eo] *An investing* of a town, *a blockade:* Cic.

circumses-sus (for circumsed-sus), a, um, *P.* of circumsed-eo.

circumsideo, ēre, v. circumsedeo.

circum-sīdo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a. To set* or *place one's self around* something in a hostile manner ; *to invest, besiege,* etc. : templum, Tac.

circum-sĭlĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* [for circum-salio] *To spring, leap,* or *hop around:* **I.** Prop.: circumsiliens (*sc.* passer) modo huc, modo illuc, Cat. **II.** Fig.: morborum omne genus, Juv.

circum-sisto, stĕti, *no sup.*, sistĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n. To place one's self* or *take one's stand around ; to surround,* go or *stand around:* **I.** Act. : plures paucos circumsistebant, Cæs. **II.** Neut.: sex lictores circumsistunt, Cic.

circum-sŏno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** Neut.: *To sound, resound (with something) on every side, to be filled with any sound:* vocibus undique circumsonare, Cic. **II.** Act.: *To make something echo* or *resound, to encompass with sound:* clamor hostes circumsonat, Liv.

circumsŏn-us, a, um, *adj.* [circumson-o] *Resounding around* or *on every side:* turba canum, *i. e. barking around:* Ov.

circumspectā-trix, īcis, *f.* [circumspect(a)-o] *She who looks around* or *gazes about; a female spy:* Plaut.

circumspec-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumspic-io, through true root CIRCUMSPEC] *Foresight, circumspection, caution:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *circonspection.*

circum-specto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a. intens.*: **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To look about* with attention, *etc.; to cast a look round about, to search around :* in pastu circumspectare, Cic. **B.** Fig. : *To think* upon any thing, *give one's attention* to any thing ; *to consider, turn over in one's mind:* dubitans, circumspectans, hæsitans, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To look about one's self after* or *at* something ; *to look all around upon* something : parietes circumspectabantur, Tac. **B.** Fig. : *To look, wait,* or *watch for* any thing : initium erumpendi, Tac.

1. **circumspec-tus,** a, um : **1.** *P.* of circumspic-io, through true root CIRCUMSPEC. — **2.** *Pa.* : **a.** Pass. : *Weighed with care, considerate, circumspect:* verba, Ov.—**b.** Act. : *Circumspect, exercising precaution, cautious, wary, provident, heedful:* (*Comp.*) aliquis circumspectior, Sen. : (*Sup.*) circumspectissimus princeps, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *circonspect.*

2. **circumspec-tus,** ūs, *m.* [circumspic-io, through id.] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A looking around eagerly, cautiously; a spying, searching around:* Pl.—**b.** Meton.: *A view around:* Liv. —**2.** *Consideration:* Liv.; Ov.

circum-spĭcio, exi, ectum, ĕre (*Perf. Sync.* circumspexti, Ter.), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [for circum-specio] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To look about one's self, to cast a look around:* qui in auspicium adhibetur, nec suspicit nec circumspicit, Cic. **B.** Fig. : *To exercise foresight, be cautious, take heed:* esse circumspiciendum diligenter, ut, *etc.*, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *To view on all sides, to survey:* lucos, Ov. —**2.** Fig. : *To view* something *mentally; to survey, ponder, weigh, consider:* permulta sunt in causis circumspicienda, ne quid offendas, Cic.—**B.** *To descry, get sight* of, *etc.*: saxum circumspicit ingens, Virg.—**C.**: **1.** Prop.: *To look about for* : recessum, Liv.—**2.** Fig.: *To cast about for* something *with desire, to strive after, seek for,* etc.: externa auxilia, Liv.

circum-sto, stĕti, *no sup.*, stāre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** Neut.: *To stand around*: **A.** Prop.: non ita magno suorum numero circumsteterunt, Cæs.: ad circumstantes silvas, Ov. **B.** Fig.: terrores circumsteterunt, Liv. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To stand around* a person or thing:

senatum, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To surround in a hostile manner; to beset, besiege:* tribunal prætoris, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To surround, encompass:* quum omnia nos undique fata circumstent, Cic.

circum-strĕpo, *no perf.*, ĭtum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** *To make a noise around, to echo around noisily:* clamore seditiosorum circumstrepitur (*sc.* legatus), Tac. **II.** *To make* something *to sound around noisily; to say or cry out clamorously:* quidam atrociora circumstrepebant, Tac.

circum-strŭo, *no perf.*, ctum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.*: *To build round* any thing; *to surround with building*, i. e. *with brickwork or masonry:* effosso et circumstructo juxta Tiberim lacu, Suet.

circum-surg-ens, entis (*P.* of obsol. circum-surg-o) *Rising all around:* circumsurgentia juga, Tac.

circum-tĕgo, *no perf.*, ctum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To cover round about:* cœlum, Lucr.

circum-ten-tus, a, um, *adj.* [for circum-tend-tus; fr. circum; tend-o] *Stretched* or *drawn around, begirt:* Plaut.

circum-tex-tus, a, um, *adj.* [circum; tex-o] *Woven all around:* velamen acanthо, Virg.

circum-tŏno, ŭi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* (*To thunder around*; Fig.) *To clamour* or *make a noise around:* hunc circumtonuit Bellona, Hor.

circum-ton-sus, a, um, *adj.* [for circum-tond-sus; fr. circum; tond-eo] *Shorn all around:* Suet.

circumundique, v. circum.

circum-vādo, si, *no sup.*, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*To go around*; hence) *To assail, beset,* or *attack on every side, to encompass:* **I.** Prop.: naves, Liv. **II.** Fig.: Of sudden terror: terror barbaros circumvasit, Liv.

circum-văgus, a, um, *adj. Wandering around, encircling:* oceanus, Hor.

circum-vallo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: *To surround on every side with a rampart; to blockade, invest:* castra circumvallaturi, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To beset, beleaguer:* tot res repente circumvallant, Ter.

circumvec-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for circumveh-tio; fr. circumveh-or] **I.** Prop.: *A carrying around:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A circuit, revolution:* Cic.

circum-vecto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** Act.: *To carry around:* circumvectare Penates, Sil. **II.** Pass.: **A.** Prop.: (*To be carried around*; hence), **1.** *To ride round:* oppida circumvectabor, Plaut.—**2.** *To sail round:* oram Ligurum, Liv. **B.** Fig.: *To go through, describe*, etc.: singula, Virg.

circumvec-tus (for circumveh-tus), a, um, *P.* of circumveh-or.

circum-vĕhor, ctus sum, hi, 3. *v. pass.* (*To be carried around*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To ride round* on horseback or in a chariot: multiones collibus circumvehi jubet, Cæs.: (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) castra, Liv.—**B.** *To sail*, etc., *around:* navibus, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *To describe at large*, etc.: circumvehor omnia verbis, Virg. ☞ A *Part. Pres. Act.* in reflexive force, with *Acc.* on acc. of circum, *Sailing round*, is found in Nep. Timoth.

circum-vēlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To veil around, envelope:* circumvelatur amictu, Ov.

circum-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To come around; to encompass, encircle, surround:* insulas Rhenus, Tac. **B.** Esp.: With accessory notion of hostility: *To surround, encompass, invest*, etc.: ne per insidias ab eo circumveniretur, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To beset, oppress, distress, afflict:* multa senem circumveniunt incommoda, Hor.—**B.** *To circumvent, deceive, cheat, defraud:* circumventum esse innocentem pecuniâ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *circonvenir.*

circumven-tus, a, um, *P.* of circumven-io.

circum-versor (-vorsor), *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* *To turn one's self*, etc., *round:* Lucr.

circum-verto (-vorto), *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To turn* one *round:* mancipium, *i. e. to declare free*, Quint.—**B.** With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To turn one's self*, etc., *round:* circumvertens se, Suet.: (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) circumvertitur (*sc.* rota) axem, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To lead around* or *about* in any matter; *to defraud* of, *etc.*: qui me argento circumvortant, Plaut.

circum-vestĭo, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* **I.** *To cover on all sides:* arborem uvis, Pl. **II.** *To clothe around;* Fig.: se dictis, Poet. ap. Cic.

circum-vincĭo, *no perf.*, tum, īre, 4. *v. a.* *To bind around:* Plaut.

circum-viso, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To look around:* Plaut.

circum-vŏlĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: Of winged creatures: *To fly around:* lacūs circumvolitavit hirundo, Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of persons: *To hover, rove*, or *flit about* or *around:* circumvolitant equites, Lucr.

circum-vŏlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To fly around:* spemque suam motis avidus (*sc.* milvus) circumvolat alis, Ov.: mors atris pennis, Hor.

circum-volvo, *prps. no perf.*, vŏlūtum, volvĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To roll* or *turn round:* sol circumvolvitur annum, *revolves round*, Virg.

circus, i, *m.* = κίρκος, akin to κύκλος. **I.** *A circular line, circle*, in astronomy: circus lacteus, *the Milky Way*, Cic. **II.** *A circus:* **A.** Prop.: **1.** Circus, *or* Circus Maximus, *The Circus*, or *Circus Maximus; an oval circus built by Tarquinius Priscus between the Palatine and Aventine hills, which could contain more than* 100,000 *spectators:* Liv.; Hor.—Hence, **Circensis,** e, *adj. Pertaining to the Circus:* Cic.; Liv.—As *Subst.*: **Circenses,** ĭum, *m.* (*sc.* ludi) *The games in the Circus Maximus:* Suet.—**2.** Circus Flaminius, *The Flaminian Circus*: Cic. **B.** Meton.: *A racecourse*: omnem longo decedere circo Infusum populum jubet, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cirque.*

cĭris, is, *f.* = κεῖρις (The shorn one). *Ciris; the bird into which Scylla the daughter of Nisus was changed:* Cic.

cirrus, i, *m.* (mostly plur.) **I** Prop.: *A* natural *lock, curl, ringlet*, or *tuft of hair:* Mart.; Juv. **II.** Meton.: *A fringe* on a garment: Phæd. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cirrhe.*

Cirta, æ, *f. Cirta; an important town of Numidia.*

cis, *prep. c. Acc.* [prps. akin to the Sanscrit pronominal stem *ki*] **I.** Prop.: Of place: *On this side:* cis Taurum, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of time: *Within:* cis dies paucos, Plaut.

Cis-alp-ĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [cis; Alp-es] *Lying on this side of the Alps, Cisalpine:* Gallia, Cic.

cĭsĭum, ĭi, *n.* [etym. dub.] *A cisium; a light two-wheeled vehicle:* Cic.

Cis-rhēn-ānus, a, um, *adj.* [cis; Rhen-us] *Situate on this side of the Rhine:* Germani, Cæs.

Cisseus, ĕi, *m.*, Κισσεύς (The one with ivy; the ivy-crowned one). *Cisseus; a king of Thrace, father of Hecuba.* — Hence, **Ciss-ēis,** ĭdos, *f. The daughter of Cisseus*, i. e. *Hecuba.*

cista, æ, *f.* = κιστή: **1.** *A basket of wicker-work:* Auct. Her.; Juv.; Ov.—**2.** *A box* or *chest* for clothes, money, *etc.*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ciste.*

cistel-la, æ, *f. dim.* [for cistul-la; fr. cistul-a] **1.** *A small basket:* Auct. Her.—**2.** *A small box* or *chest:* Plaut.

cistellā-trix, icis, *f.* [cistella, (*uncontr. Gen.*) cistella-i] *She who has charge of the money-box* (a female slave): Plaut.

cistell-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [cistell-a] *A little box* or *chest:* Plaut.

cist-erna, æ, *f.* [cist-a] (*A thing pertaining to a* cista; hence) *A reservoir for water, a cistern:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *citerne.*

cistŏphŏrus, i, *m.* = κιστοφόρος (Box-bearer). *A cistophorus; an Asiatic coin of the value of about four drachms, with the impression of a* cista: Cic.

cist-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [cist-a] **1.** *A little basket:* Mart.—**2.** *A little box* or *chest:* Plaut.

cĭtā-tim, *adv.* [2. cit(a)-o] *Quickly, speedily, hastily:* Hirt.

cĭtā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of cit(a)-o.—*Pa.*: **a.** Gen.: *Driven, urged to*, i. e. *hastened, hurried, quick, rapid, speedy:* citato equo, *at full gallop*, Cæs.: (*Comp.*) citatiore agmine, Liv.: (*Sup.*) citatissimo agmine, id.—**b.** Esp.: In adverbial force: *Quickly, rapidly*, etc.: ferunt citati signa, Liv.

cī-ter, tra, trum (in *Pos.* prps. only once), *adj.* [for cis-ter; fr. cis] **I.** Prop.: *On this side:* citer agnus alligatus ad sacra, Cato: (*Comp.*) Gallia citerior, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of place: *Lying near, near, close:* (*Sup.*) citima pars, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *Near, close*, etc.:

ut ad hæc citeriora veniam et notiora nobis, Cic.

citerius, v. citra.

Cithæron, ōnis, *m.*, Κιθαιρών. *Cithæron; a mountain in the south-west of Bœotia.*

cithăra, æ, *f.* = κιθάρα : **I.** Prop.: *The cithara* or *cithern:* Virg.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The music of the cithara,* or gen., *of a stringed instrument:* Hor.; Prop.—**B.** *The art of playing on the cithara:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *guitare.*

cithărista, æ, *m.* = κιθαριστής : *A player on the cithara:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *guitariste.*

cithăristrĭa, æ, *f.* = κιθαρίστρια. *She who plays on the cithara:* Ter.

cithărizo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* = κιθαρίζω. *To play on the cithara:* Nep.

cithărœdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κιθαρωδικός. *Of,* or *pertaining to, a citharœdus:* ars, Suet.

cithărœdus, ī, *m.* = κιθαρῳδός. *One who plays on the cithara (and accompanies the instrument with his voice):* Cic.

Citiēus, i, v. Citium.

Citĭum (Citt-), ĭi, *n.*, Κίτιον, Κίττιον. *Citium* or *Cittium; a seaport town in Cyprus.*—Hence, **Citiēus,** i, *m. A Citian.*

1. **cĭt-o,** *adv.* [cit-us] **I. Prop.:** *Quickly, speedily, soon:* abi cito et suspende te, Ter.: (*Sup.*) se in currūs citissime recipere, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** With a negative (=non facile) *Not easily, not readily:* Cic.—**B.** (*Comp.*) Without a negative (=potius): *Sooner, rather:* citius dicere, Cic.

2. **ci-to,** tāvi, tātum, tāre (*Inf. Præs. Pass.* citārier, Cat.), 1. *v. intens.* a. [ci-eo] **I.** Prop.: *To put into quick motion; to move* or *drive violently* or *rapidly; to shake, rouse, excite, provoke, incite, stimulate, promote,* etc.: gradum, Claud.: urinam, Cels. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To urge, call,* or *summon:* postquam citati (*sc.* senatores) non conveniunt, Liv.—**2.** Law *t. t.*: *To call* the parties; *to summon:* reum, Cic.—**3.** *To call one to witness; to call upon, appeal to:* quos ego testes citaturus fui rerum a me gestarum, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To cause* or *produce:* isque motus (*sc.* animi) aut boni aut mali opinione citetur, Cic.—**B.** *To appeal to, quote, cite:* Cic. quos Licinius citat auctores, Liv. **III.** Meton.: *To mention by name; to name, mention, call out, proclaim, announce:* Danai reliquique Græci, qui hoc anapæsto citantur, Cic.

citr-ā, *prep.* and *adv.* [citer, citr-i] **I.** *Prep. c. Acc.*: **A.** Prop.: *On this side:* citra Rubiconem, Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *Before, within, beneath, short of, less than:* citra tertiam syllabam, *before the third syllable,* Cic.: citra Trojana tempora, Ov.—**2.** *Without, out of, except, without regard to, setting aside:* citra fidem, Tac. **C.** Fig.: *Beneath, short of, less than,* etc.: nec virtūs citra genus est, Ov. **II.** *Adv.*: **A.** Prop.: *On this side:* nec citra mota nec ultra, Ov. **B.** Meton.: Of space: *Short* of some object: tela hostium citra cadebant, Tac. **C.** Fig.: *Short* of some object: (*Comp.*) modo ultra quam oportet, excurrit; modo citerius debito resistit, Sen.

cĭtr-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [citr-us] *Of,* or *pertaining to, the citrus-tree:* mensa, *of citrus-wood,* Cic.

cĭtr-o, *adv.* [citer, citr-i] (always in the connection and position ultro citroque, ultro et citro, ultro ac citro, *or,* without copula, ultro citro) *Hither and thither, to and fro, on both sides, mutually, reciprocally:* Cic.; Lucr.

citrus, i, *f.* [prob. akin to κέδρος, cedrus] *The citrus tree:* Lucr.

cī-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of ci-eo.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Gen.: (*Put in motion;* hence) *Quick, swift, rapid:* quadrigæ, Virg.: (*Comp.*) citior cura, Val. Max.: (*Sup.*) citissimum factum, Quint. **b.** Esp.: In an adverbial force: *Quickly,* etc.: solvite vela citi, Virg.

cīv-ĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [civ-is] **1.** *Of,* or *pertaining to, citizens; civil, civic, citizen's:* jura, Hor.: corona, *the civic* (*crown made of oak leaves, the highest mark of distinction, which was bestowed on him who had saved the life of a fellow-citizen in war*): Cic.—**2.** *Of,* or *pertaining to, the Roman state:* stirps, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *civique.*

cīv-ĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Of,* or *pertaining to, citizens; civil, civic:* conjuratio, Cic.—Particular expression: Civile jus, *Civil law;* i. e. (a) *The political rights of citizens:* Cic.—(b) *Civil, private rights:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *Relating to public* or *political life; political, public, state-*: scientia, *political economy,* Cic.—**2.** (*Demeaning one's self as a citizen;* hence) *Courtly, courteous, polite, civil, affable, pleasing:* (*Comp.*) quid enim civilius illo? Ov.: (*Sup.*) in colloquiis humillimorum civilissimus, Spart.

cīvīl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [civil-is] (*The state* or *condition of the* civilis; hence) **1.** *The art of government, politics:* Quint.—**2.** *Courteousness, courtesy:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *civilité.*

cīvīl-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] **1.** *After the manner of a citizen, citizen-like:* contendere, Script. ap. Cic.: (*Comp.*) civilius, Pl.: (*Sup.*) civilissime vixit, Eutr.—**2.** *Civilly, courteously, kindly:* Ov.

cī-vis, is (*Abl. Sing.* usually cive; sometimes, civi), *comm. gen.* [prps. akin to Sanscrit root KSHI, *to dwell, to reside*] (*A dweller, resider,* etc.; hence) *A citizen* (male or female): unus, Cic.: Attica, Ter.—Particular expression: Civis meus, tuus, *etc., My, thy,* etc., *fellow-citizen:* Cic.

cīv-ĭtas, ātis (*Gen. Plur.,* ium *and* um), *f.* [civ-is] **I.** Prop.: (*The condition* or *state of a citizen;* hence) *Citizenship, freedom of the city:* Cic.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *The citizens* united in a community: Cic.; Cæs.; Liv.—**2.** *The state* or *body politic:* Cic.; Cæs.; Sall.—**B.** *A city:* Quint.; Suet. **III.** Fig.: *A state* or *commonwealth:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cité.*

clā-des, is (*Gen. Plur.* usually cladium; cladum, Sil.), *f.* [akin to κλά-ω, to break] (Prop.: *A breaking to pieces* of any thing; Meton.) **I.** Gen.: *Injury, mischief, disaster, loss, detriment, calamity:* Cic.; Liv. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Of persons who cause destruction: *Destroyer, scourge:* Virg.—**B.** Milit. *t. t.*: *Defeat, discomfiture, slaughter* in war: Cic.; Liv.; Virg.

cl-am, *adv.* and *prep.* [akin to καλ-ύπτω, and cel-o] **I.** *Adv.*: *Secretly, in private:* clam depositum, Cic. **II.** *Prep. c. Abl.,* or *Acc.*; also, once *c. Gen.*: *Without the knowledge of, unknown to:* clam vobis, Cæs.: clam præsidia, Hirt.: clam patris, Plaut.—Particular phrases: **A.** Clam me *or* mihi est, *It is unknown to me, I know not:* Plaut.; Ter.—**B.** Clam aliquem habere, *To keep secret from one, conceal from:* Ter.

clāmā-tor, ōris, *m.* [clam(a)-o] *A bawler, noisy declaimer:* Cic.

clāmĭtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [clamit(a)-o] *A violent crying, clamour,* or *noise:* Plaut.

clām-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a. intens.* [clam-o] **I.** Neut.: *To cry out violently* or *aloud:* vano questu clamitans, Phæd. **II.** Act.: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *To vociferate loudly* or *bawl out* something: *Cauneas* clamitabat, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) clamitans liberum se liberæque civitatis esse, Cæs.—**2.** Fig.: *To proclaim,* i. e. *manifest, show, evidence, betray:* calliditatem, Cic.—**B.** *To call after* one *loudly and frequently:* clamitabant me, Plaut.

clā-mō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to καλ-έω] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To call* or *cry out; to shout aloud:* de pecuniā, Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of things: *To make a noise, din,* etc.: clamant amnes, Stat.—**2.** Of a snorer: *To make an uproar* or *disturbance; to bellow out:* magnum clamat, Plaut. **C.** Fig.: Of abstract subjects: *To call out, cry aloud:* et non ulla meo clamat in ore fides, *calls out in,* i. e. *proclaims itself openly,* Prop. **II.** Act.: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *To call* or *cry aloud to* something or some one, *to proclaim, declare, invoke, call upon,* etc.: morientem nomine, Virg.—**2.** Fig.: *To proclaim* or *declare:* quid restipulatio clamat? Cic.—**B.** *To proclaim* or *declare one to be; to call out that one is:* se causam clamat, Virg.

clām-or (-os, Quint.), ōris, *m.* [clam-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A loud call; a shout, cry* of men, *or* of animals: Plaut.; Cic.; Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A friendly call, acclamation, applause:* Cic.; Hor.—**2.** *A hostile call, clamour, outcry, complaint:* Script. ap. Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Noise, sound, din:* Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *clameur.*

clām-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [for clamor-osus; fr. clamor, clamor-is] (*Full of* clamor; hence) **1.** *Clamouring* or *bawling continually* or *loudly; clamorous:* pater, Juv.—**2.**: **a.** *Filled with noise* or *clamour; noisy:* circus, Juv.—**b.** *Accompanied with noise* or *clamour:* acceleratio, Auct. Her.

Clampĕtĭa, æ, *f. Clampetia a town of the Bruttii.*

clan-cŭlum, *adv.* and *prep. dim.,* [for clam-culum] *Secretly, privately:* **I.** *Adv.:* clanculum abii a legione, Plaut. **II.** *Prep. c. Acc.:* clanculum Patres, Ter.

clandestīn-o, *adv.* [clandestin-us] *Secretly, clandestinely:* Plaut.

clan-dest-īnus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. obsol. clan-dest-us, for clam-dest-us, fr. clam] *Secret, hidden, concealed, clandestine:* colloquia cum hostibus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *clandestin.*

clang-o, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [onomatop.; like Gr. κλαγ, whence κλαγγ-ή] *To clang; to sound, resound:* horrida clangunt Signa tubæ, Stat.

clang-or, ōris, *m.* [clang-o] *A sound, clang, noise:* tubarum, Virg.

Clănĭs, is, *m. Clanis:* **1.** *A river of Etruria, which falls into the Tiber* (now *Chiana*).—**2.** *A companion of Phineus.*—**3.** *A centaur.*

Clănĭus, ĭi; **Glanis,** is, *m. The Clanius* or *Glanis; a river of Campania, frequently overflowing the country around, especially the town of Acerræ* (now *il Lagno*).

clār-e, *adv.* [clar-us] **1.** *Clearly, distinctly, plainly, aloud:* ut clare gemant, Cic.—**2.** *Brightly, clearly:* clare fulgens cæsaries, Cat.—**3.** *Distinctly, intelligibly, clearly:* (*Sup.*) pisces clarissime audiunt, Pl.—**4.** *Illustriously, honourably:* (*Comp.*) clarius exsplendescebat, Nep.

clār-ĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* [id.] (*To be* clarus; hence) **I.** *To be clear* or *bright; to shine:* Cic. **II.** *To be obvious, clear, evident* or *manifest:* Lucr. **III.** *To be brilliant, distinguished, illustrious, famous, renowned:* Enn.

clār-esco, ŭi, *no sup.,* escĕre, 3. *v. n.* [id.] (*To become* clarus; hence) **I.** *To sound clearly, become* or *be audible:* clarescunt sonitŭs armorum, Virg. **II.** *To begin to shine, to become visible:* tecta luminibus, Tac. **III.** *To become* mentally *clear, manifest, evident, obvious:* alid ex alio clarescet, Lucr. **IV.** *To become brilliant, illustrious, famous, renowned:* ex gente Domitiă duæ familiæ claruerunt, Suet.

clārĭgā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [clarig(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A* (*Roman*) *proclamation of war:* Pl.; Quint. **II.** Meton.: *The seizure of a man who is found beyond the place prescribed to him:* Liv.

clārĭg-ĭto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [clarig-o] *To reclaim:* Lucr.

clārĭg-o, *no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [akin to κήρυξ, Dor. κάρυξ] Polit. *t. t.:* Of the Fetiales: *To proclaim war against an enemy* (*with certain religious ceremonies*): Pl.

clār-ĭ-sŏn-us, a, um, *adj.* [clarus; (i)son-o] *Clear-sounding:* vox, Cat.

clār-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [clar-us] (*The quality of the* clarus; hence) **1.** *Clearness, distinctness:* in voce, Cic.—**2.** *Clearness, brightness* of objects affecting the sight: Pl.—**3.** *Clearness, distinctness, perspicuity:* Quint.—**4.** *Celebrity, renown, reputation, splendour, high estimation:* Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *clarté.*

clār-ĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* clarus; hence) **1.** *Clearness, distinctness,* etc.: vocis, Gell.—**2.** *Clearness, brilliancy:* deæ (=lunæ), Tac.—**3.** *Renown, celebrity, fame, reputation,* etc.: Sall.; Tac.

clār-o, āvi, *no sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] (*To make* clarus; hence) **I.** *To make clear* or *bright; to illuminate:* Cic.; Stat. **II.** *To make* mentally *clear, evident, distinct,* or *obvious; to explain, illustrate, set forth:* Lucr. **III.** *To render illustrious, renowned,* etc.: illum non labor Isthmius Clarabit pugilem, Hor.

clār-or, ōris, *m.* [clar-eo] *Clearness, brightness:* Plaut.

Clāros, i, *f.,* Κλάρος. *Claros; a town of Ionia, celebrated for a temple and an oracle of Apollo* (now *Zille*). —Hence, **Clăr-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Claros; Clarian.*—As *Subst.:* **Clarius,** ĭi, *m.:* **1.** (*sc.* deus) *The Clarian god;* i. e. *Apollo:* Virg.—**2.** (*sc.* poeta) *The Clarian poet,* i. e. *Antimachus:* Ov.

clā-rus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root ÇRU, "audire," Greek κλύ-ειν, Lat. clu-o] **I.** Prop.: Of sounds, *etc.: Clear, loud, distinct:* vox, Cic.: latratus, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of appearance, *etc.: Clear, bright, shining, light, brilliant:* (*Sup.*) clarissimæ gemmæ, Cic.—**B.** *Making clear,* i. e. *bringing fair weather:* aquilo, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Mentally: *Clear, distinct, manifest, plain, evident, intelligible:* (*Comp.*) luce sunt clariora nobis tua consilia, Cic.—**B.** Morally: *Brilliant, celebrated, renowned, illustrious, honourable, famous, glorious,* etc. (esp. as an epithet of distinguished men): animus, Sall.: vir, Cic.—**C.** *Notorious:* luxuriă superbiăque clarus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *clair.*

class-ĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [class-is] *Of,* or *belonging to, the fleet:* centurio, i. e. *the captain of a ship,* Tac.—As *Subst.:* **classiārĭi,** ōrum, *m.:* **1.** (*sc.* milites) *Sea-* or *naval forces:* Tac.; Nep.—**2.** (*sc.* nautæ) *Sailors, seamen,* etc.: Cæs.; Tac.

class-ĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little fleet, flotilla:* Cic.

class-ĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **1.** (Prop.: *Pertaining to the* first *class;* Fig.) *Superior, of the first rank:* scriptor, *a classical writer,* Gell.—**2.** *Pertaining to the fleet:* milites, Liv.—As *Subst.:* **classici,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* milites) *Sea-* or *naval forces:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *classique.*

class-ĭcum, i, *n.* [id.] (*A thing pertaining to a* classis; hence) **1.** *A field-* or *battle-signal given with the trumpet:* classicum cecinit, Liv.—**2.** *A war-trumpet:* Virg.; Tib.

classis, is (*Abl.* usu. classe; classi, Virg.), *f.* [κλάσις=κλῆσις] (*A calling:* Concr.: *That which is called;* hence) **1.:** **a.** Prop.: Of the citizens as summoned for assessment: *A class:* Liv.; Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *Rank, position, standing, class:* Cic.—**c.** Meton.: *A class, division:* pueros in classes distribuerant, Quint.—**2.** Of the people as summoned for service: Milit. *t. t.: Forces, a force:* **a.** Of *the* (*land*) *army:* Virg.—**b.** Of men at sea: *The fleet,* including the troops in it: Cic.; Liv.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *classe.*

clāthri (-tri), ōrum, *m.* = κλῆθρα (enclosing things) *A trellis, grate, bar* (esp. to the cages of animals): Hor.

clāthr-o (clatr-o), *no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [clathr-i] *To furnish with a grate* or *lattice set with bars:* Plaut.

claud-eo, *no perf.,* clausum, claudēre, 2. *v. n.,* **claud-o,** *no perf.,* clausum, claudĕre, 3. *v. n.* [claud-us] *To limp* or *halt:* Fig.; Cic.

claudĭcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [claudic(a)-o] *A limping:* Cic.

claud-ĭco (clod-), *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [claud-us] **I.** Prop.: *To limp, halt, be lame:* graviter claudicans, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To halt, waver, be incomplete* or *defective:* tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To waver,* etc.: pennarum usus, Lucr.—**B.** *To incline:* qua mundi claudicat axis, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *clocher.*

Claudĭus (Clŏ-), ĭi, *m. Claudius* or *Clodius; the name of two very celebrated Roman* gentes (one patrician, the other plebeian).—Hence, **Claudĭus (Clŏ-),** a, um, **Claud-iānus (Clo-),** a, um, **Claud-ialis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Claudius* or *Clodius.*

1. **clau-do (clo-, clu-),** si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [root CLU, akin to κλεί-ω] **I.** Prop.: *To shut* something that is open; *to close, shut to, shut up:* forem cubiculi, Cic.: lumina, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of streams: *To dam up, stop,* etc.: claudite jam rivos, pueri, Virg.—**B.** Of the blood: *To staunch, stop, stay,* etc.: Pl.—**C.** *To block up, close,* etc.: omnes claudentur aditŭs (*sc.* fori), Cic.—**D.** *To close, end, conclude, finish,* etc.: cœnas, Mart.—Particular expression: Claudere agmen, *To close* or *bring up the rear,* Cæs.—**E.:** **1.** Gen.: *To shut up* or *in; to inclose, encompass, surround:* claussæ hieme Alpes, Liv.—**2.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.: To encompass, invest, besiege,* etc.: urbem obsidione, Nep. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To stop, close, keep shut:* clausa consilia habere, Cic.—**B.** *To bring to a close; to end, finish, terminate:* cujus octavum trepidavit ætas Claudere lustrum, Hor.—Particular expression: Claudere animam, *To end* or *destroy life:* Lucr.; Ov.—**C.** *To inclose, limit, confine:* numeris sententias, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *clore, clorre.*

2. **claudo,** ĕre, v. claudeo.

claudus (clu-, Plaut.), a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit *khŏla,* "crippled;" Greek χωλός] **I.** Prop.: *Limping, halting, lame:* deus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Wavering, uncertain, defective:* pars officii tui, Ov.

claus-trum (clos-), i, *n.* [for claud-trum, clod-trum; fr. claud-o, clod-o] (*The accomplisher of shutting up* or *enclosing;* hence) **1.:** **a.** Prop.: *A lock, bar, bolt:* claustra revellere,

Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *A bar, barrier,* etc.: amat (*sc.* animus) spatiis obstantia rumpere claustra, Hor.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *A door* or *gate:* Mart.; Ov.—**b.** Fig.: *Protection, defence:* Cic.; Tac.—**3.** *An inclosure* of any kind: Lucrino addita claustra, *i. e. moles, piers,* or *dams,* Virg.—**4.** Milit. *t. t.*: **a.** *A barrier, bulwark, defence,* etc. (*whether artificial or natural, for enclosing one's self and keeping off the enemy*): Cic.; Tac.—**b.** *Entrenchments, works,* etc. (*for enclosing the enemy*): Tac.—**5.** *A cage* or *den* for wild beasts: Hor.; Stat.—**6.** *A stall* or *stable* for horses: Stat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cloître.*

claus-ŭla, æ, *f.* [claudo, (*Sup.*) claus-um] (*That which closes;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *A close, conclusion, end:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: Rhet. *t. t.*: *The close* of a period: Cic.

clau-sus (clu-) (for claud-sus, clud-sus), a, um, *P.* of claud-o (clud-o). —As *Subst.*: **clausum (clu-),** i, *n. An inclosed place* for confining or keeping any thing: Virg.; Lucr.

clāva, æ, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit *çûla,* "a lance" or "club"] **I.** Gen.: *A knotty branch, bough,* or *stick; a staff, cudgel, club,* etc.: Cic. **II.** Esp.: As a weapon for exercising: *A foil:* Cic.

clāv-ārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [clav-us] (*A thing pertaining to a* clavus; hence) *Money given to soldiers for the purchase of shoe-nails:* Tac.

clāv-ātor, ōris, *m.* [clav-a] *One who carries clubs* or *foils; a cudgel-bearer:* Plaut.

clāv-ĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [clav-is] (Prop.: *A small key;* Meton.) *A little twig* or *tendril* (*by which the vine clings around its props*): Cic.

1. **clāv-ĭ-ger,** gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [clav-a; (i); ger-o] *Club-bearing, club-carrying:* clavigera Vulcani proles, *i. e. Peripætes,* Ov.—As *Subst.*: **clāvĭger,** ĕri, *m.* (*sc.* deus) *The club-bearer,* i. e. *Hercules:* Ov.

2. **clāv-ĭ-ger,** gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [clav-is; (i); gero] *Bearing* or *keeping a key,* or *keys:* deus, *i. e. Janus, as presiding over doors,* Ov.

clā-vis, is, *f.* (*Acc. reg.* clavem; clavim, Plaut.; Tib.—*Abl.* clavi, Var.: clave, Juv.) [akin to κλείω; κλείς, Dor. κλᾱ-ίς] (*The shutting* or *closing thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A key:* Sall.; Hor. —Particular expression: Claves adimere uxori, *To take away the keys from one's wife,* i. e. *to separate from her:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of a trundling-hoop: *A key,* i. e. *an instrument in the form of a key, by which a hoop was set in motion:* Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *clef.*

cla-vus, i, *m.* [akin to κλεί-ω] (*The closing* or *fastening thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A nail, peg, plug:* Plaut.; Cæs. —Particular applications: **A.** *Acc. to a Tuscan usage, the ancient Romans reckoned the years by nails, which the highest magistrate annually, on the Ides of September, drove into the wall of Jupiter's temple:* Liv.—**B.** *As a symbol of immovable firmness,* clavus *is an attribute of Necessitas, who drives it into the wall with a hammer:* Hor.—Hence, Prov.: beneficium trabali clavo figere, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of objects of a similar form to a clavus: **A.** (*The handle of a rudder,* or *the tiller;* hence, as *pars pro toto*) *A rudder, helm:* Virg.; Ov.—**B.** Medic. *t. t.*: Of persons and animals: *A swelling* or *excrescence;* e. g. *a wart,* etc.: Cels.; Pl.—**C.**: **1.** *A purple stripe* on the tunic, which, among the senators, was broad, among the equites, narrow: Hor.; Suet.—**2.** *A tunic* in gen.: Hor. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *A beginning* or *commencement:* anni, Cic.—**2.** *A nail:* Cupidinis, Plaut.—**B.** The *management* or *direction* of any thing: imperii, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *clou.*

clē-men-s, mentis, *adj.* [prob. for clin-ment-s; fr. clin-o; mens, mentis] (*Having the heart bent;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** In, *or* of, disposition, *etc.*: *Gentle-hearted, mild, quiet, tranquil, compassionate, kind, clement:* satis clemens in disputando, Cic.—**B.**: **1.** Of persons: *Mild* in respect to the faults, *etc.,* of others; *forbearing, indulgent, compassionate, merciful:* clementes judices et misericordes, Cic.—**2.** Of animals: *Tame, domesticated:* (*Comp.*) clementius genus columbarum, Var. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of the atmosphere, wind, *etc.*: *Mild, calm, soft, gentle:* flamen, Cat.—**B.** Of the motion of the sea, rivers, *etc.*: *Placid, calm,* etc.: (*Sup.*) clementissimus amnis, Ov. **III.** Fig.: Of a report, *etc.*: *Mild, not exaggerated:* rumor, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *clément.*

clemen-ter, *adv.* [for clement-ter; fr. clemens, clement-is] (*After the manner of the* clemens; hence) *Gently, softly, mildly:* Plaut.—*2. By degrees, gradually, gently:* Tac.—**3.** *Quietly, placidly, tranquilly, calmly:* (*Sup.*) clementissime, Plaut.—**4.** *With forbearance, mildly, with indulgence, mercifully:* Cæs.; Liv.

clēment-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr.id.] (*The quality, condition,* or *state of the* clemens; hence) **1.**: **a.** *Indulgent or forbearing conduct; moderation, mildness, humanity, forbearance, benignity, mercifulness, mercy, clemency:* Cic.; Liv.—**b.** *Kindness, sympathy:* Nep.—**2.** Of the atmosphere, *etc.*: *A calm* or *tranquil state; calmness, mildness:* Pl.; Flor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *clémence.*

Clĕon, onis, *m.*, Κλέων (The one having glory; *i. e.* The glorious one). *Cleon; a rhetorician of Halicarnassus:* Nep.

Clĕŏnæ, ārum, *f.*, Κλεωναί. *Cleonæ; a town of Argolis.*

Clĕŏpātra, æ, *f.*, Κλεοπάτρα (Father's glory). *Cleopatra; the celebrated queen of Egypt* (*daughter of Ptolemy Auletes*) *who was conquered at Actium by Augustus.*

clĕp-o, si, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to κλέπ-τω] **I.** Prop.: *To steal:* eum (*sc.* ignem) clepsisse dolo, Script. ap. Cic.: (*without object*) rape, clepe, tene, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: With Personal pron.: *To steal one's self away; to hide* or *conceal one's self:* Sen.

cleps-ȳdra, æ, *f.* = κλεψ-ύδρα (A stealing away of water). *A water-clock, clepsydra* (*used by public speakers to measure the length of their discourse*): Sen.; Cic.—Particular expressions: Clepsydram petere, *To require a clepsydra,* i. e. *to wish to speak:* dare, *to grant a clepsydra,* i. e. *to give permission to speak:* Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *clepsydre.*

clepta, æ, *m.* = κλέπτης. *A thief:* Plaut.

clĭ-ens (clu-), entis (*Gen. Plur.* usu. clientium; clientum, Plaut.; Hor.), *comm. gen.* [clu-eo] (*The hearing one;* hence) **I.** Prop.: Of Romans: *A dependant;* in relation to his protector (patronus), *a client:* Plaut.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of foreigners: **1.** *An adherent, client,* etc.: Cæs.; Tac. —**2.** Plur.: Of nations: *Allies* or *vassals* (*of a more powerful people*): Cæs.—**3.** In Numidia: *A dependant, retainer:* Sall.—**B.** *A protégé, favourite:* Hor.

clĭent-a, æ, *f.* [cliens, client-is] **I.** Prop.: *A female client:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: *A female dependant,* etc.: Plaut.

clĭent-ēla, æ, *f.* [id.] (*The condition of a client* in reference to his patron; hence) **1.** Of the client. **a.** Of Romans: (a) Prop.: *Clientship:* Cic. — (b) Meton.: Plur.: *Clients:* Sall.; Cic.— **b.** Of foreign nations: (a) Prop.: *Alliance, vassalage, dependance:* Cæs. —(b) Meton.: (*a*) Plur.: *Dependants; vassals,* etc.: Tac.—(*β*) Sing.: *Dependent territory* or *persons; a dependency;* Just.—**2.** Of the patron: *Patronage, protection:* Ter.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *clientèle.*

clĭent-ŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A little* or *insignificant client:* Tac.

clĭnā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [clin(a)-o] (*That which inclines:* hence) *The inclination* of a thing: Lucr.

clĭnā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Inclined, bent, sunk:* Lucr.; Cic.

Clĭnĭas, æ, *m.*, Κλεινίας (The one that is κλεινος, *or* famous). *Clinias; the father of Alcibiades.* — Hence, **Clĭnĭ-ădes,** æ, *m. The son of Clinias,* i. e. *Alcibiades.*

clĭno, = κλινω. *To lean,* etc.: found only in compounds and derivatives; *e. g.* acclino, declino, clinamen, clinatus, *etc.*

Clĭo, ūs, *f.* = Κλείω (She that celebrates; the celebrater). *Clio:* **1.** *The Muse of History.*—**2.** *A daughter of Oceanus.*

clĭp-ĕo (clyp-), *no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [clip-eus] *To arm* or *furnish with a shield:* clipeata agmina, Virg.

clĭp-ĕum, i, *n.* [akin to καλ-ύπτω; κρύπ-τω] (*That which covers* or *conceals;* hence) *A shield* (= clipeus): Liv.; Virg.

clĭp-ĕus (clyp-, clup-), i, *m.* [id.] (id.) **I.** Prop.: *A shield* of circular form, made of brass: Cic.; Virg. —Prov.: Clipeum post vulnera sumere, *To take a shield after wounds;* i. e. *to do something when it is too late.* Ov

II. Fig.: *Protection, defence:* Claud. III. Meton.: Of objects in the form of a shield: **A.** *The disk* of the sun: Ov.—**B.** *A shield-shaped,* or *oval, meteor:* Sen.

cli-tellæ, ārum, *f.* [prob. for clin-tellæ; fr. clin-o] (*The bent* or *curved thing;* hence) *A pack-saddle* put upon beasts of burden, especially upon asses; *a sumpter-saddle:* Plaut.; Hor.

clītell-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [clitell-æ] *Of,* or *pertaining to, a pack-saddle; bearing a pack-saddle:* Cato; Plaut.

Clītōrĭus, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Clitorium; a town of Arcadia.*

Clītumnus, i, *m. The Clitumnus; a river of Umbria.*

clīv-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cliv-us] **I.** Prop: *Hilly, full of hills, steep:* clivosi glarea ruris, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Steep, difficult:* trames vitæ, Sil.

clī-vus, i, *m.* [for clin-vus; fr. clin-o] (*The sloping thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A gently ascending height* or *eminence; a slope, hill, eminence:* Cic.; Cæs.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Any thing sloping; a slope, unevenness:* Ov.

clŏ-āca, æ, *f.* [for clu-aca; fr. 1. clu-o] (*The cleanser;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A sewer* or *drain;* esp. *the artificial canal in Rome, constructed by Tarquinius Priscus, by which the filth was carried from the streets into the Tiber:* Liv. **II.** Meton.: *The stomach of a drunken woman:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cloaque.*

clod, words in, v. claud.

Cloelĭa, æ, *f. Cloelia; a Roman maiden, who, when a hostage to Porsenna, with several companions, swam back to Rome:* Liv.; Virg.

clostrum, i, v. claustrum.

Clōthō (apparently used only in *Nom.* and *Acc.*), Κλωθώ (The spinner or spinster). *Clotho; one of the three Parcæ.*

cludo, cludus, v. clau.

cluens, entis, v. cliens.

Cluent-ĭus, ĭi, *m.* [prob. cluens (=cliens), cluent-is] (*The one pertaining to a* cluens) *Cluentius; a Roman name.* — Hence, **Cluent-ianus,** a, um, *adj. Belonging to Cluentius.*

clŭ-ĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* and **clŭ-ŏor,** *no perf.,* ĕri, 2. *v. pass.* [akin to Sanscrit root ÇRU and ÇRI, *to hear;* Gr. κλύ-ω] *To hear one's self called* in some way; *to be named, called, spoken of, reputed, esteemed* or *famed* in some way: at meus victor vir belli clueat, Plaut.: stratioticus homo quí clueat, id.

clūn-is, is, *m.* and *f.* [prps. akin to κλόν-εω, *to move violently;* and so, *the thing moved violently;* cf. Gr. κλόν-ις, *the os sacrum*] *The buttock, haunch,* etc.: Hor.; Juv.

1. **clŭo**=purgo, Pl.; Serv. [akin to Sanscrit root KLID, "to grow wet;" Gr. κλύ-ζειν, "to wash off" or "away"].

2. **clŭo**=clueo, v. clueo.

clupĕus, i, v. clipeus.

clūr-ĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [clur-a; an ape] *Of,* or *pertaining to, an ape:* Plaut.

Clusĭum, ĭi, *n. Clusium; an Etrurian town (previously called Camars* or *Camers).*—Hence, **Clūs-ĭnus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Clusium.*—As *Subst.:* **Clusini,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Clusium.*

Clus-ius, ĭi, *m.* [cludo (=claudo); (*Sup.*) clus-um] (*The one closing* or *shutting*) *Clusius; a surname of Janus, whose temple was closed in times of peace.*

clusus, a, um, v. clausus.

Clўmĕnē, ēs, *f.,* Κλυμένη (*Acc. Gr.* Clymenēn, Ov.) (The renowned or famed one) *Clymene:* **1.** *The wife of the Ethiopian king Merops, and mother of Phaëthon.* — Hence, **Clў-mĕn-ēius,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Clymene:* proles (*i. e. Phaëthon*). —**2.** *One of the daughters of Oceanus.*—**3.** *A female servant and confidante of Helen.*

Clўmĕnus, i, *m.,* Κλύμενος (id.) *Clymenus; a surname of Pluto.*

clypeo, are, *etc.,* v. clip.

clyster, ēris, *m.*=κλυστήρ (That which washes out or away). *A clyster-pipe* or *syringe:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *clystère.*

Clўtæmnēstra, æ, *f.,* Κλυταιμνήστρα. *Clytemnestra; the daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, and sister of Helen, Castor, and Pollux; wife of Agamemnon and mother of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Electra.*

Clўtĭē, ēs, *f.,* Κλυτ[illegible] (The splendid or beauteous one). *Clytie; daughter of Oceanus, changed into the plant* heliotropium.

Cnidius, a, um, *etc.,* Gnidus.

Cnosiacus, a, um, *etc.,* v. Gnos.

co, the form assumed by com (=cum) in composition before vowels, with few exceptions; also before g and h; v. 1. cum.

cō-accĕdo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n. To be added at the same time,* or *besides:* Plaut.

cōăcerva-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coacerv(a)-o] *A heaping together:* Fig.: Rhet. *t. t.:* Cic.

cō-ăcervo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To heap together, heap up, collect in a mass:* **I.** Prop.: magnum vim emblematum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: luctūs, Ov.

cō-ăcesco, ăcŭi, *no sup.,* ăcescĕre, 3. *v. n. To become completely acid* or *sour:* non omne vinum vetustate coacescit, Cic.

cŏac-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for coag-tio; fr. coag-o (the uncontr. form of cog-o)] *A collecting* or *gathering together:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *coaction.*

cŏac-to, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for coag-to; fr. coag-o (the uncontr. form of cog-o)] *To constrain, force:* Luer.

cŏac-tor, ōris, *m.* [for coag-tor; fr. coag-o (the uncontr. form of cog-o)] **1.** Of money: *A collector* (from auctions, *etc.*): Hor.—**2.** *One who brings up* or *closes* the rear: Tac.—**3.** *One who compels; a constrainer:* Sen.

1. **cŏac-tus** (for coag-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of cogo (uncontr. form coag-o).—**2.** *Pa.:* Of woollen cloth: *Of close texture, close:* vestis, Pl.—As *Subst.:* **coacta,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* vestis), or **coac-tum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* vestimentum) *Felted* or *fulled cloth:* Cæs.

2. **cŏac-tus,** ūs, *m.* [for coag-tus; fr. coag-o (uncontr. form of cog-o)] *A forcing* or *compelling; compulsion, constraint,* etc. (prps. only in *Abl. Sing.*): Cic.; Cæs.

cŏ-addo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. a. To add together with:* Plaut.

cŏ-ædĭfĭco, *no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To build on* or *up to:* Cic.

cŏ-æquo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.:* **I.** Prop.: *To make* one thing *equal* or *even* with another; *to even, level:* montes, Sall. **II.** Fig.: *To make equal* in dignity, power, *etc.; to place on the same footing, equalise:* ad libidines tuas omnia cœquāsti, Cic.

cŏagmentā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coagment(a)-o] *A joining together; a conjoining, combination, union:* Cic.

cŏagment-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [coagment-um] *To join, stick, glue, cement,* etc., *together; to connect:* **I.** Prop.: opus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: pacem, Cic.

cŏag-mentum, i, *n.* [coag-o, uncontr. form of cog-o] (*That which joins together;* hence) *A joint:* lapidum, Cæs.

cŏăg-ŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] **1.** (*That which curdles;* hence) *Rennet* or *runnet:* Var.; Ov. — **2.** (*That which is curdled;* hence) *Curdled milk; curds:* Ov.

cŏ-ălesco, ălŭi, ălĭtum, ălescĕre (*Part. Perf.* only in Tac. and subsequent writers; — contracted form cōlescere, Lucr.; *Perf.* cōlŭērunt, id.), 3. *v. n. inch.* **I.:** **A.** Prop.: *To grow together; to become united* or *joined* to something *by growth:* ficus coalescit olivæ, Col. **B.** Meton.: *To unite; to become firmly joined together:* saxa vides solā colescere calce, Lucr. **C.** Fig.: *To unite, coalesce,* etc.: vixdum coalescens regnum, Liv. **II.:** **A.** Prop.: *To grow up strongly* or *vigorously; to grow and thrive,* etc.: in eo loco grandis ilex coaluerat inter saxa, Sall. **B.** Fig.: *To grow up, become consolidated, take root, become established:* vetustate imperii coalita audacia, Tac. ¶ Hence Fr. *coaliser.*

cŏăl-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of coal-esco.

cŏ-angusto, *no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To contract by bringing together; to confine, compress, contract, narrow, inclose, hem in:* coangustati præcipitabantur, Hirt. **II.** Fig.: *To circumscribe, limit:* hæc lex coangustari potest, Cic.

coarctatio, onis, *etc.,* v. coart.

cŏ-argŭo, argŭi, *no sup.,* argŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To prove incontestably; to demonstrate, show, make known, establish,* etc.: desidiam, Cic. **II.:** **A.** Prop.: *To convict, to prove* one *guilty,* etc.: reliquum est ut . . . hunc eadem coarguant, Cic.: (with *Gen. of crime*) te avaritiæ, id. **B.** Fig.: *To prove* a thing *wrong; to dispute, refute,* etc.: quod coarguunt fici, Pl.

cŏartā-tĭo (**coarcta-**), ōnis, *f.* [coart(a)-o] *A drawing or crowding together:* militum, Hirt.

cŏ-arto (**-arcto**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To press together, compress, bring into a small compass, narrow, contract, confine:* in oppidis coartatus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of time: *To abridge, shorten:* consulatūs aliorum, Tac.—**B.** Of diction: *To abridge, compress:* hæc, Cic.

cŏaxo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [onomatop.] Of frogs: *To croak:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *coasser.*

Cōcălus, i, *m. Cocalus; a mythic king of Sicily, who gave protection to Dædalus when he fled from the persecution of Minos.*

coccĭna, ōrum, v. coccinus.

coccĭn-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [coccin-a] (*Provided with* coccina ; hence) *Clothed in scarlet garments:* Suet.

cocc-ĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [cocc-um] *Of a scarlet colour:* coccina læna, Juv. —As *Subst.*: **coccĭna**, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* vestimenta) *Scarlet garments:* Mart.

coccum, i, *n.* = κόκκος (a berry). **I.** Prop.: *The berry of the scarlet oak* (acc. to modern botany, a kind of insect, cochineal kermes), *used as a scarlet dye:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Scarlet colour* or *dye:* Hor.—**B.** *Scarlet cloth,* or (prps.) *scarlet cord:* Suet.

Cŏche, ēs, *f.*, Κώχη. *Coche; a town on the Tigris.*

cŏchlĕa (**cocl-**), æ, *f.* [κοχλίας, ὁ] **I.** Prop.: *A snail:* Plaut.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *A snail-shell:* Mart.

Cŏcles, ĭtis, *m.* [cocles, "a one-eyed person"] *The* cognomen *of Q. Horatius, who, in the war with Porsenna, alone defended the bridge across the Tiber.*

Cocosātes (**Cocoss-**), ĭum, *m. The Cocosates* or *Cocossates; a people of Gallia Aquitania.*

coc-tĭlis, e, *adj.* [for coqu-tilis ; fr. coqu-o] *Burned:* muri, *built of burned bricks:* Ov.

coc-tus (for coqu-tus), a, um, *P.* of coqu-o.

cŏcus, i, v. coquus.

Cōcȳtus (**-os**), i, *m.* Κωκυτός (*River of lamentation, from* κωκύω, to howl, weep). *Cocytus ; a mythic river of the Lower World.*

coda, æ, v. cauda.

cōdex, icis, *etc.*, v. caud.

cōdĭc-illi, ōrum, *m. dim.* [codex (=caudex), codic-is] **1.** *A small trunk of a tree:* Cato.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *A writing, letter,* esp. *a short writing, note:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: (a) Under the empire : *A writing of the emperor, a cabinet order, ordinance:* Suet.— (b) *An addition* or *appendix to a will; a codicil:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *codicille.*

Cōdrus, i, *m.*, Κόδρος. *Codrus:* **1.** *An Athenian king, who voluntarily devoted himself to death, in order to obtain for his people victory over the Spartans.*—**2.** *A wretched poet, hostile to Virgil.*

cœcĭtas, ātis, v. cæc.

Cœlē Sўrĭa (also, as one word, Cœlesyria), æ, *f.* [Κοίλη Συρία, Hollow Syria] *Cœlesyria, between Libanus and Antilibanus.*

cœlebs, ibis, *etc.*, v. cæl.

cœl-e-s (**cæl-**), ĭtis, *adj.* [for cœli-(t)-s ; fr. cœl-um ; (1), root of eo] (*Going in heaven ;* hence) *Heavenly, celestial:* regna, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **1.** Plur.: **Cœlĭtes**, um, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The inhabitants of heaven, the gods:* Hor.—**2.** Sing.: **Cœles**, ĭtis (*sc.* incola), *m. An inhabitant of heaven:* Ov.

cœl-estis or **cœl-e-sti-s** (**cæl-**), e (*Abl. Sing.* regularly, cœlesti: cœleste, Ov.—*Gen. Plur.*: mostly cœlestium : cœlestûm, Virg.), *adj.* [cœl-um ; *or* for cœl-e-sta-(t)s ; fr. cœl-um ; (e); st(a)-o with *t* epenthetic] (*Of, or pertaining to, heaven—standing in heaven ;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Of heaven, heavenly, celestial:* aqua, *i. e. rain:* Hor.: supera atque cœlestia, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **A.** Plur.: *comm. gen. The inhabitants of heaven, the gods:* Lucr.; Cic.—**B.** Sing.: *comm. gen. An inhabitant of heaven; a deity:* Tib. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Divine:* (*Comp.*) nihil est cœlesti cœlestius, Sen.—**B.** *Magnificent, preeminent, splendid,* etc.: Of persons and things : legiones, Cic.: (*Sup.*) cœlestissimum os (*sc.* Ciceronis), Vell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *céleste.*

cœl-I-cŏl-a (**cæl-**), æ (*Gen. Plur.* cœlicolûm, Virg.: cœlicolarum, Juv), *comm. gen.* [cœl-um ; (i); col-o] *One dwelling in heaven : a deity, god.*

cœl-i-fer (**cæl-**); fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [cœl-um ; (i); fer-o] *Supporting the heavens :* Atlas, Virg.

cœl-I-pŏtens (**cæl-**), pŏtentis, *m.* [cœl-um ; (i); potens] *Powerful in heaven :* dii, Plaut.

Cœlĭus, li, *m. Cœlius; a Roman name.*

cœlum (**cæl-**), i, *n.* (*Plur.* only in poets or Eccl. Lat.: *Acc.* cœlos, Lucr.) [akin to Greek κοῖλος, Germ. hohl, and Engl. hollow] **I.** Prop.: *Heaven, the heavens:* Cic.; Ov.; Liv.— Particular phrases: **A.** De cœlo tangi, *etc. To be struck from heaven,* i. e. *with lightning :* Liv.; Virg.:—so, also, e cœlo ictus : Cic.—**B.** In augury: **1.** De cœlo servare, *To observe the signs of heaven:* Cic.—**2.** Of celestial signs: De cœlo fieri, *To come to pass:* Cic.— Prov.: Of a vain fear : Quid si nunc cœlum ruat? *What if heaven should now fall?* Ter. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Heaven ;* i. e. *a quarter* or *region of heaven, climate, zone, region :* Liv.; Hor.—**B.** *The air, sky, atmosphere, temperature, weather:* Cic.; Virg.; Tac. —**C.** *Day:* vesperascente cœlo, *as the day was drawing towards evening,* Nep. **III.** Fig.: *The summit of prosperity, happiness, honour,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ciel.*

cœlus, i, v. cœlum.

cŏ-ĕmo, ēmi, emptum, čmĕre, 3. *v. a. To purchase together, to buy up:* quæ coëmebant, Cic.: conductis coëmens opsonia nummis, Hor.

cŏëm-ptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coem-o] Law *t. t.*: (*A buying up ;* hence) **1.** *A pretended purchase of an estate which was subjected to a mock sale for the purpose of divesting it of the burden of certain sacrifices attached to it:* Cic.—**2.** *A marriage, consisting in a mutual mock sale of the parties, by which the wife was free from the* tutela legitima *and the family* sacra : Cic.

cŏëmptĭōn-ālis (**comp-**), e, *adj.* [coemptio, coemption-is] **I.** Prop.: *Pertaining to a mock sale:* senex, *one who was made use of in a mock sale,* Script. ap. Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Poor. Worthless :* senex, Plaut.

cŏëm-ptus, a, um, *P.* of coem-o.

cœ-na (**cæ-**, **cē-**), æ, *f.* [considered generally to be akin to Greek δοί-νη, *a meal,* and Sanscrit root GHAS, *to eat up,* and so, *the thing eaten up ;*— but the oldest form of the word coesna, seems to point to co-ed-na, fr. co ; ed-o ; and so, *the thing eaten with* another] **I.** Prop.: The principal *meal* of the Romans ; *dinner ;* afterwards, *supper ;* or rather, at first, *an early dinner,* and afterwards, *a late dinner:* ad cœnam invitare aliquem, Cic. : cœnam condicere alicui, *to engage one's self to any one as a guest, promise to be one's guest,* Suet.: inter cœnam, *during dinner, at table,* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A dish, course,* at dinner.: Mart.—**B.** *The company at table:* cœna sedet, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cène.*

cœnā-cŭlum (**cœnā-**, **cēnā-**), i, *n.* [cœn(a)-o] (*That which serves for dining* or *supping,* etc.; *a dining-room,* usu. in an upper story ; hence) **I.** Prop.: *An upper story, an upper room, a garret, attic :* Cic. ; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *The upper regions* of the sky : Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cénacle.*

cœnā-tĭcus (**cœnā-**, **cēnā-**), a, um, *adj.* [cœna] *Pertaining to a dinner :* Plaut.

cœnā-tĭo (**cœnā-**, **cēnā-**), ōnis, *f.* [cœn(a)-o] (Prop.: *A dining ;* Meton.) *A dining-room :* Juv.

cœn-ātus (**cæn-**, **cēn-**), a, um, *adj.* [cœn-a] (*Provided* or *furnished with a* cœna ; hence) **1.** *Having dined:* cur te cœnatum noluerit occidere, Cic. —**2.** *Spent in feasting:* cœnatæ noctes, Plaut.

cœn-ĭto (**cæn-**, **cēn-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. freq.* [cœn-o] *To dine often* or *much ; to be accustomed to dine, to dine :* foris cœnitare, Cic.

cœn-o (**cæn-**, **cēn-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [cœn-a] **I.** Neut.: *To dine, sup, take a meal:* eo die casu apud Pompeium cœnavi, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To make a meal of* something, *to eat, dine upon :* nos, inquam, cœnamus aves, conchylia, pisces, Hor. **B.** Fig.: *To dine off of, have one's fill of :* cœnabis hodie magnum malum, Plaut.

cœn-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cœn-um] (*Full of* cœnum ; hence) *Dirty, foul, miry:* gurges (*i.e.* Styx), Juv.: (*Comp.*) cœnosior liquor, Sol.

cœn-ŭla (**cæn-**, **cēn-**), æ, *f. dim.* [cœn-a] *A small dinner :* Cic.

cœn-um (**cæ-**), i, *n.* [prps. akin to cun-ire] **I.** Prop.: *Dirt, filth, mud, mire* (always with the access. idea of loathsomeness) : Plaut. ; Cic. ; Virg.

II. Fig.: A. *Dirt*, etc., *filth*, etc.: ex cœno plebeio consulatum extrahere, Liv. — **B.** As a term of reproach: *Dirty fellow, vile fellow:* Cic.

cō-ĕo (con-), īvi *or* ĭi, itum, īre, *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To go or come together; to meet, assemble, collect together:* ad solitum coïere locum, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To come or meet together; to be joined:* coeant in fœdera dextræ, Virg.—**b.** *To go or come together in a hostile manner; to encounter:* inter se coïsse viros, et cernere ferro, Virg.—**c.** *To form a whole by coming together; to be united into a whole; to unite, combine:* reliqui milites coeunt inter se, Cæs.: gelidusque coit formidine sanguis, *i. e. curdles*, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To meet together, combine, come together, form a whole by uniting, unite into a whole, unite:* ut placidis coeant immitia, Hor. —**2.** *To unite together* for some object, in feeling, will, conclusions, *etc.*; *to join together, assimilate, agree:* duodecim adolescentuli coïerunt, *conspired together*, Nep.: hac gener atque socer coeant mercede suorum, Virg. **II.** Act.: As the result of meeting: *To form, make, enter into* an alliance, *etc.* (prps. only with *societas*): societatem sceleris, Cic.

cœp-īo, i, tum, ĕre *and* isse (mostly in *tempp. perff.*), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [contr. from co-ăpio (=apo)] (*To lay hold of*; hence) Of an action: **I.**: **A.** Act.: *To begin, commence:* neque pugnas, neque ego lites cœpio, Plaut.: ver esse cœperat, Cic. — Particular usage: *To begin to speak:* Ilioneus placido sic pectore cœpit, Virg.—**B.** Pass. (only in *tempp. perff.*): *To have been begun, to have begun*, etc.: ante petitam esse pecuniam, quam esset cœpta deberi, Cic.: jussis Carmina cœpta tuis, Virg. **II.** Neut.: *To begin, commence, originate, arise:* equestris pugna cœpit, Liv.

cœp-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. *v. a.* and *n. intens.* [cœp-io] **I.** Act.: *To begin eagerly: to begin, undertake, attempt:* defectionem, Tac.: appetere, Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To begin, commence, make a beginning:* cœptantem conjurationem disjecit, Tac.

cœp-tum, i, *n.* [id.] (*That which is begun*; hence) *A work begun, an undertaking:* Virg.; Liv.

1. **cœp-tus**, a, um, *P.* of cœp-io.

2. **cœp-tus**, ūs, *m.* [cœp-io] *A beginning, undertaking:* Cic.

cŏ-ĕpŭl-ōnus, i, *m.* [co; epul-æ] (*One having a banquet with* another; hence) *A fellow-banqueter or companion at a feast:* Plaut.

cŏ-ercĕo, ŭi, itum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [for co-arceo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To enclose wholly; to hold together; to surround by inclosing; to surround, encompass:* omnia cingens et coercens cœli complexus, Cic.: nodo coerces viperino Bistonidum crines, Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To restrain, confine, hold in confinement:* vitem coercet ars agricolarum, Cic.—**2.** Of troops: *To hold together*, i. e. *keep in battle order*, etc. Messapus primas acies, postrema coercent Tyrrhidæ juvenes, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To keep within limits, confine, restrain, limit:* **1.** Of speech, or speaker: orationem, Cic.: nimis redundantes nos, id.—**2.** Of words bound by measure: coercere verba numeris. Ov.— **B.**: **1.** Of abstract things: *To hold* some fault, some passion, etc. *in check; to curb, restrain, tame, correct, punish*, etc.: unius improbi supplicio multorum improbitatem coercere, Cic.— **2.** Of other things, also of persons, *etc.*: *To keep within limits, confine, restrain, check, curb, stop, keep in:* quos tu ni fuste coërces, Hor.

cŏĕrc-ĭtĭo (coerc-tio, coertio, coerc-io), ōnis, *f.* [coerc-eo] **I.** Prop.: *A restraining, checking, coercing, coercion, restraint:* Tac.; Vell. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Punishment, chastisement:* Liv.; Sen.—**B.** *The right of coercing or punishing:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *coercition*.

cŏĕrc-ĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who keeps in order or restrains:* Eutr.

cŏĕrc-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of coerc-eo.

cœruleus, a, um, v. cær.

cœtus, us, v. coitus.

Cœus, i, *m.*, Κοῖος. *Cœus; a Titan, father of Latona.*

cōgĭtāt-e, *adv.* [cogitat-us] *Considerately, deliberately, with mature reflection:* Plaut.; Cic.

cōgĭtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cogit(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A thinking, considering, deliberating; thought, reflection, meditation:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A thought; an opinion, judgment; a resolution, design, plan, project, scheme:* Cic.; Tac.— **B.** *Thought* as intellectual power; *the ability of thinking, power or faculty of thought, the reasoning power:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cogitation*.

cōgĭtā-tus, a, um, *P.* of cogit(a)-o. — As *Subst.*: **cogitatum**, i, *n. A thought, idea, reflection*, etc.: Ter.; Cic.; Nep.

cō-gĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [contr. fr. co-agito] **I.** Gen.: *To weigh thoroughly in the mind; to consider in all parts; to ponder well, weigh, reflect upon, think:* neque desino ea, quæ minime volo, cogitare, Cic.: (without *Object*) ad hæc igitur cogita, id. **II.** Esp.: **A.** To *think* in some way with respect to one; *to be disposed* towards one: si humaniter et sapienter et amabiliter in me cogitare vis, *etc.*, Script. ap. Cic.—**B.** Of a work to be undertaken or a conclusion to be made: *To have in mind; to intend, meditate upon, think upon, design, plan, purpose*, etc.: quid bellicosus Cantaber . . . cogitet, Hor.: Antium me ex Formiano recipere cogito, Cic.

cognāt-io, ōnis, *f.* [cognat-us] (*The condition of the* cognatus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Blood-relationship, kindred, connection by birth:* Of persons or animals: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Relationship, connection, agreement, resemblance*, etc.: cognatio studiorum et artium, Cic. **III.** Meton.: Of persons or animals: *Kindred, relatives:* Cic. ap. Quint.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cognation*.

co-gnā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [co; gna-scor] (*Born with one*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Connected by birth, related by blood:* is mihi cognatus fuit, Ter.—As *Subst.*: **A. cognātus**, i (*Gen. Plur.*, cognatûm, Plaut.), *m. A blood-relation, kinsman* (either on the father's or on the mother's side): Cic.; Hor.— **B. cognāta**, æ, *f. A kinswoman:* Ter. **II.** Fig.: *Kindred, related, corresponding to, like, similar:* nihil est tam cognatum mentibus nostris quam numeri ac voces, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Belonging, or appertaining to, a kinsman or kindred:* rogi, Prop.: urbes, Virg.—**B.** *Allied to*; *connected* with: faba Pythagoræ cognata, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cognat*.

cognĭ-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for cognŏ-tio; fr. cogno-sco] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A becoming acquainted with; a knowing, knowledge, acquaintance:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: Law *t. t.*: *A judicial examination, legal inquiry:* Cic.; Liv.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A knowledge, conception, notion, idea:* Cic.—**B.** In Terence twice for agnitio, *Recognition, discovery:* Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cognition*.

cognĭ-tor, ōris, *m.* [for cognŏ-tor; fr. cogno-sco] **1.** Law *t. t.*: (*One who has made himself familiar with a case in law*; hence) *An advocate:* Cic.—**2.** *A witness to identity; a voucher:* Cic.

cognĭ-tus (for cognŏ-tus), a, um, **1.** *P.* of cogno-sco.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Known*; (*Comp.*) cognitior, Ov.; (*Sup.*) cognitissimus, Cat.

co-gnō-men, ĭnis, *n.* [co; gnosco] (*A common or like name*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A cognomen or surname; a family name:* Cic.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: *A name:* Virg.

co-gnō-mentum, i, *n.* [id.] (id.) **I.** Prop.: *A cognomentum or surname: a family-name:* Plaut.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: *A name:* Tac.

cognōmĭn-is, e, *adj.* [cognomen, cognomin-is] *Having the same name, like named:* gaudet cognomine terræ, Virg.

cognōmĭn-o, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To furnish with a* cognomen; *to surname:* Augustum Thurinum cognominatum, Suet. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To name, call:* Macedonia Emathia cognominata est, Just. — **B.** Part. Perf.: *Having a kindred or like meaning:* cognominata verba, *i. e. synonyms*, Cic.

cognosco-ens, entis: **1.** *P.* of cognosc-o. — **2.** *Pa.*: *Acquainted with:* sui, Auct. Her.

co-gnosco, gnōvi, gnĭtum, gnoscĕre (*Tempp. Perff.* contr. cognōsti, Ter.: cognōstis, id.: cognōram, Cic.: cognōro, id.: cognōris, Ter.: cognōrit, id.: cognōssem, Cic.: cognōssent, Nep.: cognōsse, Ov.), 3. *v. a.*: **I.** Gen.: **A.** In reference to the senses: *To become acquainted with on all sides; to examine, investigate, perceive, see, understand, learn*; — in Tempp. Perff., *To know, have knowledge of:* cognoscite miserias sociorum, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) cognovi enim ex multis amicorum literis . . . ad arma rem spectare, id. —**B.** Mentally: *To become acquainted*

with learn. recognise, know: Divitiaci . . . fidem, justitiam, temperantiam cognoverat, Cæs. **II.** Esp.: **A.**: **1.** *To recognise (that which is already known)*: pecus exceptum est, quod intra dies triginta domini cognovissent, Liv.: (without *Object*) illa quidem, tanquam cognosceret, adstitit amens, Ov.—**2.** Of critics, or persons forming a private judgment: *To examine into, take cognizance of:* alias (*sc.* fabulas) cognōstis ejus, Ter.—**B.** *To seek or strive to know* something; *to inquire into, investigate, examine:* accipe, cognosce signum, Plaut.—**C.** *To examine* or *investigate* judicially: causam, Quint.: (without *Object*) Verres adesse jubebat, Verres cognoscebat, Verres judicabat, Cic.—**D.** Milit. *t. t.*: **1.** *To reconnoitre, to act the part of a scout:* qualis esset natura montis, qui cognoscerent, misit, Cæs.—**2.** *To inquire into, examine:* numerum militum reliquiasque, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *connaître.*

cō-go, cōgī, cōactum, cōgĕre, 3. *v. a.* [contr. fr. co ; ago] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To drive together;* hence, **1.** Of cattle: *To drive together, to collect,* etc.: Tityre coge pecus, Virg.—**2.** Of the clouds, *etc.*: *To drive together, force, impel,* etc.: ventus eas (*sc.* nubes) qui cogit in unum Forte locum, Lucr.—**3.** Of fruits, *etc.*: *To collect, bring together, store,* etc.: segetes, Var.—**4.** Of money: *To collect, receive:* pecuniam sibi, Cic.—**5.** Of persons, troops, *etc.*: *To gather together, assemble, collect,* etc.: multitudinem hominum ex agris, Cæs.—**6.** Of the senate, *etc.*: **a.** As a body: *To collect, assemble, convene,* etc.: quam cito senatum illo die coegerim, Cic.—**b.** Of a single senator: *To summon, compel,* or *enforce the attendance of:* cur in senatum hesterno die tam acerbe cogerer, Cic.—**7.** Of syllables, *etc.*: *To contract, combine,* etc.: Quint. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of liquids, *etc.*: *To thicken, condense, curdle, coagulate:* frigore mella Cogit hyems, Virg.—**2.** Of places: *To draw together, contract:* in arctas coactus (*sc.* saltus) fauces, Liv.—**3.** Milit. *t. t.*: Cogere agmen, *To keep together the train,* i. e. *to bring up the rear:* Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To bring* or *collect together:* verba in alternos pedes, *i. e. to write elegiac verse,* Ov.—**B.** *To bring* or *reduce:* me in semihoræ curriculum coëgisti, Cic.—**C.** *To urge, force, compel, constrain,* etc.: Fufium cogerem mihi credere, Cic.: quid non mortalia pectora cogis Auri sacra fames, Virg.—**D.** Philos. *t. t.*: *To infer, conclude:* ex quibus id quod volumus efficitur et cogitur, Cic.

cōhære-ns, ntis : **1.** *P.* of cohære-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Connected, corresponding:* Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cohérent.*

cōhæren-ter, *adv.* [for cohærenter; fr. cohærens, cohærent-is] *Continuously, uninterruptedly:* Flor.

cōhærent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [cohærens, cohærent-is] *A cohering, coherence, connection:* mundi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cohérence.*

cŏ-hærĕo, hæsi, hæsum, hærēre, 2. *v. n.*: **I.** Prop.: *To be connected; to be united by cohering; to adhere, cleave:* mundus ita apte cohæret, ut, *etc.*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To be connected,* etc.: illa cohærent cum causâ, Cic.—**B.**: **1.** (*To hold together, to cohere in its parts;* hence) **a.** *To have a connection, to continue, subsist:* nec enim virtutes sine beatâ vitâ cohærere possunt, nec, *etc.*, Cic.—**b.** *To harmonize:* paululum obsonî; ipsus tristis; de improviso nuptiæ: non cohærent, *i. e. all can not be true at the same time,* Ter.—**2.** Cohærere aliquâ re, *To have an existence in* or *be based upon something,* Cic.

cōhære-sco, hæsi, *no sup.*, hærescĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cohære-o] *To hang together, cohere:* **I.** Prop.: atomi cohærescunt inter se, Cic. **II.** Fig.: viri optimi adeo cohæsistis, ut, *etc.*, Pl.

cohæ-sus (for cohær-sus), a, um, *P.* of cohær-eo.

cō-hērES, ēdis (*Gen. Plur.*: coherēdum, Hor.), *comm. gen. A coheir, fellow-heir:* Cic.; Hor.

cō-hĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [for co-habeo] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *To hold together; to hold, contain, confine:* semen occæcatum, Cic.: crines nodo, Hor. **B.** Fig.: causæ cohibentes in se efficientiam naturalem, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *To hold, keep back, hinder, stay, restrain, stop,* etc.: Pirithoum cohibent catenæ, Hor. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To stop, hold in check, restrain, repress:* motūs animi perturbatos, Cic.—**2.** *To keep from; to ward off:* manūs, oculos, animum ab auro gazâque regiâ, Cic.

cō-hŏnesto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To honour abundantly; to do honour to, honour, grace:* **I.** Prop.: statuas tuas, Cic. **II.** Fig.: defluvia capitis, *i. e. to heal, cure,* Pl.

cō-horresco, horrŭi, *no sup.*, horrescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch. To shudder, tremble, shake, shiver; to have a chill* or *ague:* quem ut agnovi, equidem cohorrui, Cic.

cŏhors (cors, chors), rtis, *f.* [akin to χόρτος, Lat. hortus, Germ. Garten. Engl. garden] **I.** Prop.: *A place inclosed; a court, inclosure,* etc., esp. for cattle; *a cattle-yard:* Ov.; Col. **II.** Meton.: (*A multitude inclosed, fenced in;* hence) **A.** Milit. *t. t.*: **1.**: **a.** *A company of soldiers, a division of an army, a cohort* (the tenth part of a legion, comprising 3 manipuli, or 6 centuriæ ; always written cohors): Cæs.; Liv.; Tac.—**b.** *A troop* or *squadron* of cavalry: Pl.; Virg.—**c.** Cohors Prætoria, *The Prætorian cohort; a body of picked men, taken from the legionaries, to form a body-guard for the commander-in-chief:* Sall.—**2.** *An army:* Stat.—**B.** Civil. *t. t.*: The *train* or *retinue* of the prætor in a province: Cic.; Hor.—**C.** *A crowd, multitude, throng:* vaga, Cat. **III.** Fig.: Of dissolute companions: *A body-guard:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cohorte, cour.*

cŏhortā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cohort(a)-or] *An exhorting, inciting, exhortation, encouragement:* Cic.

cŏhort-ĭcŭla, æ, *f.* [cohors, cohort-is] *A small cohort:* Script. ap. Cic.

cō-hortor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. To exhort, encourage, animate, admonish,* etc.: **I.** Gen.: te ad studium laudis, Cic. **II.** Esp.: Of a military commander, *etc.*: milites cohortatur ut prædæ velint esse participes, Cæs.

cō-inquĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To defile, contaminate:* **I.** Prop.: Col. **II.** Fig.: *To pollute, stain, defile,* etc.: matres, Poet. ap. Cic.

cŏĭ-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coi, root of coe-o] **1.** *A coming* or *meeting together; a meeting, assembling:* Ter.—**2.** *A uniting, banding together* (in a bad sense); *a conspiracy, plot, coalition:* Cic.; Liv.

cŏĭ-tus (**cœ-**), ūs (*Dat.* cœtu, Cat.), *m.* [cōi, root of coe-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A coming* or *meeting together, an assembling:* Plaut. **B.** Esp.: *A uniting, joining together, combination:* cœtum dissupat, Lucr. **II.** Meton.: *An assemblage, crowd, company* (in this signif. cœtus alone is used): aliquid cœtu, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *coït.*

cōlăphus, i, *m.* = κόλαφος. *A blow with the fist, a box on the ear:* Plaut.

Colchis, ĭdis, *f.*, Κολχίς. *Colchis, a province of Asia, east of the Black Sea, celebrated on account of the golden fleece and Medea* (now *Mingrelia*).—Hence, **1. Colch-is,** ĭdis, *f. adj. Colchian.*—As *Subst.*: *A Colchian woman;* esp. *Medea.*—**2. Colch-us,** a, um, *adj. Colchian.*—As *Subst.*: **Colchus,** i, *m. A Colchian.*—**3. Colch-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Colchian.*

cōlesco, ĕre, v. coalesco.

coleus, i, v. culeus.

cōlĭcŭlus, i, *m.*, v. cauliculus.

cōlĭphĭum (coll-), ĭi, *n. Coliphium* or *colliphium; a kind of nutritive food for athletes:* Juv.

col-lăbasco (con-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for con-labasco] *To be ready to fall* or *totter at the same time:* Fig.: Plaut.

col-lăbĕfacto (con-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for con-labefacto] *To make to reel, shake,* or *totter:* motu collabefactat onus, Ov.—Poet. Of liquefying hard bodies: Lucr.

col-lăbĕfĭo (con-), factus sum, fĭĕri, *v. pass.* [for con-labefio] **I.** Prop.: *To be made to reel* or *totter; to be brought into ruin:* navis præfracto rostro tota collabefieret, Cæs.—Poet. of the liquefaction of hard bodies: Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *To be overthrown:* a Themistocle collabefactus, Nep.

col-lăbor (con-), lapsus sum, lābi, 3. *v. dep.* [for con-labor] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To fall together, fall in ruins, fall in:* collapsus pons, Liv.—**B.** *To fall* or *sink down in a swoon* or *in death:* subito collapsa dolore, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To fall down:* in corruptelam suam, Plaut.

col-lăcĕrātus (con-), a, um, *adj.* [for con-laceratus] *Completely torn to pieces* or *lacerated:* corpus, Tac.

collăcrĭmā-tĭo (conl-), ōnis, *f.* [collacrim(a)-o] *A weeping together* Cic.

col-lăcrĭmo (con-, -ŭmo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [for con-lacrimo] *To weep together* or *very much; to bewail, deplore:* **I.** Neut.: omnes collacrimārunt. Plaut. **II.** Act.: histrio casum meum toties collacrimavit, Cic.

col-lact-ĕa, æ, *f.* [for con-lact-ea; fr. con; lac, lact-is] (*One pertaining to milk at the same time with one's self*; hence) *A foster-sister:* Juv.

collap-sus (conl-) (for collabsus), a, um, *P.* of collab-or.

coll-āre, is, *n.* [coll-um] (*A thing pertaining to the neck*; hence) *A neck-band* or *-chain; a collar:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *collier.*

collātā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [obsol. collat(a)-o] *Extended, diffuse:* oratio, Cic.

Collātĭa, æ, *f. Collatia; a Sabine town in the vicinity of Rome.*—Hence, **Collāt-īnus**, a, um, *adj. Of Collatia.* As *Subst.*: **1. Collātīni**, ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Collatia.*—**2. Collātīnus**, i, *m. Collatinus:* a cognomen *of L. Tarquinius, husband of Lucretia (since he lived at Collatia).*—Hence, **Collātīnus**, a, um, *adj. Of Collatinus.*

col-lā-tĭo (con-), ōnis, *f.* [for con-la-tio; fr. con; root LA, whence latum; v. fero *init.*] **1.** (Prop.: *A contributing* or *collecting*, etc.; Meton.) *A contribution* or *collection* of money, etc.: Liv.; Suet.—**2.** Milit. *t. t.*: *A bringing together* of the standards: signorum, *i. e. a hostile encounter with the enemy*, Cic.—**3.** *A uniting; union, combination:* malitiarum, Plaut.—**4.**: **a.** Prop.: *A comparing; the act of comparison:* Hirt.; Pl.—**b.** Meton.: Rhetor. *t. t.*: *A comparison, similitude:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *collation.*

col-lā-tīvus (con-), a, um, *adj.* [for con-la-tivus; fr. con; root LA, whence, la-tum; v. fero *init.*] *Collecting:* Plaut.

col-la-tor (con-), ōris, *m.* [for con-la-tor; fr. con; root LA, whence la-tum; v. fero *init.*] *He who brings* or *carries* things *together:* Plaut.

1. **collā-tus (conlā-)**, a, um, *P.* of confero [fr. con; root LA; v. fero *init.*]

2. **col-lā-tus (con-)**, ūs, *m.* [for con-la-tus; fr. con; root LA; v. fero *init.*] *A bringing together* of weapons or foes; *a hostile engagement, collision:* Hirt.

collaudā-tĭo (conl-), ōnis, *f.* [collaud(a)-o] *Warm praise:* Cic.

col-laudo (con-), āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [for con-laudo] *To praise* or *commend in all respects; to extol very much:* clementiam ejus per literas, Cic.

col-laxo (con-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1 *v. a.* [for con-laxo] *To widen, make loose:* omnia lateramina, Lucr.

collec-ta (conl-), æ, *f.* [for collecto; fr. COLLEG, true root of collig-o] (*That which is brought together* in money; hence) *A contribution:* Cic.

collect-ĭcĭus (conl-, -ĭtĭus), a, um, *adj.* [colligo, (*Sup.*) collect-um] *Collected, gathered together:* exercitus, *i. e. quickly collected*, Cic.

collec-tĭo (conl-), ōnis, *f.* [for colleg-tio; fr. COLLEG, true root of collig-o] **I.** Prop.: *A collecting together:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Rhet. *t. t.*: *A summing up, recapitulation, summary:* Cic.—**B.** *A conclusion, inference:* Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *collection.*

collec-tus (conl-), (for colleg-tus) a, um, *P.* of l. collig-o, through true root COLLEG.

col-lēg-a (con-), æ, *m.* [for conleg-a; fr. con-lĕg-o] (*One who is chosen at the same time with another*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A partner in office, a colleague:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A companion, comrade:* Plaut.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *collègue.*

collēg-ĭum (conl-), ĭi, *n.* [collega] (*The condition of a* collega; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The connection of associates, colleagues*, etc.; *colleagueship:* Liv. **II.** Meton.: *Persons united by the same office* or *calling; a college, guild, corporation, company, fraternity:* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *collège.*

col-lībertus (con-), i, *m.* [for con-libertus] *A fellow freedman:* Plaut.

col-lĭbet (-lŭbet, con-), lĭbŭit *or* lĭbĭtum est, *v. n.* [for con-libet] **1.** Personal: *Pleases*, etc.; *is agreeable*, etc.: si quid collibuit, Ter.: (with *Subjective clause*) simul ac mihi collibitum sit de te cogitare, Cic.—**2.** Impersonal: *It pleases* or *is agreeable*, etc.: si collibuisset, Hor.

col-lĭdo (con-), si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for con-lædo] **I.** Prop.: *To clash, strike, dash together*, etc.: humor ita mollis est, ut facile premi collidique possit, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To bring into collision* or *into hostile contact*;—Pass.: *To become hostile, to be at variance, contend:* ambitiosa pios collidit gloria fratres, Stat.: Græcia barbariæ lento collisa duello, Hor.

collĭgā-tĭo (conl-), ōnis, *f.* [collig(a)-o] (Prop.: *A binding together, connection*; Fig.) *A joining, connecting:* causarum, Cic.

collĭgā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of 2. collig(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Bound together, united, combined:* res inter se colligatæ, Cic.

1. **col-lĭgo (con-)**, lēgi, lectum, lĭgĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for con-lego] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** *To gather* or *collect together; to assemble, draw* or *bring together, collect:* aër humorem colligens, Cic.: collectæ ex alto nubes, Virg.—Particular phrase: **vŏ**lligere vasa, *To gather the implements together*, i. e. *to pack up the baggage:* Cic.; Liv.—**2.** Of persons: mostly Milit.: *To collect, assemble, bring together:* exercitus collectus ex senibus desperatis, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron. plur., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To collect together; to form in a body, mass*, etc.: Hirt.; Cæs. —**2.** *To contract, draw up, compress, collect, concentrate:* se collegit in arma, *gathered himself together into* or *within his armour*, i. e. *covered himself, with* or *concealed himself behind his shield.* Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To bring together, collect*, etc.: collectis omnibus bellis civilibus, *i. e. brought together in speaking, adduced*, Cic.—Particular expression: Colligere se, *or* animum, mentem, *etc., To collect one's self*, or *one's mind*; i. e. *to recover one's senses, to compose one's self; to recover one's courage, resolution*, etc.: Cic.; Liv.; Tac.; Ov.—**B.** *To obtain, acquire, get:* gratiam et dignitatem ex hoc labore, Cic.—**C.**: **1.** *To put together* in the mind; *to think upon, weigh, consider:* maximarum civitatum veteres animo calamitates colligo, Cic.—**2.** *To put together* in a logical manner, *i. e. to conclude, deduce, infer:* aliud, Quint.: (with *Objective clause*) colligit hæc pueris esse grata, Cic.—**D.** Of numbers: *To amount* or *come to, comprise, include; to reckon, count, number:* ducenti et decem anni colliguntur, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colliger.*

2. **col-lĭgo (con-)**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for con-ligo] **I.** Prop.: *To bind* or *fasten together; to connect:* colliga manūs, Liv.—Particular expression: Colligare vasa = colligere vasa, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To combine, unite:* annorum septingentorum memoriam uno libro, Cic.—**B.** *To restrain, stop, hinder:* impetum furentis, Cic.

col-lĭnĕ-o (conl-), *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for con-line-o; fr. con; line-a] (*To make in a line with* something; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To direct in a straight line, to aim:* hastam aut sagittam aliquo, Cic. **II.** Meton.: As a consequence of aiming: *To take a right aim; to hit the mark:* quis est qui . . . non aliquando collineet, Cic.

col-lĭno (conl-), lēvi, lītum, lĭnĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for con-lino] **I.** Prop.: *To besmear, cover over, defile, pollute:* ora venenis, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To contaminate, defile:* pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejus cœno collinunt. Plaut.

coll-īnus, a, um, *adj.* [coll-is] *Of*, or *pertaining to, a hill, found* or *growing on a hill; hilly, hill-:* genus agrorum, Var.—Hence, **Collina Porta**, *The Colline* (i. e. *the Hill*) *Gate; a gate of Rome near the Quirinal Hill (called also* Agonensis *and* Quirinalis Porta): Cic.; Liv.—Hence, **Collīnus**, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to the Porta Collina:* herbæ, *i. e. growing near the Colline Gate*, Prop.

colliphium, i, v. coliphium.

col-liquĕfac-tus (con-), a, um, *adj.* [for con-liquefac-tus; fr. con; liquefac-io] *Made liquid, dissolved, melted:* Cic.

collis, is (*Abl.* regular, colle: colli, Lucr.—*Gen. Plur.*, collium, Tac.), *m.* [akin to Gr. κολώνη; also, to culmen, celsus] *High ground, a hill:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colline.*

collī-sĭo (conlī-), ōnis, *f.* [for collid-sio; fr. collid-o] *A dashing* or *striking together, a concussion:* Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *collision.*

collī-sus (conlī-) (for collid-sus), a, um. *P.* of collid-o.

collī-tus (conlī-), a, um (for collin-tus), *P.* of collin-o.

collŏcā-tĭo (conl-), ōnis, *f.* [colloc(a)-o] **1.** *A setting up, erecting, putting, placing, collocation:* Cic.—**2.** Of a daughter: *A giving in marriage:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *collocation.*

col-lŏco (con-), āvi, ātum, āre, **1.** *v. a.* [for con-loco] **I.** Prop.: *To lay, put, place, set in a place; to set or put up,* etc.: ut ante suum fundum insidias Miloni collocaret, *lay snares,* Cic.: oculos pennis, Ov.—Particular phrases: **A.** Of women: (*To place* a woman *with* a man; *i. e.*) *To give* a woman *in marriage:* matrem homini nobilissimo, Cæs.: aliquam in matrimonium, Cic.—**B.** Collocare pecuniam, *etc.: To give, lay out, invest, advance, employ money,* etc.: rem herilem, Plaut.: pecunias magnas, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To place* or *set; to arrange, put in order:* rem militarem, Cic.: (*without Object*) in prioribus libris satis collocavi, *I have arranged my statements,* or *made mention,* Tac.—**B.** *To employ, occupy,* etc.: studium in doctrinā ac sapientiā, Cic.—**C.** *To lay out, employ, invest:* beneficium, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colloquer, coucher.*

col-lŏcŭplēto (con-), āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for con-locupleto] **I.** Prop.: *To make very rich:* tu te collocupletāsti, Ter. **II.** Fig.: *To embellish, adorn, dignify, honour:* rei collocupletandæ causā, Auct. Her.

collŏc-ūtĭo (conl-), ōnis, *f.* [for colloqu-utio; fr. colloqu-or] *A conversation, conference:* Cic.

collŏqu-ĭum (conl-), ĭi, *n.* [colloqu-or] (*A talking together;* hence) *A conversation, conference, discourse:* **I.** Prop.: fruiturque deorum colloquio, Virg.: colloquia amicorum absentium, *i. e. communication by letter,* Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of animals: alitum colloquia, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colloque.*

col-lŏquor (con-), lŏcūtus sum, lŏqui, 3. *v. dep.* [for con-loquor] **I.** Neut.: *To converse* or *talk with; to hold a conversation, parley,* or *conference together:* cum Curione filio colloquens, Cic.: rari aditūs, colloquentibus difficiles, Liv. **II.** Act.: **A.** *To talk* or *converse with a person:* te volo, uxor, colloqui, Plaut.—**B.** *To converse* or *confer about, to talk over:* res tecum colloqui volo, Nep.

col-lūcĕo (con-), *no perf. nor sup.*, lūcēre, 2 *v. n.* [for con-luceo] *To give light on every side; to shine; to be wholly illuminated; to be clear* or *bright:* **I.** Prop.: collucent ignes, Virg.: a sole collucet mare, Cic. **II.** Fig.: vidi collucere omnia furtis tuis, Cic.

col-lūdo (con-), lūsi, lūsum, lūdĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for con-ludo] **I.** Prop.: *To play* or *sport together with:* gestit (*sc.* puer) paribus colludere, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of things: *To play* or *sport together:* summā nantes in aquā colludere plumas, Virg.—**B.** Law *t. t.*: *To keep up false appearances with one* to the injury of a third person; *to have a secret understanding with one; to act collusively:* nisi tecum collusisset, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colluder.*

collum, i, *n.* (**-us**, i, *m.*, Plaut.) [etym. dub.; prps. akin to collis; akin to the Angl.-S. heals, Germ. Hals, *throat*] **I.** Prop.: *The neck,* of men and animals: in collum invasit, *fell upon the neck,* Cic. — Particular phrases: Collum, *etc.*: torquere, obtorquere, obstringere, *To twist,* etc., *one's neck,* i. e. *to drag before a tribunal* or *to prison by seizing about the neck:* Plaut.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: Of *the neck:* **A.** Of a flask or bottle: Phæd. —**B.** Of a poppy: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cou.*

col-lŭo (con-), lŭi, lūtum, lŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for con-luo] *To wash something thoroughly, to rinse:* oraque nulli Colluerant fontes, *i. e. had quenched her thirst,* Ov.

collus, i, v. collum.

collū-sĭo (conlū-), ōnis, *f.* [for collud-sio; fr. collud-o] *A secret understanding between two parties; collusion:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *collusion.*

collū-sor (conlū-), ōris, *m.* [for collud-sor; fr. collud-o] **I.** Gen.: *A companion in play, playmate:* Pl. **II.** Esp.: *A fellow-gambler; a person with whom one gambles:* Cic.; Suet.

col-lustro (con-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for con-lustro] **I.** *To light up on all sides, to illumine:* sol omnia clarissimā luce collustrans, Cic. **II.** *To consider a thing on all sides, to survey:* omnia oculis, Cic.

col-lūtŭlo (con-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for con-lutulo] *To bespatter* or *vilify very much:* Plaut.

collū-tus (conlū-), a, um, *P.* of collu-o.

colluvies (conl-), v. colluvio.

col-lŭvĭo (con-), ōnis, **-es**, em, e, *f.* [for con-lu-vio, con-lu-vies; fr. con ; lu-o] (*A washing together;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A conflux* or *collection of filth:* Luc.; Col. **B.** Esp.: *Washings, draff, hog-wash:* Pl. **II.** Fig.: *An impure conflux* of different objects; *impurities, impure mixture, vile medley:* quum ex hac turbā ac colluvione discedam, Cic.: in colluvione Drusi, *i. e. the dregs of the people adhering to Drusus, the rabble,* id.

collўbus (-ŭbus), i, *m.* = κόλλυβος: **I.** Prop.: *Exchange, agio:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Banking business, money-changing:* Cic.

collўra, æ, *f.* = κολλύρα. *A kind of pastry of a round elongated form; maccaroni, vermicelli:* Plaut.—Hence, **collўr-ĭcus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, vermicelli,* etc.: jus, *vermicelli-soup,* Plaut.

collўrĭum, ĭi, *n.* = κολλύριον. *Eye-salve:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *collyre.*

cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, cŏlĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root KSHI, *to dwell*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Act.: *To abide, dwell,* or *stay in a place; to inhabit:* urbem, mi Rufe, cole, Cic.—**B.** Neut.: *To dwell, live,* etc.: colunt discreti ac diversi, Tac. **II.** Meton.: *To work* the earth, *etc.; to cultivate, till, tend, take care of:* agri non omnes frugiferi sunt, qui coluntur, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *To bestow care upon; to care for, pursue carefully, cultivate, attend to, cherish,* etc.: virtutem, Cic.—Particular phrase: Colere vitam, *etc., To bestow care on life,* etc.; *i. e. to live:* Plaut.; Lucr.—**2.** *To improve* by care; *to polish, refine,* etc.: hominum genus, Hor.—**3.** *To attend to* with respect to dress or appearance; *to dress, clothe, deck, adorn,* etc.: capillos, Tib.: corpora, Ov.—**B.** *To regard with care;* hence: **1.** Of deities, things pertaining to religion, *etc.: To worship, honour, revere, reverence, respect:* deos et venerari et colere debemus, Cic.: colebantur religiones pie magis, quam magnifice, Liv.—**2.** Of men or things pertaining to them: *To honour, respect, reverence, revere,* etc.: in amicis deligendis et colendis, Cic.

cŏlŏcāsĭa, æ, *f.* (**-ĭum**, ĭi, *n.* Virg.) = κολοκασία *or* κολοκάσιον. *Colocasia or colocasium; a plant of the lily kind; the beans, roots, and even the stalks and stems of which were considered as luxuries, and from its large leaves drinking-cups* (ciboria) *were made:* Pl.

cŏl-ōna, æ, *f.* [col-o] (*A female cultivator;* hence) *A country woman:* Ov.

Cŏlōnæ, ārum, *f.*, Κολωναί (Hills). *Colonæ; a town of Troas* (now prob. *Chemali*): Nep.

Cŏlōnēus, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to,* (*the Attic demos*) *Colonus* (Κολωνός, "Hill.")

cŏlōn-ĭca, æ, *f.* [colon-us] (*A thing belonging to a* colonus; hence) **1.** *An abode* or *dwelling:* Plaut.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *A colony, colonial town, settlement:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *The persons sent for the establishment of a colony, colonists, settlers:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colonie.*

cŏlōnĭ-cus, a, um, *adj.* [coloni-a] (*Of,* or *pertaining to, a* colonia; hence) **1.** *Pertaining to a colony:* cohortes, *levied from colonies,* Cæs.—**2.** *Of,* or *pertaining to, a farm:* ovium genus colonicum, *i. e. suffered to graze on the pasture-land of the farm,* Pl.

cŏl-ōnus, i, *m.* [col-o] **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *An inhabitant:* Plaut.; Virg.—**b.** Esp.: *An inhabitant of a colonial town; a colonist:* Cic.; Liv.—**2.** *A husbandman, farmer, cultivator:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colon.*

Cŏlŏphon, ōnis, *m.*, Κολοφών. *Colophon; one of the twelve Ionian towns in Lydia, situate near the sea, and celebrated for its cavalry* (now *Altobosco*). — Hence, **1. Cŏlŏphōn-ĭus**, a, um, *adj. Colophonian.*—As *Subst.*: **Cŏlŏphōnii**, ōrum, *m. The Colophonians.*—**2. Cŏlŏphōn-ĭăcus**, a, um, *adj. Colophonian.*

cŏlor (ancient form **colos**), ōris, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Colour:* Lucr.; Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *The* natural *colour* of men; *the complexion, hue:* Cic.; Hor.—Particular expression: Homo nullius coloris, *a man of no colour,* i. e. *an unknown*

man: Plaut.—**2.** *Beautiful complexion, beauty:* Virg.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *External quality, state, condition, position, outward appearance:* Cic.; Sen.— **B.**: **1.** *A beautiful brilliant quality or nature; splendour, lustre, brilliancy:* Hor.—**2.** Of style: **a.** *General character, cast, colouring:* Cic.; Hor.—**b.** *A high, lively colouring, embellishment:* Cic.—**c.** *An artful, or modest, concealment of a fault; a dexterous turn, pretext, palliation, excuse:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *couleur.*

cŏlōrā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of color(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *Coloured, having colour:* arcus, Cic.—(b) Esp.: *Coloured red, red, embrowned:* (*Comp.*) coloration, Cels.—**b.** Fig.: *Coloured, glossed over, disguised:* Sen.

cŏlōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [color] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To furnish with colour, to colour:* corpora, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To colour reddish or brownish, to tinge:* quum in sole ambulem, naturā fit ut colorer, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To give a colour or complexion to; to beautify, to give a character to:* animum, Sen. **B.** Esp.: Of style: **1.** *To give a colouring to;* and Pass. *To retain or receive a colouring:* Cic.—**2.** *To embellish with particulars that give a colouring; to gloss over* · Val. Max. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colorer, colorier.*

cŏlos, v. color *init.*

cŏlossŭs, i, *m.* = κολοσσός. **I.** Gen.: *A gigantic statue, a colossus:* Stat. **II.** Esp.: *The* celebrated *Colossus* at Rhodes, dedicated to the sun, and 70 cubits high: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colosse.*

cŏlostra, æ, *f.*, **-um,** i, *n. The first milk of animals after delivery:* **I.** Prop.: Pl.; Mart. **II.** Fig.: As a term of endearment: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colostrum, colostre.*

cŏlŭber, ŭbri, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A serpent, snake:* Virg.; Ov.

cŏlŭbr-a, æ, *f.* [coluber, colubr-i] *A female serpent:* and gen. *a serpent:* Hor.; Ov.—Prov.: Quas tu vides colubras? *What snakes see you?* i. e. *are you frantic?* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *couleuvre.*

cŏlŭbr-i-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [coluber, colubr-i; (i); fer-o] *Serpent-bearing; wearing,* or *carrying, snakes:* Ov.; Luc.

cŏlŭbr-īnus, a, um, *adj.* [coluber, colubr-i] (*Like a serpent;* Fig.) *Cunning, wily:* Plaut.

cōl-um, i, *n.* [etym. dub.; prps. akin to κοιλ-ος] *A vessel for straining, a strainer, colander:* Cato.; Virg.

cŏlumba, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] *A dove, pigeon:* **I.** Prop.: Hor.; Ov. **II.** Fig.: As a term of fond endearment: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colombe.*

cŏlumb-ar, āris, *n.* [columb-a] *A thing pertaining to a* columba; hence) *A* (*kind of*) *collar* (so called from its similarity to the hole in a dove-cote): Plaut.

cŏlumb-īnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining to a dove* or *pigeon, dove-*: pulli, Cic.: ovum, Hor.

cŏlumb-or, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To bill like doves:* Script. ap. Sen.

cŏlumb-ŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [columbus] *A little dove:* Pl.

cŏlumbus, i, *m.* [etym. dub.] **1.** *A male dove* or *pigeon:* Var.—**2.** For *dove* in gen.: Hor.

cŏlŭm-ella, æ, *f. dim.* [for columnella; fr. column-a] *A small column, a pillar:* Cæs.; Cic.

cŏl-ūmen (cul-men), ĭnis, *n.* [akin to κολ-ώνη] (*That which is high;* hence) **1.** *A mountain-top, summit,* or *peak:* Cat.—**2.** *A column* or *pillar* of fire: Poet. ap. Cic.—**3.**: **a.** Prop.: *The highest part* or *top* of an object: Cato; Sen.; Poet. ap. Cic.—**b.** Fig.: (a) Of persons: *The chief, first,* etc.: columen amicorum Antonii, Cotyla Varius, Cic.—(b) Of things: *A height, highest point,* etc.: audaciæ, Plaut.—**4.**: **a.** Prop.: Architect. *t. t.* (*Any high thing used as a prop;* hence) *A prop, pillar, support,* etc.: Vitr.—**b.** Fig.: *A prop, support, stay,* etc.: rerum mearum, Hor.

cŏlŭmis, e, *adj.* [etym. dub.] *Unhurt, safe:* "*columne* sanum;" and "*columes* salvos," Gloss.

cŏl-umna, *f.* [akin to κολ-ώνη] (*That which is high;* hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A column, pillar,* etc.: (a) Gen.: ad perpendiculum columnas exigere, Cic.—Books were often exposed for sale round pillars: Hor.—From the use of pillars to mark out boundaries of countries is to be explained Columnæ Protei = fines Ægypti, Virg.: so, Herculis, *i. e.* Calpe et Abyla, Tac.—(b) Esp.: (α) Columna Rostrata, *A column ornamented with beaks of ships,* erected in honour of Duillius, the conqueror of the Carthaginians: Quint.—(β) Columna Mœnia (also *abs.* Columna): *The Mœnian Column; a pillory* in the Roman forum, where thieves, criminal slaves, and fraudulent debtors were judged and punished: Cic.—(γ) Trajan's *column:* Eutr.—**b.** Fig.: *A pillar, support:* injurioso ne pede proruas Stantem columnam, *i. e. Augustus as the pillar of the state:* Hor. —**2.** *The top, summit, dome* of heaven: Poet. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colonne.*

cŏlumn-ārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [column-a] (*A thing pertaining to a* columna; hence) *A tax laid on the pillars of a house; a pillar-tax:* Cic.; Cæs.

cŏlumn-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [id.] (*One pertaining to the* Columna Mœnia; hence) *A person in the pillory; a fraudulent debtor,* etc.: Script. ap. Cic.

cŏlumn-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Provided with a* columna; hence) *Supported by a pillar* or *pillars:* **I.** Prop.: tholus, Var. **II.** Fig.: os, *i.e. supported by the hand,* Plaut.

cōlur-nus, a, um, *adj.* [by transposition for corul-nus; fr. corul-us] *Made of hazel, hazel-*: hastilia, Virg.

cōlus, i *and* ūs, *f.* (*m.*, Cat.), [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A distaff:* **A.** Sing.: colus, Ov.:—*Gen.*: colūs, Val. Fl.:—*Acc.*: colum, Cat.; Ov.:—*Abl.*: colo, Virg.:—colu, Stat.—**B.** Plur.: *Nom.*: colūs, Stat.:—*Acc.*: colos, Ov.: colūs, Val. Fl. **II.** Meton.: For *the thread spun:* Sen.

cŏlŭtĕa, ōrum, *n.* = κολουτέα, ἡ. *Colutea; a pod-like kind of fruit:* Plaut.

com, old form of cum.

cŏma, æ, *f.* = κομη. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: *The hair* of the head: Cic.; Hor.; Virg.—**B.** Of animals: *The mane:* Gell.; Pall. — **C.** Of a helmet: *A crest:* Stat. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of things corresponding to the hair in living beings: **1.** *The leaves* or *foliage* of trees: Hor.; Cat.—**2.** *Ear* of corn: Prop.; Ov.—**3.** Plur.: *Flowers:* Col.—**B.** *The wool* of sheep: Poet. ap. Cic.—**C.** Plur.: *The rays* of light: Cat.

cŏma-ns, ntis, pa. [cŏm(a)-o (as verb finite only post-class.), "to be hairy"] **1.** Prop.: *Hairy, covered with hair:* colla equorum, Virg.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** Of stars, etc.: *With a hair-like train:* stella, Ov.—**b.** Of plants: *Having,* or *with, leaves* · dictamnus, Virg.

cōmarchus, i, *m.* = κωμαρχος. *A chief magistrate* or *governor of a village:* Plaut.

cŏm-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [com-a] **1.** *Provided with* or *having hair; hairy:* Gallia, *where long hair is worn,* i. e. *Cisalpine Gaul,* Cat.—As *Subst.*: **cōmātus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A person with long hair:* Suet.—**2.** *Provided with* or *having leaves, leafy:* silva, Cat.

Combē, es, *f. Combe; the mother of the Curetes:* Ov.

1. **com-bĭbo,** bĭbi, *no sup.*, bĭbĕre, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** *To drink together* with any one as companion: Sen. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To drink up wholly* or *entirely; to swallow down:* combiberant ignotos guttura succos, Ov.—Particular phrase: Combibere suas, *etc.*, lacrymas, *To swallow down,* i. e. *restrain one's tears:* Ov. **B.** Meton.: *To absorb, imbibe, suck up:* ara cruorem, Ov. **C.** Fig.: *To imbibe:* artes, Cic.

2. **combĭb-o,** ōnis, *m.* [1. combibo] (*One who drinks with another;* hence) *A drinking-* or *pot-companion:* Cic.

com-būro, bussi, bustum, bŭrĕre, 3. *v. a.* [com; buro=uro] **I.** Prop.: *To wholly burn* or *consume:* **A.** Of fire: Calanus Indus . . . suâ voluntate, vivus combustus est, Cic.—**B.** Of the sun: is ejus (*sc.* solis) tactus est, ut sæpe comburat, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To ruin, destroy:* aliquem judicio, Cic. —**B.** *To consume* by love: ut Semele est combustus (*sc.* Jupiter), Prop.— **C.** Comburere diem, *To burn up the day,* i. e. *to pass the day in carousing:* Plaut.

combus-tus (for combur-tus), a, um, *P.* of combur-o.

cŏm-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum (essum) *or* estum, ĕdĕre (*Part. Fut. Act.*: comesurus, Plaut.:—*Part. Perf. Pass.*: comesus, Plaut.; Juv.:—comestus, Cic.; Val. Max.:—*Contr. forms:* comes, Plaut.: comest, id.:—comestis, id.:—comesse id.; Cic.; Cat.:—comesses, Mart.:—comesset, Cic.; Cat.:—comesto, Cato

—*Old forms.* comedim, Plaut.: —comedis, id.:—comedint, id.), 3. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: *To eat entirely up; to eat, consume:* cerbitam cibi, Plaut.: lacertum, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To waste, dissipate by revelling, squander:* nummos, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *To eat up, devour:* se, *to consume one's self (by grief, sorrow,* etc.), *to destroy* or *waste away one's self*, Plaut.

cŏm-e-s, ĭtis, *comm. gen.* [for com-i-(t)-s; fr. com; I, root of e-o] (*One who goes with* another: hence) **I.** Gen.: *A companion, associate, comrade* (whether male or female), *etc.*: **A.** Prop.: comes meus, Cic.: data sum comes inculpata Minervæ, Ov. **B.** Fig.: culpam pœna premit comes, Hor. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *An overseer, guardian, tutor, teacher*, etc., of boys: Virg. — **B.** *One of a suite, retinue of friends, relatives, scholars, noble youth,* etc., *which accompanied magistrates into the provinces:* Cic.; Hor.—**C.** *An attendant* on a distinguished private person: Hor.: Suet.—**D.** Under the Empire: *One of the imperial court; a courtier:* Suet.

cŏmes-tus, comē-sus (for comed-tus, comed-sus), a, um, *P.* of comed-o.

1. **cŏmētes,** æ, *m.* = κομήτης. *A comet:* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *comète.*

2. **Cŏmētes,** æ, *m.*, Κομήτης (The long-haired one). *Comètes; one of the Lapithæ.*

cōmĭc-e, *adv.* [comic-us] *In the manner of comedy:* Cic.

cōmĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κωμικός. *Of* or *pertaining to, comedy; comic:* poeta, Cic.: stulti senes, *as they are represented in comedy*, Auct. ap. Cic. —As *Subst.*: **comicus,** i, *m. An actor of comedy, a comedian:* Plaut.—**2.** *A comic poet, writer of comedy:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *comique.*

cominus, v. comminus.

cōm-is, e, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root KAM, *to love*] (*Loving;* hence) *Courteous, affable, kind, obliging, friendly:* Of living beings or things: ingenium, Tac.: (*Comp.*) quis Lælio comior? Cic.: (*Sup.*) senex comissimus, App.: (with *Dat.*) ut erat comis bonis, ita, *etc.*, Tac.

cōmissā-bundus, a, um, *adj.* [comiss(a)-or] *Taking part in a riotous procession; revelling, banqueting, carousing:* Liv.

cōmissā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A revelling, revel:* non comissatio, non libido, Cic.

cōmissā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who takes part in a riotous procession, a reveller:* **I.** Prop.: non idem judicum comissatorumque conspectus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: conjurationis (contemptuously for *an associate, partaker in*), Cic.

cōmissor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [=κωμάζω] *To go about the streets,* etc., *in a nocturnal revel with torches and music; to revel, riot, carouse,* etc.: in domum Pauli . . . Comissabere, *i. e. will go to and revel in*, Hor.

cōm-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [com-is] (*The quality of the* comis; hence) *Courteousness, kindness, friendliness, affability, mildness of manner:* Cic.; Tac.

1. **cŏmĭtā-tus,** a, um: **1.** *P.* of comit(a)-or. — **2.** *Pa.*: *Accompanied, attended:* (*Comp.*) puero ut uno esset comitatior, Cic.

2. **cŏmĭtā-tus,** ūs, *m.* [comit(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: **A.** Gen.: *A number of attendants* or *persons who accompany any one: a train, retinue, suite:* Cic.; Cæs.; Virg. **B.** Esp., under the Empire: *The* imperial *household, retinue, court, suite:* Tac. **II.** Fig.: Of things: virtutum, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Any *company, troop, crowd, swarm*, etc.: Cæs. — **B.** *Companionship, attendance, presence:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *comité.*

cōm-ĭter, *adv.* [com-is] *Kindly, courteously, complaisantly, obligingly, politely, civilly; cheerfully, readily, pleasantly:* comiter appellare, Cic.: (*Sup.*) comissime, Plaut.

comitia, ōrum, v. comitium.

cŏmĭtĭ-ālis, e, *adj.* [comiti-a] *Of,* or *pertaining to, the comitia:* dies, *on which the comitia were held*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *comitial.*

cŏmĭtĭ-ātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *An assembly* or *meeting of the people in the comitia:* Cic.

cŏm-ĭ-tĭum, ĭi, *n.* [com; I, root of e-o] (*A coming together;* hence, concr.) **1.**: **a.** *The comitium,* i. e. *the place for the assembling of the Romans when voting by Curiæ:* Cic.—**b.** *A place of assembly,* out of Rome, *e. g.* of the Ephoreum at Sparta, Nep.—**2.** Plur.: *The comitia;* i. e. *the assembly of the Romans for electing magistrates*, etc.: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *comices.*

cŏmĭt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [comes, comit-is] **I.** Gen.: *To accompany, follow, attend:* quod ex urbe parum comitatus exierit, Cic.: Pirithoum Theseus Stygias comitavit ad undas, Ov. **II.** Esp.: *To follow* or *accompany* a funeral, *etc.*: funera, Ov.

cŏmĭt-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *To accompany, follow, attend:* Of living subjects: **A.** Prop.: sola fugā nautas comitabor ovantes, Virg. **B.** Fig.: illi (*sc.* Tarquinio) aliquamdiu prospera fortuna comitata est, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *To attend* to the grave; *to follow* a funeral, *etc.*: juvenem exanimum vano honore, Virg.

com-măcŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To spot, stain,* or *pollute greatly:* manūs sanguine, Virg.: se ambitu, Cic.

Commăgēnē (Coma-), es, *f.*, Κομμαγήνη. *Commagene,* or *Comagene; the northern province of Syria* (of which the chief town was Samosata, now *Camash*). — Hence, **Commăgēnus,** a, um, *adj. Of Commagene.*

com-mănipŭl-āris, is, *m.* [com; manipul-us] (*One belonging to the same* manipulus; hence) *A comrade who is in the same* manipulus: Tac.

com-mărītus, i, *m. A fellow-husband:* Plaut.

commĕă-tus, ūs, *m.* [comme(a)-o] (Prop.: *A going to and fro;* Meton.) **1.** *A place through which one can pass to and fro; a passage:* Plaut.—**2.**: **a.** Milit. *t. t.*: *Leave of absence* from one's station for a definite time; *a furlough.* —**b.** *Leave of absence* in gen.: Cic.—**3.** *Persons who go to and fro; a travelling company; a caravan, train:* Tac.—**4.** *A transport, means of transport, convoy:* Cæs.—**5.**: **a.** *Provisions, supplies:* Cic.; Liv.—**b.** For *the* remaining *supplies of war; baggage*, etc.: Cæs.—**6.** *Gain* acquired by money transactions: Plaut.

com-mĕdĭtor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.*: **I.** Prop.: *To impress carefully on one's mind; to meditate upon:* Auct. Her. **II.** Meton.: *To call to recollection; to imitate:* Lucr.

com-mĕmĭni, isse, *v. defect. To recollect* a thing *in all* its *particulars; to call distinctly to mind:* quem hominem probe commeminisse se aiebat, Cic.

commĕmŏrā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [commemor(a)-o] *Worthy of mention, memorable:* multa alia commemorabilia, Cic.

commĕmŏrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A mentioning, recounting:* nominis nostri, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *commémoration, commémoraison.*

com-mĕmŏro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: *To keep in mind, remember:* quid quoque die dixerim . . . commemoro vesperi, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To bring* something *to one's recollection* by speaking of it; *to remind of:* beneficia, Cic.: amicitiam, Liv.— **B.** *To make mention of; to recount, relate:* causas, Cæs.: (without *Object*) omnes de tuā virtute commemorant, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *commémorer.*

commendā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [commend(a)-o] *Worthy of praise, commendable:* nec ullo commendabilis merito, Liv.: (*Comp.*) commendabilior, Treb.

commendāt-ĭcius (-tĭus), a, um, *adj.* [commendo, (*Sup.*) commendat-um] *Of,* or *pertaining to, commendation; commendatory:* literæ, *letters of recommendation* or *introduction*, Cic.

commendā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commend(a)-o] *A commendation, recommendation:* **I.** Prop.: Cic. **II.** Fig.: naturæ, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *That which commends, a recommendation:* Cic.

commendā-trix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *That which commends:* Cic.

commendā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of commend(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Commended* or *recommended:* (*Sup.*) ceteris rebus habeas eos a me commendatissimos, Cic.— **b.** Meton.: *Agreeable, pleasing, approved, valued:* (*Comp.*) commendatiores calami, Pl.

com-mendo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for com-mando] (*To commit* or *intrust thoroughly:* hence) **I.** *To commit to* one for preservation, protection, aid, etc.; *to intrust to, commend to*: tibi suos testamento liberos, Cic. **II.** *To commit to* one's *favour; to commend, recommend, procure favour* for: to set

ōff, grace, etc.: Ligarianum præclare auctoritas tua commendavit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *commender*.

commen-sus (for comme(n)tsus), a, um, *P.* of commet-ior.

commentārĭŏ-lum, ī, *n. dim.* [commentarium, (*uncontr. Gen.*) commentario-i] *A short treatise in writing:* Cic.

commentarium, ĭī, v. commentarius.

comment-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [comment-um] *Pertaining to a thought*, etc.; *pertaining to thinking of* or *considering:* liber, *i. e. a note-book*, Gell. —As *Subst.*: **1. commentarius**, ĭī, *m.* (*sc.* liber) **a.** *A note-book, memorandum:* diurni, *a day-book*, Suet.—**b.** *A sketch, a paper, memoirs, a commentary*, etc.: conficere commentarios rerum omnium, Cic.—**c.** In Law: *A brief:* Cic. — **2. commentarium**, ĭī, *n.* (*sc.* volumen) = commentarius: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *commentaire*.

commentā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comment(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *A diligent meditation* upon something; *a studying; a careful preparation:* Cic.; Quint. **II.** Meton. *A treatise, written dissertation:* Pl.

comment-ĭcĭus (-ĭtĭus), a, um, *adj.* [comminiscor, (*Sup.*) commentum] (*Thought out, devised, fabricated;* hence) **1.** *Invented, new:* nomina, Cic. —**2. a.** In a good sense: *Feigned, pretended ideal, imaginary:* civitas Platonis, Cic.—**b.** In a bad sense: *Fabricated, feigned, forged, false:* crimen, Cic.

commen-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for commin-to; fr. commin-iscor] **I.** Prop.: *To think of* something *in all its bearings*, etc.: *to form in the mind, ponder*, etc.: ut sua et commentata, et scripta . . . meminisset, Cic. **II.** (Meton.: *To comment* or *make remarks on* something) Fig.: Of the face: *To make marks on, bruise, beat, cudgel*, etc.: nimis bene ora commentari, Plaut.

1. **commen-tor**, tātus sum, tāri, 1. *v. dep. intens.* [for commin-tor; fr. commin-iscor] **I.** Prop.: *To think of* something *in all its bearings; to meditate* or *muse upon; to study, weigh, consider, canvass thoroughly:* aliquid secum, Cic. **II.** Meton.: As the result of meditation: **A.** *To devise, invent, contrive:* mendacium, Plaut.—**B.** *To delineate, sketch, treat of, compose*, etc.: mimos, Cic.—**C.** *To explain, comment upon:* carmina, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *commenter*.

2. **commen-tor**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who devises* or *invents; an inventor:* nvæ, *i. e.* Bacchus, Ov.

commen-tum, i, *n.* [for commintum; fr. commin-iscor] (*That which is devised*, etc.; hence) **1.**: **a.** *A contrivance, plan, device:* Liv.—**b.** *A projected enterprise* or *deed:* Just.—**2.** *A thought, reflection*, etc.: Quint.—**3.** In a bad sense: *An invention, fabrication, fiction, falsehood:* Cic.

1. **commen-tus** (for commin-tus), a, um, *P.* of commin-iscor.

2. **commen-tus**, a, um, *adj.* [for commin-tus; fr. commin-iscor] *Devised, invented, feigned, contrived, fictitious:* commentaque funera narrat, Ov.

com-mĕo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* (*To go much*; hence) **I.** *To come and go; to pass* or *travel backwards and forwards:* Of living or inanimate subjects: quum eadem vicissim retro commeant, Cic. **II.** *To come, go, travel* to a place, etc., *repeatedly* or *frequently; to visit often; to resort to*, etc.: Of living or inanimate subjects: ad eos mercatores sæpe commeant, Cæs.

commerc-ĭum (commirc-), ĭi, *n.* [commerc-or] (*A trading together*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Commercial intercourse, trade, traffic, commerce:* Sall.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Law *t. t.*: *The right to trade as merchants, a mercantile right:* Cic.—**2.** *An article of traffic, merchandise, wares:* Pl.- **3.** *A place of trade, a market-place:* Pl.— **B.** *Intercourse, communication, correspondence, fellowship:* Plaut.; Liv. **III.** Fig.: *Correspondence, connection, intercourse:* commercium habere cum Musis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *commerce*.

com-mercor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. To trade, traffic together, buy up, purchase:* captivos, Plaut.: arma, tela, *etc.*, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *commercer*.

com-mĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: *To entirely merit, fully deserve* something: æstimationem, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To err in* something, *commit* an offence or crime, *be guilty of:* videre commeruisse in te aliquid mali, Plaut.

com-mĕrĕor, ĭtus sum, ēri, 2. *v. dep.*: **I.** Prop.: *To entirely merit* or *deserve* something: fidem sedulitatis veritatisque commeritus, Gell. **II.** Meton.: *To commit* a fault, *etc., to err in* something: me culpam commeritum scio, Plaut.

com-mētĭor, mensus sum, mētĭri, 4. *v. dep.*: **I.** Prop.: *To measure:* siderum ambitūs, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To measure, compare, judge:* negotium cum tempore, Cic.

commē-to, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [comme-o] *To go backwards and forwards; to go frequently:* ad mulierculam, Ter.

commic-tus (for commi(n)g-tus), a, um, *P.* of commi(n)g-o.

com-mĭgro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. To go* or *remove* to a place *with all one's effects; to migrate, enter*, or *go in* somewhere: in tuam domum, Cic.

com-mĭlĭt-ium, ĭi, *n.* [commilit-o] (*A serving together as soldiers*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Companionship in war, comradeship:* Tac.; Quint. **II.** Meton.: *Fellowship, companionship:* Ov.

1. **com-mĭlĭto**, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. To serve together with* another *as a soldier; to be a companion in war; to fight in company:* Flor.

2. **commĭlĭt-o**, ōnis, *m.* [1. commilit-o] *A companion in war, fellow-soldier, comrade:* **I.** Prop.: Cic. **II.** Fig.: dii, Flor.

commĭnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commin(a)-or] *A threatening, menacing:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *commination*.

com-mingo, minxi, mictum, mingĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To make water on* or *in:* comminxit lectum potus, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *To pollute, defile:* Plaut.; Cat.

com-mĭn-iscor, mentus sum, mĭnisci, 3. *v. dep.* [com; root MIN, akin to Sanscrit root MAN, *cogitare*] (*To think of something on every side, to reflect upon;* hence, as a result of reflection) *To devise something by careful thought; to contrive, invent;* of something untrue, *to feign:* mendacium, Plaut.: monogrammos et nihil agentes commentas est, Cic.: novas literas, Suet.

com-mĭnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. To threaten much* or *greatly;* esp. an attack: oppugnationem, Liv. : (without *Object*) vox comminantis audita est, Suet.

com-mĭnŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To separate into small parts; to break* or *crumble to pieces; to crush, split*, etc.: statuam, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To lessen, diminish:* argenti pondus et auri, Hor.: re familiari comminuti sumus, Cic.—**B.** *To weaken, impair, enervate:* officium sanctum, Cic.: aliquem, id.

com-mĭnus (cŏ-), *adv.* [for commanus] **I.** Prop.: *In close contest, at close quarters, hand to hand:* Cic.; Cæs.; Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *Hand to hand*, etc.: qui me epistolā petivit, ad te video comminus accessit, *has approached you in person*, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *In the neighbourhood, close by, close at hand, near:* cominus obtruncant ferro, Virg.—**B.** *At hand:* comminus arma habere, Val. Fl.

commĭnū-tus, a, um, *P.* of comminu-o.

com-miscĕo, miscŭi, mixtum *or* mistum, miscēre (*Inf. Pass.* commisci, Lucr.), 2. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To mix together, to intermingle:* commiscere frusta mero cruento, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To unite:* jus accusatoris cum jure testimonii, Auct. Her.

commĭsĕrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commiser(a)-or] Rhet. *t. t.*: *Commiseration; the part of an oration intended to excite compassion:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *commisération*.

com-mĭsĕresco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a. To have much pity upon; to commiserate:* Ter.

com-mĭsĕror, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* **I.** Prop.: *To commiserate, pity, lament, deplore, bewail:* fortunam Græciæ, Nep. **II.** Meton.: *To excite compassion:* quid quum commiserari, conqueri cœperit, Cic.

commissatio, *etc.*, v. comisa.

commis-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for committ-sio; fr. committ-o] **I.** Prop.: *A contest; a measuring of one's strength with another:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A speech; a contest of words;* and therefore pompously worded, *a prize declamation, showy speech:* Suet.

commis-sum, i, *n.* [for committsum; fr. committ-o] **1.** *That which is*

intrusted; a secret, trust: Cic.; Hor.— **2.**: **a.** Prop.: *A transgression, offence, fault, crime:* Cic.; Virg.; Ov. — **b.** Meton.: Law *t. t.*: *An incurring of fines, a confiscation* or *confiscated property:* Suet.

commis-sūra, æ, *f.* [for committ-sura; fr. committ-o] (*A joining* or *connecting together;* hence) **1.** *A band, knot, joint, commissure:* Cic.—**2.** Of speech: *A connecting link, connection:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *commissure.*

commis-sus (for committ-sus), a, um, *P.* of committ-o.

commis-tus (for commisc-tus), a, um, *P.* of commisc-eo.

com-mītīgo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. To make quite soft* or *mellow:* caput, Ter.

com-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*To cause to go together;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To combine, join together, connect, unite:* opera, Liv.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) delphinûm caudas utero commissa luporum, Virg. **B.** Esp.: In a hostile sense: **1.** *To set* or *bring together in a contest* or *fight:* pugiles Latinos cum Græcis, Suet.— **2.** Of a battle, *etc.*: *To engage in, to commence:* prælium, Cæs. — **3.** Of games, *etc.*: *To hold, celebrate,* etc.: quo die ludi committebantur, Cic.— **4.** *To begin* any course of action; *to carry on, hold:* judicium inter sicarios committitur, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To bring together for comparison, to compare, put together:* securus licet Æneas Rutulumque ferocem Committas, *i. e. you describe their contest in your poem, you bring them in contact with each other,* Juv. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *To place* a thing somewhere; i. e. for preservation, protection, care, *etc.*; *to give, intrust, commit to; to give up* or *resign to; to trust:* se populo, Cic.: filios in aleam ejus casûs, Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To practise* or *perpetrate* wrong, *do* injustice; *to commit* a crime: ut neque timeant, qui nihil commiserint, et, *etc.*, Cic. — Particular phrase: Committere contra legem, lege, *or simply* committere, *To offend, sin, commit an offence:* Cic.; Quint.—**2.** *To be guilty* or *be in fault; to give occasion* or *cause; to act,* etc.: ego nolo quemquam civem committere, ut morte multandus sit, Cic.—**3.**: **a.** Committere pœnam, *etc.*: Law *t. t.*: *To bring punishment upon one's self by an error* or *fault; to incur, make one's self liable to* it: Cic.—**b.** Pass.: *To be forfeited* or *confiscated,* as a penalty: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *commettre.*

commix-tus (by transposition fr. commisc-tus), a, um, *P.* of commisceo.

commŏd-e, *adv.* [commod-us] **1.** *Duly, properly, perfectly, rightly, well, appropriately, aptly,* etc.: Cic.—**2.**: **a.** *Conveniently, suitably, opportunely, commodiously:* (*Sup.*) vos istic commodissime sperem esse, Cic.—**b.** *At a fit time, seasonably,* etc.: Plaut.; Cic. —**c.** *Just, just at this moment:* Cic.— **3.** *In a friendly manner, pleasantly, genially, kindly:* (*Comp.*) nunquam commodius unquam herum audivi loqui, Ter.

commŏd-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A fitting measure, just proportion, symmetry:* Suet.—**b.** Fig.: Of style: *Fitness; a suitable oratorical expression:* Cic.—**2.**: **a.** *Suitableness, appropriateness:* corporis, *i. e. suppleness, flexibility,* Cic.—**b.** *Fitness, convenience; a fit occasion, advantage, benefit:* Plaut.; Cic.—**3.** Of persons: *Kindness, complaisance, willingness to oblige, indulgence:* **a.** Prop., viri, Ov.—**b.** Fig.: As a term of endearment: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *commodité.*

commŏd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [commod-us] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To adjust according to a proper measure; to make fit, suitable,* or *right:* trapetum, Cato. **B.** Fig.: *To adapt, accommodate:* loquelam, Plaut. **II.** *To give* something to one *for* his *convenience* or *use; to give, bestow, proffer, lend:* quicquid sine detrimento possit commodari, id tribuatur vel ignoto, Cic. **III.** Commodare alicui (aliquâ re, *or* in aliquâ re), *or simply* commodare: *To please one, be kind* or *obliging to; to serve, favour:* Cic.

commŏdŭl-e *adv.* [obsol. commodul-us from commodus] *Conveniently, suitably:* Plaut.

commŏdŭl-um, *adv. dim.* [id.] *According to convenience, suitably:* Plaut.

1. commŏd-um, i, *n.* [commodus] **1.** *A convenient* or *favourable condition, convenience:* Cic.—Adverbial expressions: Commodo meo, tuo, *etc.*; per commodum, ex commodo, *At,* or *according to, my, thy,* etc., *convenience; conveniently, at one's leisure:* Cic.; Liv.; Sen.—**2.** *Advantage, profit:* Ter.; Cic.; Hor. — **3.**: **a.** *A reward, pay, wages* for public service: Ov.; Script. ap. Cic.—**b.** *A favour, privilege, immunity:* Suet.—**4.** As *Adv.*: Commodo, per commodum, *Without injury* or *detriment:* Cic.; Liv.—**5.** *That which is lent, a loan:* Cic.

2. commŏd-um, *adv.* [id.] **1.** *At a fit time, just in time, in the nick of time, at the very moment, opportunely, seasonably:* Plaut.; Cic.—**2.** *Just, just then, just now:* Plaut.; Cic.

1. com-mŏdus, a, um, *adj.*: **1.** (*Having a full measure;* hence) *Complete, perfect, of full weight, fit, due, proper,* etc.: novem Miscentur cyathis pocula commodis, Hor.—**2.** (*Having a measure with* some thing or person; hence) **a.** Of things: *Suitable, fit, convenient, opportune, commodious, easy, appropriate, favourable:* (*Sup.*) commodissimus in Britanniam transjectus, Cæs.—**b.** Of persons: *Serving* a neighbour, or (more freq.) *accommodating one's self* to his wishes; *useful, serviceable, pleasant, agreeable, obliging, neighbourly, friendly, polite, affable, gentle,* etc.: quemquamne existimas Catone commodiorem fuisse, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *commode.*

2. Commŏdus, i, *m.* [1. commodus] *Commodus; a Roman name.*

commœnio, īre, v. communio.

com-mōlĭor, ītus sum, īri, 4. *a. dep. To set in motion, to take in hand, undertake:* Lucr.

1. commōli-tus, a, um, *P.* of commoli-or.

2. commŏl-ītus, a, um, *P.* of commol-o.

commŏn-ĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, fac-ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [common-eo; (e); facio] (*To cause to think greatly;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To remind forcibly, put in mind, impress,* etc.: vos monimentis commonefaciam bubulis, *I will rub up your memory,* Plaut.. (with *Gen.*) nemo est, quin tui sceleris et crudelitatis ex illâ oratione commoneñat, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To commemorate, keep up the memory of:* i' ius præturam, Cic.

com-mŏnĕo, mŏnŭi, mŏnĭtum, mŏnēre, 2. *v. a. To remind forcibly; to put in mind; to bring to one's recollection:* mecommonuit Pisonis annulus, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) te ejus matrimonii, Auct. Her.

com-monstro, āvi, ātum, āre (*Fut. Perf. Ind.* commonstrāsso = commonstravero, Plaut.), 1. *v. a. To show* or *point out something fully* or *distinctly:* viam, Cic.

commŏrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commor-(a)-or] **I.** Gen.: *A tarrying, abiding, lingering, sojourning:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: Rhet. *t. t.*: *A dwelling upon some important point:* Cic.

com-mŏrĭor, mortŭus sum, mŏri, 3. *v. dep. To die with* or *at the same time with:* Liv.; Pl.

com-mŏror, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: *To stop* somewhere; *to tarry, linger, abide, sojourn remain, stay:* **A.** Prop.: Milo paul isper, dum se uxor comparat, commoratus est, Cic. **B.** Fig.: consilium diutius in armis civilibus commorandi Cic. **II.** Act.: *To stop, detain, retard one:* an te auspicium commoratum est? Plaut.

commor-sus (for commord-sus), a, um, *P.* of commord-eo.

commōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for commov-tio; fr. commov-eo] **1.** *A moving, motion:* vasorum, Pall.—**2.** *A rousing, excitement, agitation, commotion:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *commotion.*

commōtĭun-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [for commotion-cula; fr. commotio, commotion-is] *A slight excitation of disease, indisposition:* Cic.

commō-tŭs (for commov-tus) a, um: **1.** *P.* of commov-eo.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Uncertain, unsettled, disturbed, excited:* Cic.; Tac.—**b.** *Moved, excited, aroused:* (*Comp.*) animus commotior, Cic.

com-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre (*Contr. forms,* commōrunt, Lucr.: commōrat, Ter.: commōrit, Script. ap. Cic.: commōssem, Cic.: commōsset, id.: commōsse, id.), 2. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To put in violent motion* or *commotion; to agitate violently* or *excessively: to shake* or *disturb greatly; to toss to and fro:* alas, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To shake* intellectually; *to shake, agitate*

attack, disturb, affect: memoriam quodammodo commovent, *stir up, awaken, revive:* Cic.—**2.** *To shake* mentally; *to make an impression upon; to excite, rouse, shake, disquiet, disturb, affect,* etc.: vehementer commotus sum de Syriâ, Cic.—**3.** Of the passions, *etc.: To rouse, stir up, excite, produce,* or *generate:* odium in aliquem, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To move* or *remove* a person or thing from a place; *to carry off,* etc.: columnas, Cic.: te istinc, id.—**2.** Esp.: Relig. *t. t.*: Commovere sacra, *To move (from their places) and carry about the sacred utensils, images,* etc., *for religious uses:* Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To cause to retreat,* i. e. *to refute,* etc.: si convellere adoriamur ea, quæ commoveri non possunt, Cic.

commūnĭcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [communic(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: *A making common, imparting, communicating:* Cic.; Pl. **II.** Esp.: Rhet. *t. t.*: *A figure of speech in accordance with which one turns to his hearers, and, as it were, allows them to take part in the inquiry:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *communication.*

commūn-ĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [commun-is] **I.** Prop.: (*To do* or *have any thing in common with one;* hence): **A.** In giving: *To divide a thing with* one; *to communicate, impart* something; *to share together;* omnia cum aliquo, Cic.—**B.** In receiving: *To share something with* one; *to take* or *receive a part, to partake, participate in:* qui sibi cum illo rationem communicatam putat, *believes that he has all things in common with him:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of inanimate and abstract things: *To join to an equal part; to connect, join, unite:* viri, quantas pecunias ab uxoribus dotis nomine acceperunt, tantas ex suis bonis cum dotibus communicant, *add just as much as,* Cæs.—**B.** *To have intercourse* (*with an inferior*): ne cum peregrinis communicarent, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *communiquer.*

commūn-īcor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To share with* some one: Liv.

1. **com-mūnĭo** (**-mœnio**), īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, ire, 4. *v. a. To fortify on all sides* or *strongly; to secure, barricade, intrench.* **I.** Prop.: castella, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: auctoritatem aulæ, Cic.

2. **commūn-īo,** ōnis, *f.* [commun-is] *A communion, mutual participation:* Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *communion.*

com-mūnis, e, *adj.* (*Serving together;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Common, ordinary, general:* libertas, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) vitium commune omnium, id.—As *Subst.*: **commune,** is, *n. That which is common; a community, state:* Cic.; Ov.—Adverbial expressions: In commune: **A.** *For common use; for all; for a common object, end, advantage,* etc.: Ter.; Cic.—**B.** *In general, generally:* Quint.—**C.** *Halves!* Sen. **II.** Fig.: *Easy in intercourse, courteous, condescending, affable:* (*Comp.*) nec ullo spectaculi genere communior, aut remissior erat, Suet.: (*Sup.*) super cœnam et semper alias communissimus, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *commun.*

commūn-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [communis] (*The state of the* communis; hence) **1.** *Community, fellowship:* Cic.—**2.** *Courteousness, condescension:* Nep.

commūn-iter, *adv.* [id.] *In common, together, commonly, jointly, generally:* Cic.; Ov.

commūnĭ-tus, a, um, *P.* of communi-o.

com-murmŭror, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. To murmur to one's self* or *with others; to mutter,* etc.: Cic.

commūtā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [commut(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: *Subject to change, changeable:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: In Rhetoric: *Convertible, exchangeable:* exordium, Cic.

commūtāt-e, *adv.* [1. commutatus] *In a changed* or *altered manner:* Auct. Her.

commūtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commut(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: *A changing, change:* commutationes æstuum, Cæs. **II.** Esp.: Rhet. *t. t.*: *A reciprocal opposition* or *change:* Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *commutation.*

1. **commūtā-tus,** a, um, *P.* of commut(a)-o.

2. **commūtā-tus,** ūs, *m.* [commut(a)-o] *A change, alteration:* Lucr.

com-mūto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** *To alter wholly, change entirely:* **A.** Prop.: signa rerum, Cic.—**B.** Fig.: *To alter* or *change wholly:* ad commutandos animos, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To exchange with* another; *to exchange, barter, traffic:* captivos, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To exchange, to change for:* gloriam constantiæ cum caritate patriæ, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Of speech: *To exchange words, to discourse, converse:* unum verbum tecum, Ter.

cŏ-m-o, mpsi, mptum, mĕre, 3. *v. a.* [contr. for co-em-o, fr. co; em-ere; v. emerĭ] (*To take* or *gather together;* in the class. age almost exclusively of the care of the hair; hence) **I.** *To comb, arrange, braid, dress:* capillos, Cic. **II.** *To adorn, ornament, deck,* etc.: **A.** Prop.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) longas compta puella comas, Ov. **B.** Fig.: non quia comi expolirique non debeat (*sc.* oratio), Quint.

cŏmœdĭa, æ (*Gen.* comœdiāi, Plaut.), *f.* = κωμῳδία (The village-song, *or* the revel-song). *A comedy:* Ter.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *comédie.*

cŏmœdĭc-e, *adv.* [comœdic-us] *As in comedy:* Plaut.

cŏmœdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κωμῳδικός. *Of,* or *pertaining to, comedy; comic:* App.

cŏmœdus, a, um, *adj.* = κωμῳδός. *Of, or pertaining to, comedy, comic:* natio, Juv.—As *Subst.*: **comœdus,** i, *m. A comedian, comic actor:* Cic.

cŏm-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [com-a] (*Full of* coma; hence) *Hairy, with much* or *long hair:* frons, Phæd.

com-păciscor (-pĕciscor), pactus *or* pectus sum, păcisci *or* pĕcisci, 3. *v. dep. To make an agreement, form a compact with* one (only in *temp. perf.* and *part.*): si sumus compecti, Plaut.—Part. Perf.: In Pass. signif.: Compacto, de compacto, *or* ex compacto: *According to agreement* or *concert, in accordance with a previous compact.* Cic.; Plaut.; Suet.

com-pac-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for compag-tio; fr. com; pa(n)g-o] *A joining together:* membrorum, Cic.

1. **compac-tus** (for compag-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of compi(n)g-o, through true root COMPAG.—**2.** *Pa.*: Of figure or form: *Compact together, thick set, compressed, thick:* corpus, Pl.: membra, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *compacte.*

2. **compac-tus,** a, um, *P.* of compac-iscor.

com-pāg-es, is (*Gen. Plur.* compagum, Pl.), *f.* [com; pa(n)g-o] *A joining together, a connection, joint, structure:* **I.** Prop.: efficiens humilem laterum compagibus arcum, Ov. **II.** Fig.: dum sumus in his inclusi compagibus corporis, *bodily structures,* Cic.

com-pāg-o, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] = compages: Ov.; Stat.

com-par, āris (*Abl.* compari, Liv.—*Gen. Plur.* comparum, Plaut.), *adj. Like* or *equal to* another: compari Marte concurrerat, Liv.—As *Subst.*: **1.** *An equal; a companion, comrade, colleague, compeer:* Plaut.—**2.**: **a.** *A spouse, consort, mate:* Plaut.; Cat.—**b.** *The queen at chess:* Ov.—**c.** *A figure of speech whereby several members of a period have an equal number of syllables:* Auct. Her.

compărā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. compar(a)-o] *That may be compared, comparable:* species, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *comparable.*

compărāt-e, *adv.* [1. comparatus] *By way of comparison, comparatively:* Cic.

1. **compărā-tĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [1. compar(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A comparing, comparison:* Cic.; Quint. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A trial of skill, contention:* Suet.—**2.** *An agreement, contract:* Liv.—**3.** Rhet. *t. t.*: Comparatio criminis, *A defensive comparison of a crime with a good end for which it was committed:* Cic.—**4.** Gramm. *t. t.*: *The comparative degree:* Quint. **II.** Meton.: *Relation, proportion:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *comparaison.*

2. **compărā-tĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [2. compar(a)-o] **1.** *A preparing, providing for, preparation,* etc.: Cic.; Liv.—**2.** *A procuring, gaining, acquiring:* testium, Cic.

compărā-tīvus, a, um, *adj.* [1. compar(a)-o] *Suitable for,* or *pertaining to, comparison; comparative:* judicatio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *comparatif.*

com-parco (-perco), si, *no sup.,* cĕre, 3. *v. a. To save, husband well, lay up:* Ter.

com-părĕo, ŭi, *no sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To be evident* or *apparent, to appear, to show one's self:* qui non comparebant, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To be present, in existence, exist:* Cic.; Liv.

1. **compăr-o,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [compar] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To set together in equal proportions; to put in connection; to unite, match:* ea inter se, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To bring together* for a *contest, to match:* ut ego cum patrono disertissimo comparer, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *To count* one object *fully equal* to another; *to place* it *on the same footing,* or *upon an equality with:* cum quibus comparari, Cic.—**2.** *To place together* in comparison; *to compare:* comparare majora, minora, paria, Cic.—**3.** *To reflect, consider, judge:* or *to prove, show, by comparing:* comparat, quanto plures deleti sunt homines, Cic.—**B.** Of magistrates: *To agree together* in respect to the division of duties; *to settle* or *arrange:* provincias inter se, Liv.—**C.** *To oppose:* donum dono, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *comparer.*

2. **com-părŏ,** āvi, ātum, āre (old form comparāssit = comparaverit, Plaut.), 1. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: (*To bring* or *put* together; hence) **A.** Gen.: *To make ready, right,* or *suitable; to set in order, arrange, provide, furnish,* etc.: convivium magnifice et ornate, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.**: **a.** Of war, *etc.: To make preparations for:* bellum contra aras, Cic.—**b.** Of soldiers, munitions of war, *etc.: To get together, get ready, equip,* etc.: arma, milites, classem ejus rei causā, Liv.—**2.** With Personal pron.: *To prepare one's self; to make one's self,* or *to get, ready:* Ter.; Cic.; Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To make arrangements for,* or *take steps towards* any thing; *to arrange, settle, appoint, institute:* hoc prope iniquissime comparatum est, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *To procure* what one does not yet possess *or* what is not yet at hand *or* in existence; *to obtain, get, acquire, prepare, make:* laudes actibus, Cic.

com-pasco, *no perf.*, pastum, pa cĕre, 3. *v. n.*: *To feed together,* etc.: si compascuus est ager, jus est compascere, Cic.

compasc-ŭus, a, um, *adj.* [compasc-o] *Pertaining to feeding together* or *common pasturage:* ager, Cic.

compas-tus (for compasc-tus), a, um, P. of compasc-o.

compec-tus, a, um, v. compac-tus.

compĕd-īo, īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [compes, comped-is] *To fetter, shackle:* Cato; Plaut.

compellā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. compell(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: *An accosting, addressing:* Auct. Her. **II.** Esp.: with reproach: *A severe, harsh, addressing* or *accosting; a rebuking:* Cic.

1. **com-pello,** pŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, 3. *v. a.*: **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To drive together,* or *in a body,* to a place: pecore totius provinciæ compulso, Cic.: hostes in oppida murosque, Cæs.: naves (*sc.* hostium) in portum, id. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To assemble, gather, collect,* etc.: dispersos homines ratione quādam compulit unum in locum, Cic.—**2.** *To force together, narrow,* etc.: utroque (*sc* mari) in artas fauces compellente terram, Curt. **C.** Fig.: *To collect, assemble:* amores, Plaut. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To drive, force,* etc.: Pompeium domum suam, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To drive, force,* etc.: cur eam (*sc.* orationem) tantas in augustias compellimus? Cic.—**2.** *To drive, bring, move, urge, impel, force, constrain* to something: in hunc sensum compellor injuriis, Cic.

2. **compell-o,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. compell-o] **I.** In a friendly sense: **A.** *To accost, address:* aliquem voce, Virg.—**B.** *To solicit, entice,* etc.: Val. Max. **II.** In a hostile sense: **A.** *To address one reproachfully; to reproach, chide, rebuke, upbraid, abuse; to take to task, call to account:* compellatæ a consule, Liv.—**B.** Law *t. t.*: *To arraign* before a tribunal, *to accuse* of crime: nobiles ac potentes, Liv.

compendī-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [compendi-um] *Adapted to saving, short, shortened:* Fig.: via ad gloriam proxima et quasi compendiaria, Cic.

compend-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [compend-o] (*A weighing together;* hence) **1.**: **a.** Of speech, *etc.: A shortening, abridging:* Plaut.; Quint.—Particular phrase: Compendii facere, also compendii *or* compendium fieri, *To shorten, abridge; to be shortened* or *abridged:* Plaut.—**b.** Of time: *A shortening, shortness, a short time:* Quint.—**c.** Of space, distance, *etc.: Shortness, a short way,* etc.: montis, *i. e. a short cut across* the mountain, Ov.—**2.** *Gain, profit,* etc.: Cic.—**3.** *A sparing* or *saving:* Plaut.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *compendium.*

compensā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compens(a)-o] **1.** (*An equalising* of one thing with another in value; hence) *Barter, exchange:* Just.—**2.** *Compensation, recompense, amends:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *compensation.*

com-penso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** *To counterbalance, compensate,* or *make good:* lætitiam cum doloribus, Cic. **II.** Of distance: *To shorten, spare, save:* longum iter, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *compenser.*

compĕrendĭnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comperendin(a)-o] (*A deferring of the time (of trial) to the third day* or *later:* Pl.

compĕrendĭnā-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] = comperendinatio, Cic.

compĕrendĭn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [comperendin-us] Law *t. t.*: *To cite a defendant to a new trial, appointed on the third following day* or *later:* ut comperendinaretur reus, Cic.

com-pĕrendĭnus, a, um, *adj. Belonging to the day after to-morrow:* dies, *the third following day, to which a trial was deferred,* Macr.

com-pĕrĭo, pĕri, pertum, pĕrīre, 4. *v. a.* [cum; root PER, akin to perior] (*To go* or *pass through thoroughly;* hence) *To find out accurately, ascertain, learn, obtain,* or *get information of:* indicia mortis comperisse, Cic.: comperta et explorata, Liv.—Particular phrases: **1.** Compertum habeo *and* compertum mihi est, *I know full well:* Cic.; Sall.—**2.** Pro comperto, *As certain:* Suet.

com-perior, pertus sum, pĕrīri, 4. *v. dep.* [id.] = comperio: Metellum magnum et sapientem virum fuisse comperior, Sall.

comper-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of comper-io.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Known, proved,* or *found out* to have done something; *convicted,* etc.: pecuniam clam egessisse per indicem comperti, Liv.: (with *Gen. of crime*) sacrilegii, id.

com-pes, pĕdis (*Nom.* and *Dat. Sing.* prob. not in use), *f.* (*That has* or *keeps the feet togeth r;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A* wooden *fetter r shackle, for the feet:* hoc est cur cantet vinctus quoque compede fossor, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *A fetter, bond, band, chain:* grata (of the chains of love), Hor. **III.** Meton.: Of ice, *etc.: Fetter,* etc.: Hebrus nivali compede vinctus, Hor.

compe-sco [for comped-sco; fr. compes, comped-is], scŭi, *no sup.*, scĕre, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: *To fasten together; to confine, hold in check, repress, curb, restrain:* ramos fluentes, *i. e. to prune,* Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To check, repress, suppress,* etc.: clamorem, Hor.—**B.** *To leave off, cease from, forbear,* Plaut.

compĕt-ītor, ōris, *m.* [compet-o] *A rival, competitor:* Cic.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *compétiteur.*

compĕt-ītrix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *A female competitor:* Cic.

com-pĕto, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.*: **I.** Act.: *To strive after* something *in company* or *together:* unum locum, Just. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To meet* or *come together:* ubi viæ competunt, tum, Var. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Of time: *To coincide, agree, meet, happen,* etc.: tempora cum Othonis exitu, Tac.—**2.** Of other things: **a.** *To agree* or *coincide with* something, *to answer to* it: tanto animo nequaquam corpus aut habitus competiit, Suet.—**b.** *To be qualified, competent, appropriate, fit, suitable; to correspond:* aut assumere in causam naturas, quā competent, aut mitigare, quā repugnabunt, Quint.—**3.** Law *t. t.*: Of an action: *To belong* to one, *to lie* for one: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *compéter.*

compilā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compil(a)-o] *A pillaging;* hence facetè, *a compilation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *compilation.*

com-pĭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To plunder, pillage, rob:* consulem, exercitum, provinciamque, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To steal, pilfer,* etc.: ab ipsis cautis jurisconsultis eorum sapientiam compilārit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *compiler.*

com-pingo, pĕgi, pactum, pingĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for com-pango] **I.** Prop.: *To join* or *unite together: to put together, frame, make by joining, compose:* ædificia, Sen.: tam compositum tamque compactum, Cic.—Particular phrase: Compingere aliquem in aliquid, *To crowd a person somewhere; to confine, put, conceal:* Plaut.; Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To put, drive,* or *thrust* one into something *or*

somewhere: in judicia et conciunculas, detrudi et compingi, Cic.

compĭtālĭ-cĭus (-tĭus), a, um, *adj.* [compitali-a] *Of, or belonging to, the* compitalia: ludi, Cic.

compĭt-ālis, e, *adj.* [compit-um] *Of, or pertaining to, a cross-way:* Lares, Suet.—As *Subst.*: **Compitalia**, ium (compitaliorum, Cic.), *n. The Compitalia; a festival, annually celebrated at cross-roads in honour of the Lares, soon after the Saturnalia, on a day appointed by the prætor:* Cic.

com-pĭt-um, i (mostly plur.), *n.* [for con pet-um; fr. com-pet-o] (*That which meets* something; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A place where several ways meet, a cross-road:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: *A cross-road, point of hesitation, dilemma:* Pers.

com-plăcĕo, plăcŭi *and* plăcĭtus sum, *no sup.*, plăcēre, 2. *v. n.* **I.** *To be pleasing to* several persons *at the same time:* complacita est tibi, Ter. **II.** *To be very pleasing:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *complaire.*

com-plāno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To make even, level,* or *plain:* domum, *to raze,* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To render tolerable* or *supportable:* aspera, dura, Sen.

com-plector, xus sum, cti, 3. *v. dep.* [com; 1. plecto] (*To entwine one's self,* etc., *with* some other person or thing; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To clasp around, encircle, encompass, surround, inclose, embrace,* etc.: spatium, *i. e. to mark out for military purposes,* Cæs.: nos inter nos esse complexos, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To clasp, seize,* etc., in close combat: qui quum inter se complexi in terram ex equis decidissent, Nep. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Of the mind, understanding, *etc.*: *To embrace* something intellectually as a whole; *to comprehend, understand:* deum et divinum animum cogitatione, Cic.—**2.** *To embrace or grasp* in the memory: hæc . . . aut memoriâ complecti, aut, *etc.*, Cic.—**B.**: **1.** *To comprehend* a multitude of objects in discourse or in a writing; *to comprise:* omnia unâ comprehensione, Cic.—**2.** Philos. *t. t.*: *To draw a conclusion, make an inference:* Cic.—**C.** Of the affections: *To embrace,* i. e. *to display esteem, regard, affection for,* etc.: aliquem summâ benevolentiâ, Cic.—**D.** *To take into possession; seize, lay hold of:* facultatem aliquam, Cic. ☞ In *Pass. force:* quo vita beata complectitur, *is comprised,* Cic.

complē-mentum, i, *n.* [comple-o] *That which fills up* or *completes; a complement:* numerorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *complément.*

com-plēo, ēvi, ētum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To fill* something *on all sides; to fill full, fill up:* paginam, *to fill with writing,* Cic.: fossas sarmentis et virgultis, Cæs. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of food: *To satisfy, to satiate:* avis scribitur conchis se solere complere, Cic.—**2.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To make* the army *or* fleet *of a full number; to complete, fill up:* legiones, Cæs.—**3.** *To impregnate:* alias alii complent magis, Lucr. —**4.** *To be full* or *filled:* non ita complebant Ephyreæ Laidos ædes, Prop. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To fill* a space with sound, lamentations, *etc.*: completi sunt animi auresque vestræ, Cic.—**B.** *To fill, to satiate:* me complevi flore Bacchi, Plaut.—**C.** *To furnish abundantly* with something: exercitum omni copiâ, Cæs.—**D.** *To fill* one with any desire, humour, passion, *etc.*: aliquem gaudio, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) aliquem erroris et dementiæ, Plaut.—**E.**: **1.** Gen.: *To make complete* or *perfect; to finish:* Cic.: complent ea beatissimam vitam, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Of a promise: *To fulfil:* summam promissi, Cic.—**F.** Of time: *To finish, complete, live* or *pass through:* centum et septem annos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *combler.*

complē-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of comple-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: a. Prop.: *Filled full, full:* alveus Tiberis ruderibus, Suet.—b. Fig.: *Complete, perfect:* completus verborum ambitus, Cic.: (*Comp.*) completius, Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *complet, comble.*

complexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for complectsio; fr. complect-or] **I.** Gen.: *A combination, connection:* atomorum, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Of speech: *Connection,* etc.: verborum, Cic.—**B.**: **1.** Rhetor. *t. t.*: **a.** *A constant recurrence* to what has been previously said: Auct. Her. —b. *A period:* Cic.—**2.** Philos. *t. t.*: **a.** *A conclusion* in a syllogism: Cic. —b. *A dilemma:* Cic.

1. **complexus** (for complect-sus) a, um, *P.* of complect-or.

2. **complexus**, ūs, *m.* [for complect-sus; fr. complect-or] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A surrounding, encompassing, encircling, embracing, embrace,* etc.: Cic.; Hor. **B.** Esp.: Of hostile embrace: *Close combat:* Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Connection* in discourse: Quint.—**B.** *Embrace,* i. e. *love, affection,* etc.: Cic. **III.** Meton. for *An embraced* or *beloved object:* Cic.

complĭcā-tus, a, um, *P.* of complic(a)-o.

complĭc-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of complic-o.

com-plĭco, āvi, ātum (post-Aug. ŭi, ĭtum), āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To fold together, to fold up:* **A.** Prop.: epistolam, Cic. **B.** Fig.: animi complicata notio, Cic. **II.** Esp.: With Personal Pron.: *To roll one's self together,* i. e. *to crouch close,* etc.: qui (*sc.* Diogenes) complicuit se in dolio, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *compliquer.*

complōrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [complor(a)-o] *A loud violent complaint, lamentation:* Liv.

complōrā-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A loud mourning, lamentation,* etc.: Liv.

com-plōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To bewail, lament loudly* or *violently:* lamentatione fortunam, Liv.

complō-sus (for complod-sus), a, um, *P.* of complod-o.

com-plūres, a *and* ĭa, *adj. Several together, very many:* ratibus compluribus factis, Cæs.: (with *Partitive Gen.*) complures hostium, Hirt.

complūr-ies (-ĭens), *adv.* [complur-es] *Several times, many times, often:* Plaut.

complus-cŭli, æ, a, *adj. dim.* [for complur-culi, fr. complur-es] *Tolerably many, several:* dies, Plaut.

com-plŭ-vĭum, ĭi, *n.* [com; plu-o] (*A flowing together when it rains;* hence) *A quadrangular open space in the middle of a Roman house, which collected the rain-water flowing from the roofs, and conducted it to a basin* (impluvium) *placed below:* Suet.

com-pōno, pōsŭi, pōsĭtum, pōnĕre (*Part. Perf. Syncop.* compōstus, Virg.), 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To put, place, lay,* or *bring together; to collect:* aridum lignum, Hor.: in quo (*sc.* loco) erant ea composita, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.**: **a.** With the accessory notion of connection, *etc.*: *To put together (into one whole); to join together; to unite, connect; to form, fashion, make by joining together,* etc.: is genus indocile ac dispersum montibus altis Composuit, Virg.—**b.** *To found, build:* urbem, Virg.: templa, Ov.; Col.—**2.** With the accessory notion of order, *etc.*: **a.** (a) *To put in order, to set right,* etc., *to order, adjust, arrange, regulate:* capillum, Cic.: togam, *to lay properly into folds,* Hor.—(b) With Personal pron.: (*a*) *To adjust* or *arrange one's self:* Ov.—(*β*) *To recline* (at table, for rest, *etc.*): Virg.—**b.** Of the day: *To end, close:* diem, Virg. — **c.** *To put* something *in order* for keeping; *to lay up, keep, preserve:* compono, quæ mox depromere possim, Hor.—**d.** (*To dress* or *adorn a dead body*; hence): (a) *To expose to view, lay out:* toroque Mortua componar, Ov.—(b) *To bury, inter:* est tibi mater . . . . "haud mihi quisquam; Omnes composui," Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Of written or oratorical performances, compositions, *etc.*: *To draw up* or *put down; to compose, write:* librum, Cic.: carmina, Hor.—**2.** *To compose, contrive* something untrue, unfair, *i. e. to feign, invent, devise, contrive:* Plaut.—**3.** *To agree upon together; to settle, adjust:* composito ante adventum legatorum consilio, Liv.—Particular phrase: Ex composito, *or, simply,* composito, *According to agreement, in a concerted manner:* Liv.; Virg.—**B.**: **1.** *To put in order, set right, adjust, arrange, regulate:* verba, Cic.: itinera, id.—**2.** *To adjust* to, or *make suitable* for something: civitatem ad votum, Tac.—**3.** *To bring* something morally disordered (discord, contention, passion, *etc.*) *into order; to allay, settle, compose;*—of persons, *to quiet, calm, appease, tranquillise,* etc.: lites, Virg.: aversos amicos, Hor.—**C.**: **1.** *To match against, to bring into contest with:* duos bonos viros inter se, Quint.—**2.** *To put together in comparison, to compare:* dicta cum factis, Sall.: homines divis, Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *composer.*

com-porto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To carry* or *bring together, to collect:* **I.** Prop.: prædas, Virg.: frumentum in loca tuta, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of style:

nobis opus est rebus exquisitis, undique comportatis, Cic.

com-pŏ-s, ōtis, *adj.* [for compot-s; fr. com; pot-is] (*Having the mastery* or *power with* another; hence) *Partaking of, possessing, participating* or *sharing in; guilty of,* etc.: (with *Gen.*) animi, *of a sane mind,* Ter.: so, mentis, Cic.: voti, *having obtained* or *gratified one's wish,* Hor.: (with *Abl.*) prædâ, Liv.

compŏsĭt-e, *adv.* [composit-us] *In an orderly, regular,* or *skilful manner; orderly:* dicere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) compositius cuncta agere, Tac.

compŏs-ĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compos, root of compo-no, *i. e.* compo(s)-no; v. pono *init.*] **A.:** **1.** Prop.: *A putting together, composing, connecting, arranging, adjusting:* membrorum, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: *Connection, coherence:* disciplinæ, Cic.—**B.** *A bringing together* or *matching* of pairs of combatants: gladiatorum, Cic.—**C.:** **1.** *A drawing up in writing, a composition:* juris pontificalis, Cic.—**2.** In Rhet.: *A proper connection in style and position of words; arrangement, disposition:* Cic.—**D.** *A settlement* of a difference, *arrangement* of a controversy; *an agreement, compact:* Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *composition.*

compŏs-ĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who puts* or *sets together; an arranger, disposer, maker:* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *compositeur.*

compŏs-ĭtūra, æ, *f.* [id.] (Prop.: *A joining together;* Meton.) *A joint, commissure:* oculorum, Lucr.

compŏs-ĭtus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of compo-no, *i. e.* compo(s)-no: v. pono *init.*).—**2.** *Pa.:* **a.** *Put together, compounded:* verba, Quint.—**b.** *Invented, devised:* non ab inimicis Romæ compositum (*sc.* crimen), Cic.—**c.:** (*α*) *Fitly ordered, disposed, well arranged,* (*Comp.*) perficiam ut nemo compositior ad judicium venisse videatur, Cic.: (*Sup.*) literulæ tuæ compositissimæ, id.—(*β*) *Fit, suitable:* compositus alliciendis moribus, Tac.—(*b*) *Quiet, tranquil, circumspect, without passion, calm, composed:* ætas, Tac.

compōtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [com; pot-(a)-o] *A drinking together:* Cic.

compōt-ĭo, īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [compos, compot-is] **1.** Act.: *To make partaker of:* me piscatu novo, Plaut. —**2.** Pass.: *To become partaker of, to obtain:* Plaut.

com-pō-tor, ōris, *m.* [for compot-tor; fr. com; pot-o] *A drinking-companion:* Cic.

com-pō-trix, ĭcis, *f.* [for compot-trix; fr. id.] *A female drinking-companion:* Ter.

com-pransor, ōris, *m.* [for comprand-sor; fr. com; prand-eo] *A boon companion:* Cic.

comprĕcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comprec-(a)-or] *An imploring:* deorum, Liv.

com-prĕcor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* (*To pray greatly to;* hence) **I.** Act.: *To supplicate, implore:* deos, Ter. **II.** Neut.: *To pray, make supplication,* etc.: Ov.

com-prĕhendo (-prendo), di, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: (*To take hold of* something, as it were, *with both hands, on all sides;* hence) *To lay* or *catch hold of:* quid opus est manibus, si nihil comprehendendum est? Cic.: comprensa frustra imago, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To attack, seize upon* in a hostile manner; *to seize, lay hold of, arrest, catch, apprehend:* hominem, Cic.: comprehensus morbo, Just.—**2.** Of a letter: *To intercept:* epistolas, Just.—**3.** *To seize upon, apprehend* in a crime: fures, Cat.—**4.** Of places: *To contain, comprise, comprehend, include:* circuitus ejus triginta et duo stadia comprehendit, Curt. **II.** Fig.: **A.:** **1.** *To comprehend by the sight; to perceive, observe, see:* aliquid visu, Sil.—**2.** *To comprehend* intellectually; *to receive* into one's mind, *etc.; to grasp, perceive:* opinionem mentibus, Cic.—**3.** *To comprise:* In discourse, writing, number, *etc.:* quæ si comprendere coner, Ov.: verbis luculentioribus et pluribus rem eandem comprehenderat, Cic.: neque enim numero comprendere refert, *i. e. to enumerate,* Virg.—**4.** *To comprehend* any one in affection; *to bind to one's self; to put under obligation; to embrace with kindness, be kind to:* multos amicitiâ, Cic.—**B.** *To discover, detect:* quo facilius comprehenderetur res, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *comprendre.*

comprĕhens-ĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [comprehendo, (*Sup.*) comprehens-um] **1.** *Perceptible by the eyes, evident:* Sen.—**2.** *Perceptible to the mind, conceivable, intelligible:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *compréhensible.*

comprĕhen-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for comprehend-sio; fr. comprehend-o] **1.** *A seizing* or *laying hold of with the hands:* Cic.—**2.** *A hostile seizure, arresting, catching, apprehending:* Cic.—**3.** *A mental comprehending, perceiving;* also, *a comprehension, perception, idea:* Cic.—**4.** In Rhetoric: *A joining, combining in discourse, expression, style:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *compréhension.*

comprĕhen-sus (for comprehend-sus), a, um, *P.* of comprehend-o.

comprendo, ere, v. comprehendo.

compres-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for comprem-sio; fr. COMPREM, true root of comprim-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A pressing together, compression:* Vitr. **B.** Esp.: *An embracing:* Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *The compression* of an expression: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *compression.*

compress-ŭs, *comp. adv.* [compress-us] *In a more* or *very compressed* or *concise manner; more* or *very briefly* or *succinctly:* loqui, Cic.

1. **compres-sus,** a, um [for comprem-sus; fr. COMPREM, true root of comprim-o] *P.* of comprim-o.

2. **compres-sus,** ūs, *m.* [for comprem-sus; fr. COMPREM, true root of comprim-o] **I.** Gen.: *A pressing together, compression* (only in *Abl. Sing.*): Cic. **II.** Esp.: *An embracing:* Plaut.; Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *compresse.*

com-primo, pressi, pressum, primĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for com-premo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To press* or *squeeze together, compress:* quum compresserat (*sc.* digitos) pugnumque fecerat, Cic.—Prov.: Compressis manibus sedere, *To sit with folded hands,* i. e. *to be unemployed* or *idle:* Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To debauch,* etc.: Plaut.; Liv.—**2.** With the access. idea of restraining free motion: *To hold back, hold, keep in, restrain:* animam, *to hold the breath,* Ter.: linguam, Plaut.—**3.** *To keep to one's self, keep back, suppress, conceal:* delicta, Cic.: famam captæ Carthaginis, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To restrain, hinder, check, repress, curb:* conatum atque audaciam furentis hominis, Cic.: vix comprimor, quin involem illi in oculos, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *comprimer.*

comprŏbā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comprob(a)-o] *Approbation, approval:* Cic.

comprŏbā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An approver:* Cic.

com-prŏbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: *To approve of* something *thoroughly; to assent to, acknowledge:* has comproba tabulas, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To prove, establish, attest, confirm:* aliquid oratione, Cic.

comprōmis-sum, i, *n.* [for compromitt-sum; fr. compromitt-o] *A mutual promise* to abide by the award of an arbiter; *a compromise:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *compromis.*

com-prōmitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. *v. a.*: Law *t. t.*: *To promise mutually* to abide by the decision of an arbiter; *to compromise,* etc. ¶ Hence, Fr. *compromettre.*

1. **com-ptus,** a, um: **1.** *P.* of com-o.—**2.** *Pa.:* **a.** Prop.: *Adorned, ornamented, decked:* (*Sup.*) anima comptissima, Aug.—**b.** Fig.: *Embellished, ornate, elegant:* oratio, Cic.: (*Comp.*) comptior sermo, Tac.

2. **com-ptus,** ūs, *m.* [com-o] (*An adorning of the hair;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *An ornament for the hair* or *head, a head-dress:* Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *A band, tie:* Lucr.

compul-sus, a, um, *P.* of compello, through root COMPUL; v. pello *init.*

compunc-tus (for compung-tus), a, um, *P.* of compung-o.

com-pungo, punxi, punctum, pungĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To prick* or *puncture:* **I.** Prop.: barbarum compunctum notis Thraciis, *i. e. tattooed:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: Cic.

com-pŭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To sum up, reckon, compute:* **I.** Prop.: rationem digitis, Plaut.: (without *Object*) præsens computârat, Cic. **II.** Fig.: facies tua computat annos, *shows your age:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *compter.*

com-pŭtresco, putrŭi, *no sup.,* putrescĕre, 3. *v. n.* *To become wholly putrid, to putrefy:* Lucr.

Cōmum, i, *n.* *Comum; a considerable town of Gallia Transpadana, the birthplace of the younger Pliny* (now *Como*).—Hence, **Com-ensis,** e, *adj.* *Of,* or *pertaining to, Comum.*—As *Subst.:* **Cōmenses,** ium, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Comum.*

con = cum ; v. cum *init.*

conā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [con(a)-or] (*That which endeavours;* hence) *An effort, exertion, struggle :* Ov.; Lucr.

cōnā-tum, i, *n.* [id.] *An attempt, undertaking, venture,* etc. (prps. only plur.): Cæs.; Liv.

1. **cōnā-tus,** a, um, *P.* of con(a)-or.

2. **cōnā-tus,** ūs, *m.* [con(a)-or] **I.** Gen.: *An attempt, effort, undertaking:* alicujus rei sī non perfectio, at conatus, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Effort, exertion, labour, zeal :* Cic.—**B.** *An inclination, impulse, incitement* to an act : Cic.

con-căco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To pollute with ordure :* regiam, Phæd.

con-călĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. a.*—*Pass.*: **-fīo (-făcĭor),** -factus sum, -fīĕri. *To warm thoroughly :* quum brachium concalefecerit, Cic.

concalefac-tus, a, um, *P.* of concalefac-io.

concalefĭo, v. concalefacio.

con-călĕo, călŭi, *no sup.*, călēre, 2. *v. n. To be thoroughly warm :* Plaut.

con-călesco, călŭi, *no sup.*, călescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* **I.** Prop.: *To become thoroughly warm, to glow :* corpora ardore animi concalescunt, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To glow with love:* Ter.

con-calle-sco, callŭi, *no sup.*, callescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [con ; calle-o] (Prop.: *To become callous;* Fig.): **A.** *To become shrewd or ingenious:* Cic.—**B.** *To become insensible or callous:* Cic.

con-cămĕro, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To vault* or *arch completely; to arch over :* concameratus locus, Suet.

Concănus, i, *m. A Concan. The Concani,* or *Concans, were a savage tribe in Hispania Tarraconensis, who drank horses' blood.*

con-castīgo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. To chastise severely:* hominem, Plaut.

concăv-o, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [concav-us] *To make hollow ; to hollow out, make round, arch :* brachia in arcūs, *to curve, bend,* Ov.

con-căvus, a, um, *adj. Completely hollow, concave, arched, vaulted ; bent, curved :* altitudines speluncarum, Cic.: vallis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concave.*

con-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To depart, withdraw, retire, take one's self off* or *away, remove one's self,* etc.: concedite atque abscedite, Plaut.: cœli distributio docet, unde fulmen venerit, quo concesserit, Cic.—Particular phrase: Concedere vitā *or simply* concedere, *To depart from life, to die :* Tac. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Of abstract subjects : *To go, depart, cease,* etc.: iræ Concessēre deûm, Virg.—**2.** (*To go,* as it were, *out of the way* for one on account of his wishes, power, excellence, *etc.*; hence): **a.** *To yield* or *submit* to superior power, *etc.*: ut magnitudini medicinæ doloris magnitudo concederet, Cic. —**b.** *To give place* in excellence, dignity, rank, *etc.*; *to yield, give precedence :* nemini, Cic.: majestati viri, Liv.—**c.** *To yield, submit* to one's will, *comply* with one's wishes : libidini, Ter.: postulationi, Cic.—**d.** *To assent, concede, give in:* mihi, Ter.: dicto, Cic.—**3.** *To accede, agree,* or *consent ; to assent, submit, yield,* or *resign one's self ; to go* or *pass over* to any thing : in ditionem, Liv. **II.** Act.: **A.** *To grant, concede, allow ; to consign over ; to resign, yield, vouchsafe :* artes tibi, Cic.—**B.** *To grant* or *yield* something to one as a favour *or* from regard ; *to desist from, forbear, give up ; forgive, pardon :* peccata alicui, Cic.: Montanus patri concessus est, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concéder.*

con-cēlĕbro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To resort to in great multitudes* or *frequently ; to visit very often ; to frequent :* convivia, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of action : *To pursue* or *prosecute vigorously :* studia, Cic.—**B.** *To fill with* something : alma Venus . . . quæ terras frugiferentes Concelebras, *i. e. fillest with life,* Lucr. —**C.** *To celebrate* a solemnity in great numbers, *to solemnise :* diem natalem, Plaut. : rem, Cic. —**D.** *To honour, praise, extol :* genium, Tib. —**E.** *To publish abroad, make known :* victoriam, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concélébrer.*

concen-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for concantio ; fr. CONCAN, true root of concin-o] *A singing together, harmony :* Cic.

concen-tus, ūs, *m.* [for concantus ; fr. id.] (*A singing* or *playing together ;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A blending of sounds* or *voices ; symphony, harmony, harmonious music:* Cic.; Virg.; Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Concord, agreement, harmony:* Cic.; Hor.

concep-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for concapтio ; fr. CONCAP, true root of concip-io] **1.** Of the female: *A becoming pregnant, conception :* Cic.—**2.** Law *t. t.*: *A composing, drawing up* of formularies : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conception.*

1. **concep-tus** (for concap-tus), a, um, *P.* of concip-io, through true root CONCAP.

2. **concep-tus,** ūs, *m.* [for concap-tus ; fr. concip-io, through id.] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A taking together* or *to one's self :* Suet.—**b.** Meton.: *A collection, body, conflux :* aquarum, Sen.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: Of the female : *A conceiving ; a becoming pregnant ; conception :* Cic. —**b.** Meton.: (a) Of plants, trees, *etc.*: *A budding, sprouting :* Pl.—(b) *The fœtus,* whether of women or animals : Suet.; Pl.

con-cerpo, *no perf.*, cerptum, cerpĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for con-carpo] (*To pluck greatly ;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To pluck, pull,* or *tear in pieces ; to rend :* epistolas, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To cut up, censure :* aliquem, Script. ap. Cic.

concertā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concert(a)-o] *A strife of words ; a disputation, dispute, controversy :* Cic.

concertā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who contends ; a rival:* Tac.

concertātōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [concertator] (*Pertaining to a* concertator ; hence) *Pertaining to controversy* or *disputation ; controversial:* Cic.

con-certo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* **I.** *To contend zealously* or *warmly :* prælio, Cæs. : de regno, Suet. **II.** *To dispute, debate:* cum inimico, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concerter.*

conces-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for concedsio ; fr. conced-o] **I.** Gen.: *An allowing, granting, conceding, permission, leave:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: Rhetor. *t. t.*: *Concession,* as of a fault, *etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concession.*

con-cesso, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. To cease, leave off, desist :* Plaut.

1. **conces-sus** (for conced-sus), a, um, *P.* of conced-o.

2. **conces-sus,** ūs, *m.* [for concedsus ; fr. conced-o] *A permitting, conceding, concession, permission, leave* (prps. only in *Abl. Sing.*): Cic.; Tac.

concha, æ, *f.*, κόγχη : **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A mussel,* etc. : Cic. ; Hor.—**B.** : **1.** *A pearl-oyster:* Pl.—**2.** *The purple-fish :* Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A mussel-shell:* Cic.—**B.** *A pearl :* Ov.—**C.** *A snail-shell :* Col.—**D.** *Triton's trumpet:* Ov.—**E.** *The trumpet of Misenus:* Virg. —**F.** *A vessel for holding oil, unguents, salt,* etc. ; *an oil-flask, a box for unguents, a salt-cellar,* etc. : Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conque.*

conchis, is, *f.* = κόγχος. *A kind of bean* boiled with the pods : Juv.

conchĭta, æ, *m.* = κογχίτης. *A catcher of shell-fish :* Plaut.

conchўlĭ-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [conchylĭ-um] (*Provided with* conchylium ; hence) *Of a purple colour :* Cic.

conchўlĭum, ĭi, *n.* = κογχύλιον (ŭ) **1.** *A shell-fish:* Cic. ; Pl.—**2.** *An oyster:* Cic. ; Hor.—**3.**: a. Prop.: *A (kind of) purple shell-fish :* Lucr.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Purple colour, purple :* Cic.—(b) For *purple garments, purple.* Juv.

1. **con-cīdo,** cīdi, *no sup.*, cīdĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for con-cado] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To fall utterly ; to fall to the ground, tumble down,* etc.: conclave illud concidit, Cic.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *To fall down (in death, a swoon) ; to fall (in battle):* in prælio, Cic.: inter opus, Ov.—**2.** Of victims : *To be slaughtered* or *slain ; to fall :* victima taurus Concidit, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To lose strength, value,* etc.; *to fall to the earth, be overthrown, prostrated, decay, perish, fall, go to ruin :* concidit Ilia tellus, Virg.: una patroni omnes conciderunt, Cic.—**B.** Of the wind : *To sink, subside, fall, go down :* Hor.

2. **con-cīdo,** cīdi, cīsum, cīdĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for con-cædo] **I.** Prop : **A.** Gen. : *To cut up wholly, cut to pieces, destroy,* etc.: nervos, Cic.: ligna, Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To cut to pieces, lacerate,* i. e. *to beat severely, cudgel soundly :* vicinos loris, Juv.—**2.** *To cut to pieces in war ; to cut down, destroy, kill :* multitudinem fugientium, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of style : *To cut to pieces, divide minutely, dismember, render feeble :* sententias, Cic.—**B.** *To strike down ; to prostrate, ruin, destroy, annul,* by word or deed : auctoritatem ordinis, Cic.: Antonium decretis, id.—**C.** *To deceive, cheat, defraud:* Plaut.

con-cĭĕo (in acc. with form **concĭo,** īre : concit, Lucr. : concĭbant, Tac. : concīri, Liv. : concīta, Lucr.,

etc.), īvi, ītum, īĕre, 2. *v. a.*: **I. Prop.**: **A.** *To urge, bring,* or *assemble together, by exciting* or *rousing; to collect:* homines miraculo rei, Liv.—**B.** Of things as objects: *To move violently; to shake, stir up:* concitus imbribus amnis, Ov. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To rouse, excite, stir up, provoke:* hostem, Tac.: concitus irā, Virg.—**B.** *To excite, produce, cause* action, evil, *etc.*: seditionem, Tac.: iram, Ter.

concĭlĭā-bŭlum, i, *n.* [concili(a)-o] (*That which serves for bringing together;* hence) *A place of assembly; a market-place, court,* etc.: Tac.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conciliabule.*

concĭlĭā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A uniting, connecting in a body; a bond, union:* Cic.—**b.** Fig.: (a) *A uniting in feeling; a conciliating, making friendly; a reconciling:* Cic.—(b) Rhetor. *t. t.*: *The gaining* or *winning of hearers* or *a judge,* etc.: Cic.—(c) In Philos. lang.: *An inclination; a desire* or *longing:* Cic.—**2.** *An acquiring, procuring:* gratiæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conciliation.*

concĭlĭā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who provides, prepares,* or *causes* a thing; *an author, promoter:* nuptiarum, Nep.: proditionis, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conciliateur.*

concĭlĭā-trīc-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [conciliatrix, conciliatric-is] *That which conciliates, unites:* Cic.

concĭlĭā-trix, icis, *f.* [concili(a)-o] *That which occasions, produces, procures:* conciliatrix amicitiæ virtutis opinio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conciliatrice.*

1. **concĭlĭā-tus,** a, um: **1.** *P.* of concili(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** (a) *Beloved:* Hamilcari conciliatus, Liv.—(b) *Commended, recommended:* per factionis favorem conciliatus, Suet.—**b.** *Well inclined, devoted, favourable:* (*Comp.*) ad rem accipiendam conciliatior, Quint.

2. **concĭlĭā-tus,** ūs, *m.* [concili(a)-o] *A union of atoms, a connection of bodies* (only in *Abl. Sing.*): Lucr.

concĭlī-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [concili-um] **I.** Prop.: *To bring together (several things) into one whole; to unite, connect:* omnia in alto, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To unite in thought* or *feeling; to make friendly, procure the favour of, make inclined to, gain over, win:* animos hominum, Cic.—**B.** *To represent something as agreeable* or *pleasant,* i. e. *to recommend, commend;* dictis artes conciliasse, Ov. **III.** Meton.: *To procure, provide, prepare, produce;* hence: **A.** With physical objects: **1.** *To unite in love; to bring together,* in good or bad sense: Plaut.; Cat.—**2.** *To procure, obtain:* pecunias, Cic.—**B.** With abstract objects: *To cause, bring about, procure, acquire, make, produce, be the author of,* etc.: gloriam, Cic.: amorem sibi, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concilier.*

con-cĭl-ium, ĭi, *n.* [for con-calium; fr. con; cal-o] (*A calling together:* Concr.: *That which is called together;* hence) **I. Prop.**: **A.** Gen.: *A collection of people; a meeting, assembly:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: *An assembly for consultation, a council:* Cæs.; Cic.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: *An assemblage:* virtutum, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *A close conjunction,* i. e. *union, connection:* hominum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concile.*

concinn-e, *adv.* [concinn-us] *Beautifully, elegantly, tastefully, neatly:* **I.** Prop.: vestita, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: Of style: dicere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) concinnius loqui, Aus.

concinn-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* concinnus; hence) *Beauty* (*of style*): Cic.

concinnĭ-tūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* concinnus; hence) *Beauty* (*of style*): Cic.

concinn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To join together fitly; to arrange appropriately; to set right, adjust:* pallam, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: Of the intellect, *etc.*: *To form, cultivate:* Sen. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To prepare, cause, occasion, produce:* consuetudo concinnat amorem, Lucr.—**B.** *To make, render, cause to be (something):* (with *second Acc. of further definition*) viam tranquillam, Plaut.

concinnus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Fitly* or *skilfully put together* or *joined, well adjusted;* hence, *tasteful, neat, beautiful, elegant, fine:* tectorium, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Beautiful, elegant, polished, neat, striking,* etc.: sermo, Hor.: (*Comp.*) alii concinniores, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *Suited, fit, appropriate* for something: of persons, *suiting one's self to, courteous, pleasing,* etc.: concinnus amicis, Hor.

con-cĭno, cĭnŭi, *no sup.*, cĭnĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [for con-cano] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** Neut.: *To sing, play,* or *sound together, in concert* or *harmoniously:* cornua ac tubæ concinuere, Tac. —**2.** Act.: *To cause to sound together, in concert* or *harmoniously; to sound, sing, play, celebrate in song, magnify,* etc.: hæc concinuntur, Cic.: (with *clause as Object*) concinite in modum, *Io Hymen,* Cat. **B.** Esp.: *To sing prophetically, forebode:* funestum concinit omen avis, Prop. **II.** Fig.: *To agree together, harmonise, accord:* Stoici cum Peripateticis re concinere videntur, Cic.

1. **concio,** ire, v. concieo *init.*

2. **concĭ-o (contĭ-o),** ōnis, *f.* [acc. to some from 1. conci-o] (*An assembling together;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A meeting, assembly* that is called together: Cic.; Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A speech, harangue, oration* before a public assembly: Cic.; Cæs.—**B.** *A place for speaking, a tribune, rostrum:* Cic.

concĭōnā-bundus, a, um, *adj.* [concion(a)-or] *Proposing something,* or *haranguing, in a public assembly:* hæc concionabundus circumibat homines, Liv.

concĭōn-ālis, e, *adj.* [2. concio, concion-is] *Of,* or *belonging to, an assembly:* clamor, Cic.

concĭōn-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *belonging to, an assembly:* Cic.

concĭōnā-tor, ōris, *m.* [concion(a)-or] *An harangu-er of the people;* in a bad sense, *a demagogue, an incites to sedition:* Cic.

concĭōn-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [2. concio, concion-is] **I.** *To meet in an assembly, to form an assembly* singuli universos concionantes timent, Liv. **II.**: **A.** Gen.: *To deliver an oration* before an assembly of the people; *to harangue, address:* Dionysius concionari ex turri altā solebat, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) Cato concionatus est, comitia haberi non siturum, *etc.*, *declared before the people,* Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To say publicly, publish, make known, declare:* Cic.

con-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [for con-capio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: (*To take* or *lay hold of,* as it were, *with both hands,* or *on all sides;* hence) *To take to one's self; to take in, take, receive,* etc.: ignem, Cic.: ventum veste, Quint. **B.** Esp.: Of females: *To conceive, become pregnant:* **1.** Neut.: quum concepit mula, Cic.—**2.** Act.: quem pluvio Danaë conceperat auro, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To apprehend by the sense of sight; to see, perceive:* hæc tanta bona, Plaut.—**B.** (*To perceive in mind;* hence) **1.** *To imagine, conceive, think:* quod nunc ego mente concipio, Liv.—**2.** *To understand, comprehend, perceive:* principia rerum omnium animo ac mente, Cic.—**C.** *To receive, adopt,* or *harbour* any disposition of mind, emotion, passion, evil design, *etc.*; *to give place to, foster, take in, receive; to undertake, commit:* spem, Ov.: scelus, Cic.—**D.**: **1.** *To draw up, comprise, express in words; to compose:* fœdus, Virg.: verbis concipi, Cic.—**2.** Religious *t. t.*: *To make* something (as a festival, auspices, war, *etc.*) *known; to promulgate, declare in a set form of words, designate formally:* Latinas sacrumque in Albano monte non rite concepisse (*sc.* magistratūs), Liv. **III.** Meton.: Of a woman: *To give herself in marriage; to wed, marry:* Ov.

concĭs-e, *adv.* [concis-us] *In short sentences, briefly, concisely:* Quint.

concĭ-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for concid-sio; fr. concid-o] (*A cutting up,* etc.; hence) Rhet. *t. t.*: *A separating* or *cutting up of a clause into short divisions:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concision.*

concĭ-sus (for concid-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of concid-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Divided, broken up, short, concise:* sententiæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concis.*

concĭtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concit(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: *An excitement* or *rousing* of the passions, *an emotion* of mind *affection, passion:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: *A tumultuous sedition, a tumult* (*of the multitude*): Cæs.; Cic.

concĭtā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who excites* or *rouses, a mover, exciter:* Liv.

concĭtā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of concit(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Violently moved,* i. e. *rapid, swift, quick:* (*Comp.*) conversio cœli concitatior, Cic.: (*Sup.*) concitatissimus, Quint.—**b.** *Roused up, vehement, ardent:* concio, Cic.

concĭ-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*

intens. [conci-eo] **I.** Prop.: *To set in violent motion; to stir up, rouse up, excite, incite:* equum calcaribus, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of personal objects: *To rouse, urge, impel* to any act, feeling, *etc.*; *to move strongly; to influence, stir up, instigate,* etc.: concitari ad studium cognoscendæ percipiendæque virtutis, Cic. — **B.** Of things as objects: *To rouse, excite, cause, occasion, produce* any action, passion, evil, *etc.*: misericordiam, Cic.: bellum Romanis, Liv.

concĭ-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who rouses; an exciter:* belli, Liv.

1. **concĭ-tus,** a, um, *P.* of conci-eo.

2. **concĭ-tus,** a, um, *P.* of 1. conci-o.

concĭun-cŭla (contĭun-), æ, *f.* [for concion-cula; fr. 2. concio, concion-is] *A short harangue* to the people: Cic.

conclāmā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conclam-(a)-o] *A loud shouting* or *calling of many persons together; a shout:* Cæs.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conclamation.*

conclām-ĭto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [conclam-o] *To call, cry out violently:* Plaut.

con-clāmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.**: (*To call together;* hence) **A.** *To call* or *cry out together* or *in multitudes; to shout,* esp. in approbation or assent: Of persons, or things personified, as subjects: id sutores et zonarii conclamārunt, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) conclamant omnes occasionem non esse amittendam, Cæs. —Particular expressions: **1.** Conclamare ad arma, *To call to arms, to give the signal for an attack:* Liv.— **2.** Conclamare vasa, *or simply* conclamare, *To give the signal* (*before breaking up*) *for packing; to give the order for decamping* (ellipt. for conclamare, ut vasa colligantur): Cæs.— **B.** *To call several persons together into one place; to call to help:* socios, Ov. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To call* or *cry out loudly* or *violently; to shout, exclaim:* Italiam primus conclamat Achates, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: Relig. *t. t.*: Of the dead: Conclamare aliquem, *etc., To call one,* etc., *repeatedly by name* (*and lament him seven—acc. to others, eight—days, before his burial*): Liv.— Prov.: Jam conclamatum est, *It is now over,* or *past; all is lost:* Ter. **B.** Meton.: *To cause to cry out* or *re-echo:* saxa querelis, Mart.

con-clāv-e, is (*Abl.* conclavi, Ter.; Liv.), *n.* [con ; clav-is] (*The thing with,* or *that has, a key* belonging to it; hence) *A room, chamber, dining-hall,* etc., *that may be locked up:* Ter.; Cic. ¶ Hence (transferred to an assembly in such a place), Fr. *conclave.*

con-clūdo, si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for con-clando] **I.** Prop.: *To shut up, close, close up, inclose, confine:* locum sulco, Virg.: bestias delectationis causā, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To shut up, confine, encompass, surround,* etc.: ut ab illā excludar, huc concludar, *i. e. I shall be fettered by this marriage,* Ter.—**B.** *To confine* within certain limits; *to bring* into *and enclose* within: jus civile in parvum locum, Cic. — **C.** *To comprehend, contain, include, comprise:* omnia artibus, Cic.—**D.** *To end, close, conclude:* facinus, crudelitate conclusum, Cic.—**E.** Of style: *To close rhythmically, to round off:* verborum ordinem, Cic.: versum, Hor. — **F.** Philos. *t. t.*: *To conclude, infer, make an inference, argue, demonstrate:* id quod concludere i... velint, *etc.*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conclure.*

conclūs-e, *adv.* [conclus-us] *With periods rounded off; harmoniously:* Cic.

conclū-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for concludsio ; fr. conclud-o] **1.** Milit. *t. t.*: *A hostile shutting in; a siege, blockade:* Cæs. — **2.** *A conclusion, end:* Cic.—**3.** Rhet. *t. t.*: **a.** *The conclusion of a discourse, peroration.*—**b.** *A period:* Cic. —**4.** Philos. *t. t.*: *The conclusion* in a syllogism, *the consequence:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conclusion.*

conclūsĭun-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [for conclusion-cula; fr. conclusio, conclusion-is] *A short concluding argument, conclusion:* Cic.

conclū-sus (for conclud-sus), a, um, *P.* of conclud-o.

concoc-tus (for concoqu-tus), a, um, *P.* of concoqu-o.

con-cŏ-nā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [con ; cæn(a)-o] *A supping together, companionship at table:* Cic.

con-cŏlor, ōris, *adj. gen. omn. Of the same colour:* humerus, Ov.: (with *Dat.*) concolor est illis, id.

con-cŏpŭlo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. To join, unite:* argentum auro, Lucr.

con-cŏquo, coxi, coctum, cŏquĕre, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To boil* or *seethe together:* sal nitrum sulphuri concoctum, Pl. **B.** Esp.: *To unite,* or *mix together by boiling:* odores, Lucr. **II.** Meton.: Of food: *To digest, assimilate:* conchas, Cic.: (without *Object*) cibus facillimus ad concoquendum, id. **III.** Fig.: **A.** With Personal pron.: *To waste, pine away:* Plaut.—**B.** (Like our *digest*) *To endure, suffer, put up with, brook, stomach:* odia, Cic. : senatorem, Liv. — **C.** *To revolve in mind, think upon, weigh, reflect maturely upon, consider well:* tibi diu concoquendum est, utrum, *etc.*, Cic.—**D.** *To concoct, devise:* consilia, Liv.

concord-ĭa, æ, *f.* [concors, concord-is] (*The quality of the* concors; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of persons or things: *An agreeing together, union, unanimity, agreement, harmony, concord:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *An intimate friend:* Ov.—**B.** Personified: *Concord; the goddess of concord:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concorde.*

concord-iter, *adv.* [id.] *Harmoniously, amicably, unitedly, with concord:* concorditer exigit annos, Ov.: (*Comp.*) concordius bellum gerere, Liv. : (*Sup.*) concordissime vivere, Cic.

concord-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *To agree together, be united, harmonise:* animi sanitas dicitur, quum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concorder.*

con-cor-s, dis, *adj.* [for con-cord-s; fr. con ; cor, cord-is] (*With the same hearts;* hence) *United, agreeing, concordant, harmonious:* Of living beings or things: dissociata locis concordi pace ligavit, Ov.: (*Comp.*) ut multo fiat civitas concordior, Plaut.: (*Sup.*) cum concordissimis fratribus, Cic.

con-crēdo, dīdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. *v. a. To intrust, consign, commit:* rem et famam alicui, Cic.

con-crēdŭo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* (v. credo *init.*) *To intrust, commit,* etc.: ei amorem meum Concredui, Plaut.

con-crĕmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v.a.* (*To burn greatly;* hence) *To burn up, consume:* vivos igni, Liv.

con-crĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: *To rattle, creak, grate, sound, resound, clash, make a noise,* etc.: simulac decemviri concrepuerint, Cic.: foris concrepuit hinc a vicino sene, Plaut. **II.** Act.: *To cause to sound* or *rattle, to strike upon:* æra, Ov.

con-cresco, crēvi, crētum, crescĕre (*Inf. Perf.*, concrēsse, Ov.), 3. *v. n.*: **I.** (*To grow together;* hence) **A.** *To harden, condense, curdle, stiffen, congeal,* etc. : rigido concrescere rostro Ora videt, *stiffen into a hard beak,* Ov.: aquā, nive, pruinâque, Cic.—**B.**: **1.** Prop.: *To take form, grow, increase:* indagatio initiorum, unde omnia orta, generata, concreta sint, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: Part. Perf. in Pass. force: *Formed, having its origin:* illud funestum animal ex civili cruore concretum, Cic. **II.** *To grow strong, to spread out:* aliud concrescit, Lucr.

concrē-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concre-sco] **I.** Prop.: *A compacting, condensing, concretion:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Materiality, matter:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concrétion.*

1. **concrē-tus,** a, um: **1.** *P.* of concre-sco.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Grown together, condensed, hardened, thick, hard, stiff, rigid, firm, curdled, congealed, clotted,* etc.: nihil animis admixtum, nihil concretum, Cic.: dolor, *i.e. benumbing, tearless,* Ov.: (*Comp.*) semen concretius æquo, Lucr.—As *Subst.*: **concretum,** i, *n. Hardness, firmness:* Cic ¶ Hence, Fr. *concret.*

2. **concrē-tus,** ūs, *m.* [concre-sco] *A growing together, uniting* of roots with the earth; *an adhering:* Virg.

con-crĭmĭnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. To bring a bitter complaint, to complain much:* Plaut.

con-crŭcĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. To torment, rack, torture severely:* Lucr.

concŭb-ĭna, æ, *f.* [concub-o] (*One lying with* another; hence) **1.** *A concubine:* Cic.—**2.** *An unchaste female:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concubine.*

concŭbĭn-ātus, ūs, *m.* [concubinus *or* concubin-a] (*The state of the* concubinus *or* -a ; hence) **1.** *Union without marriage; concubinage:* Plaut. — **2.** *Adulterous intercourse:* Suet.

concŭb-ĭnus, i, *m.* [concub-o]

(*One lying with* another; hence) *One who lives in concubinage:* Tac.; Cat.

concŭb-ĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **1.** *A lying together:* Prop.—**2.** *Coition:* Cic.; Virg.; Hor.

concŭb-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *belonging to, lying together;* only with nocte *or* noctu: *At the time of the first sleep, in the first sleep:* Cic.; Enn. —As *Subst.:* **concubium,** ĭi, *n.* (*sc.* tempus) *The time of the first sleep:* Plaut.

con-cŭbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, cŭbāre, 1. *v. n.:* **I.** Gen.: *To lie together:* Evandri profugæ concubuere boves, Prop. **II.** Esp.: *To have intercourse with:* Ter.; Cic.

con-calco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for con-calc-] **I.** Prop.: *To tread greatly under foot, to crush* or *bruise by treading:* Cato. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To tread down, trample upon* in a hostile manner, *abuse:* miseram Italiam, Cic.—**B.** *To tread under foot,* i.e. *to despise, treat with contempt:* lauream, Cic.

con-cumbo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [con; cumbo=cubo (with *m* inserted)] *To lie with:* Ov.; Juv.

con-cŭpi-sco, cŭpīvi *or* cŭpĭi, cŭpĭtum, cŭpiscĕre, 3. *v. a. inch.* [con; cupi-o] *To be very desirous of, strive after:* signa, tabulas, Cic.: (*without Object*) abiit jam tempus, quo posses videri concupisse, Tac.

con-cūro, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. To take great care of:* Plaut.

con-curro, curri (*Perf. redupl.,* concucurrisse, Suet.), cursum, currĕre, 3. *v. n.:* **I.** *To run eagerly* or *in haste:* ad aliquem, Cic. **II.** *To run with* a person; *to accompany by running:* Prop. — **III.:** **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: Of several persons: *To run together; to come* or *assemble together in multitudes; to rush* or *flock together in crowds:* tota Italia concurret, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of things: With accessory notion of meeting together or union: *To run upon one another; to meet* or *dash together:* concurrentes montes, Ov.—**b.** Milit. *t. t.: To rush together in hostility, engage in combat, join battle, fight:* audet viris concurrere virgo, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To have recourse for help; to flee for refuge* or *deliverance:* nullæ vires, nulla sedes, quo concurrant, Cic.—**2.** Of occurrences, circumstances, points of time, *etc.: To meet, concur, fall out at the same time, happen together:* concurrunt multæ opiniones, Ter.: ista casu, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concurrir.*

concursā-tĭo, ōnis *f.* [concurs(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A running together:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A running upon, pushing against* one another: Liv.—**2.** *A running about, going to and fro,* etc.: Cic.; Liv. **II.** Fig.: *A concurring, correspondence, accordance, agreement:* Cic.

concursā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (*One who runs hither and thither*): Milit. *t. t.: A skirmisher:* Liv.

concur-sĭo, ōnis *f.* [for concurrsio; fr. concurr-o] *A running* or *meeting together: a concurrence, concourse:* ŭlo.

con-curso, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: **A.** Gen.: *To run violently together, to rush together:* Lucr. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To go to and fro, run about, rush hither and thither, travel about:* concursant prætores, Cic.—**2.** Milit. *t. t.: To skirmish:* Liv. **II.** Act.: *To rove, stroll,* or *ramble to* some place, *etc.; to visit, frequent:* domos, Cic.: lectos, id.

concur-sus, ūs, *m.* [for concurrsus; fr. concurr-o] **1.:** **a.** Prop.: Of persons: *A running, meeting,* or *flocking together; a concourse, assembly:* Cæs.; Cic.; Hor.—**b.** Fig.: Of abstract subjects: *A meeting together; union, combination, multitude:* studiorum, Cic.—**2.** Of things: *A running* or *dashing together; a pressing, striking one upon another an encountering, meeting; a concourse,* etc.: navium, Cæs.: asper verborum, *a harsh combination,* Cic.—**3.:** **a.** Prop.: Milit. *t. t.: A hostile running* one upon another; *a clashing together; an onset, attack, charge:* Cæs.; Liv.—**b.** *An attack:* calamitatum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concours.*

1. **concus-sus** (for concut-sus), a, um, *P.* of concut-io.

2. **concus-sus,** ūs, *m.* [for concutsus; fr. concut-io] *A shaking, concussion* (only in *Abl. sing.*): Lucr.

con-cŭtĭo, ussi, ussum, ŭtĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for con-quatio] **I.:** **A.** Prop.: *To shake violently; to shake, agitate:* frameas, Tac.: caput, Ov. **B.** Fig.: **1.** With Personal pron.: *To shake one's self,* as it were, i. e. *To search, examine one's self:* Hor.—**2.** *To shake* the power *or* force of, *cause to waver, impair, disturb, distract, shatter:* rempublicam, Cic.—**3.** (*To shake violently;* hence) **a.** *To put in fear, terror,* or *anxiety; to terrify, alarm, trouble, agitate:* quod factum primo populares conjurationis concusserat, Sall.—**b.** *To urge, excite, rouse to activity:* pectus, Virg.: se, Juv. **II.** *To strike one upon another, to strike together:* manūs, Sen.

condăllĭum, ĭi, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit *kundala;* Gr. κονδύλιον, κόνδυλος] *A little ring* for slaves: Plaut.

con-dĕcet, ēre, *v. impers. It greatly becomes:* te concedet, Plaut.: pudorem gerere condecet, id.

con-dĕcŏro, avi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To decorate* or *adorn carefully:* ludos scenicos, Ter.

condemnā-tor, ōris, *m.* [condemn(a)-o] *An accuser:* Tac.

con-demno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for con-damno] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To sentence, condemn:* aliquem judicio turpissimo, Cic.: (with *Gen.* or *Abl. of charge*) aliquem captiis, id.: aliquem eodem crimine, id. **B.** Esp.: *To condemn* in one's mind *or* by one's behaviour; hence, *to accuse of, charge with; to blame, disapprove:* factum judicio amicorum, Cic.: (with *Gen. of charge*) aliquem summæ iniquitatis, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *To urge the condemnation* of a person, *to effect* it: ego hoc uno crimine illum condemnem necesse est, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *condamner.*

condens-ĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* [condens-us]=condenso: Lucr.

con-denso, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. To make very dense, to condense, to press close together:* ita condensaverant aciem, Hirt. ¶ Hence, Fr. *condenser.*

con-densus, a, um, *adj. Very dense, close:* columbæ Condensæ . . . sedebant, Virg.

con-dīco xi, ctum, cĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To talk* a thing *over in company with; to agree upon* something; *to decide, determine, appoint, fix:* inducias, Just.: (without *Object*) sic constituunt, sic condicunt, Tac. **II.** Meton.: *To proclaim, announce, publish something:* Gell.—Particular phrase: Condicere alicui (ad cœnam *or* cœnam), *To promise* or *engage one's self as a guest, to invite one's self to an entertainment:* Plaut.; Cic.

condign-e, *adv.* [condign-us] *Very worthily:* Plaut.

con-dignus, a, um, *adj. Wholly deserving, very worthy:* Plaut.

condī-mentum, i, *n.* [condi-o] *Spice, seasoning.* **I.** Prop.: cibi, Cic. **II.** Fig.: amicitiæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *condiment.*

con-dĭo, dīvi *or* dĭi, dītum, dīre, 4. *v. a.* [access. form of con-do] **I.** Prop.: *To put* fruit in vinegar, spices, *etc.; to preserve, pickle:* oleas albas, Cato. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To embalm (the dead):* mortuos, Cic.—**B.** *To prepare (food) carefully; to make savoury* or *soft; to season, spice:* cœnam, Plaut.: fungos, Cic.—**C.** Of unguents: *To make fragrant:* unguenta, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *To attend to carefully; to cultivate* or *ornament; to make pleasant* or *agreeable; to soften, temper,* etc.: ortationem, Cic.: tristitiam, id.

condiscĭpŭl-ātus, ūs, *m.* [con-discipul-us] (*The state of a* condiscipulus; hence) *Companionship in school:* Nep.

con-discĭpŭlus, i, *m. A schoolfellow:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *condisciple.*

con-disco, dĭdĭci, *no sup.,* discĕre, 3. *v. a. To learn thoroughly* or *well: to learn and practise:* modos, Hor.: pauperiem pati, id.

1. **cond-ĭtĭo** (**-ĭcio**), ōnis, *f.* [cond-o] (*A putting together* or *setting up;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** Of persons: *External position, situation, condition, stand, rank, place, circumstances:* Cic.; Hor.—**2.** Of things: *A situation, condition, nature, mode, manner:* Lucr.; Cæs.; Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of connubial relationship: *A marriage, match:* Cic.; Liv.—**2.** (*A settling of terms* or *conditions;* hence) Business *t. t.: A condition, stipulation, agreement, compact, proposition, terms:* ei prætmium tribui sub eâ conditione, ne quid postea scriberet, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A paramour, an unchaste woman:* Cic.—**B.** *Free choice option:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *condition.*

2. **condī-tĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [condi-o] **I**

Prop.: *A preserving* of fruits, *etc.*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A spicing, seasoning, flavouring:* Cic.

cond-itor, ōris, *m.* [cond-o] **1.** *A founder, establisher,* etc.: **a.** Prop.: Romanæ conditor arcis, Virg.—**b.** Fig.: Romanæ libertatis, Liv. —**2.** *A composer, writer, compiler, author:* historiæ, Ov.

conditōr-ium ii, *n.* [condo, through obsol. *conditor,* "one who buries"] **1.** *A place for preserving a dead body,* or *the ashes of the dead; a coffin, urn:* Suet.—**2.** *A tomb, sepulchre:* Pl.

1. cond-itus, a, um, *P.* of cond-o.

2. condi-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of condi-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Seasoned, savoury:* aliquid, Cic. — **b.** Of style: *Polished, ornamented:* (*Comp.*) oratio festivitate conditior, Cic.

con-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*To bring, lay,* or *put together, to set up;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** With the idea of uniting: (*To put, join,* or *join together, into a whole;* hence) **1.** Of the founding of towns or states: *To found, establish:* urbem, Cic.: arces, Virg.—**2.** Of other things: *To make, construct, build:* aram, Liv.: sepulcrum, Hor.—**B.** With the idea of carefulness: **1.** Gen.: *To put up* or *away; to lay, put,* or *place* for preservation, *etc.; to lay, store,* or *treasure up:* aliquid proprio horreo, Hor.: aliquem in carcerem, *to thrust into prison, imprison,* Cic. — **2.** Esp.: **a.** *To put, lay up, preserve,* or *store* fruits, *etc.:* corna in liquida fæce, Ov.—**b.** (a) *To inter, bury:* mortuos, Cic. — (b) Of time: *To bring (as it were) to the grave; to pass, spend, live through:* longos soles cantando, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.: 1.** Of the inhabitants of cities, *etc.*: **a.** Gen.: *To found, to establish, to settle:* Romanam gentem, Virg.—**b.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To settle:* optato conduntur Thybridis alveo, Virg. — **2.** Of written productions: *To compose, celebrate; to write* or *treat of; to describe.* — **B.: 1.: a.** Gen.: *To conceal, hide, secrete, suppress:* vultum aquore, Ov.—**b.** Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To conceal, hide,* etc., *one's self:* Ov.; Virg.; Suet. — **2.** *To strike* or *thrust in deep, to plunge:* telum jugulo, Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To establish, found, be the author of, procure, make:* aurea sæcula, Virg.: famam ingenio suo, Phæd. — **B.** *To store* or *treasure up,* etc.: in causis conditæ sunt res futuræ, Cic.

condŏce-făcio, fēci, factum, facĕre, 3. *v. a.* [condoce-o ; facio] *To train, teach, instruct, discipline:* beluas, Cic.: animum, id.

con-docĕo, dŏcŭi, dŏctum, dŏcēre, 2. *v. a. To instruct thoroughly:* (milites) equo uti frenato, Hirt.

condoc-tus, a, um : **1.** *P.* of condoc-eo. — **2.** *Pa.* : *Thoroughly taught:* (*Comp.*) condoctior sum, Plaut.

con-dŏle-sco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n.* [con ; dole-o] *To feel severe pain, to suffer much:* latus ei dicenti, Cic.

condōnā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [condon(a)-o] *A giving away:* Cic.

con-dōno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*: I. Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *To make a present of; to give, present,* etc.: apotheosin hominibus nequissimis, Cic.—Particular phrase: Condonare aliquem aliquid, *To present one with something:* Plaut.; Ter. **B.** Fig.: *To give* or *deliver up; to surrender, sacrifice, devote, offer:* inimicitias reipublicæ, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: Of debts, *etc.*: *To make a present of* a debt, *etc.*, to one ; *v. a. to remit, forgive, release from,* etc.: pecunias creditas debitoribus, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To pardon, overlook, forgive, refrain from punishing, condone,* etc.: ut crimen hoc nobis condonetis, Cic.: aliquem reipublicæ, id. — **2.** Of punishment, *etc.*, for a crime or offence: *To forego, pass by* or *over, refrain from,* etc.: animadversionem et supplicium, Script. ap. Cic.

con-dormio, *no perf. nor sup.*, dormire, 4. *v. n. To fall quite asleep, to fall asleep:* Suet.

condormi-sco, dormīvi, *no sup.*, dormiscĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [condormi-o] *To go quite to sleep:* Plaut.

Condrūsi, ōrum, *m. The Condrusi; a people of Gallia Belgica.*

condūc-ibilis, e, *adj.* [conduco] *Advantageous, profitable, expedient:* (*Comp.*) mirum condūcibilius, Auct.: Her.

con-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.*: I. Prop.: Act.: **A.** Gen.: *To lead together; to assemble, collect:* virgines unum in locum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To connect, unite,* by bringing together: cortice ramos, Ov. — **2.** Business *t. t.*: (*To bring,* etc., *to one's self*: hence) **a.** *To hire,* etc.: hortum, Cic.—**b.** *To take for hire, to undertake any service* (building, transportation, the custom, *etc.*); *to contract for, farm:* columnam conduxerat faciendam, Cic. — **c.** Of money: *To borrow at interest:* nummos, Hor.—**d.** *To buy, purchase:* agrum, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Act.: *To combine, unite:* propositionem et assumptionem in unum, Cic.—**B.** Act.: Of personal objects: *To hire,* i. e. *to induce* to do *by bribery; to bribe, induce:* consulem ad eadem faciendam, Cic.—**C.** Neut.: *To contribute to* something by being useful ; *to be of use* or *profitable; to profit, serve,* etc. (only in 3rd pers.): ad vitæ commoditatem, Cic.: proposito, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conduire.*

conduct-icius (-itius), a, um, *adj.* (conduco, (*Sup.*) conduct-um) *Of,* or *pertaining to, hire, hired, rented:* fidicina, Plaut.: exercitus, Nep.

conduc-tio, ōnis, *f.* [conduc-o] **1.** *A bringing together, uniting:* Cic.—**2.** *A hiring, farming:* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conduction.*

conduc-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who hires* (*a thing*); *a farmer, tenant; a contractor:* Plaut.; Cic.

conduc-tus, a, um, *P.* of conduc-o.—As *Subst.*: **conductum,** i, *n.* (sc. solidum) *A hired dwelling* Cic.

condŭplica-tio, ōnis, *f.* [conduplic(a)-o]: **1.** (*A doubling;* for) *An embracing:* Plaut.—**2.** Rhet. *t. t.*: *A repetition of the same words:* Auct. Her.

con-dŭplico, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. To double:* Luer.

con-dūro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. To harden, to make very hard:* ferrum, Luer.

cond-us, i, *m.* [cond-o] *One who lays up* provisions : Plaut.

con-fabŭlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *n dep.* **I.** *To converse together, chat:* Plaut.; Var. **II.** *To converse about, to discuss with one:* rem cum aliquo, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confabuler.*

confarrēā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [confarreā(s)-o] *A uniting by* far ; *an ancient solemn form of marriage among the Romans,* in which was an offering of bread (*far*): Pl.

con-farr-eo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [con ; far, farris] (*To unite by* far ; hence) *To marry* by making an offering of bread : Tac.

con-fātalis, e, *adj. Bound,* as it were, *to the same fate, decided by fate:* Cic.

confec-tio, ōnis, *f.* [for confac-tio; fr. CONFAC, true root of confic-io] **1.:** **a.** *A making, preparing, arranging, composing, accomplishing:* libri, Cic.—**b.** *A finishing, completing, bringing to a close:* belli, Cic.—**2.** Of food : *A chewing* or *masticating; mastication :* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confection.*

confec-tor, ōris, *m.* [for confactor ; fr. id.] *An executor, finisher:* Cic. *A destroyer, consumer:* Cic.

confec-tus (for confac-tus), a, um, *P.* of confic-io, through true root CONFAC

con-fercio, *no perf.*, fertum, fercīre, 4. *v. a.* [for con-farcio] *To cram* or *press close together:* naves, Liv.

con-fĕro, contŭli, collātum (conl-), conferre, *v. a.* **I.:** **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To bring, bear,* or *carry together* into a mass, or to a point ; *to collect, gather:* materiam, Ces.: undique collaris membris, Hor. — **2.** Esp.: **a.** *To collect* money, *etc.*; *to contribute; to bring* as an offering or gift : sextantes in capita, *per head,* Liv.: tributa quotannis ex censu, Cic.—**b.** *To unite, join, connect,* etc.: capita, *to put heads together* (in conferring, deliberating, *etc.*), Cic.—**c.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To join, unite, bring together,* etc., for hostile purposes : collatis signis, *i. e. in a pitched battle,* Plaut.: collato pede, *foot to foot,* Liv.: ferrum ad manus, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To collect* or *gather together:* optima quæque in libros, Suet.—**2.** Of a law : *To join in bringing forward:* Liv.—**3.:** a. Gen.: *To join, unite:* studia inter nos, Quint. — **b.** Esp.: Of public conferences, consultations, *etc.*: *To consult together* or *confer about; to consider,* or *talk over together:* injurias, *i. e. to deliberate together concerning,* Tac.: familiares sermones cum aliquo, *to enter into familiar conversation with,* Cic.—**4.:** **a.** Con-

ferre pedem, *To encounter, come in contact with, come to close quarters with*: Plaut.; Cic. —**b.** Conferre lites, *To contend with one, to quarrel*: Hor. **5.** *To bring together for comparison, to compare*: nil ego contulerim iucundo sanus amico, Hor. —**6.** Of speech or writings: *To compress, abridge, make brief*: una verba in duos versus, Ov.— **7.** *To contribute to one's interest, etc.; to be useful or profitable; to profit, serve, be of use* (only in 3rd person, or the Inf.): Quinc. **II.** : **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To bear, carry, convey, direct* a thing somewhere (in haste, for protection, etc.): sua omnia in oppidum, Cæs. — Particular expression: Conferre aliquem in aliquid, *To change or transform some one into something*: Ov.—**2.** Esp.: With Persona pron.: *To betake or turn one's self, etc.; to go, etc.*: se in oppidum, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To bring, turn, direct* something: spes vestræ ad deos, Tac. —**b.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To apply, turn, direct, or betake one's self*: Cic.— **2.** With the access. idea of application or communication: **a.** *To make use of; to apply, direct, confer, bestow, transfer*: operam ad philosophiam, Cic. —**b.** *To refer or ascribe* something to a person or thing, as its author (in a good, and frq. in a bad sense); *to attribute, impute, ascribe to, lay to the charge of, etc.*: aliquid ad imperium deorum, Lucr.: sua vitia et suam culpam in venustatem, Cic. — **c.** *To bring on, cause, occasion, induce*: Pl.; Col.—**d.** *To adduce: examples*, Ter.—**3.** *To transfer to a future point of time, i. e. to put off, defer, delay, reserve*: omnia in memoriam Martium, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conférer*.

confer-tim, *adv.* [confer-o] *In a compact body, closely*: Liv.

confer-tus (for confere-tus), a, um: **1.** *P. of confero-lo.* —**2.** *Pa.*: (*Pressed together*; hence) **a.** Prop.: *Pressed close, crowded, thick, dense*: plures simul conferti, Liv.: (*Comp.*) conferciores steterant, Id.: (*Sup.*) confertissima acie, Cæs. **b.** Meton.: *Stuffed, filled full, full*: otiosa vita conferta voluptatibus, Cic.

conferve-făcio, *no perf. nor sup.*, *facere, 3. v. a.* (conferve-o; facio) *To make glowing or melting*: Lucr.

conferve-sco, ferbŭi, *no sup.*, *fervescere, 3. v. n.* [conferve-o] **I.** Prop.: *To begin to boil throughout; to grow hot*: granum, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To become hot, etc.*: mea quum conferbuit ira, Hor.

confes-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for confat-sio; fr. CONFAT, true root of confiteor] *A confession, acknowledgment, open avowal*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confession*.

confes-sus (for confat-sus), a, um: **1.** *P. of* confiteor, through true root CONFAT. —**2.** *Pa.*: *Undoubted, unconvertible*: res, Cic. — Particular phrases: **a.** Ex confesso, *Confessedly, beyond doubt*: Quint.; Suet.—**b.** In confesso esse, *To be notorious, very where known*: Tac.—**c.** In confessum venire, *To be generally acknowledged*: Pl.

confes-tim, *adv.* [for confer-tim; fr. confer-o] *(By bearing in haste; hence) Immediately, speedily, without delay*: Cic.; Cæs.; Virg.

confĭci-ens, entis: **1.** *P. of* confĭcio. —**2.** *Pa.*: *Effecting, causing, producing, efficient*: causæ conficientes, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) (*Sup.*) civitas conficientissima literarum, *very carefully noting*, Id.

confĭcio, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre (*Perf. subj.*: confexim, Plaut.: = in Pass. (besides the regular form confĭcior), confit, Lucr.: confieret, Liv.: confierent, Suet.: confieri, Cæs.; Virg.), *3. v. a.* [for con-facio] (*To make thoroughly*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To prepare, bring about, complete, accomplish, execute*, etc.: bellum, Cæs.: [illegible] pulsum sedes ea nunc, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To settle, close a bargain, finish*, etc.: tu cum Apella Clio confice de columnis, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To diminish, lessen, weaken* an object; *to bring to nothing, destroy, kill*: dentes intimi cæsa conficiunt, *grind*, Cic.: me pene confecit (*ac. sicus*), Id.— **B.** *To prepare, provide, procure*: pernoctum pecuniam ex illâ re, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *To produce, cause, make, effect*: motus animorum, Cic.: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) animum auditoris mitem et misericordem, Id.—**2.** Of time: *To complete, spend, pass*: quum exempta nunc confecerit, Cic.—**3.** Pass.: *To follow (from something) logically; to be deduced*: num aliud conficiatur, aliud dicatur, Cic.— **B.** *To kill, destroy, wear out*: aliquem verbis, Plaut.

confĭc-tio, ōnis, *f.* [for confĭ(n)g-tio; fr. confĭ(n)g-o] Gen.: *An inventing, fabricating*: Cic.

confict-us (for confĭ(n)g-tus), a, um, *P. of* confĭ(n)g-o.

confĭd-ens, entis: **1.** *P. of* confĭd-o.—**2.** *Pa.* (*Confidently trusting to something*; hence) *Self-confident*: i. q.: **a.** In a good sense: *Bold, daring, undaunted*: (*Comp.*) qui qui me confidentior? Plaut. —**b.** In a bad sense: *Shameless, audacious, impudent*: confidens tumidusque, Hor.: (*Sup.*) juvenum confidentissime, Virg.

confĭden-ter, *adv.* [for confidenter; fr. confĭd-ens, confident-is] **a.** *Boldly, courageously, undauntedly, confidently*: (*Comp.*) confidentius dicere, Cic.—**b.** *Boldly, shamelessly, audaciously, impudently*: in quâ re confidenter restas, Ter.: (*Sup.*) confidentissime restatem, Auct. Her.

confĭdent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [confidens, confident-is] *A confiding or firmly relying*: hence) **I.** Gen.: *A firm persuasion, confidence*: Plaut. **II.** Esp.: **A.** In a good sense: *Self-confidence or reliance, boldness*: Scrip. ap. Cic.— **B.** In a bad sense: *Impudence, audacity*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confidence, confiance*.

confĭdent-ĭ-lŏqu-us, a, um, *adj.* [confidens, confident-is; (l); loqu-or] *Speaking boldly or audaciously*: Plaut.

confĭd-o, sus sum, dĕre (*Perf.* confiderunt, Liv.), *3. v. n.* and *a. To trust confidently, confide, rely firmly; to believe certainly, be assured of*: **1.** With personal subjects: **a.** Neut.: aut corporis firmitate aut fortunæ stabilitate confidere, Cic.—**b.** Act.: avos, Stat.: (with *Objective clause*) opera tueri se posse consilia sunt, Cæs.—**2.** With things as subjects: remis confisa cymba, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confier*.

confĭgo, fixi, fixum, figĕre, *3. v. a.* I. Prop.: *To join, fasten together*: transtra clavis ferreis, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *To pierce through, transfix*: filios sagittis, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *To transfix*: aliquem sententiis, Cic.

confĭndo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, *3. v. a. To cleave asunder*: Tib.

confĭne, is, v. confinis.

confĭngo, finxi, fictum, fingĕre, *3. v. a.* I. Prop.: *To place together in forming; to form, fashion, fabricate*: fuvos confingunt et ceras mille ad usûs vitæ, Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To make up, invent, devise, fabricate, feign, pretend*: aliquid Sthenio criminis, Cic.—**B.** *To put on, employ (for the purpose of deceit, etc.)*: lacrimæ confictæ dolis, Ter.

confĭnis, e, *adj.* *(Having the same end with another*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Bordering on, adjoining, contiguous*: ager, Liv.: (with *Dat.*) caput collo, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **confĭne,** is, *n. That which borders upon any thing; a border, confine, boundary*: Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Nearly related, nearly like, similar*: studio confinia carmina vestro, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confins*.

confĭn-ium, ĭi, *n.* [con; fin-io] (*An ending at the same spot with* something else; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A confine, common boundary, limit, border* of lands: Cic.; Tac. **II.** Fig.: *Neighbourhood, nearness, close connection*: artis et falsi, Tac.

confĭo, ēri, v. confĭcio.

confirmāt-e, *adv.* [confirmat-us] *Boldly, courageously*: Auct. Her.

confirmā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [confirm(a)-o] **1.** *An establishing* or *confirming; confirmation*: libertatis, Cic. —**2.** *A confirming* of the mind; *encouragement*, etc.: Cic.; Cæs.—**3.**: **a.** *A confirming* or *verifying* a fact; *an assertion*: Cæs.—**b.** Rhetor. *t. t.*: *An adducing of proofs*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confirmation*.

confirmā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who establishes*, etc., a thing: Cic.

confirmā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P. of* confirm(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Encouraged, courageous, resolute*: (*Comp.*) confirmatior exercitu, Cæs.—**b.** (*Proved*, hence) *Certain, credible*: Cic.

con-firm-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [con; firmus] *Firmness* of will, in a bad sense; *obstinacy*: Plaut.

con-firm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To make firm, establish, strengthen*: alii hoc vires nervosque concrmari putant, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To confirm* or *strengthen the courage of; to encourage, make bold*: diffidentem rebus suis, Cic.—**B.** *To confirm* in disposition, feelings, or fidelity: homines.

Cæs.—**C.**: **1.** *To confirm* a fact, *corroborate* an assertion; *to prove, demonstrate*, etc.: rem, Cic.—**2.** *To assert, affirm, protest something as true or certain:* hoc quum mihi non modo confirmâsset, sed etiam persuasisset, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confirmer.*

confiscā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confisc(a)-o] *A forfeiting, confiscation:* regis, Flor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confiscation.*

con-fisc-o, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [con ; fisc-us] **I.** *To lay up in a chest:* summam, Suet. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To transfer to the emperor's privy-purse, to confiscate:* hereditates, Suet. **B.** Meton.: *To deprive* a person *of property:* devictis his et confiscatis, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confisquer.*

confī-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for confid-sio ; fr. confid-o] *Confidence, assurance:* Cic.

confī-sus (for confid-sus), a, um, *P.* of confid-o.

con-fĭtĕor, fessus sum, fĭtēri, 2. *v. dep.* [for con-fateor] **I.** Prop.: *To fully or entirely acknowledge, confess, own, avow* an error, mistake, *etc.*; *to concede, allow, grant:* quid confitetur, Cic.: se, *to make one's self known,* Ov.: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) se victos, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *To disclose* a thing; *to reveal, manifest, show:* confessa vultibus iram, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confesser.*

confixus (for config-sus), a, um, *P.* of config-o.

con-flăgro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v.n.* and *a.*: **I.** Neut.: *To be in flames, to be on fire, to be burnt up or consumed:* **A.** Prop.: conflagrare terras necesse sit a tantis ardoribus, Cic. **B.** Fig.: amoris flammâ, Cic. **II.** Act.: *To burn up, consume, or destroy by fire:* urbem incendio, Auct. Her.

con-flexus (for conflect-sus), a, um, *P.* of conflect-o.

conflic-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for confligtio ; fr. config-o] **I.** Prop.: *A striking together, collision:* duorum inter se corporum, Quint. **II.** Fig.: *A contest, conflict:* rerum, Cic.

conflic-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for config-to ; fr. config-o] (Prop.: *To strike or dash together violently*; Fig.) **A.** In Act. or Pass. form, in reflexive force: *To dash one's self against; to fight with, contend or struggle with:* ut conflictares malo, Ter.: qui cum ingeniis conflictatur ejusmodi, id.—**B.** *To strike forcibly to the earth, to ruin:* rempublicam, Tac. —**C.** Pass.: *To be severely tormented, harassed, afflicted; to be brought to ruin:* graviore fortunâ conflictati videmur, Cic.

conflic-tus, ūs, *m.* [for confligtus; fr. config-o] *A striking of one thing against another* (mostly in *Abl. Sing.*): corporum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conflit.*

con-flīgo, flixi, flictum, flĭgĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.*: **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To strike against* or *on ; to strike* or *bring together:* semina, Lucr. **B.** Fig.: *To bring together in comparison, to compare:* factum cum scripto, Cic. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To be in contact; to contend, fight, combat:* manu cum hoste confligere, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To be at variance, contend, dispute,* etc.: leviore actione, Cic.

con-flo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: Of fire: *To blow together, to blow up, stir up, kindle:* incendium, Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of metals, *etc.*: *To smelt, fuse, melt down:* falces in ensem, Virg.—**B.**: **1.** Of personal and material objects: *To bring* or *set together; to join, raise, procure; to make* or *get up; to compose:* exercitum, Cic.: pecuniam, id.—**2.** Of abstract objects: *To bring about, effect, accomplish, make* or *get up; to produce, occasion, acquire, cause:* accusationem et judicium, Cic.: alicui periculum, id. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To kindle, inflame:* invidiam inimico, Cic.—**B.** *To unite,* etc.: consensus pæne conflatus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gonfler.*

conflŭ-ens, entis: **1.** *P.* of confluo.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Flowing together, falling into another* river: ab confluente Rhodano castra movi, *i. e. from the confluence of the Rhone (and the Saone)*: Script. ap. Cic.—As *Subst.*: **1.** Prop.: **confluens**, entis, *or* **confluentes**, ium, *m. The place where two rivers unite; the confluence:* Cæs.; Liv.—**2.** Meton.: **Confluentes**, ium, *f. The town of Coblentz, situate at the confluence of the Moselle with the Rhine:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confluent.*

con-flŭo, fluxi, *no sup.*, fluĕre (*Pluperf. Subj. Syncop.*, confluxet = confluxisset. Lucr.), *n. v. n.*: **I.** Prop.: Of fluids: *To flow or run together:* Fibrenus divisus æqualiter in duas partes cito in unum confluit, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of the air: *To flow, stream, or rush together:* Lucr.—**B.** Of a great multitude: *To flow, flock,* or *crowd together; to come together in multitudes:* multi confluxerunt et Athenas et in hanc urbem, Cic. **III.** Fig.: Of abstract subjects: *To flow* or *flock together:* ad ipsos laus, honos, dignitas, confluit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *confluer.*

con-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, fŏdĕre, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: *To dig thoroughly, to prepare by digging:* hortum, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *To pierce through, transfix:* super exanimem sese projecit amicum Confossus, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *To pierce, stab,* etc.: tot judiciis confossus, as it were, *pierced through,* Liv.

confore, v. consum.

conformā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conform-(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A symmetrical forming* or *fashioning; conformation, shape, form:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of that which is mentally formed: *An idea, notion, conception:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conformation.*

con-formo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v.a. To form, fashion, shape symmetrically* or *skilfully:* **I.** Prop.: ad majora quædam nos natura genuit et conformavit, Cic. **II.** Fig.: mentem cogitatione, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conformer.*

confos-sus (for confod-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of confod-io. —**2.** *Pa.*: *Pierced through, full of holes:* (*Comp.*) te faciam confossiorem, *etc.*, Plaut.

con-fractus (for confra(n)g-tus), a, um, *P.* of confring-o, through true root CONFRA(N)G.

con-frăgōsus, a, um, *adj. Very broken, rough, uneven:* **I.** Prop.: loca, Liv. **II.** Fig.: conditiones, *hard, difficult*, Plaut.

con-frĕmo, frĕmŭi, *no sup.*, frĕmĕre, 3. *v. n. To make a loud noise, to roar, to murmur loudly,* etc.: confremuere omnes, Ov.

con-frĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To rub much* or *strongly:* **I.** Gen.: faciem sibi, Suet. **II.** Esp.: In supplication: genua, *i. e. to press* or *grasp firmly* or *earnestly:* Plaut.

con-fringo, frēgi, fractum, fringĕre, 3. *v.a.* [for con-frango] **I.** Prop.: *To break in pieces, shiver:* digitos, Cic. —Prov.: Confringere tesseram, *To break in pieces the* tessera, i. e. *to dissolve the ties of friendship, violate faith:* Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *To break, bring to nought, destroy:* consilia, Cic.

con-fŭgĭo, fūgi, *no sup.*, fŭgĕre, 3. *v. n.* (*To flee* to a person, *etc.*, in order to be *with* him, *etc.*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To flee for refuge* or *succour:* ad unum aliquem, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To flee for succour, to have recourse:* in tuam fidem, veritatem, misericordiam, Cic.

confŭg-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [confug-io] (Prop.: *A fleeing for refuge*; Meton.) *A refuge, shelter:* Ov.

con-fulgĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n. To shine brightly, to glitter:* ædes, Plaut.

con-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, 3. *v. a.*: **I.**: **A.** Prop.: Of liquids: *To pour together:* melle, aceto, confusis, Pl. **B.** Meton.: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To mix, mingle, blend,* etc.: arenti ramo . . . olivæ Omnia confudit, Ov. —**b.** Esp.: With Personal pron. *or* Pass. in reflexive force: *To mix itself,* etc., *i. e. to mix, mingle, blend:* Virg.; Cic.—**2.** *To mingle together in confusion; to mix,* etc., *up in disorder:* signa et ordines equitum atque peditum, Liv. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To mingle, unite, join, combine:* sermones in unam, Liv.—**2.**: **a.** *To confound, confuse, jumble together,* etc.: pedes, Cic.: fœdus, *i. e. to violate*, Virg.—**b.** In mind, *etc.*: *To disturb, disconcert, confound, perplex,* etc.: audientium animos, Liv. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: Of liquids or things in a liquid state: *To pour out* or *empty completely:* cruor in fossam confusus, Hor. **B.** Meton.: As the result of pouring out: *To overspread* or *suffuse:* vultum lunæ, *i. e. to obscure*, Ov. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To pour:* in orationem, Cic.—**2.** *To spread* or *diffuse:* quæ (*sc.* vis divina) toto confusa mundo sit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confondre.*

confūs-e, *adv.* [confus-us] *Confusedly, without order:* dispergere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) confusius res acta est, id.

confū-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for confu(n)d-sio ; fr. confu(n)d-o] **1.** *A mingling, uniting, combining:* virtutum, Cic.—**2.** *Confusion, disorder,* etc.: religionum, Cic.—**3.** *Mental confusion, disturb*

ance of mind, perplexity: Tac.—**4.** *An overspreading* or *suffusing:* oris, *i. e. a blushing* or *reddening*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confusion.*

confūsus (for confu(n)d-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of confu(n)d-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Thrown into disorder* or *confusion; disordered, confused:* (*Comp.*) confusior facies, *more than usual disfigured* or *battered*, Tac.—**b.** *Confused, disarranged, disordered*, etc.: oratio, Cic.: (*Sup.*) confusissimus mos, Suet.—**c.** *Confused, disturbed*, etc., in mind, *etc.*: ipse confusus animo, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confus.*

confūtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confut(a)-o] *A confuting, confutation:* Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confutation.*

con-fūt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [con; fut-is, *a pitcher*] (*To employ a* futis *exceedingly;* hence: Prop.: *To cool* a thing by pouring water upon it; *to cool down;* Fig.): **A.** *To damp, repress, keep down*, etc.: audaciam, Cic.—**B.** *To overthrow, confute, refute:* argumenta Stoicorum, Cic.—**C.** *To destroy, keep down*, etc.: tactum . . . An confutabunt nares? Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confuter.*

confūtūrus, a, um, *P.* of consum.

con-gĕlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.*: **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To cause to freeze entirely, to congeal:* marc, Var. **B.** Fig.: *To freeze, make cold* or *passionless:* te congelat uxor anus, Mart. **C.** Meton.: *To thicken, make hard:* rictūs serpentis, Ov. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To freeze up:* Ister, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *To freeze up, become inactive:* congelāsse nostrum amicum lætabar otio, Cic. **C.** Meton.: *To become hard as ice:* lingua, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *congeler.*

congĕmĭnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [congemin(a)-o] (Prop.: *A doubling;* Meton.) *An embracing:* Plaut.

con-gĕmĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.*: **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To double, redouble, repeat again and again:* crebros ensibus ictūs Congeminant, Virg. **B.** Meton.: *To use repeatedly:* securim, *i. e. give repeated blows with*, Virg. **II.** Neut.: *To become double:* omnes congeminavimus, *i. e. we have all produced our like*, Plaut.

con-gĕmo, gĕmŭi, *no sup.*, gĕmĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** Neut.: *To sigh* or *groan deeply, to heave a deep sigh:* **A.** Prop.: congemuit senatus, Cic. **B.** Fig.: Of a tree: congemuit supremum, Virg. **II.** Act.: *To groan* or *sigh deeply for; to bewail, deplore, lament:* positum feretro, Val. Fl.

conger, i, *m.* = γόγγρος. *A conger-eel:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *congre.*

congĕr-ĭes, ēi, *f.* [conger-o] **I.** Prop.: *A heap, pile*, etc.: congeriem secuit, *i. e. the mass of Chaos*, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A heap*, etc.: bonorum, Claud.—**B.** Rhet. *t. t.*: *Accumulation:* Quint.

1. **con-gĕro,** gessi, gestum, gĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: *To bear, bring,* or *carry together; to collect:* viaticum, Cic.: quum sibi sint congesta cibaria, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To build, construct, erect:* manu oppida, Virg.—**B.** *To heap* or *pile up:* Midæ dormienti formicæ in os tritici grana congesserunt, Cic.—**C.** *To prepare* by bringing together: si illi congestæ sint epulæ a clientibus, Plaut.—**D.** *To repeat again and again:* oscula, Ov.—**E.** Pass.: *To be full, to swarm:* lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *To bring together* or *collect; to introduce*, etc.: dicta, Quint.—**2.** *To compile:* orationem studio, Quint.—**B.** *To heap* or *pile up:* plus æquo in amicitiam, Cic.

2. **congĕr-o,** ōnis, *m.* [1. conger-o] (*A collector;* hence) *A thief:* Plaut.

con-gerro, onis, *m. A companion in nonsense*, etc.: Plaut.

1. **conges-tus** (or conger-tus), a, um, *P.* of conger-o.

2. **conges-tus,** ūs, *m.* [for congertus; fr. conger-o] **I.** Prop.: *A bearing* or *bringing together, an accumulation:* Cic.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: *A heap, pile, mass:* Lucr.; Tac.

congĭ-ālis, e, *adj.* [congi-us] (*Pertaining to a* congius; hence) *Holding a* congius: Plaut.

congĭ-ārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.] (*A thing pertaining to a* congius; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A largess of wine, oil*, etc., *made to the people, of the measure of a* congius: Liv.; Quint.; Pl. **II.** Meton.: *A largess in money* of undefined amount: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *congiaire.*

congĭus, ĭi, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A congius; a Roman measure for liquids, containing the eighth part of an* amphora (6 sextarii): Liv.

con-glăcĭo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To turn entirely to ice, to freeze up:* aqua neque conglaciaret frigoribus, neque, *etc.*, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To freeze up, be inactive:* Curioni tribunatus conglaciat, *passes inactively*, Script. ap. Cic. **II.** Act.: *To cause to freeze up:* conglaciato imbre, Pl.

con-glisco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* *To grow up:* Plaut.

conglŏbā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conglob(a)-o] *A heaping, gathering,* or *crowding together:* Tac.

con-glŏbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: *To gather into a ball, to conglobate:* mare medium locum expetens conglobatur undique æquabiliter, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To press together in a mass, to crowd together:* uti quosque fors conglobaverat, Sall. **III.** Fig.: *To heap together:* definitiones conglobatæ, *heaped together, accumulated*, Cic.

conglūtĭnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conglutin(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A gluing* or *cementing together:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of words: *A joining together:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conglutination.*

con-glūtĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: *To glue, cement, join together:* vulnera, Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To join, unite firmly together, bind closely, cement:* conglutinare rem dissolutam, divulsamque, Cic.—**B.** *To invent, devise, contrive* (*a means of effecting something*): conglutina, ut senem hodie doctum docte fallas, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conglutiner.*

con-græc-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [con; Græc-i] (*To live in like manner with the Greeks;* hence) *To squander in luxury:* aurum, Plaut.

con-grātŭlor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* *To wish joy abundantly* or *warmly; to congratulate:* congratulantur libertatem reipublicæ restitutam, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *congratuler.*

con-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, grĕdi, 3. *v. dep.* [for con-gradior] (*To step together;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** In a friendly sense: *To go, come,* or *meet together* or *with* one: hunc, Plaut.: cum eo, Cic.—**B.** In a hostile sense: *To fight, contend, engage*, etc.: contra ipsum Cæsarem est congressus armatus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To engage, contend:* With persons *or* things as subjects: tecum, Cic.

congrĕgā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [congreg(a)-o] *Apt to congregate, social:* examina apium, Cic.

congrĕgā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An assembling together; union, society, association:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *congrégation.*

con-grĕgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [con; grex, greg-is] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To collect into a flock:* oves, Pl. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron. *or* Pass. in reflexive force: *To collect* or *assemble in a flock, swarm*, etc.; *to flock, herd, swarm together:* Cic.; Pl.—**2.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To join one's self to a herd; to herd with:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *To collect* or *assemble together; to unite:* dissipatos homines, Cic. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron. *or* Pass. in reflexive force: *To unite one's self*, etc.: Cic.; Tac. **III.** Fig.: *To collect, gather together:* argumenta, Quint.

congres-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for congred-sio; fr. congred-ior] **1.** *A* (*friendly*) *meeting:* Cic.—**2.** *A* (*hostile*) *meeting; an attack, contest:* Just.

1. **congres-sus** (for congred-sus), a, um, *P.* of congred-ior.

2. **congres-sus,** ūs, *m.* [for congred-sus; fr. congred-ior] **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *A friendly meeting together; a social assembly, interview*, etc.: Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *A close union, combination:* Lucr.; Quint.—**2.** *A hostile encounter; a contest, fight:* Cæs.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *congrès.*

congrŭ-ens, entis: **1.** *P.* of congru-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Gen.: *Agreeing, fit, appropriate, suitable, congruous:* genus dicendi aptum et congruens, Cic. **b.** Esp.: *Agreeing with itself in all parts; symmetrical, well proportioned; accordant, harmonious:* congruens clamor, Liv.: (*Sup.*) congruentissima vox, App. ¶ Hence, Fr. *congruent.*

congrŭen-ter, *adv.* [for congruent-ter; fr. congruens, congruent-is] *Agreeably, fitly, suitably:* congruenter naturæ vivere, Cic.

congrŭent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [congruens, congruent-is] *Agreement, harmony, congruity, symmetry:* morum, Suet.

con-grŭo, grŭi, *no sup.*, grŭĕre, *Inf.*

prœs. congrucre, Ter.), 3. *v. n.* [etym. dub.; usually referred to cum and ruo, with *g* prefixed; by some *gruo* is assumed to be the original form of ruo] **I.** Prop.: *To run, come, or meet together* with something: ut quarto et vigesimo anno ad metam eandem solis, unde orsi sunt, congruerent, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of essence, quality, contents, *etc.*: *To be suited or fitted; to agree with, correspond:* cum virtute congruere semper, Cic.—**B.** Of judgment, sentiment, opinion, *etc.*: *To agree:* de re unâ solum dissident, de ceteris mirifice congruunt, Cic.—**C.** Of time: *To come together, agree, meet:* suos dies mensesque congruere volunt cum solis lunæque ratione, Cic.

congrŭ-us, a, um, *adj.* [congru-o] *Agreeing, fit, suitable; concordant:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *congru.*

cōn-I-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [conus; (i); fer-o] *Cone-bearing:* cyparissi, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conifere.*

cōn-I-ger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [conus; (i); ger-o] *Cone-bearing:* pinus, Cat.

conjec-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for conjactio; fr. conjic-io, through true root CONJAC] **1.** (*A disputing;* hence) *A disputed point, a controverted question:* Pl. — 2. *An interpretation:* Cic. — 3. *A hurling, throwing:* Cic.

conjec-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for conjac-to; fr. id.] **I.** Prop.: *To throw together;* cupedias ciborum, Gell. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To throw* or *bring together:* argutias quæstionum, Gell.—**B.** *To conclude* or *infer by conjecture; to conjecture, surmise, guess at,* etc.: iter, Liv.—**C.** *To conclude* from signs or omens; *to augur, forebode,* etc.: de genitură ejus multa et formidolosa multis conjectantibus, Suet.

conjec-tor, ōris, *m.* [for conjactor; fr. id.] **I.** Gen.: *He who interprets, explains,* or *divines* something; *an interpreter:* Plaut. **II.** Esp.: *A diviner, interpreter of dreams, soothsayer:* Cic.

conjec-trix, īcis, *f.* [for conjactrix; fr. id.] *She who interprets dreams, a female soothsayer:* Plaut.

conjec-tūra, æ, *f.* [for conjactura; fr. id.] **1.** *A conclusion, conjecture, inference.* — **2.** *A drawing of conclusions from signs* or *omens; a divining; an interpreting of dreams; soothsaying, prophesying:* Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conjecture.*

conjectūr-ālis, e, *adj.* [conjectura] *Belonging to conjecture* or *guessing, conjectural:* controversia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conjectural.*

1. **conjec-tus** (for conjac-tus), a, um, *P.* of conjic-io, through true root CONJAC.

2. **conjec-tus,** ūs, *m.* [for conjactus; fr. conjic-io, through id.] **1.** (*A throwing together;* hence) **a.** Prop.: *A crowding* or *uniting together:* Lucr. —**b.** Meton.: *A conflux, concourse, confluence; a heap, crowd, pile:* lapidum, Lucr.: aquæ, *a puddle,* id.— **2.**: **a.** Prop.: *A throwing* or *casting:* Cic.; Liv.—**b.** Fig.: *A casting, directing, turning,* etc.: animorum, Cic.

con-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for con-jacio] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To throw* or *cast together; to throw into a whole* or *to one point:* sarcinas in medium, Liv. **B.** Fig.: **1.** (*To put together logically, connect, unite;* hence) **a.** *To draw a conclusion* from collected particulars; *to conclude, infer, conjecture:* cito conjeci Lanuvii te fuisse, Cic.—**b.** In augury: *To foretell, divine, forebode, predict* from omens, *etc.*: quæ tempestas impendeat vates melius conjiciet? Cic.—**c.** Of dreams, oracles, *etc.*, *To interpret:* somnium huic, Plaut. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To throw, cast, drive, dash, hurl, force,* etc.: tela in nostros, Cæs.: aliquem in carcerem, Cic.: aliquos in fugam, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: With Person. pron. in reflexive force: *To cast* or *throw one's self,* i. e. *to betake,* etc., *one's self in haste,* etc.: se in fugam, Cic.: se in pedes, *to take to one's heels,* Ter. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To turn, direct, throw, urge, force, drive, bring eagerly* or *quickly:* rempublicam in perturbationes, Cic.—**2.** With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To cast* or *throw one's self; to betake one's self,* etc.: se mente ac voluntate in versam, *i. e. to devote one's self with zeal to poetry:* Cic.

conjŭg-ālis, e, *adj.* [conjux, conjug-is] (*Of,* or *pertaining to, a* conjux; hence): *Relating to marriage, conjugal:* Tac.: dii. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conjugal.*

conjŭgā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conjug(a)-o] (*A combining, joining, connecting;* hence) *The etymological relationship of words:* Cic.

conjŭgā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who joins* or *unites:* Cat.

conjŭgī-ālis, e, *adj.* [conjugi-um] *Belonging to marriage, conjugal:* Ov.

conjŭg-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [conjug-o] **I.** Prop.: *A joining together, connection, union:* corporis atque animæ, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A connection by marriage, marriage, wedlock:* Cic.—**B.** *Coition:* Virg. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of persons: **1.** *A husband:* Prop.—**2.** *A wife:* Virg. —**B.** Plur.: *A pair* of animals: Pl.

con-jŭg-o, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [con; root JUG, whence jungo] *To join together, unite.* **I.** Prop.: aliquam sibi nuptiis, App. **II.** Fig.: amicitiam, Cic.: conjugata verba, *etymologically related,* id.

conjunct-e, *adv.* [1. conjunct-us] **1.** *In connection, conjointly, at the same time:* Cic.—**2.** *In a friendly, confidential manner:* Att.: (*Comp.*) conjunctius amare, Pl.: (*Sup.*) conjunctissime, Cic.

conjunc-tim, *adv.* [for conjungtim; fr. conjung-o] *Unitedly, in common, jointly, together:* Cæs.

conjunc-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for conjungtio; fr. conjung-o] **1.** (Prop.: *A joining together;* Meton.) Gramm. *t. t.*: *A connecting particle, a conjunction:* Cic. —2.: **a.** *A connecting, union:* Cic.—**b.** Rhet. *t. t.*: *A connection of ideas:* Cic. —3.: **a.** *Conjugal union, marriage:* Cic. —**b.** *Family connection, relationship:* Cic. — 4. *Connection by friendship; friendship, intimacy:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conjonction.*

conjunc-tus (for conjung-tus), a, um: 1. *P.* of conjung-o.—2. *Pa.*: **a.** (*United, connected;* hence, in local relations) *Bordering upon, close, near:* ratis crepidine saxi, Virg.—**b.** *Connected* with or *related* to something; *accordant, agreeing* with, *conformable* to, *etc.*: (*Comp.*) talis simulatio vanitati conjunctior, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **conjunctum,** i, *n.*: (a) In Rhet.: *Connection:* Cic.—(b) *The necessary, inherent quality of bodies* (as weight, heat, *etc.*): Lucr.—3.: **a.** Prop.: (a) *Connected by marriage, married:* digno viro, Virg.—(b) *Connected by relationship* or *friendship; allied, kindred, intimate, friendly:* (*Sup.*) conjunctissimus officiis, consuetudine, Cic.—**b.** Meton.: Of a vine: *Joined to,* or *trained about:* vitis ulmo marito, Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conjoint.*

con-jungo, xi, ctum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To join together, connect, unite:* calamos plures cerâ, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To join together, unite,* etc.: noctem diei, Cæs. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To unite, join* in marriage or love: connubia, Cic.—**2.** *To connect, unite* by relationship or friendship: me tibi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conjoindre.*

conjūrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conjur(a)-o] **1.** In a good sense: (Prop.: *A swearing together* or *in common;* Meton.) *An agreement, union:* Pl.—**2.** In a bad sense: **a.** Prop.: *A conspiracy, plot:* Cæs.; Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *A confederacy; a band of conspirators:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conjuration.*

conjūrā-tus, a, um, *P.* of conjur(a)-o.—As *Subst.*: **conjuratus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A conspirator:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conjuré.*

con-jūro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Gen.: *To swear together* or *in common:* quæ jurat, mens est; nil conjuravimus illâ, *i. e. our mind has had no share in the oath our tongue has uttered,* Ov. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** In a good sense: **a.** Gen.: *To unite* or *combine together under an oath; to form a confederacy,* etc.: ut omnes Italiæ juniores conjurarent, Cæs.—**b.** Esp.: Part. Perf. in reflexive force: *Having bound themselves,* etc., *together by oath; having entered into a confederacy,* etc.: Græcia Conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias, Hor.—**2.** In a bad sense: **a.** Gen.: *To form a conspiracy* or *plot; to conspire:* contra rempublicam, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: Part. Perf. in reflexive force: *Having conspired,* etc.: conjuratos cœlum rescindere fratres Virg. **B.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: **1.** *To combine together:* conjuratæque sequuntur Mille rates, Ov. — **2.** *To unite, become united:* alteriusve sic Altera poscit opem res, et conjurat amice, Hor.—**3.** *To conspire:* conjurato ab Istro, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conjurer.*

conjux, ŭgis, *comm.* [for conju(n)g-s; fr. conjung-o] (*One joined with another;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: **1.** Sing.: *A consort,* or *spouse; a husband; a wife:* Cat.; Hor.

—**2.** Plur : *A married pair:* Cat.—**B.** Of animals: *A mate:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: For *a betrothed:* Virg.

conl. v. coll.

conm. v. comm.

con-necto, xŭi, xum, ctĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To tie, bind,* or *fasten together; to connect, entwine:* **A.** Prop.: omnia inter se connexa et apta, Cic. **B.** Fig.: amicitiam cum voluptate, Cic. **II.** Esp.: Logic. *t. t.*: *To annex* or *subjoin* a logical conclusion: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *connecter.*

connexum, i, *n.* [for connectsum; fr. connect-o] *The logical connection:* Cic.

1. **connexus** (for connect-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of connect-o. —**2.** *Pa.*: *Connected joined, cohering together* with something: connexos his funeribus dies, *i. e. following,* Cic.: (*Comp.*) connexius ei (*sc.* corpori), Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *connexe.*

2. **connexus,** ūs, *m.* [for connectsus; fr. connect-o] *A joining together, combination, connection:* Liv.

connī-sus (for connit-sus), a, um, *P.* of connit-or.

con-nītor, nixus *or* nīsus sum, nīti, 3. *v. dep.* **I.** Prop.: *To lean* or *push against; to lean upon with all one's force,* etc.: connixa feruntur, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To lean,* etc.: ratio, quæ connixa per se (*leaning upon itself, self-supported*), *etc.,* Cic.—**B.**: **1.** *To exert one's self with all one's might; to strive eagerly* for something; *to strive to reach* a place; *to ascend, mount:* conniturtur (*sc.* infantes), ut sese erigant, Cic.—**2.** *To struggle in delivery; to bring forth:* silice in nudā connixa, Virg.

con-nīvĕo, nīvi *or* nixi, *no sup.,* nīvēre, 2. *v. n.* [con; and late Latin verb *nivee,* "to wink *or* blink"] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons or animals: *To wink* or *blink* with the eyes; *to close* or *shut* the eyes: connivere somno, Cic.: connivens pullus, Pl.—**B.** Of the eyes: *To close* or *shut* themselves: oculi somno conniventes, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To become torpid, drowsy, indolent,* etc.: animus debet esse nunquam connivens, Gell.—**B.** *To be* indulgently *unobservant:* Gell.—**C.** *To leave unnoticed* or *uncensured; to connive* or *wink:* quibusdam in rebus conniveo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conniver.*

connixus (for connit-sus), a, um, *P.* of connit-or.

connūbĭ-ālis (in the poets, mostly quadrisyll.:—in Claud. ŭ), e, *adj.* [connubi-um] *Pertaining to wedlock, conjugal:* ubi connubjalia jura, Ov.: vectigal meritæ connubiale lyræ, Claud.

con-nūb-ĭum (sometimes in poets trisyll.), ĭi, *n.* [con; nub-o] (*A wedding,* or *entering into wedlock together;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Marriage, wedlock:* connubijo jungam stabili, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The right to intermarry:* Cic.—**B.** *Coition:* Ov.

Cŏnon, ōnis, *m.,* Κόνων. *Conon:* **1.** *An Athenian general.*—**2.** *A mathematician and astronomer in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus.*

cōnōpĕum (**-pium**), ĕi, *n.* = κωνωπεῖον. *A gauze net, a mosquito curtain:* Juv.; Hor.

cōnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [etym. dub.] *To undertake, attempt, try, venture:* opus magnum, Cic.: transire, Cæs.: (without *Object*) ad conandum, Liv.

conquassā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conquass(a)-o] *A severe shaking, a shattering:* Cic.

con-quasso, *no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To shake severely:* **I.** Prop.: Appuliam maximis terræ motibus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: exteras nationes illius anni furore, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concasser.*

con-quĕror, questus sum, quĕri, 3. *v. dep. To complain of, bewail, lament passionately* or *much:* bonorum direptiones, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) si immortalis nostra foret mens, Non tam se moriens dissolvi conquereretur, Lucr.: (without *Object*) conquerar, an sileam? Ov.

conques-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for conquertio; fr. conquer-or] *A violent* or *loud complaining* or *bewailing; complaint:* **I.** Prop.: conquestio nulla, Cic. **II.** Fig.: In Rhetoric: "*conquestio* est oratio auditorum misericordiam captans," Cic.

conques-tum, i, *n.* [for conquertum; fr. conquer-or] *A complaint:* Suet.

1. **conques-tus** (for conquer-tus), a, um, *P.* of conquer-or.

2. **conques-tus,** ūs, *m.* [for conquer-tus; fr. conquer-or] *A violent* or *loud complaint* (only in *Abl. Sing.*): Liv.

con-quĭesco, ēvi, ētum, escĕre (*Perf. Sync. Ind.*: conquiēsti, Cic.:—*Inf.* conquiēsse, Liv.), 3. *v. n.*: **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of living subjects: **1.** Gen.: *To rest* physically; *to be idle, inactive,* or *in repose:* videmus ut conquiescere ne infantes quidem possint, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: With regard to sleep: *To take repose* or *rest:* meridie, Cæs.—**B.** Of things as subjects: *To be quite still* or *quiet; to be in a state of repose:* quando illius sica conquievit? Cic. **II.** Fig.: With respect to the mind, mental affections, *etc.*: *To enjoy entire repose; to find rest, recreation, pleasure,* etc.: in nostris studiis libentissime conquiescimus, Cic.

con-quĭn-isco, quexi, *no sup.,* quĭniscĕre, 3. *v. n.* [con; root QUIN, akin to Gr. κιν-έω] *To cower down, squat, stoop down:* Plaut.

con-quīro, sīvi, sītum, rĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for con-quæro] *To search out* or *seek after earnestly, carefully,* etc.: **I.** Prop.: conquiri Diodotum totā provinciā jubet, Cic. **II.** Fig.: aliquid sceleris, *i. e. to seek to perpetrate,* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conquérir.*

conquisīt-e, *adv.* [conquisit-us] *Carefully:* Auct. Her.

conquīsī-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for conquæs-itio; fr. conquir-o; through root COXQUÆS] **I.** Gen.: *A bringing together, procuring, collecting:* Tac. **II.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *A levying, levy:* Cic.

conquīs-itor, ōris, *m.* [for conquæs-itor; fr. id., through id.] **1.** Milit. *t. t.*: *A recruiting officer:* Cic.—**2.** *A spy, listener:* (prps. only in) Plaut.

conquīs-ītus (for conquæs-itus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of conquir-o, through root CONQUÆS.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Sought out, chosen, select:* conquisitissimæ epulæ, Cic.

conr. v. corr.

consălūtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consalut(a)-o] *The greeting of a multitude; a joint* or *mutual salutation:* Cic.

con-sălūto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Of a number of persons: *To join in saluting; to greet* or *salute:* **I.** Neut.: quum inter se amicissime consalutassent, Cic. **II.** Act.: aliquem nomine, Pl.: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) quam (*sc.* mimam) Volumniam consalutabant, Cic.: (*Pass. with Nom. as predicate*) imperator consalutatur, Tac.

con-sānesco, sānŭi, *no sup.,* sānescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch. To become whole* or *sound, to be healed:* Cic.

con-sanguĭn-ĕus, a, um (*Gen. Plur.* consanguineûm, Lucr.), *adj.* [con; sanguis, sanguin-is] (*Having* or *possessing the same blood;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *Related by blood, related:* homines consanguinei, Cæs.—As *Subst.*: **consanguineus,** i, *m. A kinsman, relative:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Esp.: *Of a brother* or *sister; brother-like, sister-like:* umbræ, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **consanguinea,** æ, *f. A sister:* Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consanguin.*

consanguĭn-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [consanguin-eus] (*The condition of the* consanguineus; hence) *Blood-relationship, consanguinity:* Liv.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consanguinité.*

consā-tus (for conse(r)-tus), a, um, *P.* of 1. conser-o.

con-saucĭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To wound severely:* corpus vulnere, Auct. Her.

consavĭo, consavior, v. consuav.

conscĕlĕrā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of conscele(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Wicked, depraved:* mens, Cic.: (*Sup.*) conscelleratissimi filii, id.—As *Subst.*: **a. conscelĕratus,** i, *m. A wicked person, criminal, rascal, villain:* Cic.—**b. conscelĕrata,** æ, *f. A guilty woman, a criminal:* Liv.

con-scĕlĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To pollute greatly with guilt, to disgrace by wicked conduct:* aures paternas, Liv.

conscendo, di, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [for con-scando] **I.** Gen.: *To mount, ascend:* vallum, Cæs.: equos, Liv. **II.** Esp.: Nautical *t. t.*: *To go on board* a ship; *to embark, take ship,* etc.: navem, Cæs.: in navem, Cic.

conscen-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for conscend-sio; fr. conscend-o] *An embarking:* Cic.

conscĭ-ens, entis, *P.* of consci-o.

conscĭent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [consciens, conscient-is] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A joint knowledge* of something, *a being privy to, a knowing along with others:* Cic.; Liv.—**b.** Meton.: *Persons who have joint knowledge; participants in the same knowledge:* Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *A knowing with* or *in one's self; con-*

sciousness, knowledge, feeling, sense: Cic.; Liv.—**b.** Esp.: (a) *A moral sense* or *consciousness of right* or *wrong: conscience:* Cic.; Tac.—(b) *A good conscience:* Cic.—(c) *A bad conscience:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conscience.*

con-scindo, īdi, issum, indĕre, 3. *v. a. To tear* or *rend to pieces:* **I.** Prop.: epistolam, Cic. **II.** Fig.: advocati sibilis conscissi, *hissed at,* Cic.

con-scĭo, *no perf. nor sup.,* īre, 4. *v. a.* (*To know with* one's self; hence) *To be conscious of:* nil conscire sibi, Hor.

con-scisco, scīvi, scītum, sciscĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.*: I. Prop.: Polit. *t. t.: To approve, assent, accept, decree together* or *in common:* bellum, Liv. II. Meton.: A. Neut.: *To come to an agreement upon* something; *to unite, agree:* in illo laudando, Nep. —B. Act.: *To inflict* or *bring upon one's self, take to one's self:* veneno sibi mortem, Cic.

conscis-sus (for consci(n)d-sus), a, um, *P.* of consci(n)d-o.

con-sci-us, a, um, *adj.* [con; sci-o] **1.** *Knowing* or *conscious of* something *with* another; *privy to, aware of:* fac me consciam, Plaut.: officiorum, Cic.: facinori, id.—As *Subst.*: **conscius,** ĭi, *m.*: **a.** *An accomplice, joint conspirator,* etc.: Tac.; Nep.—**b.** *A trusty friend,* etc.: Tac.—**2.**: **a.** In good or bad sense: *Knowing something in one's self, conscious to one's self, self-conscious:* virtus, Virg.: sibi nullius culpæ, Cic. —**b.** *Conscious of guilt:* animus, Luct.

con-scrĕor, *no perf.,* āri, 1. *v. dep. To hawk* or *hem:* Plaut.

con-scribo, psi, ptum, bĕre (conscripsti, *Sync.* for conscripsisti, Plaut.), 3. *v. a.*: **I.** A. Prop.: (*To write together* in a list; hence) 1. Milit. *t. t.: To enlist, levy, enrol:* legiones, Cæs.: milites, Cic.—**2.** Of enrolling in a particular class of citizens: *To appoint, choose, arrange, order:* centuriæ tres equitum conscriptæ sunt, Liv.—**3.** Part. Perf.: Of senators: *Chosen, elect,* etc.: Patres Conscripti, Liv.—**4.** *To enrol,* etc., for the purpose of bribery: homines vicatim, Cic. B. Meton.: *To put together* or *draw up in writing; to compose, write:* volumen, Cic.: (without *Object*) de quibus ipse conscripsi, id. **II.** *To write* something *all over:* mensam vino, Ov.

conscrip-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for conscrib-tio; fr. conscrib-o] (Prop.: *A drawing up in writing;* Meton.) *A representation, treatise, writing,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conscription.*

conscrip-tus (for conscrib-tus), a, um, *P.* of conscrib-o.—As *Subst.*: **conscriptus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* pater) *A senator:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conscrit.*

con-sĕco, cŭi, ctum, cāre, 1. *v. a. To cut into small pieces, to dismember:* membra fratres, Ov.

consecrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consecr(a)-o] *A religious dedication, consecration, deification:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consécration.*

con-secro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for con-sacro] (*To make wholly sacred;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of things: *To dedicate, consecrate, devote* to a deity: candelabrum Jovi, Cic.—**B.** Of persons: *To elevate to the rank of deity, to declare to be divine, to deify:* Liberum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To devote, dedicate, consecrate:* omnia nostra, Cic. —**B.** *To make immortal, immortalise:* disputandi rationem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consacrer.*

consect-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [consect-us] *That follows logically, consequent:* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **consectarĭum,** ĭi, *n. A conclusion, inference:* Cic.

consectā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consect(a)-or] *An eager pursuit of* a thing, *a striving after:* Cic.; Pl.

consectā-trix, icis, *f.* [id.] *She who eagerly pursues; an adherent, friend:* Cic.

consec-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consec-o] *A cutting* or *cleaving to pieces:* Cic.

con-sector, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* **I.** In a good sense: **A.** Prop.: *To attend eagerly* or *continually; to go after* a person or thing: hos, Ter.: rivulos, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To pursue eagerly, strive after, emulate, imitate:* benevolentiam, Cic.: dolorem, id. **II.** In a bad sense: *To follow in a hostile manner, to persecute, pursue:* aliquem clamoribus, Cic.

consec-tus, a, um, *P.* of consec-o.

consĕc-tūtio (consequ-), ōnis, *f.* [consequ-or] **1.** In Philos. lang.: *An effect, consequence:* Cic.—**2.** In Rhetoric: *The proper following of one thing after another; order, connexion, sequence:* Cic.

con-sĕnesco, nŭi, *no sup.,* nescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch. To grow old together, to grow* or *become old:* I. Prop.: illâ consenuere casâ, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *To become weak* or *infirm; to waste away, fall into disuse, decay, fade, lose force:* Of persons or things: quamvis consenuerint vires, Cic.: præ mœrore, Plaut. **III.** Fig.: *To lose consideration* or *respect:* omnes illius partis auctores consenescere, Cic.

consen-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for consentsio; fr. consent-io] **I.** In a good sense: **a.** Prop.: *An agreeing together, agreement, unanimity:* Cic.; Cæs.—**b.** Meton.: Of things without life: *Harmony:* naturæ, Cic.—**2.** In a bad sense: **a.** Prop.: *A plot, combination, conspiracy:* Cic.; Nep. —**b.** Meton.. *Conspirators:* Nep.

1. **consen-sus** (for consent-sus), a, um, *P.* of consent-io.

2. **consen-sus,** ūs, *m.* [for consentsus; fr. consent-io] **I.** Prop.: *Agreement, unanimity, concord:* Cæs.; Cic.; Tac.—Adverbial expression: Consensu, *Unanimously, with general consent:* Liv. **II.** Meton.: Of things without life: *Agreement, harmony:* Lucr.; Cic.

consent-ānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [consent-io] *Agreeing, according* with something, *suited, becoming, meet, fit, proper:* formula Stoicorum rationi disciplinæque maxime consentanea, Cic. — Particular phrase: Consentaneum est, *etc., It is,* etc., *fitting* or *proper:* neque sit consentaneum . . . prædagogus illis una ut siet, Plaut.

Consentĭa, æ, *f. Consentia; a town of the Bruttii* (now *Cosenza*).—Hence, **Consent-ini,** orum, *m. The inhabitants of Consentia.*

consentĭ-ens, entis: **1.** *P.* of consenti-o.—**2.** *Pa.: Agreeing, accordant, unanimous:* cognatio, Cic.

con-sentĭo, si, sum, tire, 4. *v. n* and *a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: With personal subjects: **1.** In a good sense: **a.** Neut.: *To agree, accord, harmonize with* any person or thing; *to assert, determine* or *decree* something: de amicitiæ utilitate omnes uno ore consentiunt, Cic.: sibi ipse, *i. e. is consistent with:* id. —**b.** Act.: *To agree to* something, or *that* some thing be done, *etc.*: consensit senatus bellum, *has agreed to* or *voted war,* Liv.: (with *Objective clause*) consentiunt arma . . . contra illam pestem esse capienda, Cic.—**2.** In a bad sense: *To agree* or *combine* for any wrong purpose; *to plot together, conspire:* **a.** Neut.: cum aliquo, Cæs.—**b.** Act.: quum confiterentur se urbem inflammare consensisse, Cic. **B.** Fig.: Of things without life: *To accord, agree, harmonize with, fit, suit:* utrumque nostrûm incredibili modo Consentit astrum, Hor. **II.** *To perceive at the same time* or *together:* tempore in uno consentimus, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consentir.*

con-sĕpĭo, *no perf.,* tum, īre, 4. *v. a. To wholly inclose, hedge in:* bustum, Suet.: conseptus ager, Cic.

consep-tum, i, *n.* [consep-io] **1.** (*That which is hedged in;* hence): *An inclosed place, an inclosure:* Liv.—**2.** (*That which hedges in;* hence): *A fence, boundary,* etc.: Quint.

consĕqŭ-e, *adv.* [consequ-us] *Consecutively:* Lucr.

consĕqu-ens, entis: **1.** *P.* of consequ-or.—As *Subst.*: *A consequence:* Cic. — **2.** *Pa.*: *According to reason, suitable, fit:* in conjunctis verbis quod non est consequens vituperandum est, Cic. — Particular expression: Consequens est, *It is in accordance with reason, fit, suitable,* etc.: consequens esse videtur, ut scribas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conséquent.*

consĕquent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [consequens, consequent-is] *A consequence:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conséquence.*

consĕqu-ĭa, æ, *f.* [consequ-or] *A consequence:* Lucr.

con-sĕquor, sĕcūtus *or* sequutus sum, sĕqui, 3. *v. dep.* (*To follow thoroughly;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To follow* or *walk after, attend, accompany:* aliquem, Plaut.: (without *Object*) comitibus non consecutis, *i. e. without attendants,* Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To follow after, pursue* in a hostile manner: copias Helvetiorum, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: As the result of following: *To reach, overtake,* etc.: virum, Ov.: (without *Object*) si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Of time: *To follow, come after:* ex quo fit, ut pudorem rubor consequatur, Cic.: (without

Object) ejusmodi tempora post tuam profectionem consecuta esse, id.—**2.** *To follow* a model or copy, *to imitate:* Chrysippum Diogenes consequens, Cic.—**3.** *To follow* a preceding cause as effect; *to ensue; to be the consequence: to arise* or *proceed from:* **a.** Gen.: quod dictum magna invidia consecuta est, Nep.: (without *Object*) illud naturâ consequi, ut communem utilitatem nostræ anteponamus, id.—**b.** Esp.: Of logical sequence: si, quod primum in connexo est, necessarium est, fit etiam quod consequitur necessarium, Cic.—**B.: 1.: a.** Of things as objects: *To reach, overtake, obtain:* opes quam maximas. Cic.—**b.** Of Personal objects; but with things as subjects: *To reach, come to, overtake, spring* or *arise from:* tanta prosperitas Cæsarem est consecuta, ut, *etc.*, Nep.—**2.: a.** *To become like, equal to* in any property or qualification; *to attain, come up to, equal:* aliquem majorem, Cic.—**b.** *To attain to* something intellectually or by speech; *to understand, perceive, learn, know, comprise, express fully:* similitudinem veri, Cic.

consĕqu-us, a, um, *adj.* [consequor] *Consecutive, following:* Lucr.

1. **con-sĕro,** sēvi (sĕrŭi, Liv.), sĭtum *or* sātum, sĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.: A.** Prop.: *To sow* or *plant with* something: ager arbustis consitus, Sall. **B.** Fig.: *To cover* or *strew over with* something: lumine conserit arva, Lucr.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) mentem caligine Theseus Consitus, Cat. **II.** *To sow, plant,* etc.: arborem, Liv.: agros, Cic.

2. **con-sĕro,** sĕrŭi, sertum, sĕrĕre (*Part. Perf.*, consĭta, Claud.), 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To connect, entwine, tie, join, fit, unite, bind into a whole:* tegumen spinis, Tac. **B.** Esp.: *To join, press together,* etc.: latus lateri, Ov.—Particular phrases: **1.** In military matters: **a.** Conserere manum, *etc., or simply* conserere, *To bring hand to hand; to engage in close combat, join battle, come to close quarters:* Cic.; Liv.; Nep.—**b.** Conserere pugnam, *etc., To engage in, enter into a battle,* etc.: Plaut.; Liv.—**c.** Conserere navem, *etc., To bring a ship,* etc., *to close quarters:* Liv.—**2.** Of legal claim: Conserere manum, *To make a joint seizure* (*this was done by the litigant parties laying hands at the same time upon the thing in dispute, each one claiming it as his own. This at first took place before the prætor. At a later period, instead of this seizure before the court, one party called the other to the field in dispute, whence they carried a clod of earth into the city before the prætor, and there made their claim, as if in the presence of the whole field*): Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To join together, unite,* etc.: nocti diem, Ov.—**B.** *To employ* with hostile intent: Liv.

consert-e, *adv.* [consert-us] *Connectedly:* Cic.

conser-tus, a, um, *P.* of 2. conser-o.

con-serva, æ, *f.* *A (female) fellow-slave:* **I.** Prop.: Ter. **II.** Fig.: Of things: fores conservæ, Ov.

conservā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conserv-(a)-o] *A keeping, preserving:* frugum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conservation.*

conservā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A keeper, preserver, defender:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conservateur.*

conservā-trix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *She who preserves* or *defends:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conservatrice.*

con-servĭtĭum, ĭi, *n.* [cum; servitium] *Joint servitude:* Plaut.

con-servo, āvi, ātum, āre (*Inf. Perf.*, usually conservâsse), 1. *v. a. To keep thoroughly; to retain, keep* something *in existence; to hold up, preserve, leave unhurt* or *safe:* Cæsar sese eos conservaturum dixit, Cæs.: jusjurandum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conserver.*

con-servus, i, *m. A fellow-slave, a companion in servitude:* Cic.

conses-sor, ōris, *m.* [for consedsor; ir. consid-o, through true root CONSED] *One who sits near* or *by* a person or thing, *an assessor:* Cic.; Liv.

conses-sus, ūs, *m.* [for consed-sus; fr. id.] (Prop.: *A sitting together;* Meton.) *A number of persons sitting together; an assembly* (in courts of justice, the theatre, *etc.*): Cic.; Tac.

considĕra-ns, ntis, *P.* of consider(a)-o.

considĕrāt-e, *adv.* [considerat-us] *Considerately:* fieri, Cic.: (*Comp.*) bellum consideratius gerere, Liv.: (*Sup.*) facere consideratissime, Cic.

considĕrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consider-(a)-o] *Contemplation, consideration, reflection:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *considération.*

considĕrā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of consider(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Well considered, maturely reflected upon:* via vivendi, Cic.: (*Sup.*) verbum consideratissimum, id.—**b.** Meton.: Of a person: *That acts with consideration; considerate, circumspect:* (*Comp.*) consideratior factus, Hirt.

con-sīd-ĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [con; root SID, akin to εἰδ-ω; acc. to some connected with *sidus*] **I.** Prop.: *To look at closely, eagerly, carefully; to inspect, examine:* argentum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To observe with the mind; to consider, think of attentively:* mecum in animo vitam tuam, Ter.: (*Impers. Pass.*) considerandum est, ne aut temere desperet, *etc.*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *considérer.*

con-sīdo, sīdi, sessum, sīdĕre, 3. *v. n.*: **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To sit down together, to settle:* considamus hic in umbrâ, Cic.: transtris, Virg.: (*Impers. Pass.*) in silvam venitur et ibi considitur, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** In assemblies of the people, courts of justice, *etc.*: *To sit, hold sessions, be in session:* in theatro, Cic.: in reum, id.: ad jus dicendum, Liv.—**2.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To encamp, pitch, take one's station:* in insidiis, Liv.: sub monte, Cæs.—**3.** *To settle down for a long time* or *permanently; to take up one's abode; to establish one's self:* antequam aliquo loco consedero, Cic.—**4.** Of inanimate subjects, esp. of places: *To settle, sink down, sink in, give way, subside,* etc.: licet considant (*sc.* Alpes), Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To settle together:* totam videmus Consedisse urbem luctu, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To settle down permanently:* justitia cujus in mente consedit, Cic.—**2.: a.** *To lose force, abate, subside, diminish; to be appeased* or *quieted; to cease:* consederit furor, Cic.—**b.** Of speech: *To sink,* as it were, *i. e. to conclude, end:* Cic.

con-signo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: *To furnish with a seal; to affix* or *put one's seal to; to seal, sign, subscribe:* decretum, Liv.: tabulas signis, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To note, write down, register, record:* motum temporis, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To attest, certify, establish, vouch for:* monumentis consignata antiquitas, Cic.—**B.** *To note, write down, register, record:* tot rerum consignatæ in animis notiones, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consigner.*

con-sĭlesco, sĭlŭi, *no sup.*, sĭlescĕre, 3. *v. n. To become entirely still* or *quiet; to grow dumb:* Plaut.

consĭlĭ-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [consili-um] *Pertaining to counsel, counselling:* amicus, Plaut.—As *Subst.*: **consiliarius,** ĭi, *m.*: **1.** Prop.: **a.** Gen.: *A counsellor, adviser:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: Law *t. t.*: *An assessor in a court of justice:* Suet.—**2.** Meton.: Of an augur, as the *interpreter* of the divine will: Cic.

consĭlĭ-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] (*To counsel;* hence) **I.** *To take counsel, to consult:* ad consiliandum, Cic. **II.** *To impart counsel, to counsel, advise:* amice, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conseiller.*

consĭlĭum, ĭi, *n.* [etym. dub.; prob. for consul-ium; fr. consul-o] **I.** Prop.: *Deliberation, consultation, counsel:* Cæs.; Cic.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.: 1.: a.** Gen.: *A conclusion* made with consideration; *a determination, resolution, plan, purpose:* Cæs.; Cic.—Particular phrase. Consilium est, *I am resolved, I am determined.* Plaut.; Cic.—**b.** Adverbial expression: Consilio, *Intentionally, designedly:* Virg.; Liv.—**b.** Esp.: Milit. *t.t.*: *A warlike device, stratagem:* Cic.—**2.** *Counsel, advice:* Ter.; Ov.—**3.** *Aptness to deliberate, consideration, discretion, prudence:* Cæs.; Cic.—**B.** Concr.: **1.** *A deliberative assembly; a council, senate, bench of judges, council of war:* Cic.; Hor.—**2.** *A counsellor:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conseil.*

con-sĭmĭlis, e, *adj. Quite,* or *entirely similar; similar in all parts:* studium, Tac.: (with *Gen.*) causarum, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) rebus iis, id.: (with *atque*) tam consimilis't atque ego, Plaut.: (with *et*) quidnam tremulis facere artubus hædi Consimile in cursu possint, et fortis equi vis, Lucr.: (with *quasi*) quia consimile est quom stertas, quasi sorbeam, Plaut.

con-sĭpĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, sĭpĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for con-sapio] *To be quite*

in one's senses, to be of quite sound mind: mentibus, Liv.

con-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.*: I. Act.: *To make to stand; to settle, establish:* vitam consistere tutam, *to render safe*, Lucr. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To place one's self* any where; *to take one's stand; to stand still, remain* any where: ut viatores consistere cogant, Cæs.: ter frigore constitit Ister, *i. e. froze*, Ov. ad mensam consistere, Cic.—Particular phrase: Consistere cum aliquo, *To place one's self in company with another person for conversation; to stand and talk with:* Cic.—2. Esp.: a. Milit. *t. t.*: *To take a stand, make a halt, keep a position, stand*, etc.: constitit utrumque agmen, Liv.—b. Naval *t. t.*: *To take up a position:* naves eorum nostris adversæ constiterunt, Cæs. B. Fig.: 1. Of abstract things: *To take up a position, to stand:* ubi cetera maleficia consistunt, Cic.—2. *To remain standing at* a thing, *i. e. to dwell upon, delay:* in uno nomine, Cic.—3. *To be* or *remain fixed, unshaken, immovable; to stand firmly, maintain one's ground:* neque mente, neque linguâ, neque ore, Cic.—4. *To agree:* Zenonem cum Aristone verbis (*as far as words go*) consistere, Cic.—5. *To be, exist take place:* vix binos oratores laudabiles constitisse, Cic.—6. *To consist in* or *of, to depend upon:* in eo salus et vita optimi cujusque consistit, Cic.—7. *To stand still, come to a stand, rest, cease:* forensium rerum labor constitisset, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consister.*

consī-tio, ōnis, *f.* [for consa-tio; fr. 1. conse-ro, through root CONSA] *A sowing, planting:* Cic.

consī-tor, ōris, *m.* [for consa-tor; fr. 1. conse-ro, through id.] *A sower, planter:* Ov.

consī-tus (for consă-tus), a, um, *P.* of 1. conse-ro, through id.

con-sōbrīna, æ, *f. A* (*female*) *cousin-german:* Nep.

con-sōbrīnus, i, *m.*: I. Prop.: *A* (*male*) *cousin-german:* Cic. II. Meton.: *A cousin* or *relation* in a more remote degree: Suet.

con-sŏcer, ĕri, *m. A joint father-in-law:* Suet.

consŏcĭā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consoci(a)-o] (Prop.: *A uniting*; Meton.) *A union, association:* Cic.

consŏcĭā-tus, a, um: 1. *P.* of consoci(a)-o.—2. *Pa.*: *United, agreeing, harmonious:* (*Sup.*) consociatissima voluntas, Cic.

con-sŏcĭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To make common; to share with* one; *to associate, join, unite, connect:* qua pinus ingens albaque populus Umbram hospitalem consociare amant, Hor.: injuriam cum amicis, Cic.

consōlā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [consolo(a)-or] *That may be consoled; consolable:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consolable.*

consōlā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] I. Prop.: *A consoling, consolation, comfort:* Cic. II. Meton.: A. *A consolatory discourse* or *treatise:* Cic.—B. *An alleviating* by encouragement or consolation: Hirt.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consolation.*

consōlā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who consoles, a comforter:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consolateur.*

consōlātōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [consolator] *Pertaining to a consoler; consolatory, of consolation:* literæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consolatoire.*

con-sōlīdo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* I. Prop.: *To make very solid, firm,* or *compact:* parietem, Vitr. II. Fig.: *To adjust, balance:* rationes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consolider.*

con-sōlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* 1. With personal objects: *To comfort greatly; to console, encourage, animate, cheer:* vosmet ipsos, Cic.: (without *Object*) Cæsar ejus dextram prendit, consolatus rogat, *etc., encouraging him*, Cæs.—2. With things as objects: *To mitigate, alleviate, lighten, relieve:* doloris magnitudinem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consoler.*

con-somnĭo, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. To dream about:* quid consomniavit? Plaut.

con-sōno, ŭi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* I. Prop.: *To sound together* or *at the same time:* consonans clamor, Liv. II. Fig.: *To agree, accord, harmonize:* moribus oratio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consonner.*

consŏn-us, a, um, *adj.* [conson-o] I. Prop.: *Sounding together, harmonious:* fila lyræ, Ov. II. Fig.: *Accordant, fit, suitable:* credo Platonem vix putásse satis consonum fore, si, *etc.*, Cic.

con-spĭo, *no perf.*, ĭtum, īre, 4. *v. a.* I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To put* or *lull thoroughly to sleep:* Endymion a Lunâ consopitus, Cic. B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To lull one's self to sleep, fall asleep:* Suet. II. Meton.: *To render senseless*, etc.: lumen exstinctum consopit, Lucr.

con-sors, sortis, *adj. (Having a* sors *in common with* another or others; hence) 1. *Having an* equal *share with* another or others; *partaking of in common:* tres fratres consortes, Cic.—2.: a. Of persons: *Having a like condition with* another or others; *connected, common, kindred*, etc.: sanguis, Ov.—As *Subst.*: *comm. gen.*: (a) *A brother* or *sister:* Tib.; Ov.—(b) *A kinsman, relative:* Lucr.—(c) *A colleague, partner, comrade*, etc.: Cic.; Ov.—b. Of things: *Of the same condition, common:* tecta, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consorts.*

consort-ĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consors, consort-is] *Fellowship, community, partnership, society, association:* Cic.; Liv.

consort-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.] 1. *Community of goods:* Suet.—2. *Fellowship, participation, society:* Liv.; Tac.

1. **conspec-tus,** a, um: 1. *P.* of conspic-io, through true root CONSPEC. —2. *Pa.*: *Striking, distinguished, remarkable:* (*Comp.*) supplicium conspectius, Liv.

2. **conspec-tus,** ūs, *m.* [fr. conspic-io, through id.] I. Prop.: *A look, sight, view:* Ter.; Cæs.; Cic. II. Fig.: *Mental view; a glance, survey, consideration:* Cic. III. Meton.: *Presence, proximity:* Ter.; Cic.—Particular phrase: In conspectu, *in the presence* or *vicinity, before the eyes, before the face of, in sight:* Cic.

con-spergo (-spargo), si, sum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for con-spargō] I.: A. Prop.: *To sprinkle, strew:* me lacrimis, Cic. B. Fig.: Of oratorical ornament: *To besprinkle* or *strew, cover:* conspersa sit (*sc.* oratio) quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, Cic. II. *To scatter*, as it were, *in all directions; to sprinkle, bespatter:* conspergere farinæ libras duas, Cato: (without *Object*) consperge ante ædes, Plaut.

consper-sus (for consperg-sus), a, um, *P.* of conspergo.

conspĭcĭ-endus, a, um: 1. *P.* of conspici-o.—2. *Pa.*: *Worth seeing, worthy of attention, distinguished:* insideat celeri conspiciendus equo, Tib.: formâ, Ov.

con-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, spĭcĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [for con-speciō] A. Prop.: 1. Of living subjects: a. Gen.: *To look at* or *behold with attention; to observe, direct the sight to:* infestis oculis conspici, Cic.—b. Esp.: Pass.: *To attract notice* or *attention by one's pre-eminence* or *superiority; to be an object of attention; to be distinguished:* conspici dum tale facinus faceret, Sall. —2. Of inanimate subjects: *To behold, see:* si illud signum (*sc.* Jovis) solis ortum et forum curiamque conspiceret, Cic. B. Meton.: *To get a sight of, descry, perceive:* conspectis luminibus crebris, Liv.: (with *Objective clause*) qui nostros victores flumen transisse conspexerant, Cæs.—C. Fig.: 1. *To consider maturely, to weigh:* conspicere, quibus vitiis affectum esse necesse sit eum, *etc.*, Cic.—2. *To perceive mentally, understand, comprehend:* corde aliquid, Plaut. II. Neut.: *To look steadily, gaze*, etc.: sursum in cœlum conspicere, Plaut.

con-spĭc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [for con-spec-or; fr. con; SPEC, root of spec-io] *To get a sight of, to descry, see:* id conspicati, Cæs.: (with *Relative clause*) quæ res gererentur, conspicati, Cæs.

conspĭc-ŭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. conspic-io] I. Prop.: *That is* or *comes in view; visible:* late vertex, Hor. II. Fig.: *That attracts attention, striking, distinguished, remarkable:* ambo conspicui, Ov.

conspīrāt-e, *adv.* [conspirat-us] *Unanimously, with one accord:* ad arma concurrere, Just.

conspīrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. conspir(a)-o] 1. In a good sense: *An agreement in feeling or opinion, union, unanimity, concord, harmony:* Cic.—2. In a bad sense: *A plotting, plot, conspiracy:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conspiration.*

1. **conspīrā-tus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Having conspired* or *entered into a conspiracy:* conspiratis partibus, Phæd.

As *Subst.*: **conspirati,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* homines) *Conspirators:* Suet.

2. **conspīrā-tus,** a, um, *P.* of conspir(a)-o.

1. **con-spīro,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To blow together, sound together:* æreaque assensu conspirant cornua ranco, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To harmonize, agree, accord:* rerum consentiens, conspirans, continuata cognatio, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** In a good sense: *To agree together in thought or feeling; to accord, unite:* colligite vos, conspirate nobiscum, consentite cum bonis, Cic.—**2.** In a bad sense: *To plot together, to enter into a conspiracy, to conspire:* priusquam plures civitates conspirarent, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conspirer.*

2. **con-spīr-o,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [con ; spir-a] **I.** Prop.: *To coil up:* anguis se conspiravit, Sext. Aur. Vict. **II.** Meton.: *To crowd closely together:* milites conspirati, Cæs.

con-sponsor, ōris, *m. A joint surety:* Cic.

conspon-sus (for conspond-sus), a, um, *P.* of conspond-eo.

con-spŭo, *no perf.*, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To spit upon:* sinum, Juv. **B.** Esp.: *To spit upon in contempt:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *To besprinkle, to cover over:* Alpes nive, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conspuer.*

con-spurco, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To defile, pollute:* Lucr.

conspū-to, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [conspu-o] *To spit upon in contempt:* nostros, Cic.

conspū-tus, a, um, *P.* of conspu-o.

con-stăbĭlio, īvi, *no sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a. To confirm, establish, make firm:* rem meam, Plaut.

constăbĭlī-tus, a, um, *P.* of constabili-o.

consta-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of const(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Standing firm, firm, unchangeable, constant, immovable, uniform, invariable:* (*Comp.*) mellis constantior est natura (*sc.* quam aquæ), Lucr.—**b.** *Firm, constant, uniform, invariable:* fides, Hor. —**c.** *Agreeing, accordant with itself, consistent, harmonious:* oratio, Cic.—**d.** *Intellectually or morally certain; sure, steadfast, constant, steady, unchanging:* amici, Cic.: (*Sup. with Partitive Gen.*) is quidem fuit omnium constantissimus, *a very constant steadfast man,* id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *constant.*

constan-ter, *adv.* [for constanter; fr. constans, constant-is] **1.** *Firmly, unalterably, constantly, steadily:* (*Sup.*) constantissime conficere vicissitudines anniversarias, Cic. — **2.** *Uniformly, consistently, harmoniously:* (*Comp.*) constantius sese res humanæ haberent, Sall.—**3.** *Firmly, constantly, perseveringly, steadfastly:* constanter et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic.

constant-ia, æ, *f.* [constans, constant-is] (*The quality of the* constans; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A firm standing, steadiness, firmness, immutability, constancy, perseverance:* Cic.; Hirt. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Agreement, harmony, symmetry:* Cic.—**B.** *Firmness of character, steadfastness, constancy:* Cæs.; Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *constance.*

Constantĭnŏpŏlis, is, *f. Constantinople* (i. e. *the city of Constantine; anciently called Byzantium;* Turkish, *Stambul*).

consternā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. consternā-o] **1.** *Dismay, alarm, fright, disturbance, consternation:* Liv.; Tac. —**2.** *Mutiny, tumult, disorder, sedition:* Liv.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consternation.*

1. **con-sterno,** strāvi, strātum, sternĕre, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** *To strew over, bestrew:* consternunt terram . . . . frondes, Virg.: constrata navis, *a decked vessel,* Cic. **II.** *To throw down, prostrate:* tempestas in Capitolio aliquot signa constravit, Liv.

2. **con-sterno,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [access. form of the preced., acc. to *no.* II.] (mostly Pass.) **I.** Gen.: **A.** *To throw into confusion, disquiet, terrify, alarm, affright, dismay:* ita consternavit hostes, Liv.: animo consternaci, Cæs.—**B.** Of animals: *To frighten, startle:* consternavit equos, Liv.: consternantur equi, Ov. **II.** Esp.: *To excite to sedition or revolt:* tumultu etiam sanos consternunt animos, Liv.: metu servitutis ad arma consternati, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consterner.*

con-stīpo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To press or crowd closely together:* numerum hominum in agrum Campanum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *constiper.*

constitu-ens, entis, *P.* of constitu-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *constituant.*

con-stītuo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for con-statuo] **I.**: **A.** Gen.: *To place, put,* or *set together:* impedimenta, Liv. **B.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To draw up* an army or fleet in order of battle: legiones pro castris, Cæs. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To put, place, set, station,* etc.: hominem ante pedes, Cic.: vobis ego candentem in littore taurum Constituam ante aras, Virg. —**2.** Esp.: **a.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To halt, cause to halt* or *stop:* agmen, Sall.—**b.** *To erect, set up,* etc.: sepulchrum, Ov.: turres, Cæs.—**c.** *To establish, found, create, form,* etc.: quorum (*sc.* hominum) omnia causâ Constituisse deos fingunt, Lucr.—**d.** *To cause, produce,* etc.: ignem constituit natura, Lucr. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To put, set, place,* etc.: constituitote ante oculos hujus miseri senectutem, Cic.—**2.** *To prepare, make, establish,* etc.: amicitiam cum aliquo, Cic.—**3.** *To establish, set in order, manage, regulate, arrange, dispose, appoint,* etc.: civitates, Cic.: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) quem ibi regem constituerat, Cæs.: (*Pass. with Nom. as predicate*) constitutus imperator belli gerundi, Cic.—**4.** *To fix, appoint, determine, define,* etc.: summum pretium, Cic.: diem concilio, Cæs.—**5.** *To fix, appoint, settle, agree upon, concert,* etc.: vadimonia, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) sane, inquit, vellem non constituissem in Tusculanum me hodie non venturum esse Lælio, id.: (without *Object*) sic constituunt, Tac.—**6.** *To determine* to do something; *to take resolution, resolve, determine:* cohortes duas in Nantuatibus collocare, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *constituer.*

constītū-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [constitu-o] **I.** Prop.: *A constitution, disposition, nature:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: Rhet. *t. t.*: *The issue in a cause, the point in dispute:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *constitution.*

constītū-tum, i, *n.* [id.] **1.** *An institution, ordinance, law:* Sen.—**2.** *An agreement, appointment, compact:* Cic.

1. **constītū-tus,** a, um: **1.** *P.* of constitu-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Constituted, arranged, disposed* bene constitutum corpus, Cic.—**b.** *Fixed, established:* cursus siderum, Quint.

con-stō, stĭti, stātum, stāre, 1. *v. n.*: **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To stand with* another person; *to stand together:* constant; conferunt sermones, Plaut. **B.** Fig.: *To agree* or *accord with; to be consistent with; to correspond to; to fit,* etc.: si humanitati tuæ constare voles, Cic.—Particular phrases: **1.** Constare sibi, *etc., To agree* or *accord with one's self,* etc.; *to remain like one's self,* etc.; *to be consistent:* Cic.—**2.** Ratio constat, *The account agrees, is correct, tallies,* or *proves right:* Cic.; Tac. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To stand firm* or *immovable:* prinsquam constaret acies, Liv. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To be firm, remain immovable, unchanging, steadfast; to last, persevere, endure:* in sententiâ, Cic.—**2.** Of facts, reports, *etc.*: **a.** *To be established, settled, certain, evident, well known:* quæ quum constent, perspicuum debet esse, *etc.*, Cic.: (*Impers.*) quum de Magio constet, id.—**b.** Constat, *etc.*, mihi, *etc.*: *It is my,* etc., *fixed determination; I,* etc., *am determined* or *fully resolved:* Cæs.; Cic.—**3.** *To exist, be extant, be,* etc.: quorum quidem scripta constent, Cic.—**4.** *To consist* in or of; *to be composed of*: homo ex animo constat et corpore, Cic. **III.** *To stand in,* i. e. *to cost:* **A.** Prop.: Mercantile *t. t.*: prope dimidio minoris constabit (*sc.* ambulatiuncula) isto loco, Cic.—**B.** Fig.: odio constantia magno, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *coûter.*

constra-tus, a, um, *P.* of 1. conster-no, through root CONSTRA.—As *Subst.*: **constratum,** i, *n. A covering:* Liv.

constric-tus (for constri(n)g-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of constri(n)g-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Compressed into a small compass; compact:* (*Comp.*) folium constrictius, Pl.

con-stringo, inxi, ictum, ingĕre, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To draw* or *bind together:* sarcinam, Plaut. **B.** Esp.: *To bind together with fetters,* etc.; *to fetter, bind:* illum laqueis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To hold* or *bind together, hold fast, fetter, keep within bounds, restrain, hold in check:* fidem religione potius quam veritate, Cic.—**B.** Of discourse or reasoning: *To bring into a narrow compass, to compress:* rem dissolutam, Cic.

construc-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fr. construc, true root of construo] **1.** *A*

forming, making, etc.: hominis, Cic. —**2.** *A setting in order, arrangement,* etc.: Fig.: verborum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *construction.*

construc-tus, a, um, *P.* of constru-o, through true root CONSTRUC.

con-strŭo, uxi, uctum, ŭĕre, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** *To heap* or *pile together; to heap up*: acervi nummorum apud istum construuntur, Cic. **II.** *To build, erect, construct, make,* etc.: Cic. **III.** *To form, make:* cubilia sibi aves construunt, Cic. **IV.** *To set in order, arrange:* dentibus in ore constructis manditur cibus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *construire.*

con-stŭpĕo, stŭpŭi, *no sup.*, stŭpēre, 2. *v. n. To be much astonished:* Juv.

constuprā-tor, ōris, *m.* [constupr(a)-o] *A defiler, ravisher:* Liv.

con-stupro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To violate, ravish, debauch, defile, deflower:* **I.** Prop.: matronas, Liv. **II.** Fig.: judicium, Liv.

con-suādĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a.* and *n. To advise* or *counsel strongly:* **I.** Act.: id consuadeo, Plaut. **II.** Neut.: consuadere homini, Plaut.

Consualia, ium, v. Consus.

consuā-sor, ōris, *m.* [for consuad-sor; fr. consuad-eo] *A counsellor, adviser:* Cic.

con-sūdo, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. To sweat much* or *profusely:* Plaut.

consŭē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, facĕre (in poets, quinquesyll.), 3. *v. a.* [consue-o; facio] *To make accustomed; to accustom, habituate,* etc., to a thing: brachia, Lucr.: eorum multitudinem . . . consuefacit ordines habere, Sall.

con-sŭĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n. To be accustomed, habituated,* or *wont:* Prop.

consŭe-sco, čvi, ētum, escĕre (in the *tempp. perff.* the syncopated forms prevail: consuēsti; consuēram, *etc.*), 3. *v. a.* and *n. inch.* [consue-o] **I.** Act.: *To accustom, habituate,* etc.: consueta domŭ (= domui) catulorum blanda propago, Lucr. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Gen.: *To accustom one's self:* — in tempp. perff.: *To have accustomed one's self;* i. e. *to be accustomed,* etc.: panllatim Germanos consuescere Rhenum transire, *etc.*, Cæs.: quemadmodum consuērunt dicere, causam velint dicere, Cic.: adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, Virg. **B.** Esp.: *To be accustomed to intercourse in love, to have intercourse with:* Cic.

consŭē-tūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [for consuet-tudo; fr. consuet-us] (*The quality of the* consuetus; hence) **I.** Gen.: *A being accustomed, custom, habit, use, usage:* Cic.—Particular expressions: Ex consuetudine, pro consuetudine, *or simply* consuetudine, *According to* or *from custom* or *use; by* or *from habit; in a usual* or *customary manner; agreeably with custom:* Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.**: **1.** *Social intercourse, companionship, familiarity, conversation:* Cic. — **2.** *An amour, love intrigue:* Ter.; Sall.; Liv.—**B.** In grammar: *A usage* or *idiom* of language: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *coutume.*

consŭē-tus (in the poets trisyll.), a, um: **1.** *P.* of consue-sco.—**2.** *Pa.*: Of things: *Accustomed; usual, ordinary, wonted, customary:* (*Sup.*) consuetissima cuique Verba, Ov.

consul, ŭlis, *m.* (usually shortened cos.; so for the *plur.*, for which coss. became usual in the later time of the empire) [etym. disputed; prob. consul-o, and so, *counsellor*] **I.** Prop.: *A consul* (*one of the two chief magistrates of the Roman state, chosen annually after the expulsion of the kings*): consul ordinarius, *ordinary* or *regular consul,* i. e. *one who administered the office from the first of January;* opp. to consul suffectus, *consul substitute,* i. e. *one chosen in the course of the year in the place of one who had died;* or, after the time of the emperors, *as a title of honour:* consul designatus, *consul designate* or *nominated* (*so called in the interval between election, at the beginning of August, and entrance on his duties, on the first of January*): consul major, *the greater* or *higher consul,* i. e. *one who had the largest number of votes,* or *with whom the Fasces were,* or *one who was oldest* or *had most children,* etc.: Liv.—In *Abl.* together with the name of the consuls or a consul, for *the designation of the year:* Romam venit, Mario consule et Catulo, Cic.: amphorā fumum bibere institutā Consule Tullo, Hor. **II.** Meton.: For *proconsul:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consul.*

consŭl-āris, e, *adj.* [consul] *Of,* or *pertaining to, a consul; consular:* ætas, *the age required by law for the consular office* (viz., the 43rd year), Cic.: comitia, *for the choice of consul,* id.—As *Subst.*: **consularis,** is, *m.*: **1.** Prop.: *One who has been consul; a consular man; one of the rank of consul:* Cic.—**2.** Meton.: In the time of the empire: *A legate* (*sent by the emperor as governor into a province*): Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consulaire.*

consŭlār-iter, *adv.* [consular-is] *Like a consul, as a consul ought:* Liv.

consŭl-ātus, ūs, *m.* [consul] *The office of consul; the consulate* or *consulship:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consulat.*

consŭlo, ŭi, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub.; usually referred to obsol. CONSO: of same meaning] **I.** Prop.: *To consider, reflect, deliberate, take counsel, consult:* **A.** Neut.: satisfacere consulentibus, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) ter sortibus consultum dicebat, Cæs.—Particular phrase: Consulere alicui, *or* alicui rei, *To take counsel for some one* or *some thing; to care for, take care of, look to, have regard for, consult for:* Ter.; Cæs.; Cic.—**B.** Act.: **1.**: a. Gen.: *To consult* a person *or* thing; *to ask the opinion* or *advice of; to ask counsel of:* te, qui philosophum audis, Cic.: (with *Acc. of person* and *Acc. of thing*) nec te id consulo, id.—b. Esp.: (a) Relig. *t. t.*: *To consult* a deity, an oracle, omens, *etc.*: Cic.; Liv.; Tac.—(b) Law *t. t.*: *To ask advice* of a lawyer; *to consult* him, *etc.*: Cic.; Hor.—(c) Polit. *t. t.*: *To take counsel with* the competent authorities, *to consult:* Cic.—**2.**: **a.** *To take counsel* or *deliberate upon* something, *to consider:* rem, Cic.—**b.** *To advise* something; *to give advice about:* tun' consulis quicquam? Ter. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Neut.: *To come to a conclusion; to take a resolution, conclude, determine, take measures* or *steps:* de nullis, quam de vobis infestius aut inimicius consuluerunt, Liv.—**B.** Act.: *To come to a conclusion about; to determine* or *resolve upon,* etc.: ne quid gravius de salute tuā consulas, Script. ap. Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) urbi satis esset præsidii consultum est, Cic.—Particular phrase: Boni consulere, *To take in good part, interpret favourably, put a favourable construction on, be contented, pleased,* or *satisfied with:* Ov.

consultā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consult(a)-o] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A mature deliberation, consideration, consultation:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *A subject of consultation:* Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *An asking of advice, inquiry:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *A subject of consultation, an inquiry:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consultation.*

consult-e, *adv.* [consult-us] *Deliberately; considerately; designedly; on purpose:* consulte gesta, Liv.: (*Comp.*) consultius, Tac.: (*Sup.*) consultissime, Capitol.

1. **consult-o,** *adv.* [1. consult-us] *Considerately, deliberately, designedly, on purpose:* Cic.; Hor.

2. **consul-to,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [consul-o] **I.** *To think* or *reflect upon, consider maturely, deliberate* or *consult about:* ad hæc consultanda, Liv.: (with *Adverbial Relative clause*) consultabat utrum Romam proficisceretur, an Capuam teneret, Cic. —Particular phrase: Consultare alicui, *or* alicui rei, *To take care of,* or *have a care for, a person* or *thing:* Sall. **II.** *To consult, to ask advice of:* quid me consultas? Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consulter.*

consul-tor, tōris, *m.* [id.] **1.** *One who gives counsel; a counsellor, adviser:* **a.** Prop.: consultor et socius adero, Sall.—**b.** Fig.: Of abstract qualities: ita cupidine atque irā, pessumis consultoribus, grassari, Sall.—**2.** *One who asks counsel, a consulter;* esp. used of him who consults a lawyer in reference to a suit at law: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consulteur.*

consul-trix, tricis, *f.* [id.] *She who has a care for* or *provides:* Cic.

consul-tum, ti, *n.* [id.] **1.** *A consultation, inquiring* of a deity: Tac.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *A decree, decision, resolution, plan:* Senatūs consultum (or in one word, Senatusconsultum), *a decree of the Senate,* Cic.; so, consulta Patrum, Hor.—**b.** Plur.: Meton.: *Oracles, divinations:* dum consulta petis, Virg.

1. consul-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of consul-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Well considered, weighed, deliberated upon, maturely pondered:* omnia, Cic.—**b.** *Knowing, skilful, skilled, experienced, practised,* esp. in reference to right law; *skilled* or *learned in the law:* (with *Gen.*) non

fīle magis juris consultus quam justitiæ fuit, Cic.: (*Sup.*) consultissimus vir divini atque humani juris, Liv.— As *Subst.*: **consultus,** i, *m.* (with or without juris, and either separate or as one word) *A lawyer:* Hor.; Nep.

2. **consul-tus,** ūs, *m.* [consul-o] *Deliberation, prudence:* Liv.

con-sum, fŭi, fŭtūrum, fŏre. *To be, to happen:* Plaut.; Ter.

con-summ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [con; summ-a] **I.** Prop.: *To cast* or *sum up:* sumptŭs ædificiorum per arithmeticen, Vitr. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To bring about, accomplish, complete, finish, perfect, consummate:* rem, Liv. —**B.** *To complete* a time of service, *serve* one's time: Suet. **III.** Fig.: *To bring together, unite:* belli gloriam, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consommer.*

con-sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, sūmĕre (*Perf. syncop.* consumsti, Prop. —*Inf.* consumpse, Lucr.), 3. *v. a.* (*To take wholly* or *completely;* hence) **I.: A.** Prop.: Of food: *To take to one's self; to consume, devour:* frumenta, Cæs.: angues, Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.: a.** Of things: (a) *To consume, devour, waste, squander, annihilate, destroy, bring to nought:* fortunas sociorum, Cæs.—(b) Of time: *To spend, pass:* horas multas suavissimo sermone, Cic.—**b.** Of persons, *etc.*: (a) *To destroy, kill:* si me vis aliqua morbi aut natura ipsa consumpsisset, Cic.—(b) *To waste, weaken, enervate:* vi ipsius morbi consumptus es, Cic.—**2.** *To bestow upon; to use, employ, spend upon* or *about:* studium in virorum fortium factis memoriæ prodendis, Cic. **II.** *To receive* or *take:* tela omnia solus pectore, Sil. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consumer.*

consum-ptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comsum-o] **1.** *A consuming, wasting, consumption:* Cic.—**2.** *An employing, bestowing, application, use:* Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consomption.*

consum-ptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A consumer, destroyer:* Cic.

consum-ptus, a, um, *P.* of consum-o.

con-sŭo, *no perf.*, sūtum, sŭĕre, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: *To sew, stitch,* or *join together:* tunicam, Var. **II.** Fig.: *To patch together:* consutis dolis, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cousu, P. of coudre.*

con-surgo, rexi, rectum, gĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.** Gen.: *To raise one's self, to rise* (esp. of a multitude); *to stand up, arise:* quum Athenis ludis quidam in theatrum grandis natu venisset . . . consurrexisse omnes, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) honorifice consurgitur, id. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Of persons: *To rise* or *stand up for any* (esp. a hostile) *action:* in arma, Virg.—**B.** *To arise, take rise, commence:* vespere ab atro Consurgunt venti, Virg.

con-surrec-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for consurreg-tio; fr. con; SURREG, true root of surrig-o, the original form of surg-o] *A rising up* (as a sign of assent in public transactions): Cic.

Consus, i, *m.* [etym. dub.; prps. from a root CONSO, or else for con-es-us from con and the root ES, *to be*] (*The Counsellor:—The Co-existent*) *Consus; a very ancient deity of Italy, presiding over counsels and secret plans.*— Hence, **Consŭ-ālĭa,** ĭum, *n.* (*sc.* festa) *The Consualia,* or *games in honour of Consus. These originated with Romulus at the time of the rape of the Sabine virgins.*

con-sūsurro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* *To whisper together:* Ter.

consŭ-tus, a, um, *P.* of consu-o.

con-tăbŏfăcĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To wear out, consume:* Plaut.

con-tābesco, tābŭi, *no sup.*, tābescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* *To waste away gradually; to be consumed, pine away:* Cic.

contăbŭlā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contabul(a)-o] *A joining of boards together, a floor* or *story:* Cæs.

con-tăbŭl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [con; tabul-o] (*To put boards together* for any purpose; hence) **I.** *To board; to plank* or *board over:* murum turribus, *i. e. to cover the wall with wooden towers,* Cæs. **II.** *To build* or *construct of boards* or *planks:* turres, Cæs.

contābundus, v. cunctabundus.

1. **contac-tus** (for contag-tus), a, um, *P.* of conting-o, through root CONTAG.

2. **contac-tus,** ūs, *m.* [for contag-tus; fr. conting-o, through id.] **I.** Gen.: *A touching, contact:* Virg.; Ov. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *A touching of something unclean;* hence, *a contagion:* Liv. **B.** Fig.: *Bad example, contagion:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contact.*

contāg-es, is, *f.* [CONTAG, true root of contingo] *A touching; contact, touch:* Lucr.

contāg-ĭo, ōnis, *f.*; **-ĭum,** ĭi, *n.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A touching, contact, touch, participation, connection:* contagio corporis, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *Contact* with something physically unclean; *contagion:* vicini pecoris contagia, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *An infection, pollution, vicious companionship* or *intercourse, participation,* etc.: sceleris, Cic.: lucri, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contagion.*

contāmĭnā-tus, a, um. **1.** *P.* of contamin(a)-o. — **2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Polluted, contaminated:* grex virorum, Hor.—**b.** Fig.: *Stained with guilt;* morally *polluted, contaminated, impure, defiled:* (*Sup.*) homo sceleribus flagitiisque contaminatissimus, Cic.— As *Subst.*: **contaminatus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A polluted* or *impure person:* Tac.

con-tā-mĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for con-tag-mino; for con; root TAG, whence tango] (*To cause to touch together, to bring into contact;* hence) **I.** *To mingle, blend, unite:* multas Græcas fabulas, Ter. **II.** (From the idea of bringing an impure, *etc.*, body into contact with a pure one): **A.** Prop.: *To contaminate, pollute,* etc.: ut anteponantur integra contaminatis, Cic. **B.** Fig.: Morally: *To spoil, mar, destroy, cloud, pollute, defile:* se humanis vitiis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contaminer.*

contatio, ōnis, *etc.*, v. cunct.

con-techn-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [con; techn-a] *To devise plots, contrive tricks:* Plaut.

contec-tus (for conteg-tus), a, um, *P.* of conteg-o.

con-tĕgo, texi, tectum, tĕgĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To cover; to cover up* or *over:* **A.** Prop.: tumulus corpus contexerat, Cic. **B.** Fig.: alii fide clientium contecti, Tac. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To preserve, keep:* arma, Cæs.—**B.** *To conceal by covering; to cover, hide, conceal:* **1.** Prop.: partes corporis, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: libidines fronte et supercilio, Cic.

con-tĕmĕro, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To pollute greatly, defile:* Ov.

con-temno (-pno), psi, ptum, nĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To set a small value on; to value little, esteem lightly, hold in contempt, contemn, despise, disdain:* corporis voluptatem, Cic.: (without *Object*) ut irascatur judex, faveat, contemnat, *etc.*, Cic. **II.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To put a small value upon one's self, to have an humble* or *low opinion of one's self:* Plaut.; Cic.

contemplā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contempl(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *An eager, attentive considering; a viewing, surveying, contemplation:* cœli, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *A* mental *contemplation,* etc.: naturæ, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *An accurate* or *certain aiming* with a weapon, *a sure aim:* Pl.— **B.** *A consideration, regard:* liberorum, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contemplation.*

contemplā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A contemplator, observer:* cœli ac deorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contemplateur.*

1. **contemplā-tus,** a, um, *P.* of contempl(a)-or.

2. **contemplā-tus,** ūs, *m.* [contempl(a)-or] *A consideration, contemplation, observance* (only in *Abl. Sing.*): mali, Ov.

con-templ-o, *prps. no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [con; templ-um] = contemplor: contempla aurum et pallam, Plaut.

con-templ-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] (*To mark out a* templum, or *place for observation on every side;* hence) *To consider, look at, view attentively, survey, behold, give attention to, observe, mark, contemplate.* **I.** Prop.: oculis pulchritudinem rerum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: causam, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contempler.*

contem-ptim, *adv.* [for contemnp-tim; fr. contemn-o] *Contemptuously, scornfully:* Liv.

contem-ptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for contemnp-tio; for contemn-o] *A despising, contempt, scorn, disdain:* Cic.

contempt-ŭs, *comp. adv.* [contempt-us] *More contemptuously* or *scornfully, with greater contempt:* Suet.

contem-ptor, ōris, *m.* [for contemn-p-tor; fr. contemn-o] *He who puts small value upon* or *makes light of a thing; he who disregards* or *despises; a contemner, despiser:* Virg.; Pl.—As *Adj.*: *Proud, disdainful:* contemptor

animus, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contempteur.*

contem-ptrix, īcis, *f.* [for contemn-ptrix; fr. contemn-o] *She who puts small value upon a thing; a despiser, contemner:* Plaut.; Ov.

1. **contem-ptus** (for contemnptus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of contemn-o.— **2.** *Pa.*: *Despised, despicable, contemptible, vile, abject:* (*Comp.*) vox contemptior, Cic.: (*Sup.*) consules contemptissimi, id.

2. **contem-ptus,** ūs, *m.* [for contemn-ptus; fr. contemn-o] *A despising, contemning, contempt, scorn:* Cæs.; Tac.

con-tendo, di, tum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I. A.** Prop.: *To stretch* or *stretch out with all one's might; to draw tight, strain:* arcum, Virg.: tormenta, Cic. **B.** Meton.: As the result of stretching or bending: *To hurl, throw, cast* a weapon, *etc.:* telum in auras, Virg. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To strain violently,* etc.; *to exert, put forth, bend, direct,* etc.: in quo omnes nervos ætatis industriæque meæ contenderem, Cic.— **2.: a.** Act.: (a) *To strive eagerly after, to pursue earnestly, to exert one's self* or *strive zealously for,* etc.: id sibi contendendum, Cæs.— (b) *To exert one's self vigorously* to do, etc.; *to apply one's self with zeal:* locum oppugnare, Cæs.— **b.** Neut.: *To exert one's self, to strive:* contende, quæso, atque elabora, ut illa omnia superāsse videare, Cic.— **3.** With accessory notion of hostility, opposition, *etc.*: **a.** *To strive, dispute,* or *contend:* humilitas cum dignitate et amplitudine, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) summo jure contenditur, Cic.— **b.** At auctions: *To vie with in bidding; to bid against:* Cic.— **4.** *To demand, ask, beg, entreat, solicit earnestly:* aliquid a te, Cic.—**5.** *To assert* or *affirm earnestly; to contend* or *maintain energetically:* sic ego hoc contendo, me tibi, *etc.*: Cic. **II.: A.: 1.** With *cursum,* etc., *To direct* or *bend one's course eagerly,* etc.: Cic.—**2.** *To proceed* or *set out eagerly* to go, *etc.*: Dyrrhachium petere, Cic.—**B.** *To go, travel, journey, bend one's way* or *course,* in haste, eagerly, *etc.*: **1.** Prop.: ex eo loco ad flumen, Cæs.—**2.** Fig.: magna spectare, atque ad ea rectis studiis contendere, Cic. **III.** (*To bend* or *stretch* one thing *with* another; hence) *To compare, contrast,* etc.: rationem meam cum tuā ratione, Cic.

1. **content-e,** *adv.* [1. content-us] *With great exertion, earnestly, vehemently:* propugnare, Gell.: (*Comp.*) contentius ambulare, Cic.: (*Sup.*) contentissime clamitare, App.

2. **content-e,** *adv.* [2. content-us] *In a restrained manner, closely, strictly, tightly:* Plaut.

conten-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for contendtio; fr. contend-o] **1.** *A straining violently,* etc.; *exertion, effort, vehemence,* etc.: Cic.—**2.** *A striving eagerly for; a zealous pursuit of* something: Cic.; Liv.—**3.** (Prop.: *A striving, disputing,* etc.; Meton.): *A contention, contest, dispute, strife, fight, controversy:* Cic.; Tac.—**4.: a.** Gen.: *A placing of one thing with another in comparing; comparison, contrast:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: Rhet. *t. t.*: *A contrasting of one thought with another, antithesis:* Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contention.*

1. **conten-tus** (for contend-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of contend-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Stretched, strained, tense, tight:* contentā cervice trahunt plaustra boves, Virg.— **b.** Fig.: *Eager, intent:* vox, Cic.

2. **conten-tus,** a, um: **1.** *P.* of contin-eo, through true root CONTEN. —**2.** *Pa.*: (*That restrains himself* from passionate longing; hence) *Contented, satisfied, content:* contentus esse, Cic.: (*Comp.*) dī dæaque ceteri Contentiores mage erunt, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *content.*

con-terminus, a, um, *adj. Bordering upon, neighbouring, having a common border:* morus fonti, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **conterminum,** i, *n. A neighbouring region, confine, border:* Tac.

con-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, terĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To grind, bruise, pound; to crumble greatly:* horrendis infamia pabula succis Conterit, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *To diminish by rubbing; to waste, destroy, wear away; to rub off; to use, wear out, destroy:* librum legendo, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of time: *To waste, consume, spend, pass, employ, devote:* omne otiosum tempus in studiis, Cic.—**B.** With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To occupy one's self continually; to be fully engaged* or *employed:* Cic.—**C.** *To consume, expend, waste, exhaust, wear out:* operam, Plaut.: injurias oblivione, *i. e. obliterate from the memory:* Cic.

con-terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To terrify greatly, to frighten:* longius evectos . . . novum pugnæ conterruit genus, Liv. **II.** Fig.: loquacitatem nostram, Cic.

con-testor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* **I.** *To call to witness:* deos hominesque, Cic. **II.: A.** Law *t. t.*: Contestari litem, *To introduce a lawsuit by calling witnesses, to bring* or *set on foot an action:* Cic.—**B.** Part. Pass.: *Accredited, tried, proved:* ab hac perenni contestatāque virtute majorum. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contester.*

con-texo, xŭi, xtum, xĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To weave* or *twine together; to unite, connect:* ovium villis contextis homines vestiuntur, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To prepare by joining together; to compose, make, build, construct, form, put together:* equum trabibus acernis, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To weave, entwine, unite, connect:* memoria rerum veterum cum superiorum ætate contexitur, Cic.—**B.: 1.** *To compose, make up:* librum, Quint.—**2.** *To devise, contrive, invent:* crimen, Cic.

context-e, *adv.* [context-us] *Connected together, in close connection:* Cic.

1. **contex-tus,** a, um: **1.** *P.* of contex-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Cohering, connected:* **a.** Prop.: corpora, Lucr.—**b.** Fig.: oratio, Quint.

2. **contex-tus,** ūs, *m.* [contex-o] **1.** *A uniting, connecting,* etc.: Lucr.— **2.** *Connection, coherence:* Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contexte.*

contĭce-sco, tĭcŭi, *no sup.*, tĭcescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [post-class. contice-o] **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: *To become still; to grow dumb, hold one's peace:* conscientiā convictus repente conticuit, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of things: *To be silent, still, quiet:* conticuit lyra, Hor.

contignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contign(a)-o] (*A joining together of beams;* hence) *Joists; a story, floor:* Cæs.

con-tign-o, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [con; tign-um] *To join together with beams; to furnish with beams; to joist, rafter:* Cæs.

contĭg-ŭus, a, um, *adj.* [conti(n)g-o] **1.** (*Touching;* hence) *Neighbouring, near, adjacent, contiguous, close:* contiguas tenuere domos, Ov.— **2.** *That may be touched, within reach:* hunc tibi contiguum missæ fore credidit hastæ, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contigu.*

contĭne-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of contine-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *That restrains his passions; continent, moderate, temperate:* (*Comp.*) continentior in vitā hominum quam in pecuniā, Cæs.: (*Sup.*) continentissimi homines, Cic.— **b.** In Rhet.: only as *Subst.*: **continens,** ntis, *n. That on which something rests* or *depends; the chief point, hinge:* Cic.; Quint.— **c.** (a) Prop.: Of place: *Bordering upon, neighbouring, contiguous, lying near, adjacent:* continentes silvas ac paludes habebant, Cæs.—(b) Fig.: *Following, close upon:* motus sensui junctus et continens, Cic.—**d.** Of time: *Following:* continentibus diebus, Cæs.—**e.** (a) Prop.: *Hanging together, cohering, connected, uninterrupted:* terra, *the main land, continent,* Nep.—As *Subst.*: **continens,** ntis, *f.* (*Abl.* in *e* and *i* equally used) *The main-land* or *continent:* Cæs.; Liv. —(b) Fig.: In time: *Continuous, uninterrupted, successive:* bella, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *continent.*

contĭnen-ter, *adv.* [for continenter; fr. continens, continent-is] *Temperately, moderately:* vivere, Cic.—**2.: a.** In space: *In unbroken succession:* continenter sedetis insulsi, Cat.—**b.** In time: *Continuously, without interruption:* totā nocte continenter ierunt, Cæs.

contĭnent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [continens, continent-is] **1.** *A holding back:* crepitūs ventris, Suet.—**2.** *A bridling, restraining* of the passions and desires; *abstemiousness, abstinence, continence, temperance, moderation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *continence.*

con-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [for con-teneo] **I.** Act.: *To hold* something *on all sides, to hold* or *keep together:* **A.** Gen.: **1.** Prop.: mundus omnia complexu suo continet, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: artes omnes cognatione quādam inter se continentur, Cic.— **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of places: Pass.: *To be comprised, inclosed in, surrounded, encompassed, environed by:* vicus mont

fbus continetur, Cæs.—2. *To hold or keep together; to keep, preserve, retain:* **a.** Prop.: merces, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: nec enim ulla res vehementius rempublicam continet quam fides, Cic.—**3.** *To keep, keep still, detain, restrain, repress, inclose:* **a.** Prop.: exercitum castris, Cæs.—**b.** Fig.: *To hold back, detain, repress, hold in check, curb, check, tame, subdue*, etc.: omnes cupiditates, Cic.—4.: **a.** Act.: *To comprise, comprenend* something in itself: fabula Stultorum regum et populorum continet æstûs, Hor.—**b.** Pass.: Contineri aliquâ re, *To be contained in something; to be composed of, consist of* or *in:* Cic.; Liv. **II.** Neut.: *To hold together in itself, to hang together:* utroque commeatus continet, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contenir.*

1. **con-tingo,** tĭgi, tactum, tingĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [for con-tango] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To touch*, as it were, *on all sides; to touch, take hold of:* cibum terrestrem rostris, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To touch in eating; to eat, partake of, taste:* cibos ore, Ov.—**2.** *To touch impurely:* Plaut. — **3.** *To touch, come in contact with; to be near* or *contiguous, border upon; to reach, extend to:* **a.** Act.: Helvi, fines Arvernorum contingunt, Cæs. — **b.** Neut.: ita ut radices montis ex utrâque parte ripæ fluminis contingant, Cæs.—**4.** *To reach* something by moving; *to attain to, reach, come to, arrive at, meet with:* fines Illyricos, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To touch, to seize upon, to meet:* me manifesta libido Contigit! Ov.—**B.** *To touch with pollution; to pollute, stain, defile:* prps. only in Part. Perf.: contacti scelere, Liv.—**C.** *To be connected with* or *related to; to concern:* deos quoniam propius contingis, Hor.—**D.**: **1.** *To attain to, reach, arrive at* something; *to come to:* naturam sui similem contigit animus, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Act.: *To happen to one, befall, fall to one's lot:* sors Tyrrhenum contigit, Vell.—**b.** Neut.: *To happen, fall out, turn out, come to pass:* quod isti contigit uni, Cic.

2. **con-tingo** (**-guo**), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a. To wet, moisten:* **I.** Prop.: pocula liquore, Cic. **II.** Fig.: cuncta lepore, Lucr.

contĭnŭa-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. continu(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: *A following of one thing after another; an unbroken series, continuation, succession:* Cæs.; Cic.; Liv. **II.** Esp.: In Rhet. (with or without verborum) *A period:* Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *continuation.*

1. **contĭnŭ-o,** *adv.* [continu-us] **I.** Gen.: *Immediately, forthwith, directly, without delay:* continuo ut vidit, Cic. **II.** Esp.: With a negative, or a question implying a negation: *Not immediately; i. e. not by consequence, not necessarily, not as an immediate consequence;*—in questions; *perhaps then? perhaps therefore?* Cic.

2. **contĭnŭ-o,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** Act.: (*To join one thing to another in uninterrupted succession;* hence) **A.** In space: *To connect, unite:* agrum latissime, Cic. —**B.** Of time: *To continue uninterruptedly; to do in succession* or *one thing after another:* iter die ac nocte, Cæs. **II.** Neut.: *To continue, last:* febres, ita ut crepere, continuant, Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. *continuer.*

contĭn-ŭus, a, um, *adj.* [contin-eo, *no.* II.] **1.** *Joining, connecting with something,* or *hanging together in its parts; uninterrupted, continuous:* **a.** Prop.: In space: Leucada continuam veteres habuere coloni, Nunc freta circueunt, *joined to the main land*, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **continuus,** i, *m. He who is always about one, an attendant:* principis, Tac.—**b.** Fig.: continuæ translationes, Cic.—**2.** Of time and things relating to it: *Successive, following one after another:* continui complures dies, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *continu.*

contĭuncula, æ, v. conciuncula.

con-tollo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a. To carry:* gradum, *to go*, Plaut.

con-tŏnat, *v. impers. It thunders heavily:* Plaut.

contor, ari, v. cunctor.

con-torquĕo, si, tum, quĕre, 2. *v. a. To turn, twirl, wind, swing, whirl round violently:* **I.** Prop.: magnum stridens contorta phalarica venit, Virg. **II.** Fig.: quæ verba contorquet! Cic.

contort-e, *adv.* [contort-us] *Intricately, perplexedly, obscurely:* dicere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) contortius, id.

contor-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for contorquotio; fr. contorqu-eo] **I.** Prop.: *A whirling round:* dextræ, Auct. Her. **II.** Fig.: *An intertwining, involving; intricacy, complication:* orationis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contorsion.*

contor-tor, ōris, *m.* [for contorquotor; fr. contorqu-eo] *A wrester:* legum, Ter.

contortu-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for contorto-lus; fr. contortus (*uncontr. Gen.*) contorto-i] *Somewhat complicated* or *intricate:* Cic.

contor-tus (for contorqu-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of contorqu-eo.—**2.** *Pa.*: Of language: **a.** *Full of motion, powerful, vehement, energetic, strong:* oratio, Cic.—**b.** *Involved, intricate, obscure, perplexed, complicated:* Cic.

contrā (contro in the compounds controversus, and its derivatives), *adv.* and *præp.* [prob. adverbial *Abl.* of an obsolete *adj.* COM-TERUS, from con= cum]: **I.** *Adv.*: **A.** Prop.: Of place: *Over against, on the opposite side, opposite to:* omnia contra circaque hostium plena erant, Liv. **B.** Meton.: Of action or condition: **1.** Denoting correspondence: *On the other side, on the other hand, in return*, etc.: quæ me amat, quam contra amo, Plaut.: si laudabit hæc illius formam, tu hujus contra, Ter.—**2.** Denoting opposition or antithesis: *Against, on the contrary, on the opposite side, in opposition, just the contrary:* ut hi miseri, sic contra illi beati, Cic.—Particular combination: Contra atque or quam, *Otherwise than, contrary to what, in opposition to that which:* Cic.—**3.** Denoting hostility, *etc.*: *In opposition, against:* quâ legione pulsâ futurum, ut reliquæ consistere non auderent, Cæs. — **4.** Denoting competition or value: *Against:* non caru'st auro contra, *i. e. is worth his weight in gold*, Plaut. **II.** *Præp. c. Acc.*: **A.** Prop.: Of places: *Over against, opposite to, against:* regiones, quæ sunt contra Gallias, Cæs. **B.** Meton.: **1.**: a. *Against, opposite to, contrary to:* contra naturam, Cic. — Particular expression: Contra ea, *On the contrary, on the other hand:* Cæs.—**b.** Of friendly bearing or conduct: *Towards:* clementia contra minus validos, Pl.—**2.** With the notion of hostility: *Against:* hoc non modo non pro me sed contra me est potius, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contre.*

contrac-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for contrah-tio; fr. contrah-o] **1.** *A drawing together, contraction:* Cic.—**2.** *An abridging, shortening, shortness, brevity:* **a.** Prop.: paginæ, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: animi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contraction.*

contractĭun-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [for contraction-cula; fr. contractio, contraction-is] *An abridging*, etc.: animi, *i. e. dejection, sadness:* Cic.

contracto, are, v. contecto.

contrac-tus (for contrah-tus), a, um: **I.** *P.* of contrah-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Drawn together into a narrow space*, i. e. *compressed, contracted, close, short, narrow, restricted:* **a.** Prop.: locus, Virg.—**b.** Fig.: (*Comp.*) quæ studia in his jam ætatibus nostris contractiora esse debent, Cic.

contrā-dīco, xi, ctum, cĕre, 3. *v. n. To speak against, contradict:* (Impers. Pass.) preces erant, sed quibus contradici non posset, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contredire.*

contrādic-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contradic-o] *A speaking against, reply, objection, contradiction:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contradiction.*

contrā-ĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, *v. n.*: *To oppose one's self to; to oppose, make resistance* (sts. written as two words): sententiæ Cassii, Tac.

con-trăho, xi, ctum, hĕre, 3. *v. a. To draw together; to collect, assemble.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: omnes copias Luceriam, *to Luceria*, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To draw close* or *together; to contract, shorten, lessen, abridge, diminish:* frontem, *i. e. to wrinkle*, Cic.: vela, *i. e. to take in* or *furl*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To bring about, draw on, contract, occasion, cause, produce, make*, etc.: amicitiam, Cic.—**B.** *To make a contract* or *conclude a bargain about:* rem, Cic.—**C.** *To draw in, lessen, shorten, check, restrain:* te rogo, ne contrahas ac demittas animum, Cic. **III.** Meton.: Contrahere cum aliquo, *To have intercourse, to associate with:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contracter.*

contrārī-e, *adv.* [contrari-us] *In an opposite direction:* Cic.; Tac.

contrārī-o, *adv.* [id.] *On the contrary, on the other hand:* Nep.

contrā-rĭus, a, um, *adj.* [contra] **I.** Prop.: Of places: *Lying* or *being over against, opposite:* tellus, Ov.: (with

Dat.) **tignis contraria tigna**, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Opposite, contrary, opposed:* dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt, Hor.: (with *Gen.*) hujus virtutis contraria est vitiositas, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) vitium illi virtuti, Quint. —As *Subst.*: **contraria**, ōrum, *n. Things contrary, opposite:* Virg.—Adverbial expressions: Ex (e) contrario, in contrarium, *On the contrary, on the other hand:* Cic.; Quint.; Pl.— **B.** *Standing over against in a hostile manner; injurious, hurtful, pernicious:* (with *Dat.*) Averna avibus, Lucr.— **C.** Of remedies, *etc.*: *Acting against, counteracting*, etc.: usus lactis contrarius capitis doloribus, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contraire.*

contrectābĭl-ĭter, *adv.* [late Latin adj. contrectabil-is, *That may be handled* or *felt*] *so as to be handled* or *felt*: Lucr.

contrectā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contrect-(a)-o] *A touching, touch*: Cic.

con-trecto (-acto), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for con-tracto] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To touch, handle:* librum manibus, Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To touch in examining; to search:* pueros et puellas, Suet.—**2.** *To touch carnally; to have illicit intercourse with:* Plaut.; Suet. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To weigh over, consider, think over:* mente voluptates, Cic.—**B.** *To violate, dishonour:* pudicitiam, Tac.

contrĕm-isco, ŭi, *no sup.*, iscĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a. inch.* [contrem-o] **I.** Neut.: *To tremble all over; to shake, quake:* **A.** Prop.: omne Contremuit nemus, Virg.—**B.** Fig.: cujus nunquam fides virtusque contremuit, *i. e. have never wavered*, Cic. **II.** Act.: *To shudder at, to tremble very much from fear of* something: periculum . . . contremuit domus Saturni, Hor.

con-trĕmo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. To tremble greatly, to quake:* tellus, Lucr.

con-trĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** (*To assign to the same tribe;* hence) *To annex, incorporate:* Oscenses et Calagurritani, qui erant cum Oscensibus contributi, Cæs. **II.** (*To give with others;* hence) *To contribute:* aliquid, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contribuer.*

contrĭbū-tus, a, um, *P.* of contribu-o.

con-trist-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [con ; trist-is] **I.** Prop.: *To make very sad, to sadden:* contristavit hæc sententia Balbum, Script. ap. Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of the weather, light, colours, etc.: *To make dark, render gloomy; to cloud, dim, darken*, etc.: contristat (*sc.* Auster) frigore cœlum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contrister.*

contrī-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of contero ´as from root CONTRI ; v. tero *init.*)—**2.** *Pa.*: *Worn out, trite, common:* præcepta, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contrit.*

contrōvers-ĭa, æ, *f.* [controversus] (*The state of the* controversus ; hence) *Controversy, quarrel, dispute:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *controverse.*

contrōversĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [controversi-a] (*Full of* controversia ; hence) *Much controverted:* res, Liv.

contrō-versus, a, um, *adj.* [for contra-versus] (Prop.: *Turned against, in an opposite direction*; Fig.): **1.** *That is the subject of dispute, controverted, disputed, questionable:* quod dubium controversumque sit, Cic.—**2.** *Litigious, quarrelsome, disputatious:* gens controversa naturā, Cic.

con-trŭcīdo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To hew, or cut to pieces, to put to the sword:* **I.** Prop.: corpus, Cic. : plebem, Sen. **II.** Fig.: rempublicam, Cic.

con-trūdo, si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To thrust together:* nubes in unum, Lucr. **II.** Esp. : *To press, thrust*, or *crowd in* somewhere : aliquos in balneas, Cic.

con-trunco, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. To cut down* or *to pieces:* filios, Plaut.: cibum, id.

contrū-sus (for contrud-sus), a, um, *P.* of contrud-o.

con-tŭbern-ālis, is, *comm.* [for con-tabern-alis ; fr. con ; tabern-a] (*One belonging to the same tent;* hence) **I.** Prop.: Milit. *t. t.*: *A comrade:* Cic.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A young man who accompanied a general on active service in order to learn the art of war; one of a general's suite ; an attendant:* Cic.—**B.** *He who lives with one*, etc.; *a comrade, companion, mate:* Cic.

con-tŭbern-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [for contabern-ium ; fr. con ; tabern-a] (*A belonging to the same hut*, etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Tent-companionship, a dwelling together in a tent:* Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.** : **1.** Gen.: *Companionship, intercourse, attendance* (of teachers, friends, *etc.*) : Tac. ; Suet.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *Concubinage:* Suet.—**b.** Of animals: *A dwelling together:* Phæd. **B.** : **1.** *A common war-tent:* Cæs. ; Tac.— **2.** *The suite of a general* (*consisting of the young Roman nobility who were trained to warfare under him*): Cic. ; Sall.—**3.** *A common dwelling-place:* Suet.—**4.** *The abode of a male and female slave:* Tac. **III.** Fig.: *A dwelling together:* felicitatis et moderationis dividuum contubernium est, *i. e. they do not co-exist*, Val. Max.

con-tŭĕor, tŭĭtus sum, tŭēri (*Præs.* contuĭmur, Lucr.—*Inf.* contui, Plaut.), 2. *v. dep.* **I.** Prop.: *To look out*, as it were, *to all sides; to look on, gaze upon, survey, take a full view of, consider attentively:* terram, Cic.: aliquem oculis, id. **II.** Fig.: *To take into consideration: to observe closely:* Lucr. **III.** Meton.: *To come into sight of, get a view of, perceive, descry:* si volturios forte possis contui, Plaut.

1. **contu-ĭtus**, a, um, *P.* of contu-eor.

2. **contŭ-ĭtus (contū-tus)**, ūs, *m.* [contu-eor] *An attentive looking, view, sight* (only in *Abl. Sing.*): Plaut.

contŭmāc-ĭa, æ, *f.* [contumax, contumac-is] (*The quality of the* contumax ; hence) **1.** *Haughtiness, overweening* or *stubborn pride, insolence:* Cic.—**2.** *Constancy, firmness:* Cic.—**3.** Of things: *An unyielding nature* or *quality ; obstinacy:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contumace.*

contŭmāc-iter, *adv.* [id.] **1.** *Haughtily, insolently:* contumaciter scribere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) contumacius se gesserant, Nep. — **2.** *Unyieldingly, obstinately :* Pl.

con-tŭm-ax, ācis, *adj.* [con; tumeo] (*Exceedingly swollen;* hence, with reference to character) **1.** *Haughty, proud*, etc. : Mart.—**2.**: **a.** In a bad sense : (**a**) Gen.: *Unbending, obstinate, stubborn :* (*Comp.*) quis contumacior ? Cic.: (*Sup.*) contumacissimus, Sen.— (b) Esp.: Of debtors who refuse or neglect payment: *Obstinate, refractory*, etc.: Pl.—**b.** In a good sense; *Unyielding, firm, steadfast:* fides, Tac.— 3. Of things: *Not yielding, resisting:* contumax (*sc.* cardomum) frianti, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contumax.*

contŭmēl-ia, æ, *f.* [contume-o, through obsol. adj. *contumel-us* "swelling greatly"] (*The quality of the* contumelus ; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Abuse, insult, affront, contumely:* Cic. ; Cæs. **B.** Esp.: *Violation:* Liv. **II.** Meton.: Of things: *Detriment, injury, damage :* Cæs.

contŭmēlĭōs-e, *adv.* [contumelios-us] *Abusively, reproachfully, injuriously*, etc.: dicere, Cic. : (*Comp.*) contumeliosius, Liv. : (*Sup.*) contumeliosissime, Cic.

contumēlĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [contumeli-a] (*Full of* contumelia ; hence) *Full of abuse, reproachful, insolent, abusive, ignominious:* dicta, Sall. : (*Comp.*) contumeliosior, Cic. : (*Sup.*) quod contumeliosissimum fuit, Quint.

con-tŭmŭl-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [con ; tumul-us] **I.** *To heap up like a mound:* straguluin molle ovis, Pl. **II.** *To cover with a mound; to inter, bury:* saucium, Ov.

con-tundo, tŭdi, tūsum, tundĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To beat, bruise, grind, crush, pound exceedingly* or *to pieces:* hydram, Hor.: (*Pass.* with *Gr. Acc.*) equus duris contunditur ora lupatis, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *To break, weaken, destroy, subdue, put down, check, quash*, etc. : Hannibalem, Liv. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of abstract objects : *To weaken, break down, check, repress:* audaciam, Cic.—**B.** Of time : *To complete, spend, pass:* annua tempora, Lucr.

contuor, ui, v. contueor.

conturbā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conturb-(a)-o] *Confusion, disquiet, perturbation* of mind : Cic.

conturbā-tus, a, um : **1.** *P.* of conturb(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Distracted, disturbed, disquieted:* (*Comp.*) in scribendo conturbatior, Cic.

con-turbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *To throw into disorder* or *confusion; to confuse, derange, disorder, confound:* ordines militum, Sall. **B.** Fig.: *To disturb, disquiet* in mind or feeling : valetudo tua me valde conturbat, Cic. **II.** Esp.:

Mercantile, etc., *t. t.*: *To embarrass* a person *or* one's affairs; *to make* one *bankrupt*: **A.** Prop.: aliquem, Cic.— **B.** Fig.: rationes, Ter.

contus, i, *m.* = κοντός. *A pole, pike*: Virg.; Tac.

contŭ-sus (for contu(n)d-sus), a, um, *P.* of contu(n)d-o.

contūtus, us, v. 2. contuitus.

cōnus, i, *m.* = κῶνος: **I.** Prop.: *A cone*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The apex* of a helmet: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cône.*

con-vălesco, vălŭi, *no sup.*, vălescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch. To grow quite strong; to regain health or strength*: **I.** Prop.: ex morbo, Cic. **II.** Fig.: ut convalescere civitas posset, Cic.

con-vallis, is, *f. A valley inclosed on all sides*: Liv.; Virg.

con-vās-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [con; vas-a] *To pack vessels or implements together; to pack up*: Ter.

convec-to, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for conveh-to; fr. conveh-o] *To bear, carry*, or *bring together in abundance*: prædas, Virg.

con-vector, ōris, *m. A fellow-passenger*: Cic.

con-vĕho, vexi, vectum, vĕhĕre, 3. *v. a. To carry* or *bring together, to convey*: lintribus in eam insulam materiem, calcem, cæmenta, arma convexit, Cic.

con-vello, velli, vulsum, vellĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*To pluck* or *pull violently*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To tear loose* or *away*; *to separate* from; *to pluck* or *pluck up*: simulacrum e sacrario, Cic.: viridem silvam ab humo, Virg. **B.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: Convellere signa, *to pluck up the standards (from the ground and decamp)*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *To tear*; *to rend into several parts or small pieces*; *to dismember*: dapes avido dente, Ov. **B.** Esp.: Part. Perf.: Medic. *t. t.*: *Suffering from convulsions, convulsed, spasmodic, convulsive*: latus, Suet. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To shake* something, as it were, *in its foundations*; *to make to waver*; *to shake, tear away, destroy*: epistolæ me convellerunt de pristino statu, Cic.—**B.** *To tear, rend*: verbis convellere pectus, Ov.

convĕn-a, æ, *adj. comm. gen.* [conven-io] *Coming together, assembling, meeting*: amantes, Plaut.

convĕn-æ, ārum, *plur. gen. comm.* [id.] *Persons who come together, a multitude collected together, assembled strangers*: Cic.

convĕnĭ-ens, entis: **1.** *P.* of conveni-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Agreeing, consistent, accordant, harmonious*: convenientes optime propinqui, Cic.—**b.** *Fitting* to something; *appropriate* to it; *meet, fit, suitable*: (*Comp.*) nihil convenientius, Suet.: (*Sup.*) convenientissimum erat, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convenant.*

convĕnĭen-ter, *adv.* [for convenient-ter; fr. conveniens, convenient-is] *Fitly, suitably, conformably, consistently*, etc.: Cic.; Ov.; Liv.

convĕnĭent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] *A meeting together, agreement, accord, harmony, proportion, suitableness, fitness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convenance.*

con-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnire (*Fut.*, convenibo, Plaut.:—*Præs. Subj.*, convenat, id.), *v. n.* and *a. To come* or *meet together, assemble*: **I.** Gen.: Of persons or things: mei capitis servandi causā Romam Italia tota convenit, Cic. — Particular expression: Of a woman who in marriage (by usus, confarreatio, or coëmptio) comes into the *manus* of her husband: Convenire in manum, *To marry*: Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Act.: *To go to* one, *to speak to* him, *make a request of* him, etc.; *to address, accost, meet*: Balbus tantis pedum doloribus afficitur, ut se convenirī nolit, Cic.— **B.** Neut.: *To come together into a whole; to unite, join, combine, couple*: **1.** Prop.: tandem conveniant ea, quæ conventa, *etc.*, Lucr. —**2.** Fig.: **a.** Of persons: *To agree with* in wishes, decisions, *etc.*; *to accord, harmonise*: si de eā re unquam inter nos convenimus, Plaut.—**b.** Res, *etc.*, convenit *or impers.* convenit, *It is agreed upon*, or *there is unanimity* in respect to something, *the matter is decided*: Plaut.; Liv.; Cæs.—**c.** Aliquid *or* aliquis convenit, *Something* or *some person is agreed upon*; *something is decided*: Cæs.; Cic.; Liv.—**d.** Impers.: (a) Convenit, *etc.*, *It is*, etc., *agreed upon* or *decided*: Cic.; Liv.; Suet.—(b) As a term of assent: *Well, it is agreed*, etc.: Plaut.—**C** : **1.** Prop.: Neut.: *To fit with, in*, or to something, by meeting together: si cothurni laus illa esset, ad pedem apte convenire, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** Aliquid convenit, *etc.*: (a) Act.: *Something is, etc., fit, suitable, appropriate*, etc., *for*: aliam ætatem aliud factum convenit, Plaut. —(b) Neut.: *Something is becoming, seemly, fit, suitable*, or *proper*: quid enim minus in hunc ordinem convenit? Cic. — **b.** Impers.: Convenit, *etc.*, *It is*, etc., *fit, becoming, suitable, proper, appropriate*, etc.: quī enim convenit, ut, improbos se . . . esse malint, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convenir.*

convent-ĭcĭus (**-ĭtĭus**), a, um, *adj.* [2. convent-us] *Pertaining to a meeting* or *assembly*; i. e. *to coming together*, or *intercourse*: patres, Plaut. —As *Subst.*: **conventĭcium**, ĭi, *n. Money which Greek citizens of a lower order received for attendance in the assemblies of the people*: Cic.

convent-ĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *An assembly, meeting, association*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A place of assembly*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conventicule.*

conven-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conven-io] **1.** *An assembly, meeting*: Var. —**2.** *Agreement, covenant, convention, compact*: Liv.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convention.*

conven-tum, i, *n.* [id.] *An agreement, compact, covenant*: Cic.

1. **conven-tus**, a, um, *P.* of conven-io.

2. **conven-tus**, ūs, *m.* [conven-i] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A coming together; a meeting, conjunction*, etc.: duarum, stellarum, Sen.—**b.** Meton.: (a) Gen.: *An assembly, assemblage, meeting*, etc., of persons: Cic.—(b) Esp.: (*a*) *Persons combined in a provincial town for the purposes of trade; a company, guild, corporation*: Cæs.; Cic.— (*β*) *A judicial assembly, a court of justice*: conventum agere, *i. e. to hold a court*, Cic.—**2.** *A union, connection*: Lucr.—**3.** *A compact, agreement, covenant*: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *couvent.*

con-verbĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To strike severely, to bruise*: **I.** Prop.: faciem, Pl. **II.** Fig.: vitia, *to chastise*, Sen.

con-verro, ri, sum, rĕre, 3. *v. a. To sweep* or *brush together, to sweep* or *clear away*: **I.** Prop.: tu hoc converre, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: hereditates omnium, *i. e. to scrape together*, Cic.

conversā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.*: **1.** [convers(a)-o] *Frequent use*: Sen. —**2.** [convers(a)-or] **a.** *Usual abode in a place*: Pl. —**b.** *Intercourse, conversation*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conversation.*

conver-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for convertsio; fr. convert-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A turning round, revolving, revolution*: cœli, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Periodical return* of seasons, *etc.*: Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Subversion, alteration, change*: Cic.—**B.** Rhet.: **1.** *Repetition* of the same word at the end of a clause: Cic.—**2.** *A periodic rounding*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conversion.*

con-verso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens. To turn frequently*: animus se ipse conversans, Cic.

1. **conver-sus** (for convert-sus), a, um, *P.* of convert-o.

2. **conver-sus** (for converr-sus), a, um, *P.* of converr-o.

con-verto (**-vorto**), tī, sum, tĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To turn* or *turn round*: conversa signa, *having been wheeled round*, Cæs.: aspectum, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: With Personal pron. *or* Pass. in reflexive force: *To turn one's self round, to turn round*: Cic.; Cæs. **B.** Fig.: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To turn* or *direct*: animos in hilaritatem risumve, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To turn* or *direct one's self*: Cic.—**2.** *To turn the attention of* a person, *etc., towards* one: Rhodiorum legati civitatem converterunt, Liv.—**3.** *To alter, turn, transform* the form, nature, *etc.*, of any person or thing: conversa res est, Cic.: converso in pretium (=eam um) deo, Hor.—**4.** *To change, exchange*: castra castris, Cæs.—**5.** *To translate, render*, etc.: orationibus e Græco conversis, Cic. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To turn one's self, to turn*: ad pedites convertit, *i. e. betook himself*, Sall. **B.** Fig.: *To change* or *alter itself*: hoc vitium huic uni in bonum convertebat, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convertir.*

con-vestĭo, īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a. To clothe, cover with clothing*: **I.** Prop.: cruenta corpora, Enn. **II.** Fig.: domum lucis, *i. e. to surround with groves*, Cic.

cōnvexus, a, um, *adj.* [for conveh-sus; fr. conveh-o] (*Carried together* or *brought round;* hence) **1.** *Vaulted, arched, rounded, convex:* cœlum, Ov.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Concave:* foramina terræ, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **convexum,** i, *n. A vault, arch, concavity:* Virg.; Just.—**b.** Meton.: *Situate in a concave place:* sidera, *in the concave heavens* (as viewed from below), Ov.—**3.** *Inclined, sloping downward:* convexus in æquora vertex, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convexe.*

convĭcĭā-tor, ōris, *m.* [convici(a)-or] *A railer, reviler:* Cic.

convĭcĭ-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [convici-um] *To revile, reproach, taunt, rail at:* aliquem, Var.: alicui, Quint.: (without *Object*) ut accusare potius vere, quam conviciari, videantur, Liv.

con-vĭcĭum, ĭi, *n.* [prob. for convoc-ium; fr. con; vox, voc-is] (*A thing pertaining greatly to* vox; hence) **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *A violent* or *loud noise, a cry:* Of persons: Cic. **B.** Meton.: *A chatterer, one who raises a clamour:* nemorum convicia, picæ, Ov. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Of persons: **1.** *The sound of wrangling, the cry of altercation* or *contention:* Cic.—**2.** *An urgent* or *clamorous importunity:* Cic.—**3.** *A loud, violent, disapprobation* or *contradiction:* Cic.—**4.** *Loud* or *violent reproaching, abuse, reviling, insult:* Cic.; Hor.—**B.** Of things: *Censure, reproof, correction:* Cic.

convic-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for convigvtio; fr. conviv-o, through true root CONVIGV] *Companionship, intimacy:* Cic.

convic-tor, ōris, *m.* [for convigvtor; fr. conviv-o, through id.] *He who lives with one; a table companion, familiar friend:* Hor.

1. convic-tus [for convi(n)c-tus], a, um, *P.* of convi(n)c-o.

2. convic-tus, ūs, *m.* [for convigvtus; fr. conviv-o] **I.** Prop.: *A living together socially, social intercourse:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A banquet, feast, entertainment:* Juv.

con-vinco, vīci, victum, vincĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** (*To thoroughly* or *completely overcome* in some respect; hence) *To convict, prove guilty* or *wrong:* si negem, quo me teste convincas? Cic.: (with *Gen.*, or *Abl.* of charge) probrosi carminis convictus, Tac.: multis avaritiæ criminibus, Cic. **II.** *To prove strongly, conclusively, triumphantly* or *incontestably; to show clearly, to demonstrate* (esp. something as wrong): errores Epicuri, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convaincre.*

con-vīso, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a. To consider attentively; to survey,* or *examine thoroughly:* omnia loca oculis, Lucr.

con-vīv-a, æ, *m.* [con; viv-o] (*One who lives with* another; hence) *A table companion, guest:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convive.*

convīv-ālis, e, *adj.* [conviv-a] *Of,* or *pertaining to, a guest; festal:* Liv.

convīvā-tor, ōris *m.* [conviv(a)-or] *He who makes a feast, gives an entertainment:* Liv.

con-vīv-ium, ĭi, *n.* [con; viv-o] (*A living together;* hence) **1.** *A meal in company; a feast, entertainment, banquet:* Cic.; Cat.—**2.** *Company at table, guests:* Ov.; Quint.

conviv-or, ātus sum, āri (*Inf. Præs.* convivarier, Ter.), 1. *v. dep.* [conviv-a] *To feast* or *banquet with* others, *to carouse together:* de publico, Cic.

convŏcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [convoc(a)-o] *A convoking* or *assembling together:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convocation.*

con-vŏco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** *To call together, convoke, assemble; to call* for consultation, to arms, *etc.*: **A.** Prop.: auditores, Cic. **B.** Fig.: consilia in animum, Plaut. **II.** *To call, summon:* me in concionem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convoquer.*

con-vŏlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* (*To fly* or *flock together;* hence) *To come hastily together; to run together:* statim, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convoler.*

convŏlū-tus [for convolv-tus], a, um, *P.* of convolv-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convoluté.*

con-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, volvĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To roll together, roll up:* ignis Semina convolvunt e nubibus, Lucr. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To roll one's self,* etc., *together, up,* etc.: Cic.; Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To involve:* Gallograecíam belli ruinâ, Flor.

con-vŏmo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a. To bespew, vomit upon:* mensas, Cic.

con-vulnĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To wound severely:* **I.** Prop.: multos jaculis, Hirt. **II.** Fig.: mores et vitam, Sen.

convul-sus, a, um, *P.* of convello, through root CONVUL; v. vello *init.*

cŏ-ŏpĕrĭo, ŭi, tum, īre (contr. form cŏperiant, Lucr.), 4. *v. a. To cover entirely; to cover over:* **I.** Prop.: lapidibus eum cooperuerunt, Cic. **II.** Fig.: famosis versibus coopertus, *i. e. abused, reviled,* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *couvrir.*

cŏoptā-tĭo, onis, *f.* [coopt(a)-o] *An election, choice:* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cooptation.*

cŏ-opto, āvi, ātum, āre (*Perf. Subj.* cooptāssint, Liv.:—contr. *Inf.*, cŏptari, Cic.), 1. *v. a.* Polit. *t. t.*: *To choose* or *appoint* (esp. several) to something; *to receive, elect,* or *admit* into some body or to an office: quem absentem in amplissimum ordinem cooptārunt, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *coopter.*

cŏ-ōrĭor, ortus sum, ōrīri, 3. and 4. *v. dep.* **I.** Gen.: (*To come forth complete;* hence) *To arise, rise up, appear, break forth:* coortæ sunt, Cic. **II.** Esp.: With accessory notion of hostility: **A.** Of persons: *To rise, rise up:* coorti pugnam integram ediderunt, Liv.—**B.** Of things: *To rise, break forth:* libero conquestu voces coortæ sunt, Liv.

1. cŏor-tus, a, um, *P.* of coor-ior.

2. cŏor-tus, ūs, *m.* [coor-ior] *A rising, originating:* Lucr.

Cōpæ, ārum, *f. Copæ; an ancient town of Bœotia.* — Hence, **Cop-aïs,** ĭdis, *f. Copais; a lake near Copæ.*

cŏphĭnus, i, *m.* = κόφινος. *A basket.* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *coffre.*

cō-p-ĭa, æ, *f.* [contr. fr. co-op-ia; fr. co; op-is] (*A thing pertaining to* **ops**; hence) **1.** *Ability, power, means, etc.*: fandi, Virg.—**2. a.**: (a) Prop.: (*a*) Gen.: *Fulness, copiousness, multitude, number, abundance:* virorum, Cic.: narium, *of scents,* Hor.—(*β*) Esp.: *Copiousness* or *fulness of expression:* Cic.—(b) Meton.: Personified: *The goddess of plenty:* Hor.—**b.** *Wealth, riches, possessions, resources* (both in Sing. and Plur.): Cæs.; Cic.; Hor.—**c.** Milit. *t. t.*: *Forces, troops* (both in Sing. and Plur.): Cæs.; Cic.

cōpĭ-ŏlæ, ārum, *f. dim.* [copi-a] *A small number of troops:* Script. ap. Cic.

cōpĭōs-e, *adv.* [copios-us] *In great abundance, copiously, abundantly, plentifully:* I. Gen.: copiose parare pastum, Cic. **II.** Esp.: Of language: (*Comp.*) copiosius omnia exsequi, Quint.: (*Sup.*) copiossime dicere, Cic.

cōpĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [copi-a] (*Full of* copia; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Furnished abundantly* with a thing, *well supplied, having abundance, rich, abounding* (in wealth, means of living, *etc.*): copiosa mulier, Cic.: (*Comp.*) copiosior provincia, Hirt.: (*Sup.*) copiosissimum oppidum, Cæs. **B.** Esp.: Of an orator, or of style: *Rich* in language, *copious* in expression, *eloquent:* ad dicendum, Cic.: oratio, id. **II.** Meton.: *Existing in rich abundance, copious:* liquor putei, Phædr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *copieux.*

1. cō-p-is, is, *adj.* [contr. fr. co-opis; fr. co; op-is] (*Pertaining much to* ops; hence) *Abundantly supplied with* something, *abounding in, rich:* Plaut.

2. cŏpis, ĭdis, *f.* = κοπις (A cutting thing). *A sword:* Curt.

cōprĕa, æ, *m.* = κοπρίας. *A low buffoon, a filthy jester:* Suet.

Coptos, i, *f.*, Κοπτός. *Coptos; a town of the Thebaid, in Egypt, afterwards called Justinianopolis* (now *Cof* or *Keft*).

cō-p-ŭla, æ, *f.* [contr. fr. co-apula; fr. co; ap-io] (*That which joins together;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A band, rope, line,* etc.: dura canem tenet, *i. e. leash:* Ov. **II.** Fig.: *A bond, tie:* irrupta, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *copule.*

cōpŭlā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [copul(a)-o] *A coupling, joining, connecting, uniting, binding together.* **I.** Prop Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of language, social intercourse, *etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *copulation.*

cōpŭlā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of copul(a)-o] **2.** *Pa.*: *Joined together, united, connected:* (*Comp.*) nihil copulatius, Cic.

cōpŭl-o, āvi, ātum, āre (*Part. Perf. contr.* coplata, Lucr.), 1. *v. a.* [copul-a] *To couple, join, connect, unite, bind* or *tie together.* I. Prop.: hominem cum beluâ, Cic. **II.** Fig.:

tu honestatem cum voluptate copulabis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *copuler.*

cŏqu-a, æ, *f.* [coqu-o] (*She that cooks;* hence) *A female cook:* Plaut.

coquīna, æ, v. coquinus.

cŏqu-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [coquin-a] (*To do the business, etc., of a kitchen;* hence) *To cook:* Plaut.

cŏqu-ĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [coqu-us] *Of,* or *pertaining to, a cook,* or *to cooking:* forum, Plaut.—As *Subst.*: **coquīna,** æ, *f. A kitchen:* Pall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cuisine.*

cŏqu-o, coxi, coctum, cŏquĕre (*Præs. Subj.* coquint, Plaut.) 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root PACH, Greek πεπ, πέσσειν, ἕψειν, Lat. pop-ina] **I.** Prop.: *To cook, dress, boil,* etc.: illa, Cic.: without *Object*) in coquendo, Ter. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To prepare by fire* or *heat; to bake, parch,* etc: laterculos coquito in fornacem, Cato.: glebasque jacentes Pulverulenta coquat maturis solibus æstas, Virg.—**B.** *To ripen, make mature:* mitis in apricis coquitur vindemia saxis, Virg.: **C.** *To digest, assimilate:* cibus coctus, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To elaborate* something in mind; *to consider, think of, meditate upon, contrive, plan:* consilia secreto, Liv.—**B.** *To vex, harass, torment, disturb* the mind: te coquit cura, Enn. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cuire.*

cŏqu-us (cŏc-us) i, *m.* [coqu-o] (*He who cooks;* hence) *A cook:* Cic.

1. **cŏr,** cordis, *n.* [akin to Gr. κῆρ, Sanscrit *hṛid*] **I.** Prop.: *The heart:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A person:* juvenes fortissima corda, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *The heart,* as the seat of feeling, emotion, *etc.; the soul, feeling:* corde tremit, Hor.—Particular phrase: Cordi esse alicui, *To be at one's heart; to please; to be pleasing, agreeable,* or *dear:* Cic.; Hor.—**B.** *Heart, mind, judgment:* Cic.; Ov.—**C.** As a term of endearment: *Heart:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cœur.*

2. **cor,** v. cur.

Cŏra, æ, *f.*, Κόρα. *Cora; a town of Latium* (now the village *Core*).

cŏrălĭum (-cŭr-), ĭi, *n.*=κοράλλιον, *Ion.* κουράλιον. *Red coral:* Lucr.; Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corail.*

Cŏralli, ōrum, *m. The Coralli; a people of Lower Mœsia, on the Danube.*

cō-r-am, *adv. and præp.* [contr. fr. co-or-am; fr. co; os, or-is] **I.** *Adv.*: **A.** Prop.: *In the presence of; before the eyes of, before* anyone: ut veni coram, singultim pauca locutus, Hor. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *In one's own person, personally:* quod coram etiam ex ipso audiebamus, Cic.—**2.** Of time: *On the spot, immediately:* Suet. **II.** *Prep. c. Abl.*: *In the presence of, before the eyes of* any one: coram genero meo quæ dicere ausus es? Cic.

corb-is, is, *c.* [prps. akin to curvus] (*The rounded thing;* hence) *A* circular *wicker basket:* Cic.

corb-ĭta, æ, *f.* [corb-is] (*The thing provided with a* corbis) *A slow-sailing ship of burden* (*so called, acc. to Festus, from a* corbis *being suspended from the mast*): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corvette.*

corb-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little basket:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corbeille.*

cor-cŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [for cordculum; fr. cor, cord-is] *A little heart:* **I.** Prop.: Plaut. **II.** Fig.: As a term of endearment: Plaut.

Corcȳra, æ, *f.*, Κόρκῦρα. *Corcyra; an island in the Ionian Sea, opposite Epirus;* in fable, *Scheria, the abode of Alcinous* (now *Corfu*).—Hence, **Corcyr-æus,** a, um, *adj. Of Corcyra; Corcyræan.*—As *Subst.*: **Corcyræi,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The inhabitants of Corcyra.*

cordāt-e, *adv.* [cordat-us] *With prudence, wisely:* Plaut.

cord-ātus, a, um [cor, cord-is] (*Provided with* cor; hence) *Wise, prudent, sagacious:* Enn.

cor-dŏl-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [cor; dol-eo] (*The thing grieving the heart;* hence) *Sorrow at heart, grief:* Plaut.

Cordŭba, æ, *f. Corduba; a town of Spain on the river Bœtis* (now *Cordova*). —Hence, **Cordub-ensis,** e, *adj. Of Corduba.*—As *Subst.*: **Cordubenses,** ium, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Corduba.*

Corfĭnĭum, ĭi, *n. Corfinium; a strongly fortified town of the Peligni, north of Sulmo.*—Hence, **Corfinienses,** e, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Corfinium.*

Cŏrinna, æ, *f.*, Κόριννα. *Corinna:* **1.** *A celebrated Greek poetess of Tanagra, contemporary with Pindar.*—**2.** *A fictitious name in Ovid.*

Cŏrinthĭa, ōrum, v. Corinthus.

Cŏrinthus, i (*Nom. Gr.* Corinthos, Ov.:—*Acc. Gr.* Corinthon, id.), *f.*, Κόρινθος. **I.** Prop.: *Corinth; a celebrated commercial city in the Peloponnesus, pillaged and destroyed by Mummius; it was situate on the isthmus, which took its name from it.*—Hence, **A. Cŏrinthĭus,** a, um, *adj. Corinthian.*—As *Subst.*: **1. Corinthii,** ōrum (*sc.* cives). *The Corinthians.*—**2. Corinthia,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* vasa) *Vessels of Corinthian bronze.*—**B. Cŏrinth-ĭăcus,** a, um, *adj. Corinthian.* —**C. Cŏrinthĭensis,** e, *adj. Corinthian.* **II.** Meton.: *Implements made of Corinthian brass:* captiva Corinthus, *an entire Corinth, full of brazen statues,* Hor.

Cŏrĭŏli, ōrum, *m. Corioli; a town of Latium, destroyed by Caius Marcius.* —Hence, **Coriol-ānus,** i, *m. Coriolanus* (i.e. *The man pertaining to Corioli*); a cognomen *of Caius Marcius.*

cŏrĭum, ĭi, *n.* (**-ĭus,** ĭi, *m.* Plaut.) =χόριον. **I.** Prop.: *Skin, hide* of animals: Cic.; Plaut.—Prov.: Canis a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto, *The dog will never be frightened away from the greasy hide;* i. e. *a habit once formed is difficult to put away:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: Of things made of skin, *etc.*: *A leather whip, thong,* or *strap:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cuir.*

Cornēlĭus, i, *m.*, -a, æ, *f. Cornelius* and *Cornelia; the name of a Roman gens.*—Hence, **Corneli-ānus, a, um,** *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a Cornelius; Cornelian.*—**Corneliana Castra,** *The Camp of Cornelius; a place on the African coast, in the vicinity of Bagradas, named after the camp of the elder Scipio pitched there in the second Punic war.*

cornĕŏ-lus, i, *adj. m. dim.* [1. corne-us, (*uncontr. Gen.*) corneo-i] *Horny, of horn:* Cic.

1. **corn-ĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [corn-u] **I.** Prop.: *Of horn, horny, horn-*: rostrum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Hard, callous, unfeeling:* fibra, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corné.*

2. **corn-ŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [corn-us] *Of,* or *belonging to, the cornel-tree* or *cornel-wood:* virgulta, Virg.

corn-i-cen, ĭnis, *m.* [for corn-i-can; fr. corn-u; (i); can-o] (*One playing on the* cornu; hence) *A horn-blower:* Liv.; Juv.

cornīc-or, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [cornix, cornic-is] *To caw* like a crow: Pers.

cornīc-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little crow:* Hor.

cornĭcŭl-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [corniculum] (*One pertaining to a* cornuculum; hence) *A soldier who led the wing of a small division of troops,* or *one who had been presented with a* cornuculum, *and thereby promoted; an adjutant of a centurion, tribune,* etc.: Suet.

1. **cornĭ-cŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [for cornu-culum; fr. cornu] **I.** Prop.: *A little horn:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: (Prob.) *A horn-shaped ornament (upon the helmet, as a reward for courage):* Liv.

2. **Cornĭcŭlum,** i, *n. Cornuculum; a town of Latium.*—Hence, **Cornicul-ānus,** a, um, *adj. Of Cornuculum.*

cornĭ-ger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [corn-u; (i); ger-o] *Having* or *bearing horns; horned:* cervi, Ov.

cornĭ-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* [corn-u; (i); pes] *Horn-footed, horn-hoofed:* equi, Virg.

cornix, īcis, *f.* [akin to κορώνη] *A crow:* Cic.; Virg.—Prov.: Cornicum oculos configere, *To pierce the eyes of crows,* i. e. *to delude* or *deceive the most wary:* Cic.:—*ellipt.* cornici oculum, Cic.

cor-nu, u, *n.* [akin to Gr. κέρ-ας] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A horn;* Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of that which is of the nature of *horn:* **1.** *A horny hoof:* Virg.—**2.** *A horny beak:* Ov.—**B.** Of that which is similar to a *horn* in shape: **1.** Of an elephant's *tusk.* Mart.—**2.** Of the *point* or *horn* of the moon, a constellation, *etc.*: Virg.; Ov. —**3.** *An arm* of the shore, *a tongue* of land: Ov.—**4.** *The extremity* or *end* of the sail yards: Virg.—**5.** *The cone* of a helmet in which the plume was fixed: Virg.—**6.** *The end* or *tip* of a stick round which writings, *etc.*, were rolled: Ov.—**7.** *Of the tip* or *extreme point* of a bow: Ov.—**8.** Of *the end, extremity,* etc., of a place, *etc.*: Liv.—**9.** Of a mountain: **a.** *A top* or *summit:* Stat.—**b.** *A ridge, spur,* or *branch:* Curt.—**10.** Of *the wing* of an army:

Cæs.; **Liv.**—**C.** Of things made of horn: **1.** *A bow:* Ov.—**2.** *A bugle, horn, trumpet:* Hor.—**3.** *A lantern:* Plaut.—**4.** *A horn cruet:* Hor.—**5.** *A drenching-horn* or *funnel:* Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** As an emblem of *power, courage, strength, might:* Hor.—**B.** Cornua disputationis commovere, *To overreach one in a dispute,* the figure being taken from outflanking and routing an army, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corne.*

1. cornum, i, *n. The cornel-cherry:* Ov.

2. cor-num, i, *n.* [akin to κέρ-ας] **I.** Prop.: *A horn:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: *A plate of horn:* Lucr.

1. cornus, i, *f.* (**-um,** i, *n.*, Ov.) **I.** Prop.: *A cornel cherry-tree:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A javelin made of cornel-wood:* Virg.

2. cor-nus, us, *m.* [akin to κέρ-ας] *A horn* (prps. only once): Cic.

Cŏrœbus, i, *m.*, Κόροιβος. *Corœbus; a Phrygian, an ally of Priam.*

cŏrol-la, æ, *f. dim.* [for coron-la; fr. coron-a] *A small wreath* or *garland:* Plaut.; Cat.

cŏroll-ārĭum, ĭi, n. [coroll-a] (*A thing pertaining to a* corolla; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A chaplet* of gold or silver flowers, given as a reward to a good actor, *etc.*; Suet. **II.** Meton.: *A gift, present, douceur, gratuity:* Cic. ¶ Hence (from late Lat. meaning, *a corollary*), Fr. *corollaire.*

cŏrōna (cho-), æ, *f.* = κορώνη: **I.** Prop.: *A garland, wreath, crown, chaplet:* Lucr.; Cic. — Particular phrases: **A.** Sub coronā vendere, *To sell under a crown;* i. e. *to sell captives as slaves* (since they were crowned like an animal for sacrifice): Cæs.—**B.** Sub coronā venire *or* venumdari, *To be sold under a crown,* i. e. *to be sold as slaves:* Liv.; Tac.—**C.** Sub coronā emere, *To buy under a crown;* i. e. *to buy as slaves:* Var. **II.** Meton.: **A.** As a constellation: *The (northern) crown* (acc. to the fable, Ariadne transferred to heaven): Virg.—**B.** Of things in the form of a crown: **1.**: a. Gen.: *A circle of men, an assembly, crowd, multitude:* Cic.; Hor.—b. Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: (a) *The besiegers round a hostile place, the line of siege* or *circumvallation:* Cæs.—(b) *A circle of men for the defence of a place:* Liv.—(c) *A parapet, rampart:* Curt.—**2.** *A halo* around the sun: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *couronne.*

cŏrōn-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [coron-a] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* a corona; hence) **1.** *Of,* or *belonging to, a wreath:* anemonæ, *suitable for garlands,* Pl.—**2.** *Of* or *for a crown:* aurum, *a present of gold collected in the provinces for a victorious general:* Cic.

Cŏrōnēa, æ, *f.*, Κορώνεια (The thing pertaining to a crow; crow-town). *Coronea; a town of Bœotia.*—Hence, **1. Cŏrōn-æus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Coronea.*—**2. Cŏrōnensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Coronea.*

Cŏrōneus (trisyll.), ei, *m.*, Κορωνεύς (Crow-man). *Coroneus; a king of Phocis, father of Coronis, who was changed into a crow.*—Hence, **Cŏrōnĭdes,** æ, *m. The descendant of Coroneus,* i. e. *Æsculapius.*

Cŏrōnis, ĭdis, *f.* (*Gr. Acc.* Coronida, Ov.), Κορωνίς (The curved thing; here, perhaps, Garland). *Coronis; a daughter of the Thessalian Phlegyas, mother of Æsculapius.*

cŏrōn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [coron-a] **I.** Prop.: *To furnish with a garland* or *crown, to crown:* epulas inibant coronati, Cic.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) coronatus Malobathro Syrio capillos, Hor.: (*Pass. with Acc. denoting the contest*) quis . . . coronari contemnat Olympia? *to be crowned in the Olympic games,* id. **II.** Fig.: *To reward* or *honour:* nomine novo coronari, Pl. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To surround, encompass, inclose* something; *to wreathe:* omnem abitum custode, Virg.—**B.** Of wine: *To fill* (bowls) *up to the brim:* vina coronant, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *couronner.*

corpŏr-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [corpus, corpor-is] **1.** *Corporeal:* Cic.—**2.** *Composed of flesh, fleshy:* humerus, Ov.

corpŭ-lentus, a, um, *adj.* [for corpor-lentus; fr. corpus, corpor-is] (*With a large* corpus; hence) *Corpulent, fleshy, fat:* (*Comp.*) corpulentior videre, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corpulent.*

corpus, ŏris, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root KLIP, *to make*] (*That which is made* or *formed;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A body,* whether animate or inanimate: Cic.; Lucr. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *The flesh* (*of animal bodies*): Cic.; Lucr.; Ov.—**2.** *A lifeless body, a corpse:* Liv.; Ov.—**3.** Opp. to the head, *The trunk:* Ov. **II.** Fig.: *The principal component part, the essential matter* or *pith* of a thing: Quint. **III.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *A person:* Liv.; Virg.—**2.** Of persons: *A body (corporate); a community, class,* etc.: Cic.; Liv.—**3.** Of books, *etc.*: *A collection,* etc.: Cic.; Liv.—**B.** Of *the wood* under the bark of a tree: Pl.—**C.** *The souls of the dead; the shades,* or *departed spirits:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corps.*

corpus-cŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [for corpor-culum; fr. corpus, corpor-is] **1.** *A little body:* a. Prop.: Cic.; Juv.—b. Fig.: As a term of endearment: Plaut.—**2.** *A collection:* Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corpuscule.*

cor-rādo (con-), si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To scrape* or *rake together:* corpora, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To scrape together:* **1.** (As in Eng.) Of the laborious scraping together of money: trecentos Philippos, Plaut.—**2.** Of the collecting together of one's effects for sale: conrasi omnia, Ter.—**B.** *To procure:* fidem dictis, Lucr.

corrā-sus(con-) (for corrad-sus), a, um, P. of corrad-o.

correc-tĭo (conr-), ōnis, *f.* [for correg-tio; fr. corrig-o, through true root CORREG] *An amendment, improvement, correction:* Cic.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *correction.*

correc-tor (conr-), ōris, *m.* [for correg-tor; fr. corrig-o, through id.] **I.** Gen.: *A corrector, improver:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Esp.: In the time of the emperors: *Corrector; the title of a provincial civil governor:* Eutr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *correcteur.*

correc-tus (conr-), (for correg tus) a, um, *P.* of corrig-o, through id ¶ Hence, Fr. *correct.*

cor-rĕpo (conr-), si, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.** *To creep together:* correpunt membra pavore, Lucr. **II.** *To creep, crawl:* in dumeta, Cic.

corrept-e (conr-), *adv.* [correptus] *Shortly:* dicere, Gell.: (*Comp.*) correptius, Ov.

corrept-us (conr-), (for corraptus), a, um, *P.* of corrip-io, through true root CORRAP.

corrĭg-ĭa, æ, *f.* [corrig-o] (*That which makes straight,* etc.; hence) *A thong, shoe-tie, shoe-latchet, boot-lace:* Cic.

cor-rĭgo (conr-), rexi, rectum, rĭgĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for con-rego] **I.** Prop.: *To make straight, set right, bring into order:* inde ægre correctus cursus, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To improve, amend, correct, make better:* ita mutat, ut ea, quæ corrigere vult, mihi quidem depravare videatur, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To improve, correct* a discourse: si quid recitares, Corrige, Hor.—**2.** Medic. *t. t.*: *To heal, cure:* maciem corporis, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corriger.*

cor-rĭpĭo (conr-), rĭpŭi, reptum, rĭpĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for con-rapio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To seize, draw,* or *pull,* as it were, *on all sides* or *entirely; to collect together, seize upon violently, take hold of:* hominem, Cic.: arcum, Virg.—Particular phrase: Corripere corpus, *To rise up quickly, start up:* Lucr.; Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron.: *To get* or *rise up hastily; to betake one's self in haste,* etc.: Virg.—**2.** *To seize upon in the way of robbery; to carry off, rob, plunder:* pecunias, Cic.—**3.** In law: *To seize upon with accusations; to accuse, inform against:* aliquem accusatione, Tac.—**4.** Of fire, *etc.*, or of diseases: *To attack, seize, sweep,* or *carry away:* nec singula morbi Corpora corripiunt, Virg.: ipsas igni corripuere casas, Ov.—**5.** *To lessen, draw in, contract, shorten, abridge, diminish:* impensas, Suet. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To reproach, reprove, chide severely, blame.*—**B.** Of the passions, emotions, *etc.*: *To seize upon, attack:* Ov.; Virg. **III.** Meton.: Of travelling: **A.** Of the space traversed: *To hasten through* or *along, to pass quickly over:* viam, Ov.—**B.** Of that by which the traversing is effected: *To hasten, quicken:* gradum, Hor.

cor-rōbŏro (conr-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for con-roboro] **I.** Prop.: *To strengthen very much, make very strong:* quum is jam se corroborasset, *i. e. had become stronger, greater, was grown up:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To corroborate, support:* philosophiam, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corroborer.*

cor-rōdo (conr-), si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for con-rodo] *To gnaw, gnaw*

to pieces. scuta, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corroder.*

cor-rŏgo (con-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for con-rogo] (*To entreat together*, i. e.) *To bring together* or *collect by entreaty:* Cic.: nummulos, Cic.

corrō-sus (conro-), (for corrod-sus) a, um, *P.* of corrod-o.

cor-rūgo (con-), *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for con-rugo] *To make full of wrinkles, to wrinkle:* ne sordida mappa corruget nares, *i. e. produce loathing in you:* Hor.

cor-rumpo (cōn-), rūpi, ruptum, rumpĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for con-rumpo] (*To break completely*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To destroy, bring to nought:* reliquum frumentum flumine atque incendio corruperunt, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *To corrupt, mar, injure, spoil, adulterate, make worse*, etc.: conclusa aqua facile corrumpitur, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To destroy, spoil, mar:* sese suasque spes, Sall.—**B.**: **1.** Of personal objects: **a.** *To corrupt, seduce, entice, mislead:* non solum obsunt (*sc.* vitiosi principes) ipsi, quod corrumpuntur, sed etiam quod currumpunt, Cic.—**b.** *To gain to one's self by gifts*, etc.; *to bribe, buy over*, etc.: aliquem pecuniā, Cic.—**2.** Of things as objects: **a.** *To corrupt, spoil, mar, trouble, interrupt*, etc.: literas publicas, Cic.—**b.** *To bribe:* nutricis fidem, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corrompre.*

cor-rŭo (con-), ŭi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [for con-ruo] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To fall together; to fall down, fall, sink to the ground*, etc.: ædes corruerunt, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To tumble, fall* somewhere; quo quum corruit, Lucr. **B.** Fig.: *To fall, go to ruin, be ruined:* si uno meo facto et tu et omnes mei corruistis, Cic. **II.** Act.: *To throw together* or *into a heap:* **A.** Prop.: ibi me corruere posse aiebas divitias, *scrape together*, Plaut. **B.** Fig.: in quo me corruerit genere, Cat.

corrupt-e (conr-), *adv.* [corruptus] **1.** *Corruptly, from corrupt motives:* judicare, Cic.—**2.** *Corruptly, in a wrong* or *improper way:* (*Comp.*) corruptius explicare, Sen.

corrupt-ēla (conr-), æ, *f.* [corrumpo, (*Sup.*), corrupt-um] **I.** Prop.: *That which corrupts, misleads, bribes*, etc.; *a corruption, seduction, bribery*, etc.: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A corrupter, misleader:* Ter.

corrup-tĭo (conr-), ōnis, *f.* [corru(m)p-o] *A corrupting, corruption:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corruption.*

corrup-tor (conr-), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A corrupter, misleader, seducer, briber:* Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corrupteur.*

corrup-trix (conr-), ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *She that corrupts* or *seduces;* or as *f. Adj., Corrupting:* provincia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corruptrice.*

corrup-tus (conr-), a, um: **I.** *P.* of corru(m)p-o. **II.** *Pa.: Spoiled, marred, corrupted:* **A.** Prop.: (*Comp.*) iter factum corruptius imbri, Hor. **B.** Fig.: quis corruptus, qui, *etc.*? Cic.: (*Sup.*) homines corruptissimi, Sall.

Corsĭca, æ, *f. Corsica; an island in the Mediterranean Sea.* — Hence, **Corsic-us (Corsus)**, a, um, *adj. Corsican.*

cortex, ĭcis, *m.* and *f.* [akin to Sanscrit root, KRIT, *to split*] (*The split* or *splitting thing*; hence) **I.** Gen.: *The bark* of trees; *the rind, shell, hull* of plants: obduruntur libro aut cortice trunci, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *The bark of the cork-tree, cork:* hic dies . . . Corticem adstrictum pice demovebit Amphoræ, Hor. — Prov.: Nare sine cortice, *To swim without corks*, i. e. *to need no more assistance*, Hor.

cortīna, æ, *f.*: **I.** Prop.: *A* round *vessel, kettle*, or *caldron:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *The tripod of Apollo in the form of a caldron:* Virg.—**2.** *A tripod* as a sacred offering to Apollo: Suet.—**B.** Of any thing caldron-shaped: **1.** Of *the vault of heaven:* Enn.—**2.** Prps. also of *a circle of hearers:* Tac.

Cortōna, æ, *f. Cortona; a town of Etruria.* — Hence, **Cortōn-enses**, ium, *m. The inhabitants of Cortona.*

corulus, i, v. corylus.

Corus, i, v. Caurus.

cōru-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [akin to κορύ-σσω] **I.** Prop.: Neut.: *To thrust* or *push with the horns:* Lucr. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *To move* something *or* one's self *quickly hither and thither; to vibrate, shake, wave:* **1.** Act.: duo quisque Alpina coruscant Gæsa manu, Virg.—**2.** Neut.: **a.** *To vibrate, move quickly:* apes pennis coruscant, Virg.—**b.** *To shake, move backwards and forwards:* abies, Juv.—**B.** Esp.: Of the tremulous motion of brilliant bodies: Neut.: *To flash, glitter, gleam, coruscate:* eluent aliæ (*sc.* apes) et fulgore coruscant, Virg.

cōrusc-us, a, um, *adj.* [corusc-o] **1.** *In waving motion, waving, vibrating, tremulous:* silvæ, Virg.—**2.** *Flashing, gleaming, glittering:* ignis, Hor.: sol, Virg.

corvus, i, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit root KRUC, *to cry*; Greek, κράζω, κρώζω, *to croak*] (*The crier* or *croaker*; hence) *A raven:* Ov.—Prov.: In cruce corvos pascere, *To feed ravens on the cross*, i. e. *to be crucified:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corbeau.*

Cŏrȳbantes, ium, Κορύβαντες. *The Corybantes; the priests of Cybele* or *Ops.*—Hence, **Cŏrȳbant-ĭus**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, the Corybantes.*

Cōrȳces, ĭdis, *f. adj.* = 1. *Corycus:* Ov.

1. **Cōrȳcĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, Κωρύκιος. *Corycian: of*, or *belonging to, the Corycian mountain-caves on Parnassus.*

2. **Corycius**, a, um, v. Coryeos.

Cōrȳcos (-us), i, *f.*, Κώρυκος. *Corycos* or *Corycus; a promontory of Cilicia, with a town and harbour of the same name, and a cave, very celebrated in ancient times; famous for its production of saffron.* — Hence, **Cŏrȳc-ĭus**, a, um, *adj. Corycian.*

cŏrȳl-ētum, i, *n.* [coryl-us] (*A thing provided with* corylus; hence) *A hazel thicket:* Ov.

cŏrȳlus (-ŭlus), i, *f.* = κόρυλος *A hazel* or *filbert tree:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *coudre.*

Cŏrymb-ĭ-fer, i, *m.* [corymb-us (i); fer-o] *Bearing clusters of ivy-berries:* Ov.

cŏrymbus, i, *m.* = κόρυμβος. *A cluster* of fruit, flowers, ivy-berries, *etc.*: Virg.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corymbe.*

cŏrȳphæus, i, *m.* = κορυφαῖος. *A leader, chief, head:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *coryphée.*

1. **Cŏrȳthus**, i, *m. Corythus; the founder of the town of the same name.*

2. **Cŏrȳthus**, i, *f. Corythus; a town of Etruria* (later called *Cortona*).

cōrȳtos, i, *m.* = κωρυτός. *A quiver:* Virg.

1. **cōs**, cōtis, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit root ço, *acuere*] (*That which sharpens*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A whetstone, hone, grindstone:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *A hard stone, flintstone:* Liv.

2. **Cōs** or **Cŏŭs (-os)**, Coi, *f.*, Κῶς or Κόως. *Cos* or *Cous; a small island in the Ægean Sea, celebrated for the cultivation of the vine and for weaving; the birthplace of Hippocrates, Apelles, and Philetas.*—Hence, **Cō-us**, a, um, *adj.*, Κῷος. *Of Cos, Coan.*—As *Subst.*: **1. Coum**, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum) *Coan wine:* Hor.—**2. Coa**, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* vestimenta) *Coan garments:* Hor.

1. **Cōsa**, æ, **-æ**, ārum, *f. Cosa* or *Cosæ; a town of Etruria* (now *Ansedonia.*— Hence, **Cōs-ānus**, a, um, *adj. Of Cosa.*

2. **Cōsa**, æ, *f. Cosa; a town of Lucania.*—Hence, **Cos-anus**, a, um, *adj. Of Cosa.*

cosmēta, æ, *f.* = κοσμήτης. *He who ornaments one, an adorner* (*the designation of a slave who had charge of the wardrobe*, etc., *of his mistress*): Juv.

Cossȳra (Cosy-), (**-ūra, Cŏs-**), æ, *f.*, Κόσσυρα. *Cossyra, Cossura*, or *Cosyra; a small island between Sicily and Africa* (now *Pantellaria*).

costa, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A rib:* Lucr.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A side:* aheni, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *côte.*

costum, i, *n. Costum; an Oriental aromatic plant:* Ov.; Hor.

cŏthurn-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [cothurn-us] (*Provided with a* cothurnus; hence) *Elevated, lofty, tragic:* Ov.

cŏthurnus, i, *m.* = κόθορνος. *A cothurnus:* **I.** Gen.: *A high Greek hunting boot* (*laced up in front, and covering the whole foot*): Virg. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *The boot* (*worn by Athenian actors in tragedy, similar in shape, and furnished with high soles*): Hor.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** *An elevated style* in poetry, *etc.*: Virg.; Pl.—**2.** *A high Greek shoe:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cothurne.*

cotidianus and **cotidie**, v. quotid.

Cŏtĭso, ōnis, *m. Cotiso; a king of the Getæ:* — called also *king of the Dacians*, Hor.

cottăbus, i, *m.* = κότταβος (a game carried on by the dashing of the heel-taps of wine-cups into a metal basin; hence) *A clap, stroke:* Plaut.

Cottĭus, ĭi, *m. Cottius; the name*

of two kings of northern Italy.—Hence, **Cottĭ-us** (**-ānus**), a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Cottius; Cottian.*

cŏturnix, ĭcis, *f.* [onomatop.] *A quail:* Lucr.; Ov.

Cŏtys, yos **-us,** i, *m. Cotys,* or *Cotus:* **1.** *The name of certain Thracian kings.*—**2.** *A brother of Mithridates, king of the Bosporus:* Tac.

Cŏtyttĭa, ōrum, *n.* = Κοτύττια. *The Cotyttia,* or *festival of Cotytto:* Hor.

Cŏtytto, ūs, *f.,* Κοτύττω. *Cotytto; the goddess of lewdness.*

cŏvĭn-ārĭus (covinn-), ii. *m.* [covin-us] (*One pertaining to a* covinus; hence) *A soldier who fought from a chariot, a chariot-warrior:* Tac.

cŏvĭnus (covinn-), i, *m.* [Celtic] **I.** Prop.: *A war-chariot* (*of the Britons and Belgæ*): Luc. **II.** Meton.: *A travelling chariot:* Mart.

coxa, æ, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit root ÇAÇ, *to leap*] (*The leaper;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The hip:* Cels. **II.** Meton.: *The hip-bone:* Pl.

coxendix, ĭcis, *f.* [akin to coxa] **I.** Prop.: *The hip:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *The hip-bone:* Pl.

crābro, ōnis, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A hornet:* Virg.

Crăgus, i, *m.,* Κράγος. *Cragus; a promontory of Lycia with the rocky valley Chimæra.*

crambē, ēs, *f.* = κράμβη. *A* (*species of*) *cabbage:* **I.** Prop.: Pl. **II.** Fig.: crambe repetita (*cabbage warmed up, served again,* used proverbially of) *A thing frequently repeated, an old tale:* Juv.

Cranon, ōnis, *f.,* Κράνων. *Cranon; a town of Thessaly* (now *Sarliki* or *Tzeres*). — Hence, **Cranon-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Cranon.*

Crantor, ōris, *m.,* Κραντώρ (Accomplisher). *Crantor:* **1.** *The armour-bearer of Peleus.*—**2.** *A distinguished philosopher of the old Academic school.*

crāpŭla, æ, *f.* [κραιπάλη] *Excessive wine-drinking, intoxication, inebriation:* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crapule.*

crāpŭl-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [crapul-a] *Pertaining to intoxication:* Plaut.

crās, *adv.* [akin to Sanscrit *çvas*] **I.** Prop.: *To-morrow:* Cic.; Hor.—As *Subst.*: **cras,** *n. indecl.*: hesternum, *yesterday,* Pers. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *On* or *for the morrow:* Mart.—**B.** *For the future, in future:* quid sit futurum cras, fuge quærere, Hor.

crass-e, *adv.* [crass-us] (Prop.: *Thickly*; Fig.) *Grossly, rudely:* Hor.

crass-ĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* crassus; hence) *Thickness, density:* parietum, Cæs.: aëris, Cic.

1. **crassus,** a, um, *adj.* [prps. akin to Sanscrit root RIDH, *to grow, increase*] **I.** Gen.: (*That which has grown* or *increased;* hence) *Solid, thick, dense, fat, gross,* etc.: **A.** Prop.: (*Comp.*) crassius semen, Lucr. **B.** Fig.: abnormis sapiens crassăque Minervâ, *i. e. of strong plain, straightforward sense:* Hor. **II.** Esp.: Of *thick, dense, heavy* atmosphere: (*Sup.*) crassissimus aër, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crasse;*—and (from grossus, a late Latin form of crassus) *gros.*

2. **Crassus,** i, *m.* [1. crassus] *Crassus; a Roman family name.*

cras-tĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [cras] *Of to-morrow:* dies, Cic.—Particular phrase: In crastinum (*sc.* tempus), *To-morrow, on the morrow:* Plaut.; Cic.

Crătæis, ĭdis, *f.,* Κρατηΐς. *Crataïs; the mother of Scylla.*

crātēra, æ, *f.,* **-er,** ēris, *m.* (*Acc. Gr. Sing.*: cratera, Ov.:—*Plur.*: crateras, Virg.) = κρατήρ (A mixer; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A vessel in which wine was mingled with water; a bowl:* Liv.; Hor.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: Of objects of a form corresponding to a crater: **A.** *An oil-vessel:* Virg.—**B.** *A water-basin, a reservoir:* Pl.—**C.** *The aperture of a volcanic mountain, crater:* Lucr.—**D.** *A volcanic opening of the earth:* Ov.—**E.** (*The constellation the*) *Bowl:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cratère.*

Crătĕrus, i, *m.* [κρατερός, "strong"] *Craterus:* **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A physician in the time of Cicero.*—**b.** Meton.: For *a great physician:* Hor.—**2.** *A general of Alexander the Great.*

crātes, is, *f.* [Sans. root ÇRATH, "to tie"] (" That which is tied;" hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Wicker-work, a hurdle:* Virg.; Hor.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *A hurdle* (*used after the harrow in pulverizing the ground*): Virg.—**2.** *A hurdle* (*cast over condemned persons who had been previously thrown into a pond,* etc., *and on which stones were heaped in order to sink them*): Tac.—**3.** Milit. *t. t.*: *Fascines:* Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** In bee-hives: *A cell:* favorum, *i. e. a honey-comb,* Virg.—**B.** *A joint:* spinæ, *i. e. of the back-bone,* Ov.

Crāthis, ĭdis, *m.,* Κράθις. *Crathis; a river of Magna Græcia, the water of which was said to redden the hair.*

Crătīnus, i, *m.,* Κρατῖνος (One gifted with strength). *Cratinus; a comic poet; the contemporary of Eupolis and Aristophanes.*

crĕā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cre(a)-o] Of magistrates, *etc.*: *A selection, choice,* etc.: Cic.

crĕā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A creator, author, begetter, founder:* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *créateur.*

crĕā-trix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *She who brings forth* or *produces, a mother:* Lucr.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *créatrice.*

crē-ber, bra, brum (*Sup.* crebrissimus, Gell.), *adj.* [from the root CRE in cresco] (*Made to increase;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Thick, close, pressed together, frequent, numerous, repeated:* venæ et arteriæ crebræ, Cic.: (*Comp.*) crebriores literæ, Cæs.: (*Sup.*) ignes crebrimi, Sall.—Adverbial expression: Crebra, *Frequently:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *That is furnished* or *produces abundantly; crowded with, abundant, abounding in:* ita creber est rerum frequentiâ, ut, *etc.*, Cic.

crēbr-esco (-besco), brŭi (bŭi), *no sup.*, brescĕre (bescĕre), 3. *v. n. inch.* [creber, crebr-i] *To become frequent, increase, grow strong;*—of a rumour or report, *to spread abroad:* Virg.; Tac.; Quint.

crebr-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* creber; hence) *Thickness, closeness, frequency:* Cic.

crēbr-o, *adv.* [id.] *Close, one after another* (in time or number), *repeatedly, often, oftentimes, frequently, many times:* mittere literas, Cic.: (*Comp.*) crebrius, Plaut.: (*Sup.*) creberrime, Cic.

crēd-ĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [cred-o] *That may* or *can be believed; credible:* credibile fore non arbitrabar, Cic.: (*Comp.*) nihil credibilius, Quint.: (with *Supine in* u) vix credibile dictu, Curt. ¶ Hence, Fr. *croyable.*

crēdĭbĭl-iter, *adv.* [credibil-is] *Credibly:* Cic.

crēd-ĭtor, ōris, *m.* [cred-o] *A creditor:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *créditeur.*

crē-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre (*Præs. Subj.*: credŭam, Plaut.: credŭas, id.: credŭat, id.:—*Perf.*: credĭs, id.: credĭt, id.), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to Sanscrit *çrat,* "fides;" do] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To put faith, to trust* or *confide in; to have confidence in; to trust:* (with *Dat.*) fortunæ, Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To trust* one in his declarations, *etc.*; *to give* one *credence; to believe* one: (with *Dat.*) credit jam tibi de istis, Plaut.: (with *Acc. of neut. pron.*) vin' me istuc tibi, etsi incredibile est, credere? Ter.: (with *Respective Gen.*) cui omnium rerum ipsus semper credit, *with respect to all matters,* Plaut.—Particular phrases: **a.** Mihi crede, *etc., Believe me; confide in my words* (an expression of confirmation): Cic.; Hor.—**b.** Credor, *etc.*, in Ovid several times = creditur mihi, *etc.*—**2.**: **a.** *To believe* a thing, *hold* or *admit as true:* libenter homines id, quod volunt, credunt, Cæs.—**b.** *To be of opinion; to think, believe, suppose:* inhospita tesqua Credis, Hor.: (with *Objective clause*) quum reliquum exercitum subsequi crederet, Cæs.—**c.** As an expression of mere opinion: *I believe, as I think, I suppose:* ex eo, credo, quibusdam usu venire, ut, *etc.*, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Act.: *To commit* or *entrust* to one for safe-keeping, *etc.*; *to consign* to one's care, *etc.*: quos tuæ fidei commisit et credidit, Cic.—**B.**: **1.** Act.: *To put out* something *on loan; to lend* something: huic grandem pecuniam, Cic.—**2.** Neut.: *To make a loan; to lend,* etc.: (with *Dat.*) populis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *croire.*

crēdŭl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [credul-us] **I.** Prop.: *Credulity, easiness of belief:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: Personified: *Credulity:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crédulité.*

crēd-ŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [cred-o] **1.** *That quickly* or *easily believes a thing; credulous, easy of belief, confiding:* **a.** Prop.: creduli senes, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) non ego credulus illis, Virg.—**b.** Fig.: Of things: spes animi credula mutui, Hor.—**2.** *That is easily believed:* fama, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crédule.*

Crĕmĕra, æ, *f.* *The Cremera; a small river of Etruria, rendered famous by the heroic death of the Fabii.*—Hence, **Cremer-ensis,** e, *adj. Of Cremera.*

crĕmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root ÇRĀ, *to cook*] *To burn, consume by fire.* **I.** Gen.: cremată urbe, Liv. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Of the burning of the dead, customary in antiquity: cujus a me corpus crematum, Cic.—**B.** Of the burning of victims, etc., in sacrifices: boum fibris de more crematis, Ov.—**C.** Of things devoted: sacrum id (*i. e.* arma) Vulcano, Liv.

Crĕmōna, æ, *f. Cremona; a town of Gallia Cisalpina, on the Po.*—Hence, **Crĕmōn-ensis,** e, *adj. Of Cremona.*—As *Subst.*: **Cremonenses,** ĭum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Cremona.*

crĕmor, ōris, *m. The thick juice obtained from animal or vegetable substances; thick broth, cream,* etc.: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crême.*

1. **crĕo,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root KRI, *to make,* Greek κρ-αινω, *to accomplish*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** Verb. fin.: *To bring forth, produce, make, create, beget:* Æneam Silvium creat, Liv.: ignes e lignis, Lucr.—**2.** Part. Perf.: *Sprung from, begotten by, born of:* (with *Abl.*) dubio genitore creatus, Ov. **B.** Esp.: Polit. t. t.: *To make* or *create* for any jurisdiction *or* office, *i. e. to choose, elect:* consules, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: Of abstract things: *To produce, prepare, cause, occasion:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *créer.*

2. **Crĕo (-on),** ontis, *m.*, Κρέων (Ruler, Prince). *Creo* or *Creon:* **1.** *A king of Corinth, who betrothed his daughter Creusa to Jason.* — **2.** *A brother of Jocasta.*

crĕper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [a Sabine word; prps. akin to κνέφας] (Prop.: *Dusky, dark*; Fig.) *Uncertain, obscure, doubtful, wavering:* bellum, Lucr.

crĕpĭda, æ, *f.*=κρηπίς. *The sole (which served the Greeks, and the Romans who adopted Greek habits, as a shoe); a sandal:* Cic.—Prov.: Ne sutor supra crepidam, *Let not the cobbler go above the sole;* or, *shoemaker, stick to your last,* Pl.

crĕpĭd-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [crepid-a] (*Provided with* crepidæ; hence) *Wearing soles* or *sandals:* Cic.

crĕpĭdo, ĭnis, *f.* [κρηπίς] **I.** Prop.: *A basis, foundation, pedestal, base:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Any high* or *raised border; a pier, bank, mound, dam,* etc.: Liv.; Virg.

crĕpĭd-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [crepid-a] *A little sandal:* Plaut.

crĕpĭtācil-lum, i, *n. dim.* [for crepitacul-lum; fr. crepitacul-um] *A little rattle:* Lucr.

crĕpĭtā-cŭlum, i, *n.* [crepit(a)-o] (*That which causes a rattling;* hence) *A rattle:* Quint.

crĕp-ĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. intens* [crep-o] *To rattle much; to creak, rustle, crackle, clatter:* crepitabat bractea vento, Virg.

crĕp-ĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A rattling, creaking, clattering, rustling,* etc.: armorum, Liv.: dentium, *i. e. a chattering of the teeth,* Cic. **II.** Esp.: Of the stomach: *A loud wind:* Cic.

crĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub.; prob. akin to κρέκω, Eng. *crack*] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To rattle, crack, creak, rustle, clatter:* motu nubes crepuere sinistræ, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: *To break wind:* Mart. **B.** Meton.: *To break with a crash:* remi, Virg. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *To make* something *to sound; to make a noise with; to cause to resound* or *rattle:* qui crepet aureolos, Mart.—**2.** *To raise, to make:* lætum sonum, Hor. **B.** Fig.: *To say something, talk noisily,* or *make much ado about; to boast of; to prattle* or *prate about:* sulcos et vineta, Hor.

crĕp-undĭa, ōrum, *n.* [crep-o] **1.** *A rattle;* mostly *a child's rattle:* Cic.—**2.** *A rattling musical instrument.* Just.

crĕpus-cŭlum, i, *n.* [for crepercŭlum] (*That which serves for making* creper; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Twilight, dusk;* and esp. *evening twilight, the dusk of the evening:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crépuscule.*

Cres, etis, v. 1. Creta.

cre-sco, crēvi, crētum, crescĕre (*Inf. Perf. sync.* crêsse, Lucr.), 3. *v. n. inch.* [prps. akin to Sanscrit root, SRI, *ire*] **I.** Of things not previously in existence: **A.** Verb. Fin.: *To come forth, grow; to arise, spring, be born, become visible, appear:* **1.** Prop.: corpore de patrio et materno sanguine crescunt, Lucr.—**2.** Fig.: terris crescit labor, Sil.—**B.** Part. Perf.: *Arisen, sprung, descended, born* from: Fauno Nymphâque, Ov.: Trojano a sanguine, Virg. **II.** Of things already in existence: **A.** Prop.: *To rise in height; to rise, grow, grow up, thrive, increase,* etc.: ut cum lunâ pariter crescant (*sc.* ostrea), pariterque decrescant, Cic.: in frondem crines, in ramos brachia crescunt, *grow into,* Ov. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To increase:* hostium opes animique, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** *To rise* or *increase* in distinction, honour, courage, *etc.*; *to be promoted* or *advanced, to prosper, to become great, to attain honour:* accusarem alios potius, ex quibus possem crescere, Cic.—**b.** *To increase in number; to augment, multiply:* non mihi absenti crevisse amicos, Cic.—**c.** Of the day: *To increase in length, to grow longer:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *croître.*

1. **Crēta,** æ, -**e,** es, *f.*, Κρήτη. *Creta* or *Crete; an island in the Mediterranean Sea* (now *Candia*).—Hence, **1. Cre-s** (for Cret-s), ētis, *m. adj. Cretan.*—As *Subst.*: **Cretes,** um, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The inhabitants of Crete:* (*Acc.*) Cretas, Cæs.—**2. Cress-a** (for Cret-sa), æ, *f. adj. Cretan.*—As *Subst.*: **Cressa,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* femina) *A Cretan woman:* **a.** For *Ariadne.*—**b.** For *Aërope.*—**3. Crēs-ius** (for Cret-ius), a, um, *adj. Cretan.*—**4. Crēt-æus,** a, um, *adj. Cretan.*—**5. Crēt-ānus,** i, *m. A Cretan.*—**6. Crēt-ensis,** e, *adj. Cretan.*—As *Subst.*: **Cretenses,** ĭum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The Cretans.*—**7. Crēt-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Cretan.*—As *Subst.*: **Creticus,** i, *m. Creticus; an* agnomen *of* Q. Metellus, *from his subjugation of Crete.*—**8. Crēt-is,** ĭdis, *f. adj. Cretan.*

2. **crēta,** æ, *f.* [orig. *adj.*, from 1. Creta] **I.** Prop.: *Cretan earth,* i. e. *chalk* (or a similar kind of earth): Plaut.; Cic. **II.** Fig.: From the white colour of chalk: for *something favourable* or *lucky:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *craie, crayon.*

Cretæus, a, um, **Cretanus,** i, v. 1. Creta.

crēt-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. cret-a] (*Provided with* creta; hence) *Marked with chalk:* **I.** Prop.: fasciæ, Cic. **II.** Fig.: ambitio, *i. e. of the candidates for office, clothed in white,* Pers.

crēt-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Made of chalk, chalk-*: persona, Lucr.

crē-tĭo, onis, *f.* [CRE, true root of cer-no] *A (legal declaration about the) entering upon an inheritance:* Cic.

crēt-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. cret-a] *Abounding in chalk* or *clay:* rura, Ov.

crēt-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *White clay* (*used for sealing letters*): Cic.

1. **crē-tus,** a, um, *P.* of cre-sco.

2. **crē-tus,** a, um, *P.* of cer-no, through its root CRE.

Crēūsa, æ, *f.*, Κρέουσα (Princess). *Creusa:* **1.** *A daughter of King Creon, of Corinth.*—**2.** *A daughter of Priam, and wife of Æneas.*

crī-brum, i, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root KRI, *to separate,* Lat. CRE or CER, whence cerno] (*That which effects the separating;* hence) *A sieve:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crible.*

crī-men, ĭnis, *n.* [prps. id.] (*The separating* or *sifting thing;* hence, in Law, *A judicial sifting of a case;* and so, of that which is subjected to such a decision, and with reference to the accuser or accused) **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *A charge, accusation, reproach* (esp. when unfounded); *a calumny, slander:* Ter.; Cic.; Virg. **B.** Meton.: *An object of reproach* or *invective:* Ov. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *A fault* complained of; *an error, crime, fault, offence:* Cic.; Ov. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *An object representing a crime:* Ov.—**2.** *A cause of crime; a criminal:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crime.*

crīmĭnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [crimin(a)-or] *An accusation, complaint,* etc.: Cic.; Liv.

crīmĭnā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An accuser; a calumniator:* Plaut.; Tac.

crimin-o, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [crimen, crimin-is] *To accuse of crime, complain of,* etc.: servos apud herum, Plaut.: (*Pass. with clause denoting the charge*) Sullanas res defendere criminor, Cic.

crīmĭn-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] **1.** With personal objects: *To accuse* of crime, *complain of, impeach, calumniate:* patres, Liv.: (with *clause denoting the charge*) Metellum apud populum criminatus est, *bellum illum ducere,* etc., Cic.—**2.** Of things as objects: *To complain of, object to,* etc.: quibus (*sc.* concionibus) potentiam meam criminabatur, Cic.

crīmĭnōs-e, *adv.* [criminos-us] *Reproachfully, by way of accusation:* dicere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) criminosius incusare, Tac.: (*Sup.*) criminosissime insectari, Suet.

crīmĭn-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [crimen, crimin-is] (*Full of* crimen; hence) *Full of reproaches, reproachful, criminating, calumniating, slanderous:* (*Comp.*) criminosior oratio, Auct. Her.: (*Sup.*) criminosissimus liber, Suet.: (*with Dat.*) id mihi criminosum, Cic.

Crīmīsus (-issus), i, *m.*, Κριμισός (Κριμισσός). *Crimisus; a river on the south-west coast of Sicily.*

crīn-ālis, e, *adj.* [crin-is] (*Of, or pertaining to,* crinis; hence) **I.** *Of, or pertaining to, the hair, hair-:* aurum, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **crīnāle,** is, *n. A hair-pin:* Ov.—2. Of a polypus: *Furnished with feelers:* Ov.

crī-nis, is, *m.* [prob. for cre-nis; fr. cre-sco] (*The growing thing;* hence, with reference to the head) **I.** Prop.: *The hair:* Cæs.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *Of the tail of a comet:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crin.*

crīn-ītus, a, um, *adj.* [crin-is] (*Provided with* crinis; hence) **1.** *Provided with or having hair; hairy:* pudenda male crinita, Ov.—2. *With a hair-like tail:* stella, *i. e. a comet,* Cic.

crisp-o, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v.a.* and *n.* [crisp-us] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To curl, crisp:* capillum, Pl. **B.** Meton.: 1. *To make rough or uneven; to agitate,* etc.: crispans pelagus Titania, Val. Fl.—2. *To put into a trembling motion; to swing, brandish, wave:* bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro, Virg. **II.** Neut. only in Part. Præs.: *Curled, uneven, wrinkled:* nasus, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crisper, crêper, crépir.*

crisp-ŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Curled, having curled hair:* Mart.

1. **crispus,** a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: Of the hair: *Crisped, curled:* cincinni, Plaut.: (*Comp.*) leo crispioribus jubis, Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of persons: *Having curled hair, curly-headed:* Ter.—**B.** Of things: **1.** *Curled, uneven, waving, wrinkled:* (*Sup.*) lactuca crispissimi folii, Col.—**2.** *In waving motion, quivering, trembling:* pecten, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crêpé.*

2. **Crispus,** i, *m.* [1. crispus] *Crispus; a Roman* cognomen.

crista, æ, *f.* [akin to Gr. κόρυς, κορυθ-ος; and so to κάρα, *head,* and κέρας, *horn*] **I.** Prop.: *A tuft on the head of animals;* most freq.: **A.** Of *the comb* of a cock: Juv.—**B.** Of *the top-knot* of a hoopoe: Ov.—**C.** Of *the crest* of a serpent: Ov.—Prov.: Illi surgunt cristæ, *His crest rises,* i. e. *he is conceited,* Juv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A tuft* of leaves on plants: Pl.—**B.** *The crest* of a helmet, *plume:* Lucr.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crête.*

crist-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [crist-a] (*Provided with a* crista; hence) **1.** *That has a tuft or crest; tufted, crested:* draco, Ov. — 2. *Having a crest or plume:* galeæ, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crêté.*

crĭtĭcus, i, *m.* = κριτικος (One capable or fit for judging) *A critic:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *critique.*

crŏc-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [croc-us] **I.** Prop.: *Of, or pertaining to, saffron, saffron-:* odores, Virg. **II.** Meton. *Saffron-coloured, yellow, golden:* flores, Virg.

crŏc-ĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Of, or pertaining to, saffron, saffron-:* unguentum, Cels.—As *Subst.*: **crocĭnum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* oleum) *Saffron-oil:* **A.** Prop.: Prop. **B.** Fig.: As a term of endearment: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *Saffron-coloured:* tunica, Cat.

crŏcĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* = κρωζω. *To croak* as a raven: Plaut.

crŏcŏdĭlus (corcŏ-), i, *m.* = κροκόδειλος. *A crocodile:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crocodile.*

crŏcōta, æ, *f.* = ὁ κροκωτός (*sc.* χιτών). *A saffron-coloured dress* for women: Cic.

crŏcōt-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [croc-ot-a] *Of, or belonging to, saffron-coloured garments:* Plaut.

crŏcōt-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small saffron-coloured robe:* Plaut.

crŏcus, i, *m.*, -um, i, *n.* = κρόκος. **I.** Prop.: *Saffron:* Ov.; Pl.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Saffron-colour:* Virg.—**B.** Personified: *Crocus; the youth who was metamorphosed into a saffron-flower:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crocus.*

Crœsus, i, *m.*, Κροῖσος. *Crœsus:* **I.** Prop.: *A king of Lydia, celebrated for his riches.* **II.** Meton.: For *a rich man:* Ov.

Crŏmўon, ōnis, *m.*, Κρομύων. *Cromyon; a village in Megaris* (now *Castro Teichos*).

crŏtălistrĭa, æ, *f.* [κροταλίζω] *A* (*female*) *castanet dancer:* Prop.

crŏtălum, i, *n.* = κρόταλον. *A rattle, bell, castanet:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crotale.*

Crŏto, ōnis, *comm. gen.*, Κρότων. *Croto; a town founded by the Achæans, on the east coast of Bruttium* (now *Crotone*).—Hence, **Crŏtōn-ĭātes,** æ, *m.*, Κροτωνιάτης. *An inhabitant of Crotona.*

crŭcĭā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [cruci(a)-o] *That can or does torture; tormenting, torturing:* exitus, Gell.

crŭcĭābĭl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [cruciabilis] (*The state or condition of the* cruciabilis; hence) *Torment, torture:* Plaut.

crŭcĭā-mentum, i, *n.* [cruci(a)-o] (*That which tortures;* hence) *Torture, torment, pain:* Plaut.; Cic.

crŭcĭā-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **1.** *Torture, torment; a torturing, execution,* etc.: Cic.; Sall.—2.: **a.** *Agony* of mind; *intense or anxious care:* Cic.—**b.** Of sorrow: *Anguish:* Cic.

crŭc-ĭo, īvi, ītum, īre, 1. *v. a.* [crux, cruc-is] **I.** Prop.: *To crucify* (so, only in Eccl. Lat.). **II.** Meton.: *To torture, torment:* quum vigiliis et fame cruciaretur, Cic. **III.** Fig.: Mentally: **A.** Gen.: *To torment, torture, afflict, distress:* me deliberatio cruciat cruciavitque adhuc, Cic. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron. *or* Pass. in reflexive force: *To afflict one's self; to grieve, be afflicted:* Hor.; Plaut.

crūd-ēlis, e, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root KRUDH, "to be wrathful"] *Wrathful, furious, hard, unmerciful, hard-hearted, cruel, severe, fierce:* Of living beings or things: crudelis mulier, Cic.: (*Comp.*) crudelior ignis, Cat.: (*Sup.*) crudelissimi parricidæ, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cruel.*

crūdēl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [crudel-is] (*The quality of the* crudelis; hence) *Harshness, severity, cruelty, barbarity:* Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *crudélité,* (mod.) *cruauté.*

crudēl-iter, *adv.* [id.] *Cruelly:* crudeliter factum, Cic.: (*Comp.*) deus crudelius urit, Quos videt, *etc.*, Tib.: (*Sup.*) crudelissime dicere, Cæs.

crūd-esco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n.* [crud-us] *To become hard, violent,* or *bad:* cepit crudescere morbus, Virg.

crūd-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The state or condition of the* crudus; hence) *An overloading, repletion, indigestion, crudity of the stomach:* caret vinolentia et cruditate, et insomniis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crudité.*

crū-dus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root KRUDH, "to be wrathful;" see crudelis] **I.** Prop.: *Rough, unfeeling, cruel, merciless:* bella, Ov.: ensis, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Bloody, bleeding,* etc.: bos, Hor.—**B.** Of food: **1.** *Raw, not cooked:* exta, Liv. — 2. *Undigested:* crudum pavonem in balnea portas, Juv.—**C.** *Dyspeptic, suffering from indigestion.* (*Comp.*) crudior, Cic.—**D.**: **1.** *Unripe, immature, crude:* poma, Cic. —2. *Unprepared, raw, crude:* cestus, *made of raw hide* or *undressed leather,* Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of reading: *Undigested, not carefully pondered over,* or *reflected upon:* lectio, Quint.—**B.**: **1.**: **a.** *Premature, too early:* funera nepotis, Stat.—**b.** *Young, fresh:* servitium, Tac.—**c.** *Fresh, vigorous:* cruda deo viridisque senectus, Virg. — 2.: **a.** Of verses: *Rude, unpolished:* Pers.—**b.** Of character or manners: *Low, vulgar, rude, uncultivated:* Script. ap. Suet.—**c.** Of pronunciation: *Rough, hoarse, harsh:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cru.*

crŭent-e, *adv.* [cruent-us] *Cruelly, severely:* cruente sævire, Just.: (*Comp.*) arma cruentius exercere, Sen.

crŭent-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To make bloody, to spot or stain with blood:* gladium, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To cover with shame or confusion or feelings of disgrace:* hæc te cruentat oratio, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *To spot, stain, pollute:* vestem, Lucr.

crŭ-entus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. from same root as crū-or, crūd-us] **I.** Prop.: *Bloody, blood-stained, gory:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: *Blood-red, red:* Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Attended, marked,* or *defiled with blood:* (*Sup.*) cruentissima, dies, Vell.—**B.**: **1.** Of persons: *Delighting in blood, bloodthirsty, cruel:* (*Comp.*) bello cruentior, Ov.— **2.** Of things: *Bloody, cruel:* ira, Hor.

crŭmēna (-ina), æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A small money-bag:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *Money:* Hor.

crū-or, ōris, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit *kravya,* "raw flesh" (see caro), and *krū-ra,* "sore, bloody"] **I.** Prop.:

Blood from a wound; *a stream of blood, gore:* Cic.; Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Vital power, vital strength, life:* imperii, Lucr. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *The pouring out of blood, murder:* Ov.; Hor.—**B.** For sanguis: *The blood* in the body: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cruor.*

cruppellārii, ōrum, *m.* [Celtic] *Harnessed combatants (among the Gauls):* Tac.

crūr-i-frăg-ĭus, ĭi, *m.* [crus, crurис; (i); fra(n)g-o] *One whose legs are broken:* Plaut.

cr-ūs, ūris, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root ÇRI, *to go, to run*] (*The thing which goes;* hence) *The leg:* Cic.; Virg.

crusta, æ, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit root KRIT, *to split*] (*The splitting thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The skin, rind, shell, crust, bark,* etc.: Plin.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: *Embossed figures* or *ornaments* of walls or vessels, *chasing, stucco-work,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *croûte.*

crust-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [crust-a] *To cover with a rind, shell, plaster-work, embossed figures,* etc.: domum marmoribus, Luc.

crust-ŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [crust-um] *Small pastry, confectionery:* Hor.

crustum, i, *n.* [access. form to crusta] *Any thing baked; pastry, bread,* etc.: Hor.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *croûton.*

Crustŭmĕrĭa, æ, *f.*, **-ĕri,** ōrum, *m.* **Crustŭmīnum,** ĭi, *n. Crustumeria, Crustumeri,* or *Crustumium: a town in the country of the Sabines, north-east of Fidenæ, afterwards belonging to the Tuscans.* — Hence, 1. **Crustŭm-īnus,** a, um, *adj. Of Crustumium.* — As *Subst.*: **Crustumīni,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Crustumium.*—2. **Crustŭmĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of Crustumium.*

crux, ūcis, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Two pieces of wood placed cross-wise, a cross:* pendula, *the pole of a carriage:* Stat. **B.** Esp.: As an instrument of punishment for malefactors: *A cross:* Ter.; Cic. **II.** Fig.: As a term of reproach: *A gallows-bird, a hempen rascal:* Plaut. **III.** Meton.: *Torture, trouble, misery, destruction:* aliqua mala crux, Plaut.—Particular phrase: I (abi, etc.) in (malam) crucem! *Go to the cross!* i. e. *go and be hanged!* Plaut.; Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *croix, crosse.*

crypta, æ, *f.* = κρύπτη. *A concealed, subterranean passage; vault, cavern, cave, grotto, pit:* Suet.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crypte.*

crystallĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = κρυσταλλινος. *Made of crystal, crystalline, crystal:* Pl.—As *Subst.*: **crystallĭna,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* vasa) *Crystal vases:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cristallin.*

crystallum, i, *n.* = κρύσταλλος. **I.** Prop.: *A crystal, mountain crystal:* Pl.; Stat. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A crystal vase* for drinking: Mart. — **B.** *The glittering, precious stone of a ring:* Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cristal.*

cŭbĭcŭl-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cubiculum] *Of,* or *pertaining to, a sleeping-chamber:* lectus, Cic.

cŭbĭcŭl-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *pertaining to, a sleeping-chamber:* Pl.—As *Subst.*: **cubicularius,** ĭi, *m. A chamber-servant, valet de chambre:* Cic.

cŭb-ĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [cub-o] (*That which serves for lying down;* hence) **1.** *An apartment for reclining* or *for sleeping; a resting-* or *sleeping-chamber:* Cic.; Tac.—2. The *raised seat* of the emperor in the theatre: Suet.

cŭb-ile, is, *n.* [id.] (*A thing for lying down;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *A couch, bed:* Cic.; Liv. — **b.** Esp.: *A marriage-bed:* Cat.; Virg. — **2.** *A chamber:* salutatorium, *an audience chamber:* Pl. — **B.** Of animals: **1.** Of wild animals: *A den, lair:* Cic.; Phæd.—**2.** Of dogs: *A bed,* etc.: Phæd.—3. Of birds: *A nest* in which to sleep; *a sleeping place:* Cic. — **4.** Of mice, moles, *etc.*: *A nest* or *hole:* Plaut.; Virg. — **5.** Of bees: *A hive:* Virg.— **C.** *The couch* of the setting sun: Hor. **II.** Fig.: *Couch, litter:* avaritiæ, Cic.

cŭbĭt-al, is, *n.* [cubit-um] (*A thing pertaining to a* cubitum; hence) *An elbow-cushion:* Hor.

cŭbĭt-ālis, e, *adj.* [id.] (*Pertaining to a* cubitum; hence) *An ell long:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cubital.*

cŭb-ĭto, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. freq.* [cub-o] *To lie down often, to be accustomed to lie down:* Cic.; Tac.

cŭb-ĭtum, i, *n.* [id.] (*The reclining thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The elbow* as serving for leaning upon: Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The bending, curvature* of a shore: Pl.—**B.** As a measure of length: *An ell, a cubit:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *coude.*

cŭb-o, ŭi, ĭtum, āre (*Perf. Subj.* cubāris, Prop.:—*Perf. Inf.* cubāsse, Quint.), 1. *v. n.* [akin to Gr. κύπ-τω] **I.** Of living subjects: **A.** Gen.: *To lie down,* or *be in a recumbent posture; to lie in one's bed; to lie:* in lectīcā, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To lie asleep:* cubitum ire, Cic.—**2.** *To recline at table:* quo eorum loco quisque cubuisset, Cic. —**3.** *To lie sick, to keep one's bed* through sickness, *etc.*: cubat, ille valet, Ov. **II.** Of things as subjects: **A.** *To lie, extend itself:* qua cubat unda freti, Mart. — **B.** *To slope, slant:* cubantia tecta, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *couver.*

cŭcullus, i, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A hood, cowl,* etc.: Juv.; Mart.

cucŭlus (-ullus), i, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit *kokila;* Gr. κόκκυξ, ῦγος] *A cuckoo:* I. Prop.: Pl. **II.** Fig.: As a term of reproach: Plaut.; Pl.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *coucou.*

cŭcŭmis, ĕris, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A cucumber:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concombre.*

cŭcurbĭta, æ, *f.* [prps. reduplicated form, akin to curvus] **I.** Prop.: *A gourd:* Mart. **II.** Meton.: *A cupping-glass:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cucurbite.*

cŭcus, i, *m. Cuckoo, fool:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cocu.*

cūdo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To strike, beat, pound, knock:* plagas, Lucr.—Prov.: Istæc in me cudetur faba. *That bean will be threshed out on me,* i. e. *that will fall upon me, I shall suffer for that,* Ter. **II.** Meton.: Of metals: *To prepare by beating; to strike* or *fabricate, to stamp, coin* money: plumbeos nummos, Plaut. **III.** Fig.: *To produce, fabricate:* quas tu mihi tenebras cudis? Plaut.

cui-cui-modi, *adv.* for cujus-cujus-modi, from quisquis, modus] *Of what sort, kind,* or *nature soever:* Cic.

cūj-as (quoj-), ātis, *pron. interrog.* [2. cuj-us] *Whence (from what country* or *family) originating? whence? from what place?* Cic.; Liv.

1. **cūjus (quoj-),** a, um, *pron. interr.* [from cujus, a form of quis] *Pertaining to whom? of whom? whose?* cujum pecus? Virg.

2. **cūjus (quoj-),** a, um, *pron. relat.* [from cujus, a form of qui] *Pertaining to whom, of whom, whose:* Plaut.

cūjus-mŏdi (or, separated, cujus modi), *adv. Of what kind* or *nature soever:* Cic.

cūjusquĕ-mŏdi (or, separated, cujusque modi), *adv. Of whatever kind:* Cic.

culc-ĭta (-ĭtra), æ, *f.* [prob. for calc-ita (-itra); fr. calc-o] (*The trodden thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A sack* or *case filled with feathers, wool, hair,* etc., for lying upon, *etc.*; *a bed, cushion, mattress:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A pad* or *patch* for the eye: Plaut.

culcĭtel-la, æ, *f. dim.* [for culcitella; fr. culcitra, culcit(e)r-æ] *A little cushion* or *mattress:* Plaut.

culcitra, æ, v. culcita.

cŭlĕus (cull-, col-), i, *m.* = κολεός, Ion. κουλεός (a sheath; hence) *A (leather) bag, a sack:* Plaut.; Cic.

cŭlex, lcis, *m.* (*f.*, Plaut.) *A gnat, midge:* I. Prop.: Hor. **II.** Fig.: As a term of reproach: Plaut.

cŭl-ina (col-), æ, *f.* [for cocul-ina, from cocul-a, *a cook*] (*The thing pertaining to a cook;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A kitchen:* Plaut.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: For *food, fare, victuals:* Hor.

cul-men, inis, *n.* [akin to κολ-ώνη] (*That which is high;* hence) **1.** *A mountain-top, summit,* or *peak:* Cæs.—**2.** *A tall stalk* of a plant: Ov.—**3.**: **a.** Prop.: *The highest part* or *top of* an object: detractum culmen tempio, *i. e. the roof,* Liv.—**b.** Fig.: *The summit, height, acme:* fortunæ, Liv.

cul-mus, i, *m.* [akin to cal-amus] *A stalk, stem,* esp. of grain: Cic.; Virg.

culp-a, æ, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit root KLIP, *to make*] (*A deed, action;* hence, in bad sense) **I.** Prop.: *Crime, fault, failure, defect:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *Any thing mischievous* or *injurious; mischief:* culpam ferro compesce, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (Eccl.) *coulpe.*

culpā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of culp-(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Worthy of reproach.*

blameable: Paris, Virg.: (*Comp.*) culpatius, Gell.

culp-īto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, **1.** *v. a. intens.* [culp-o] *To reproach severely* or *harshly:* Plaut.

culp-o, āvi, ātum, āre, **1.** *v. a.* [culp-a] **I.** Prop.: *To reproach* or *blame* as wrong or faulty; *to censure, reprove, disapprove, condemn:* versūs duros, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *To impute a fault to; to complain of, find fault with:* culpantur frustra calami, Hor.

cult-e, *adv.* [1. cult-us] *Elegantly, in a polished manner:* dicere, Quint.: (*Comp.*) incubare lectulo cultius strato, Val. Max.

cultel-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for culter-lus; fr. culter, cult(e)r-i] *A small knife:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *couteau.*

culter, tri, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit root KRIT, *to split*] (*The splitting thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A coulter, plough-share:* Pl.—**B.** *A knife:* Liv.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *A razor:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *coutre.*

cul-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for col-tio; fr. col-o] *Cultivation, tilling:* agri, Cic.

cultor, ōris, *m.* [for col-tor; fr. col-o] **1.** *An inhabitant:* Liv.; Virg.—**2.:** **a.** With Gen.: *A worker, cultivator:* agelli, Hor.—**b.** *A cultivator of land, husbandman:* Sall.; Ov.—**3.** *A fosterer, supporter:* Liv.; Ov.—**4.:** **a.** Gen.: *A worshipper, reverencer:* deorum, Hor. —**b.** Esp.: *A priest* of some deity: Suet.

cultr-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [culter, cultr-i] (*One pertaining to* a culter; hence) *A slayer of a victim* for sacrifice: Suet.

cul-trix, ĭcis, *f.* [for col-trix; fr. col-o] **1.** *A female inhabitant:* **a.** Prop.: Of living beings: Cat.; Virg.; Ov.—**b.** Fig.: Of things: Pers.—**2.** *She who labours at* or *bestows care* upon a thing: Cic.

cul-tūra, æ, *f.* [for col-tura; fr. col-o] **1.:** **a.** *A cultivating, working:* agri, Cic.—**b.** *Agriculture:* Hor.—**2.** *Care, culture, cultivation,* etc.: animi, Cic.—**3.** *An honouring,* etc.: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *culture.*

1. cul-tus (for col-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of 1. col-o.—**2.** *Pa.:* **a.** *Tilled, cultivated:* (*Sup.*) ager cultissimus, Cic.—As *Subst.:* **culta,** ōrum, *n. Cultivated* or *tilled land, gardens, plantations,* etc.: Lucr.; Virg.—**b.** *Ornamented, adorned, elegant, cultivated,* etc.: (*Comp.*) filia cultior, Mart.

2. cul-tus, ūs, *m.* [for col-tus; fr. col-o] **1.:** **a.** Prop.: *A cultivation* or *tilling* of the ground; *tillage:* Cic.; Liv.—**b.** Fig.: (α) Of the mode of living, *etc.*: *Civilisation, culture,* etc.: Cic.; Cæs.—(β) *Luxury, wantonness,* etc.: Sall.; Liv.—(b) *A training* or *rearing; instruction,* etc.: Cic.; Hor. —(c) Of the voice: *Cultivation,* etc.: Quint.—**2.** *Care, attention:* Cic.—**3.** Of the mind, language, etc.: *Elegance, refinement, polish:* Cic.; Quint.—**4.** (Prop.: *A clothing;* Meton.): **a.** Gen.: *Clothing, dress, attire,* etc.: Liv.; Hor. —**b.** Esp.: *Splendid clothing* or *attire, splendour,* etc.: Ov.—**5.** *An honouring* or *reverencing: honour, reverence, worship, respect,* etc.: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *culte.*

cŭlŭllus, i, *m.* [prob. *dim.* of culeus] (Orig., *A sacrificial vessel for liquids;* afterwards) *A drinking-vessel, beaker, cup, bowl:* Hor.

cūlus, i, *m.* [prps. akin to κοῖλος] *The posteriors, fundament:* Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cul.*

1. **cum** (orig. form COM), *præp. c. Abl.* [akin to Sanscrit *sa, sam;* Greek ξύν, σύν] **I.:** **A.** Gen.: *With, together, together with, in connection with, along with:* cum Pansâ vixi in Pompeiano, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of the time *with* which any thing coincides: cum primâ luce, Cic.—**2.** Of a circumstance with which an action is connected, or the manner in which it takes place: *With, in, under, in the midst of, among, to, at:* aliquid cum malo suo facere, Plaut.: cum curâ, Cic.—Particular combinations or expressions: **a.** Cum eo quod *or* ut (ne), (in amplification *or* limitation) *With the circumstance, or in regard, that; on* or *under the condition, that; with the exception, that,* etc.: Cic.; Liv.; Quint.—**b.** With an ordinal number (cum octavo, cum decimo, *etc.*) for our *-fold,* in husbandry, for the designation of the degree of multiplication in the productions of the soil: Cic.—**3.** Of a means or instrument, when considered as accompanying or attending a person in any act: *With:* suo cum gurgite accepit (*sc.* fluvius) venientem, Virg.—**4.** To denote the idea of being furnished, endowed, clothed; *With:* arcula cum ornamentis, Plaut.: onerariæ naves cum commeatu, Liv.: te Romam venisse cum febri, Cic. **II.** In composition: **A.** The primitive form *com* was alone in use, and was unchanged before *b, p, m:* *com*buro, *com*pono, *com*mitto; and the few words beginning with vowels, *co*mes, *co*mitium, and *co*mitor; with the assimilation of the *m* before *l, n, r;* *col*ligo, *con*necto, *cor*ripio; with the change of *m* into *n* before all the remaining consonants; *con*cutio, *con*dono, *con*fero, *con*gero, *con*jicio, *con*queror, *con*sumo, *con*tero, *con*vinco; and with the rejection of *m* before all vowels and before *g* and *h:* *co*arguo, *co*eo, *co*inquino, *co*opto, *co*gnosco, *co*hibeo.—**B.** Signification: **1.** Prop.: Connection or similarity of any kind: *co*eo, *col*loquor, *con*vivor, *etc.*; *col*ligo, *com*pono, *con*do, *etc.*—**2.** Meton.: The completeness, perfecting of any act: and thus it gives intensity to the signif. of the simple word, as in *com*maculo, *con*dignus, *etc.*, *com*minuo. ☞ **a.** Written after its word: So always with the *pron. person.*: mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, *etc.*; and in gen. with the *pron. relat.*: quocum (quicum), quācum, quibuscum.—**b.** Separated by *et* from its noun: cum et diurno et nocturno metu, Cic.

2. **cum,** v. quum.

Cūmæ, ārum, *f.*, Κύμη. *Cumæ; an ancient colony of the Chalcidians, in Campania, on the sea-coast, renowned on account of its Sibyl.*—Hence, **1. Cūm-ānus,** a, um, *adj. Of Cumæ, Cumæan.*—As *Subst.*: **a. Cumani,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Cumæ.*—**b. Cumanum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* prædium) *An estate* (*of Cicero*) *near Cumæ.*—**2. Cūm-æus,** a, um, *adj Cumæan.*

cūmāt-īle, is, *n.* [κῦμα, κυματ-ος, with the Lat. suffix, ilis] (*A thing pertaining to a wave;* hence, *of the same colour as a wave;* hence) *A bluish garment:* Plaut.

cŭmĕra, æ, *f. A chest, box:* Hor.

cŭmĭnum (cym-), i, *n.* = κύμινον. *Cumin:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cumin.*

cummaxime, v. quum.

cum-primis (*With the first;* hence) *Especially, particularly:* Cic.

1. **cum-que (quom-, cun-),** *adv.* [for quum-que] *However, whenever, howsoever, whensoever, -ever, -soever:* **1.** With *pronn. and pronom. advv.:* quicumque, qualiscumque, *etc.*, ubicumque, quotiescumque, *etc.* —**2.** Alone: mihi cumque salve Rite vocanti, Hor.

2. **cumque** = et cum: Plaut.

cŭmŭlā-te, *adv.* [cumulat-us] *In rich abundance, amply, abundantly, copiously:* Cic.: (*Comp.*) cumulatius, id.: (*Sup.*) cumulatissime, id.

cŭmŭlā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of cumul(a)-o] *Increased, augmented.*—**2.** *Pa.:* **a.** (a) Prop.: (*Comp.*) mensura cumulatior, Cic.—(b) Fig.: gloria, Liv.—**b.** *Filled full, full, complete, perfect:* only Fig.: (with *Gen.*) (*Sup.*) scelerum cumulatissime? Plaut.

cŭmŭl-o, āvi, ātum, āre [cumulus] **1.** *v. a. To form into a heap; to accumulate; to heap* or *pile up:* **I.** Prop.: arma in ingentem acervum, Liv. **II.** Meton.: *To make* or *fill full; to fill, overload, load,* etc.: locum strage muri, Liv.: altaria donis, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To heap up, heap together,* etc.: benefacta, Plaut.: honores in eam, Tac.—**B.** *To make full, to fill, to complete,* etc.: ad cumulandum gaudium, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cumuler, combler.*

cŭ-mŭlus, i, *m.* [κύ-ω] (*The swollen thing,* as if pregnant; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A pile; a mass piled up high:* insequitur cumulo præruptus aquæ mons, Virg. **II.** Fig.: Of abstract things: **A.** *A heap, an immense number:* legum, Liv.—**B.** *A surplus, overplus, accession, addition, increase; a summit, point, crown,* etc.: cumulus commendationis tuæ, Cic.: addit perfidiæ cumulum, *i. e. crowns his perfidy,* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *comble.*

cūnā-bŭla, orum, *n.* [cunæ, cunarum] (*The things bearing the things for lying upon:* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A cradle:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of the *resting-place* of young animals: ipsæ (*sc.* apes) . . . sese in cunabula condent, Virg.—**B.** *The earliest abode, primary dwelling-place:* gentis nostræ, Virg.—**C.** *Birth, origin:* qui non in cunabulis . . . consules facti, *i. e. not by their descent,* Cic.

cū-næ, arum, *f.* [for cub-næ; fr. cub-o] (*The things for lying in;* hence)

I. Prop.: *A cradle:* Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of *the nest* of young birds: Ov.—**B.** *Birth* or *earliest childhood:* Ov.

cunctā-bundus (**contā-**), a, um, *adj.* [cunct(a)-or] *Lingering, loitering, delaying:* Tac.

cuncta-ns (**cont-**), ntis: **1.** *P.* of cunct(a)-or.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Delaying, lingering, dilatory:* **a.** Prop.: Of persons: (*Comp.*) erat cunctantior cautiorque, Pl.—**b.** Fig.: Of things: ira, Stat.

cunctan-ter (**contan-**), *adv.* [for cunctant-ter; fr. cunctans, cunctantis] *Slowly, with delay:* Liv.: (*Comp.*) cunctantius, Suet.

cunctā-tĭo (**contā-**), ōnis, *f.* [cunct(a)-or] *A delaying, lingering* (in good or bad sense); *a tarrying, delay, hesitation, doubt:* Cic.; Cæs.; Liv.

1. **cunctā-tor** (**con-**), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A delayer, loiterer, lingerer, hesitater* (in good or bad sense): Liv.; Tac.

2. **Cuncta-tor,** ōris, *m.* [1. cunctator] *Cunctator;* or *The Delayer;* an agnomen *of the dictator Q. Fabius Maximus.*

cunc-to, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root ÇAṄK, *to fluctuate, doubt*] = cunctor: Plaut.

cunc-tor (**conc-**), ātus sum, āri (*Inf. Præs.* conctarier, Lucr.), 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To fluctuate* in action (from deliberation or indolence); *to linger, loiter, hesitate, doubt:* **I.** Prop.: Of personal subjects: assequor omnia, si propero; si cunctor, amitto, Cic.: (with *Interrogative clause* follg.) vos cunctamini etiam nunc, quid faciatis? Sall.: (*Impers. Pass.*) non cunctandum: Cæs. **II.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: contemptus et acris egestas . . . videntur . . . leti portas conctarier ante, Lucr.

cunctus, a, um, and more freq. in *Plur.* **cuncti,** æ, a, *adj.* [contr. from conjunctus] *All united into one whole, in o body, all together, the whole, all, entire:* cuncta Gallia, Cæs.: cuncti cives, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) hominum cuncti, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **cuncta,** ōrum, *n. All things, all parts,* etc.: terrarum, Hor.: camporum, Tac.

cŭnĕă-tim, *adv.* [cune(a)-o] *In the form of a wedge, wedge-formed:* Cæs.

cŭnĕā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of cune(a)-o. —**2.** *Pa.*: *Pointed like a wedge, made wedge-formed:* collis, Ov.: (*Comp.*) ad imum cuneatior, Liv.

cŭnĕ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cune-us] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To drive in a wedge:* Pl. **B.** Fig.: *To force in* in speaking; *to introduce violently, to wedge in:* Quint. **II.** *To furnish with wedges, to wedge up:* Sen. **III.** *To make wedge-formed, form into the shape of a wedge:* Of places: Pl.

cŭnĕŏ-lus, i, *m. dim.* [cuneus, *uncontr. Gen.*) cuneo-i] *A little wedge:* Cic.

cŭnĕus, i, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit root ço, *to sharpen, to point*] (*The sharpened thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A wedge:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Troops drawn up for battle in a wedge form; a wedge.* Cæs.; Liv.—**B.**: **1.** *The wedge-form division of the rows of seats in a theatre:* Tac.; Virg.—**2.** *The spectators* in a theatre: Phæd.—**C.** *A wedge-like shape* or *form:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *coin.*

cŭnĭcŭl-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cuniculus] *Abounding in caves:* Cat.

cŭnĭcŭlus, i, *m.* [Span. word] **I.** Prop.: *A rabbit, coney:* Pl.; Cat. **II.** Meton.: From the burrowing of rabbits: **A.** Gen.: *A subterranean passage, cave, canal,* etc.: Cic. **B.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *A mine:* Cæs. **III.** Fig.: *A mine* or *secret artifice:* res occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, Cic.

cunire est stercus facere, Fest.

cunnus, i, *m.* [akin to κυθ, κεύθω, *to cover, to hide*] **I.** Prop.: = Pudendum muliebre: Mart. **II.** Meton.: *An unchaste female, a courtesan:* Hor.

cunque, v. cumque.

cūpa, æ, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit *kûpa,* "a small pit," or "cistern;" *kumbha,* "a vessel for water;" Greek κύπη, κύμβη] *A tub, cask,* etc., for holding liquids, esp. wine: Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *coupe, cuve.*

1. **cŭpēd-ĭa** (**cupp-**), æ, *f.* [cupes, cuped-is] (*The quality of the* cupes; hence) *Daintiness, lickerishness:* Cic.

2. **cŭpēd-ĭa** (**cupp-**), orum, *n.* -æ, ārum, *f.* (*Things pertaining to* cupes; hence) *Dainty dishes, delicacies:* Plaut.

cŭpēdĭnārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [cupedo, cupedin-is] (*One pertaining to* cupedo; hence) *He who prepares delicacies; a confectioner:* Ter.

cŭp-ēdo, v. cupido *init.*

cŭp-es (**cupp-**), ēdis, *m.* [cup-io] (Prop.: *A tit-bit;* Meton.) *A lover of delicacies:* Plaut.

cŭpīd-e, *adv.* [cupid-us] *Eagerly, zealously, passionately, vehemently, ardently, warmly, partially,* etc.: Cic.: (*Comp.*) cupidius, Liv.: (*Sup.*) cupidissime, Cæs.

Cupidineus, a, um, v. cupido.

cŭpĭd-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [cupid-us] (*The state* or *condition of the* cupidus; hence) **1.** In a good sense: *A longing, desire:* Cic.; Nep.—**2.** In a bad sense: **a.** *Passionate desire, lust, passion:* Cic.; Cæs.—**b.** *A passionate desire* for money *or* other possessions; *avarice, covetousness:* Cic.—**c.** *An undue striving* in favour of a person; *partiality, spirit of party:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cupidité.*

cŭp-ĭdo (**cŭpēdo, cuppēdo,** Lucr.), ĭnis, *f.* (sts. *m.*) [cup-io] **I.** Gen.: *Desire, wish, longing, eagerness:* Whether in a good or bad sense: **II.** Esp.: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *The passion of love, love:* Plaut.; Ov. **2.** Meton.: Personified: **Cupido,** ĭnis, *m. Cupid; the god of love; Love:* Cic.—Hence, **Cŭpĭdĭn-eus,** a, um, *adj.*: **a.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Cupid:* tela, Ov.—**b.** Meton.: *Lovely, charming:* Labycas, Mart.—**B.**: **1.** Prop.: *Avarice, covetousness:* Tac.—**2.** Meton.: Personified: *The god of avarice; Avarice:* Cupido sordidus, Hor.

cŭp-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: **A.** In a good sense: *Longing, desiring, desirous, eager; wishing, loving, fond,* etc.: vis cupida equorum, Lucr.: (with *Gen.*; also, *Comp.*) cupidior contentionis, quam veritatis, Cic.: (*Sup.*) cupidissimus literarum, Nep.: (with *Gerund in di*) te audiendi, Cic.: (with *Inf.*) moriri, Ov.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Passionately desiring* or *longing, eager, greedy, lustful, passionate:* homo cupidus, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) lenit albescens animos capillus Litium et rixæ cupidos protervæ, Hor.: (with *Gerund in di*) lædendi, Quint.: (with *Abl.*) vino, Plaut. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Passionately in love, languishing, loving:* juvenis, Ov. — **B.** *Desirous of money, avaricious, covetous:* cupidos milites dicere, Quint.—**C.** *Striving in favour of,* or *devoted to,* a party; *favouring, partial:* testes, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) alicujus, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cupide.*

cŭpī-ens, entis: **1.** *P.* of cupi-o. —**2.** *Pa.*: *Desiring, desirous, longing, eager* for something: (*Sup.*) cupientissima plebs, Sall.: (with *Gen.*) novarum rerum cupiens, Tac.

cŭpĭen-ter, *adv.* [for cupient-ter; fr. cupiens, cupient-is] *Desirously, earnestly, eagerly:* Plaut.

cŭpĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, ĕre (*Imperf. Subj.* cupīret, Lucr.), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root KUP, *to be angry;* also, *to desire*] **I.** Act.: *To long for a thing, desire, wish:* nova res, Sall.: te eclare de phaleris, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) te tuâ virtute frui cupimus, id. —Particular phrase: Cupio omnia quæ vis, *I am desirous of,* or *I wish for, all things for which you wish,* somewhat like our *I am entirely at your service, your obedient servant,* Hor. **II.** Neut.: *To wish well to, to be well disposed towards, to be favourably inclined towards, to favour, to be interested for* or *in:* ego Fundanio non cupio? Cic.

cŭpī-tor, ōris, *m.* [cupi-o] *One who desires* or *wishes:* Tac.

cupi-tus, a, um, *P.* of cupi-o.

cuppedia, *etc.*, v. cuped.

cŭpress-ētum, i, *n.* [cupress-us] (*A thing provided with* cupressus; hence) *A cypress-grove* or *plantation:* Cic.

cŭpress-ŭs, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of cypress, cypress-:* signa, Liv.

cŭpress-ĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [cupress-us; (i); fer-o] *Cypress-bearing:* jugum, Ov.

cŭpressus, i (*Abl.* cupressu, Cat.: —*Acc. Plur.* cupressūs, Hor.), *f.* (*m. Acc. Plur.* rectosque cupressos, Enn.), κυπάρισσος. **I.** Prop.: *The cypress* (*sacred to Pluto, and used at funerals*): Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *A box of cypress-wood:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cyprès.*

cu-r (anciently **quo-r**), *adv.* [contr. acc. to some from quare; acc. to others, from cui rei] **1.** Relative: *Why;* i. e. *for which* cause, reason, *etc.*: duæ causæ sunt, cur tu frequentior in isto officio esse debeas quam nos, Cic. —**2.** Interrogative: *Why? for what reason? for what cause? wherefore? for*

what purpose? etc.: heu me miserum! cur senatum cogor reprehendere? Cic.

cūr-a, æ, *f.* [for cœr-a; fr. cœr-o, old form of quær-o] (*The seeking or inquiring thing*; hence, with accessory notion of trouble, *etc.*) **I.: A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *Trouble* (physical or mental) bestowed on *or* about something; *solicitude, care, attention, pains:* Cic.; Hor.; Tac.—Particular phrases: **a.** Curæ (alicui) esse, *etc., To have a care for, to be anxious about, bestow pains upon*, etc.: Cic.; Sall.; Quint.— **b.** Curæ aliquid habere, *To have something for a care;* i. e. *to be careful, anxious*, etc., *for* or *about:* Sall.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Polit. *t. t.*: *The management* of state affairs, *administration, charge, oversight, command, office:* Sall.; Tac.; Suet.—**b.** Medic. *t. t.*: (a) *Medical attendance:* Sil.—(b) *Healing, cure:* Cels.; Vell. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *A written work, writing:* Ov.; Tac.—**2.** *An attendant, guardian, overseer:* immundæ cura fidelis harræ, *i. e. the swineherd Eumæus*, Ov. **II.: A.** Gen.: *Anxiety, solicitude, concern, disquiet, trouble, grief:* Plaut.; Lucr.; Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Prop.: *The care, pain*, or *anxiety of love; love:* Hor.; Prop.—**2.** Meton.: *The beloved object, love:* juvenumque prodis Publica cura, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cure.*

cūrā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [cur(a)-o] *That is to be cared for, apprehended*, or *feared:* vindicta, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *curable.*

curalium, ĭi, v. coralium.

cūrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cur(a)-o] **1.** *A caring, care* for something; *administration, management, charge:* cultus et curatio corporis, Cic.: (with *Acc.*) quid tibi hanc curatio est rem? *why does this trouble you?* Plaut.—**2.** *Management of state business, administration, office*, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—**3.: a.** *Medical attendance* or *treatment:* Liv.— **b.** *Mode of treatment, healing, cure:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *curation.*

cūrāt-ĭus, *comp. adv.* [curat-us] *With greater attention, more carefully* or *diligently:* disserere, Tac.

cūrā-tor (old form, **cœra-**), tōris, *m.* [cur(a)-o; old form cœr(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: *He who cares for* or *takes charge* of a thing; *a manager, overseer, superintendent, keeper:* coeratores urbis, annonæ, *etc.*, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) reficiendis muris, id. **II.** Esp.: Law *t. t.*: *A guardian, curator, trustee* (of a minor, an imbecile, an absent person, *etc.*): Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *curateur.*

cūrā-tūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *Management, care, attendance:* Ter.

cūrā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of cur(a)-o. —**2.** *Pa.*: (*Prepared with care*, i. e.) *Careful, diligent, eager, anxious:* sermo, Pl.: (*Sup.*) curatissimæ preces, Tac.

cur-cŭl-Io (gur-gŭl-Io), ōnis, *m.* [for gur-gur-io; reduplicated from gur=Sanscrit root GAR or GRI; Lat. glu-tio, *to devour*] (*The devourer*; hence) *A corn-worm, weevil:* Virg.

curcŭlĭ-uncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [for curculion-culus; fr. curculio, curculion-is] (Prop.: *A little weevil;* Meton.) *Something trifling* or *worthless:* Plaut.

Cūres, ĭum, *m.* and *f.* **I.** Prop.: *Cures; the ancient chief town of the Sabines.*—Hence, **Cūr-ensis,** e, *adj. Of Cures.* **II.** Meton.: *The inhabitants of Cures.*

Cūr-ētes, um, *m.*, Κουρῆτες. *The Curetes; the most ancient inhabitants of the Island of Crete, priests of Cybele* (*the same as the Corybantes*).—Hence, **Cūrēt-es,** ĭdis, *f. adj.* (Prop.: *Pertaining to the Curetes;* Meton.) *Cretan:* terra, Ov.

cūr-ĭa, æ, *f.* [acc. to some, Quris, Quirit-is; and so for Quirit-ia, *i. e. the thing* or *place pertaining to the Quirites;* acc. to others, for co-vir-ia, *i. e. union of men*; but most probably, root CUR= κυρ (*power*) in κυρ-ος, *supreme authority*, κυρ-όω, *to make valid*, etc.; and so, *the powerful* or *ratifying thing* or *body of men*] **I.** Prop.: *A curia; one of the thirty parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people:* Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.: 1.** *The senate-house:* Liv.—**2.** *The Senate:* Hor.—**B.** *A senate-house* out of Rome: Cic.—**C.** *A building in which the curiæ met for the celebration of divine worship:* Cic.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *curie.*

cūrĭ-ālis, e, *adj.* [curi-a] *Of*, or *pertaining to, a curia*, i. e. *belonging to the same curia, district*, or *division of the people:* Plaut.—As *Subst.*: **curiālis,** is, *m. A man of the same* curia *with one's self:* Cic.

Cūrĭātĭus, ĭi, *m. Curiatius; an Alban* gens, *subsequently transplanted to Rome, from which were descended the three Curiatii, who fell in contest with the Roman Horatii.*

cūrĭ-ātim, *adv.* [curi-a] *By curiæ:* Cic.

cūrĭ-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Provided with* curia; hence) *Of*, or *pertaining to, the curiæ:* comitia, *in which the people voted by curiæ*, Liv.: lex, *passed in the comitia curiata*, Cic.

1. **cūrĭ-o,** ōnis, *m.* [id.] (*One having a* curia; hence) *The priest of a* curia: Liv.

2. **cūr-Io,** ōnis, *m.* [cur-a] (*One having* cura; hence) *A person wasted by sorrow; a lean, emaciated person:* Plaut.

cūrĭōs-e, *adv.* [curios-us] **1.: a.** Gen.: *With care, carefully, diligently:* cavere, Suet.: (*Sup.*) curiosissime, Col. —**b.** Esp.: Of style: *With too much nicety, affectedly:* Quint.—**2.** *Eagerly:* (*Comp.*) curiosius animadvertunt (*sc.* pueri) ea, quæ domi fiant, Cic.

cūrĭōs-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* curiosus; hence) *Desire of knowledge, curiosity, inquisitiveness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *curiosité.*

cūr-iōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cur-a] **1.: a.** Gen.: *Very full of care, careful, applying one's self assiduously, bestowing pains, diligent:* (*Comp.*) ad investigandum curiosior, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: (a) With the access. idea of abundance, excess: *Too eager:* homo, Quint. —(b) *Eager* in inquiring into a thing; in good *or* bad sense; *curious, inquisitive:* (*Sup.*) curiosi simi hominес, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **curiosus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A spy, scout:* Suet.—**2.** (Prop.: *Full of care*; Meton.) *Emaciated, in poor condition, lean:* belua, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *curieux.*

1. **cūr-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Having trouble*; hence) *Troublesome, grievous:* infortunium, Plaut.

2. **Cūrĭus,** ĭi, *m. Curius.* **I.** Prop.: *The name of a Roman* gens: esp. *M. Curius Dentatus, the conqueror of Pyrrhus; celebrated for his moderation.* —Hence, **Cūrĭ-anus,** a, um, *adj. Of a Curius, Curian.* **II.** Meton.: For *A brave and moderate man:* Hor.

cūr-o (old form, **cœro**), āvi, ātum, āre (*Perf. Subj.* curāssis, Plaut.), 1. *v. a.* [cur-a] **I.** Gen.: *To care for, take* or *have care of, be solicitous for, look* or *attend to, trouble one's self about*, etc.: With persons or things as subjects: magna dii curant, Cic.: corpora cibo somnoque curant, i. e. *refresh*, Liv.: (with *Acc. and Gerundive*) epistolam mihi referendam, Cic.: (with *Inf.*) ea nolui scribere, quæ nec indocti intelligere possent, nec docti legere curarent, *would take the trouble*, id.: (with *ut c. Subj.*) cura ut valeas, *take care of your health*, or *farewell*, id.: (with *ne c. Subj.*) quod ne miremur sopor et oblivia curant, Lucr.: (with *Subj.*) simplici myrto nihil allabores Sedulus, curo, Hor.: (without *Object*) curāsti probe, Ter.: (*Impers. Pass.*) curabitur, id. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Polit. *t. t.*: *To take the charge of; to manage, administer, govern, preside over, command*, etc.: bellum maritimum, Liv. —**B.** Medic. *t. t.*: **1.: a.** Prop.: *To heal, cure, treat* a disease, *etc.*: vulnera, Liv.—**b.** Fig.: *To cure, heal*, etc.: provinciam, Cic.—**2.** *To operate upon* for a cure: qui ferrum medici, priusquam curetur, aspexit, Quint.—**C.** Mercantile *t. t.*: *To settle* money matters; *to liquidate, pay:* dimidium pecuniæ redemptori tuo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *curer.*

curr-Icŭlum, i, *n.* [curr-o] (*That which serves for running*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A race-ground* or *course:* Plaut.—Particular expression: Curriculo, *In a quick course, at full speed, swiftly, hastily:* Plaut.; Ter. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A running* for a wager, *a race:* Cic.; Hor.; Liv.—**B.: 1.** *A race-chariot:* Tac.; Suet.—**2.** *A chariot:* Curt. **III.** Fig.: *A career, course:* vitæ, gloriæ, Cic.

curr-o, cŭcurri (old form cecurri), cursum, currĕre, 3. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root KAR or ÇRI, *to go*] *To run, to move quickly* (on foot, on a horse, ship, *etc.*); *to hasten*, etc.: **I.** Prop.: Of living beings or things as subjects: si ingrederis, curre; si curris, advola, Cic.: amnes in æquora currunt, Virg.: (with *Acc. of that which is traversed*) qui stadium currit, Cic.: currimus æquor, Virg.: (*Impers. Pass.*) curritur ad prætorium, Cic.—Prov.: Currentem incitare *or* instigare, *etc., To urge on one who is running*, i. e. *who needs no incitement:* Cic.; Pl.

II. Fig.: currit ferox Ætas, *passes quickly*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *courir*.

curr-us, ūs, *m.* [curr-o] (*A running*: Concr.: *That which runs*: hence) **1.**: **a. Prop.**: (a) Gen.: *A chariot, car*: Lucr.—(b) Esp.: *A triumphal car*: Cic.—**b. Meton.**: The *horses* in a chariot; *a team*: nec audit currus habenas, Virg.—**2.** *A plough* with wheels: Virg.—**3.** *A ship, vessel*: Cat.

cur-sim, *adv.* [for curr-sim; fr. curr-o] (*With running*; hence) *Quickly, swiftly, hastily, speedily*: Cic.

curs-ĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [curs-o] *To run about, run hither and thither*: huc et illuc, Hor.

cur-so, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [for curr-so; fr. curr-o] *To run hither and thither*: ultro citro, Cic.

1. **cur-sor,** ōris, *m.* [for curr-sor; fr. curr-o] **I. Prop.**: (*A runner*; and esp.) **A.** *A runner* (in a race): Cic.—**B.** *A courier, post*: Pl.; Nep.—**C.** *A slave who ran before the chariot of a grandee; a forerunner*: Mart. **II. Meton.**: *A charioteer*: Ov.

2. **Cursor,** oris, *m.* [1. cursor] *Cursor or The Runner; a* cognomen *of L. Papirius*.

cur-sūra, æ, *f.* [for curr-sura; fr. curr-o] *A running*: Plaut.

cur-sus, ūs, *m.* [for curr-sus; fr. curr-o] **I. Prop.**: *Quick motion* from one place to another, on foot, on horseback, in a chariot, ship, *etc.*; *a running, course, march, passage, voyage, journey*: Cic.; Hor.; Cæs.—**Particular phrases: A.** Cursum tenere (in a march or on shipboard), *To maintain a direct course, to go in a straightforward direction*: Cæs.; Cic.—**B.** Cursum expectare, *To wait for a passage*, i. e. *a fair wind*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: *A course, progress, direction, way*: vocis, Cic.: vivendi, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cours*.

Curtĭus, ĭi, *m. Curtius; a Roman name*.

curt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [curt-us] *To shorten, diminish*. **I. Prop.**: si curtatus inæquali tonsore capillos Occurri, rides, *i. e. with my hair cropped close*, Hor. **II. Fig.**: rem, Pers.

curt-us, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root KRRT, *to split, separate*] *Shortened, mutilated, broken, short*. **I. Prop.**: dolia, Lucr.: Judæi, *i. e. circumcised*, Hor. **II. Fig.**: res, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *court*.

cŭr-ulis, ē, *adj.* [usually considered to be for curr-ulis, fr. curr-us; and so, *Pertaining to a chariot*: but rather from same root as cur-vus; and so, *Bent*] *Bent, curved, curule*: sella, *a curule chair*, i. e. *a chair* or *seat with bent* or *curved legs*, Cic.; so, ebur, Hor.; and, sedes, Tac.—As *Subst.*: **curulis,** is, *f.* (*sc.* sella) *A curule chair*: Cic.—Hence, **curulis,** e, *adj. Of*, or *pertaining to*, a sella curulis; *curule*: magistratus, Script. ap. Gell.: ædilitas, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **curulis,** is, *m.* (*sc.* magistratus) *A curule magistrate*: Pl.—Hence, *adj.* **curulis,** e. *Pertaining to a curule magistrate*: equi, *the horses provided by the* (*curule magistrates the*) *censors, at the expense of the state, for the games of the circus*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *curule*.

curvā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [curv(a)-o] (*That which is curved*; hence) *A curve, bend*: patriæ curvamina ripæ, Ov.

curvā-tūra, æ, *f.* [id.] **I. Prop.**: *A bend, curvature, curve*: Pl. **II. Meton.**: *A round*: rotæ, *i. e. the rim*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *curvature*.

curv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [curv-us] **I. Prop.**: *To bend, bow, curve, crook*: trabes, Ov. **II. Fig.**: *To bend, make to yield, move*: neque te munera . . . Nec vir . . . Curvat, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *courber*.

curv-us, a, um, *adj.* [akin to κυρτός, curved, arched] **I. Prop.**: *Crooked, bent, curved*: aratrum, Virg.: ungues, Hor.: mare, *rising on high, boisterous*, Ov.: arator, *bent, stooping*, Virg. **II. Meton.**: *Bending, causing to stoop*: senecta, Ov. **III. Fig.**: In a moral sense: *Crooked, not straightforward, not right*: curvo dignoscere rectum, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *courbe*.

cuspis, ĭdis, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit root çŏ, *to sharpen, to point*] **I. Prop.**: *A point*: acuta, Virg.: asseres cuspidibus præfixi, Cæs. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *A spear, javelin, lance*: Liv.—**B.** *A spit*: Mart.—**C.** *The trident* of Neptune: Ov.—**D.** *The sting* of a bee: Pl.—**E.** *The sting* of a scorpion: Ov.

custōdĭ-a, æ, *f.* [custodi-o] **I. Gen.**: **A. Prop.**: *A keeping of guard; watch, guard, care*: Plaut.; Cic.; Liv. **B. Meton.**: **1.** *A guard* or *guardian*: Plur.—**2.** *Guards*; *a guard* or *watch*: Ov.; Cæs.—**3.** *A guard-house, watch-station*, etc.: Cic. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: With the notion of hindering free motion: *A watching, guarding, custody*: libera, *private custody, confinement in one's house*, Liv. **B. Meton.**: **1.** *A place of custody; a prison, hold*: Cic.—**2.** *Persons who are in confinement, captives, prisoners*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *custode*.

custōd-ĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre (*Fut. Pass.* custodibitur, Plaut.), 4. *v. a.* [custos, custod-is] **I. Gen.**: *To watch over, protect, defend, guard*: With concrete or abstract objects: tuum corpus domumque, Cic.: maritimam oram viginti navibus longis, Liv. **II. Esp.**: With the notion of hindering free motion: **A.** In a good sense: *To hold* something *back, preserve, keep*: epistolam, Cic.—**B.** In a bad sense: *To hold in custody, hold captive*: obsides, Cæs.

custōdĭt-e, *adv.* [custodit-us] *Cautiously, carefully*: ludere, Pl.: (*Comp.*) custoditius, id.

custōdĭ-tus, a, um, *P.* of custodi-o.

cus-tos, ōdis, *comm.* [akin to the Greek root κυθ, κευθ-ω, *to cover, to hide*] **1.** In a good sense: **a. Gen.**: *A guard, watch, preserver, keeper, overseer, protector*: Cic.; Virg.; Ov.—**b. Esp.**: Civil *t. t.*: *A man who took charge of the vessel into which voting tablets were put* (in order to prevent false suffrages): Cic.—**2.** In a bad sense: *A guard, watch, sentinel*, etc.: Hor.; Tac.

cŭt-ĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [cut-is] *The skin*: Juv.; Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cuticule*

cŭ-tis, is, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit root SKU, *to cover*] (*The covering thing*, hence) **I. Prop.**: *The skin*: nihil ultra . . . cutem, Hor. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Hide, leather*: Mart. — **B.** *A soft coating, covering* of other bodies besides animals: Pl. **III. Fig.**: *The external appearance, surface, outside*: elocutionis, Quint.

Cўăne, ēs, *f.*, Κυανή (**Dark One**). *Cyane; a nymph who, on account of her grief for the loss of Proserpine, was changed into a fountain*.

Cўănĕæ, ārum, *f.*, Κύανεαι (**Dark Rocks**). *Cyaneæ; small rocky islands at the entrance of the Pontus Euxinus* (*called also Symplegades*). — Hence, **Cўănĕ-us,** a, um, *adj. Cyaneum*.

Cўănĕē, ēs, *f.*, Κυανέη (Dark One). *Cyanee; a daughter of Mœander, mother of Caunus and of Byblis*.

cўăthisso, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.*=κυαθίζω. *To fill a cup, to act as a cup-bearer*: Plaut.

cўăthus, i, *m.*=κύαθος. **I. Prop.**: *A small ladle* (*by means of which the wine was transferred from the mixing-bowl into the drinking-cup*): Hor.; Mart. **II. Meton.**: As *a measure*, both dry and liquid: *the twelfth part of a* sextarius: Hor.

cўb-æus, a, um, *adj.* [κύπ-η, κυβ-ή cup-a] (*Pertaining to a cask* or *tub* hence) *Pertaining to freight, transport*: navis.—As *Subst.*: **cybæa,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* navis) *A transport*, etc.: Cic.

1. **Cўbēlē (-ēbe, -elle),** ēs, and æ, *f.*, Κυβέλη and Κυβήβη. *Cybele, Cybebe*, or *Cybelle; a goddess, originally Phrygian, afterwards worshipped in Rome also*, as Ops or Mater Magna.—Hence, **Cўbēl-ēĭus,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Cybele*.

2. **Cўbēle,** es, **-a,** æ, *f. Cybele*, or *Cybela; a mountain in Phrygia*.

cўclăd-ātus, i, *m.* [cyclas, cyclad-is] (*Provided with a* cyclas: **i. e.**) *Having a circular robe*: Suet.

Cўclădes, um (*Sing.*: Juv), *f.*, Κυκλάδες. (Surrounding *or* encircling **things**) *The Cyclades; islands lying in a circle around Delos, in the Ægean Sea*.

cўclas, ădis, *f.*=κυκλάς (circular). *A circular robe* (*with an embroidered border, worn by women*): Juv.

cўclĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=κυκλικός. *Circular, returning in a circle, cyclic*. scriptor, *a cyclic writer*, i. e. *an Epic writer whose works form a series* or *cycle of mythic and heroic story*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cyclique*.

Cўclops, ōpis, *m.*, Κύκλωψ (One with a round eye). **I. Gen.**: *A Cyclops*; Plur.: *The Cyclopes; a savage people, of gigantic stature, on the Sicilian coast, said to have but one eye, in the middle of the forehead; the workmen of Vulcan*.—Hence, **Cyclōpĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of*, or *pertaining to, the Cyclopes*. **II. Esp.**: *The Cyclops Polyphemus*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Cyclope*.

Cycneius, *etc.*, v. Cygn.

Cȳdippe, es, *f.*, Κυδίππη. *Cydippe; a Nereid:* Virg.

Cȳdōnĭa, æ, *f.*, Κυδωνία. *Cydonia; an ancient and celebrated town on the north coast of Crete* (now *Canea*).—Hence, **1. Cydon,** ōnis, *m. A Cydonian.*—**2. Cȳdōn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Of Cydonia, Cydonian;* Meton.) *Cretan:* Teucer tela Cydonio Direxit arcu, Hor.—**3. Cȳdōn-ēus,** a, um, *adj.*: **a.** Prop.: *Cydonian:* juvencæ, Ov.—**b.** Meton.: *Cretan:* pharetræ, Ov.—**4. Cȳdōn-ĭātæ,** ārum, *m. The inhabitants of Cydonia:* Liv.

Cygnēĭus (Cyc-), a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, the* (*Bœotian*) *Cygnus, the son of Hyrie.*

cygn-ēus (cyc-), a, um, *adj.* [cygn-us] *Of,* or *belonging to, a swan, swan's:* vox, Cic.

1. **cygnus (cyc-),** i, *m.*=κύκνος. **I.** Prop.: *A swan:* Cic.; Virg.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: for *A poet:* Dircæus, *i. e. Pindar,* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cygne.*

2. **Cygnus,** i, *m.*, κύκνος. *Cygnus,* i. e. *Swan:* **1.** *A king of the Ligurians, son of Sthenelus, related to Phaëthon; he was changed into a swan and placed among the stars.*—**2.** *A son of Neptune by Calyce; he was father of Tenes, and was changed into a swan.*

cylindrus, dri, *m.* = κύλινδρος. **I.** Prop.: *A cylinder, roller:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A cylindrical stone (for levelling the ground,* etc.): Virg. —**B.** *A precious stone ground off in the form of a cylinder:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cylindre.*

Cyllărus, i, *m.*, Κύλλαρος. *Cyllarus:* **1.** *A Centaur* — **2.** *The horse of Castor.*

Cyllēne, ēs, *and* æ, *f.*, Κυλλήνη. *Cyllene; a high mountain in the northeast of Arcadia, on which Mercury was born and brought up.*—Hence, **1. Cyllēn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.*: **a.** Prop.: *Cyllenian:* proles, *i. e. Mercury,* Virg. —As *Subst.*: **Cyllēnius,** ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* deus) *The Cyllenian god;* i. e. *Mercury:* Virg. — **b.** Meton.: *Of,* or *pertaining to, Mercury:* proles, *i. e. Cephalus,* Ov.—**2. Cyllēn-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Cyllenian:* fide, *i. e.* lyrā, Hor.—**3. Cyllēn-is,** ĭdis, *f. Cyllenian,* or *of Mercury:* harpe, *possessed by Mercury,* Ov.

cymba (cum-), æ, *f.* = κύμβη. *A boat, skiff:* Cic.; Ov.; Prop.

cymbălum (-on), i, *n.* (*Gen. Plur.* cymbalûm, Cat.) = κύμβαλον. *A cymbal:* Cic.; Virg.

cymbĭum, ĭi, *n.* = κυμβίον. *A small drinking vessel:* Virg.

cyminum, i, v. cuminum.

cynĭc-e, *adv.* [cynic-us] *After the manner of the Cynics:* Plaut.

cynĭcus, i, *m.* = κυνικός (dog-like). *A Cynic philosopher, a Cynic:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cynique.*

Cynŏsūra, æ, *f.*, Κυνοσουρά (Dog's-tail). *Cynosura: The constellation at the north pole; the Lesser Bear.*—Hence, **Cynŏsūr-is,** ĭdis, *f. adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, the Cynosura:* Ursa, *the Lesser Bear:* Ov.

Cynthus, i, *m.*, Κύνθος. *Cynthus; a mountain of Delos, celebrated as the birthplace of Apollo and Diana.*—Hence, **1. Cynth-ĭus,** ĭi, *m. The Cynthian,* i. e. *Apollo:* Hor. — **2. Cynth-ĭa,** æ, *f. Cynthia:* **a.** *Diana:* Hor.—**b.** *The name of a maiden.*

1. **cyparissus,** i, *f.* = κυπάρισσος. *The Cypress:* Virg.

2. **Cyparissus,** i, *m.* [1. cuparissus] *Cyparissus; a youth who was changed into a cypress.*

Cyprus (-os), i, *f.*, Κύπρος. *Cyprus; an island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Asia Minor, celebrated for its fertility, for its rich mines (especially of copper), and for the worship of Venus.*—Hence, **Cyprĭus,** a, um, *adj. Cyprian.* — As *Subst.*: **1. cyprium,** ĭi, *n.* (*sc.* æs) *Copper:* Pl.—**2. Cypria,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* dea) *The Cyprian goddess,* i. e. *Venus.*

Cypsēlus, i, *m.*, Κύψελος. *Cypselus; a celebrated tyrant of Corinth.*

Cyrēne, ēs, **-æ,** ārum, *f. Cyrene* or *Cyrenæ; the chief town of a province of the same name in Libya* (now *Kuren*). —Hence, **1. Cyrēn-ăĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Cyrenaic:* philosophia, *the school of philosophy founded by Aristippus,* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **Cyrenaicus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* philosophus) *A philosopher of the Cyrenaic school; a Cyrenaic:* Cic.—**2. Cyrēn-æus,** a, um. *Of Cyrene.*—As *Subst.*: **Cyrenæi,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives): **a.** *The inhabitants of Cyrene.*—**b.** *The adherents of the Cyrenaic philosophy:* Cic.—**3. Cyrēn-ensis,** e, *adj. Of Cyrene.*

Cyrnos (-us), i, *f.*, Κύρνος. *Cyrnos; the island Corsica.*—Hence, **Cyrnēus,** a, um, *adj. Cyrneian* or *Corsican.*

Cȳrus, i, *m.*, Κῦρος. *Cyrus:* **1.** *The founder of the Persian monarchy.* —**2.** *Cyrus Minor, a brother of Artaxerxes Mnemon, killed in the battle of Cunaxa.*—**3.** *An architect of the time of Cicero.* — Hence, **Cȳrēa,** ōrum, *n. The structures raised by Cyrus.*—**4.** *The name of a youth in* Horace.

Cytæ, ārum, *f.*, Κύταια. *Cytæ; a town of Colchis, the birthplace of Medea.* —Hence, **1. Cytæ-æus,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Cytæan;* Meton.) *Magical:* carmina, Prop.—**2. Cytæ-us,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Cytæan;* Meton.) *Colchian:* proceres, *the Colchians,* Val.—**3. Cytæ-is,** ĭdis, *f. The Cytæan woman,* i. e. *Medea:* Prop.

Cythēra, orum, *n.*, Κύθηρα. *Cythera; an island in the Ægean Sea, celebrated for the worship of Venus* (now *Cerigo*).—Hence, **1. Cythēr-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Of Cythera, Cytherean.* — As *Subst.*: **Cytherea,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* dea) *The goddess Cythera;* i. e. *Venus:* Ov.—**3. Cythēr-ĭăcus,** a, um, *adj. Of Cythera.*—**4. Cythēr-ēĭs,** ĭdis, *f. The Cytherean,* i. e. *Venus:* Ov.—**5. Cythēr-ēĭas,** ădis, *f. adj. Cytherean:* columbæ, *i. e. of,* or *sacred to, Venus,* Ov.

cytīsus, i, *comm. gen.* = κύτισος. *The cytisus; a species of clover much valued by the ancients,* prps. *the shrubby snail-clover:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cytise.*

Cytōrus (-os), i, *m.*, Κύτωρος. *Cytorus; a mountain of Paphlagonia abounding in box-wood.*—Hence, **Cytōr-ĭăcus (-ĭus),** a, um, *adj. Of Cytorus.*

Cyzĭcum, i, *n.*, **-us,** or **-os,** i, *f.*, Κύζικος. *Cyzicum* or *Cyzicus; a celebrated town of Mysia, on a neck of land in the Black Sea* (now *Chzico*).—Hence, **Cyzĭc-ēnus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Cyzicum.*—As *Subst.*: **Cyziceni,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Cyzicum.*

D

D, d, *n. indecl.* or *f.* The fourth letter of the Latin alphabet: **I.** Corresponding in sound and place to the Greek Δ, but called simply *De:* having a harder pronunciation when closing a syllable or when followed or preceded by other consonants: whence the frequent and, in part, very old orthography *at* (prep.), *haut, set, aput, aliud,* etc., *atpellavit, atfines, itcirco,* etc., *Alexanter, Cassantra,* etc., for *ad, haud, sed,* etc. **II.** As an *initial,* the letter *d,* in pure Latin words, suffers only one vowel after it: the single consonantal compound *dr* is found only in borrowed words, such as drama, Drusus, Druidæ, *etc.*, and in the two onomatopees, drenso and drindio. Accordingly, the *d* of the initial *dv,* from *du,* was rejected, and the remaining *v* either retained unaltered, or was changed into *b* (so in bellum, *bis,* bonus, for duellum, *duis,* duonus).—As a *medial, d,* before most consonants, undergoes assimilation; *assum, iccirco, quippiam, quicquam,* for *adsum, idcirco, quidpiam, quidquam;* and in contractions like *cette* from *cedite.*—*D* before *s* was suppressed altogether in grammatical inflection.

as *pes* from *ped-s*; *lapis* from *lapid-s*; *frons* from *fromd-s*; *rasi* from *rad-si*; *risi* from *rid-si*; *lusi* from *lud-si*; *clausi* from *claud-si* (only the verb cedo assimilated *d* in cessi): and in composition, when another consonant followed after the *s*, as *ascendo, aspicio, asto, astringo*; also, in *agnatus, ugnitus*, and *agnosco* the *d* yielded to the nasal pronunciation of the *gn*; and in *tentum* to the concurrence of the *n* and *t*, because a combination *ntt* would be contrary to the laws of euphony, according to which no consonant can be doubled after another.—As a *final*, *d* stood only in *ad*, and in the instances cited below in *no.* IV. **III.** The letter *d* is interchanged: **A.** With *t: mendax* from *mentior*; *quadraginta, quadra*, etc., from *quatuor*.—**B.** With *r: ar* and *ad*; *apor* and *apud*; *meridies* and *medidies*; *audio* and *auris*.—**C.** With *l: dacrima* and *lacrima, dingua* and *lingua*; and, on the contrary, *olere* for *odere*.—**D.** With *s: Claudius*, from the Sabine *Clausus, medius* and μέσος; and, on the contrary, *rosa* and ῥόδον. **IV.** As a grammatical afformative, *d* was used: **A.** In the oldest period of the language, to designate the *Ablat. Sing.* and the adverbs proceeding from it. For the origin of this *d* it is difficult to account.—**B.** The *d* which arose from the demonstrative *de* (in *quamde*, analogous to the *c* from *ce*, q. v.) was appended: **1.** To the *Acc. sing.* of personal pronouns ending in a vowel; so several times in Plautus *med* and *ted*. But in the classic age this *d* no longer appears.—**2.** To the neuter pronouns originally ending in a vowel, id (Gr. ἴ), quid, quod (Gr. τί ὅτι), istud, illud (from is-te, is-le), and alid, later aliud (Gr. ἄλλο).—**3.** In the older Latin attached to the particle SE =sine. And perhaps in like manner may be explained the forms *prod* and *red* for *pro* and *re* in the compounds *prodire, prodesse, prodigo; redarguo, redeo, redintegro, redhibeo*, etc.; *reddo*; and with epenthetic *i* in the anteclassic forms *antidea, antideo, antidhac*, for *antea, anteeo*, and *antehac*; but *postidea* for *postea* appears to have been formed simply after the analogy of *antidea*. **V.** As an abbreviation, D. usually stands for the prænomen *Decimus*; also *Deus, Divus, Dominus, Decurio*, etc. Before dates of letters, D signified *dabam*, and also *dies*; hence, a. d.. *ante diem*; in offerings to the gods, D. D., *dono* or *donum dedit*, D. D. D., *dat, dicat, dedicat*, etc. ☞ The designation of the number 500 by D does not properly belong to this place; because this is not the letter D (which would have denoted the number 10; cf. D. for the name Decimus), but the half of the original Tuscan numeral Ⓘ or CIↃ for 1000, which is like the letter D in shape.

Daæ, ārum, v. Dahæ.

Dabar, āris, *m. Dabar; a Numidian, relative of Masinissa and intimate friend of Bocchus.*

Dăci, orum, *m.*, Δακοί. *The Dacians; a warlike people in the districts of the modern Upper Hungary, Transylvania, Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia.*—Sing.: **Dacus**, i, *m. One of the Daci, a Dacian.* — Hence, **1. Dăc-ĭa**, æ, *f. Dacia.*—**2. Dăc-us**, a, um, *adj. Dacian.*—**3. Dāc-ĭcus**, a, um, *adj. Dacian.*—As *Subst.*: **Dăc-ĭcus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* nummus) *A Dacic; a gold coin struck under Domitian, the conqueror of the Dacians:* Juv.

dactўlĭŏthēca, æ, *f.* = δακτυλιοθήκη. *A casket for rings:* Mart.

dactўlus, i, *m.* = δάκτυλος (finger). *A dactyl (the metrical foot ⏑ ⏑⏑)* (so called after the three joints of the finger), Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dactyle.*

Dædălīōn, ōnis, *m. Dædalion; a king of Trachis, brother of Ceyx; he was changed into a hawk.*

Dædălus, i, *m.* (*Acc. Gr.* Dædalon, Ov.; Mart.), Δαίδαλος (Cunning Worker). *Dædalus; an Athenian, father of Icarus, and builder of the Cretan labyrinth. In order to escape from Crete he made wings of wax for himself and his son Icarus.*—Hence, **1. Dædal-ĕus**, a, um. *Of, or pertaining to, Dædalus; Dædalean.*—**2. Dædăl-us**, a, um, *adj.*: (Prop.: *Dædalian*; Meton.) **a.** *Artificial, skilful:* Circe, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **dædăla**, æ, *f. A fashioner:* verborum dædala lingua, Lucr.—**b.** *Artificially contrived, variously adorned, ornamented:* signa, Lucr.

Dăhæ (Daæ), ārum, *m.*, Δάαι. *The Dahæ*, or *Dacæ; a Scythian tribe beyond the Caspian Sea.*

Dalmătæ (**Del-**) ārum, *m.*, Δαλμάται. *The Dalmatians; a people on the eastern coast of the Adriatic.* — Hence, **1. Dalmat-ĭa**, æ, *f. The country of the Dalmatæ; Dalmatia.*—**2. Dalmăt-ĭcus**, a, um, *adj. Dalmatian.*

dam. A pronominal suffix, in quidam, quondam. Cf. dem.

1. **dāma**, æ, *f.* (sometimes *m.*) *A fallow-deer:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *daim.*

2. **Dāma**, æ, *m. Dama; the name of a slave in* Hor.

Dămălis, is, *f. Damalis; a woman's name.*

Dămascus (**-os**), i, *f.*, Δαμασκός. *Damascus; the ancient capital of Cœlesyria.* — Hence, **Dămasc-ēnus**, a, um, *adj. Of Damascus, Damascene.* — As *Subst.*: **Damascenum**, i, *n.* (*sc.* prunum) *A Damascene plum, a damson:* Pl.; Mart.

Dămăsichthon, ŏnis, *m.*, Δαμασίχθων (Earth-subduer). *Damasichthon; a son of Amphion and Niobe.*

Dămăsippus, i, *m.*, Δαμάσιππος (Horse-tamer). *Damasippus:* **1.** *A follower of Marius, who acted with great cruelty towards the adherents of Sylla; afterwards put to death by Syllá.*—**2.** *A* cognomen *in the* gens Licinia.—**3.** *The name of a merchant.*—**4.** *The name of an actor.*

damnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [damn(a)-o] *Condemnation:* (with *Gen. of charge*) ambitūs, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *damnation.*

damnātōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [damnator, damnator-is; *a condemner*] (*Pertaining to a* damnator; hence) *Damnatory, condemnatory:* judicium, Cic.

damnā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of damn(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: (Prop.: *Condemned*; Meton.) *Reprobate, criminal:* (*Comp.*) quis te damnatior? Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *damné.*

damn-i-fĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* [for damn-i-fac-us; fr. damn-um; (i); fac-io] (*Doing harm*; hence) *Injurious, pernicious:* Plaut.

damn-i-gĕr-ŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [damn-um; (i); ger-o] (*Bringing hurt* or *harm*; hence) *Injurious, pernicious:* Plaut.

damn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, **1.** *v. a.* [damn-um] **I.** *To bring damage* or *loss upon; to occasion harm, hurt, loss*, or *damage to:* divites damnare atque domare, Plaut. **II.** : **A.** Prop.: **1.** Law *t. t.*: **a.** *To condemn: to sentence to punishment, declare guilty, pass sentence upon:* ille damnatus est, Cic.: (with *Gen. of charge*) rei capitalis, id.: (with *Gen. of amount*) octupli, id.: (with *Abl. of charge*) eo crimine, id.— **b.** *To bind* or *oblige* one by last will and testament to the performance of any act: gladiatorum dare centum Damnati (*sc.* hæredes) populo paria, Hor.—**2.** *To condemn, sentence, pass sentence on:* Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco, Virg.: (with *Gen.*) aliquem summæ stultitiæ, Cic.: damnatus longi Sisyphus laboris, Hor.: voti, Liv. **B.** Meton.: *To seek* or *effect* a person's *condemnation:* aliquem, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *damner.*

damnōs-e, *adv.* [damnos-us] *Hurtfully, injuriously, to one's harm* or *cost:* bibere, Hor.

damn-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [damnum] (*Full of* damnum; hence) **1.** *That causes injury, injurious, hurtful, destructive:* libido, Hor.: (*Sup.*) cum dis damnosissimis, Plaut.—**2.** *That suffers injury, injurious, unfortunate:* senex, Plaut.—**3.** *That greatly injures himself, wasteful, prodigal:* (*Comp.*) non in aliā re damnosior quam in ædificando, Suet.—As *Subst.*: **damnōsus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *One who greatly injures himself in his property, a spendthrift, prodigal*, etc.: Ter.

dam-num (**-pnum**), i, *n.* [akin to Sans. root DAM, Gr. δαμ-άω, Lat. domare, *to tame*; Gr. ζημ-ία, "damage"] (*The damaging thing*; hence) **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *Hurt, harm, damage, injury, loss:* Cic.; Hor. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of *the person*, etc., *who causes hurt*, or *inflicts damage:* Plaut.—**2.** Of *the person*, etc., *respecting whom loss is incurred* or *damage felt:* Ov. **II.** Esp.: In civil law: *A fine, penalty:* Cic.

Dămŏcles, is, *m. Damocles; a courtier of Dionysius the younger.*

Dămon, ōnis, *m.*, Δάμων. *Damon.* **1.** *A Pythagorean, celebrated on account of his friendship with Phintias.*—**2.** *A celebrated Athenian musicuan.*—**3.** *A goatherd in* Virgil.

Dănāē, ēs, *f.*, Δανάη (The parched or dry one). *Danaë; a daughter of*

Perseus, and mother of Perseus by Zeus, who visited her in the form of a shower of gold, when she was shut up in a tower by her father.—Hence, **Dănăēĭus**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Danae*; *Danaean*: heros, *i.e. Perseus*, Ov.

Dănăus, i, *m.*, Δαναός (id.). *Danaus; a son of Belus, brother of Ægyptus, and the father of fifty daughters.*—Hence, **Dănă-us**, a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Belonging to Danaus*; Meton.) *Greek, Grecian*: classes, Ov. — As *Subst.*: **Danai**, ōrum, *m. The Danaï, for the Greeks* (esp. freq. of the Greeks before Troy): Virg.

dane, v. 1. do *init.*

dănista, æ, *m.* = δανειστής. *A money-lender, usurer*: Plaut.

dănistĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = δανειστικός. *Money-lending, usurious*: Plaut.

dano, v. do *init.*

Dānŭbĭus (-vĭus), ĭi, *m.*, Δανούβιος. *The Danube* (*in the upper part of its course; in the lower called* Ister; *though the poets use both names promiscuously*).

Daphne, es, *f.*, Δάφνη (Laurel *or* Bay-tree). *Daphne; the daughter of the river-god Peneus, changed into a laurel-tree.*

Dăphnis, ĭdis (*Acc.* Daphnim *and* Daphnin), *m.*, Δάφνις. *Daphnis: a son of Mercury; a beautiful young shepherd, the inventor of pastoral songs, and hence a favourite of Pan.*

dăp-īno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [daps, dap-is] *To serve up* as food: Plaut.

dap-s, dăpis (*Gen. Plur.* seems not to occur), *f.* [akin to the Gr. root δαπ in δαπ-τειν *to feed on*, and δαπ-άνη, *expense*] **I.** Prop.: *A solemn religious banquet, a sacrificial feast*: Virg.: Hor. **II.** Meton.: *A rich feast, magnificent banquet*: Ov.; Hor.

dapsīl-e, *adv.* [dapsil-is] *Sumptuously, bountifully*: conviviari, Suet.

dapsĭlis, e (*Abl. Plur.* dapsilis, Plaut.), *adj.* = δαψιλής. *Sumptuous, bountiful, richly provided with every thing*: sumptus, Plaut.

Dardăni, ōrum, *m.*, Δάρδανοι. *The Dardani; a people in Upper Mœsia, the modern Servia.*

Dardănus, i, *m.* (*Gr. Acc.* Dardanon, Ov.), Δάρδανος. *Dardanus; the son of Jupiter and Electra of Arcadia, founder of the city Dardania in Troas, and ancestor of the royal race of Troy.* — Hence, **1. Dardan-us**, a, um, *adj.*: **a.** Prop.: *Of Dardanus, Dardanian.*—**b.** Meton. *Trojan.*—**2. Dardăn-ius**, a, um: (Prop.: *Dardanian*; Meton.) *Trojan.* — As *Subst.*: **Dardănia**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* urbs) **a.** Prop.: *The city Dardania, founded by Dardanus on the Hellespont, southwest of Abydos* (whence modern name, *the Dardanelles*).—**b.** Meton.: *Troy.*—**3. Dardăn-ĭdes**, æ, *m.*: **a.** Sing.: (**a**) Gen. *A son or descendant of Dardanus.*—(b) Esp.: for *Æneas.*—b. Plur.: *The Trojans.*—Also as *adj.*: *Trojan.*—**4. Dardăn-is**, ĭdis, *f. adj.* (Prop.: *Dardanian*; Meton.) *Trojan.* — As *Subst.*: *A Trojan woman.*

Dăres, ētis *and* is (*Acc.* Dareta, Virg.: Daren, id), *m.*, Δαρης. *Dares; a boxer.*

Dārēus, ĕi, **-ĭus**, ĭi, *m.*, Δάρειος. *Dareus* or *Darius; the name of several Persian kings.*

dăt-ārĭŭs, a, um, *adj.* [2. datus] (*Pertaining to* datus; hence) *Giveable*: salus, Plaut.

dătā-tim, *adv.* [dat(a)-o] *By giving* or *tossing from one to the other*: Plaut.

dă-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [d(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A giving*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The right to give or convey away; right of alienation*: Liv.

Dātis, ĭdis (Acc. Datim, Nep.: Datin, Just.), *m.*, Δάτις. *Datis; a Mede, who, together with Artaphernes, was defeated at Marathon.*

dăt-īvus, a, um, *adj.* [2. dat-us] (*Pertaining to* datus; hence) *Of giving; who* or *which is given*: casus, *the dative case*, Quint.—As *Subst.*: **dativus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* casus) *The dative case*: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *datif.*

dă-to, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [d(a)-o] *To give out, give away*: argentum fenore, Plaut.

dă-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A giver*: Virg.

1. **dă-tus**, a, um, *P.* of 1. d(a)-o.—As *Subst.*: **data**, ōrum, *n. Gifts, presents*: Ov.

2. **dă-tus**, ūs, *m.* [1. d(a)-o] *A giving*: in *Abl.*: Plaut.

Daulis, ĭdis, *f.*, Δαυλίς. *Daulis; a city of Phocis.*—Hence, **1. Daul-ĭus**, a, um, *adj. Daulian.*—**2. Daul-ĭas**, ădis, *f. Daulian*: ales, *i.e. Progne*, Ov. —As *Subst.*: *A woman of Daulis*, i.e. *Progne*, Cat.

Daunus, i, *m.*, Δαῦνος. *Daunus; a mythic king of a part of Appulia, father* (or ancestor) *of Turnus, and father-in-law of Diomedes.*—Hence, **1. Daun-ĭus**, um, *adj. Daunian.*—**2. Daun-ĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Daunian*; Meton.) *Appulian.* — **3. Daun-ĭas**, ădis, *f.* (Prop.: *The province Daunia*; Meton.) *Appulia.*

Dāvus, i, *m. Davus; a name frequently given to Roman slaves.*

dē, *prep. c. Abl.*: **I.** A. Prop.: Of place: **1.** Gen.: *From, away from, down from, out of*, etc.: de alterâ parte agri Sequanos decedere juberet, Cæs.: de sellâ exsilire, Cic.: deque viri collo dulce perpendit onus, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: To point out the place from which, as his usual abode, any person, *etc.*, comes or is brought: *Of*: caupo de viâ Latinâ, Cic.: Libycâ de rupe leones, Ov. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Of time: **a.** *From*: diem de die differre, *to put off*, or *defer, the day from* (*the present*) *day*, i. e. *to put off day after day* or *from day to day*, Liv.—**b.** *From*; i. e. *directly* or *immediately after*: de auctione, Cic.— **c.** To denote an act done from or out of some particular time regarded as a whole: *In the course of, during, at, in*, etc.: de nocte, Hor.: de tertiâ vigiliâ, Cæs.: de mense Decembri, Cic. —**2.** To denote a body of persons, *etc.*, from out of which some person, *etc.*, is taken: *From, out of from among*, etc.: homo de comitibus meis, Cic.— Sometimes instead of the genitive case: ut aliquam partem de istius impudentiâ reticere possim, Cic.—**3.** To indicate the property *From* which the cost, *etc.*, of any thing is taken: de suo, Cic.. de alieno, Liv.: de te (=de tuo), Ter. —**4.** To denote that *Of, out of* which any thing is made or obtained: factum de marmore signum, Ov.—**5.** With abstract words: To denote departure: *Out of*: de vitâ exire, Cic.—**6.** To denote origin, *etc.*: *Out of, from, of*: de gente vetustâ, Virg.—**7.** To point out the means of accomplishment, *etc.*: *From, out of*, i. e. *by means of*: de eodem oleo et operâ exaravi nescio quid ad te, Cic.—**8.** With Adjj. to form adverbial expressions: *From*: de integro, *from that which is entire*, i. e. *anew*, Cic.: de improviso, *unexpectedly*, id.: de transverso, *unexpectedly*, id. **C.** Meton.: **1.** *Of, about, concerning*: de se ac gloriâ suâ cogitare, Cic.—**2.** *For, on account of, because of*: humus fervet de corpore, Ov.—**3.** *With respect to, concerning*: de numero dierum fidem servare, Cæs.—**4.** *According to, after*: de consilii sententiâ, Cic.: de more vetusto, Virg. **II.** A. In composition the *e* becomes short before a vowel, as in dēhisco, dēhinc, dēinde, dēorsum. — **B.** Signification: **1.** *Separation, departure, removal, taking away*: decedo.—2.: **a.** Prop.: *Cessation, removal*, or *reversal* of the fundamental idea: decresco, dedisco.—**b.** Meton.: direct *Negation*: dedecet, demens.—**3.**: **a.** Gen.: *In a downward direction, downwards, down*: degredior, dejicio.—**b.** Esp.: (a) *Down to, down into*: defigo.—(b): (a) Prop.: *Of a state* or *action extended over a whole surface*, or *thing*: delibuo.—(β) Fig.: *Completeness*, whether in doing or suffering: defatigo, delasso.— **4.** A *strengthening* of the fundamental idea of the simple verb: demiror, demitigo. —**5.** *Contraction from a broad to a narrow space, reduction in breadth*: 2. deligo, devincio.—**6.** *Respecting*: depaciscor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *de.*

dĕa, æ (*Dat.* and *Abl. Plur.*: deabus, Cic.), *f.* [akin to deus] *A goddess*: Cat.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déesse.*

dē-albo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To whiten over; to whitewash, plaster*: columnas, Cic.

dēambŭlā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deambul(a)-o] *A walking abroad, promenading*: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déambulation.*

dē-ambŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. To walk much; to take a walk, to promenade*: abi deambulatum, Ter.: (*Impers. Pass.*) erit deambulatum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déambuler.*

dē-āmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** *To be desperately in love with, to love dearly, be delighted with*: Plaut. **II.** *To be exceedingly obliged to one*: Ter.

dē-armo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To disarm*: dearmatus exercitus, Liv.

dē-artŭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dc; 2. artus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) artu-is] (Prop.: *To tear limb from limb*; Fig.) *To ruin*: Plaut.

dĕ-ascĭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de ; asci-a, *an axe*] (Prop.: *To smoothe down with an axe;* Fig.) *To cheat* (*of money*): Plaut.

dē-bacchor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.*: I. Prop.: *To rave intensely, to rave one's self out:* Ter. II. Fig.: Of things : *To rage:* ignes, Hor.

dēbellā-tor, ōris, *m.* [debell(a)-o] *A conqueror:* ferarum, Virg.

dē-bello, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neut.: *To bring a war to an end, to conclude* or *finish a war:* conspectu ipso, Liv.: (*Impers. Pass.*) Pontius debellatum esse respondit, id.: debellato, *the war being ended*, id. II. Act.: A. Prop.: *To war out completely, to fight out:* rixa super mero Debellata, Hor. B. Meton.: As the result of fighting out, *etc.* (for one party): *To conquer completely, to vanquish* or *utterly subdue:* superbos, Virg.

dē-bĕo, bŭi, bĭtum, bēre (*2nd Pers. Sing. Perf. Ind.* debibuisti, Plaut.), 2. *v. a.* [contracted fr. de-habeo] (*To have, keep,* or *hold from* a person ; hence) I. Prop.: *To owe.* a publicanis suæ provinciæ debitam biennii pecuniam exegerat, Cæs. : argentum alicui, Cic. : (without *Object*) nec debeo, Quint. II. Fig.: A.: 1. *To owe:* ei respublica gratiam debet, Cic.—2. *To be bound, in duty bound* to do, *etc.*, something ; *I*, etc., *ought* or *must do*, etc.: num ferre contra patriam arma illi cum Coriolano debuerunt? Cic.— 3. Pass.: *To be due* or *owing:* præmia reddant Debita, Virg. — 4. *To owe* something, or the doing of something, to fate or nature : urbem et jam cerno Phrygios debere nepotes, *i. e. are destined to found*, Ov. : fatis debitus Arruns, *i. e. devoted to death*, Virg.— B.: 1. *To owe* something to some one ; *to be indebted to, to have to thank* one *for* something : cui debere salutem Confiteor, Ov. — 2. *To be indebted, obliged, under obligation* to one : (without *Object*) verum fac me multis debere, *etc.*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *devoir.*

dē-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [contracted fr. de-habilis] (*Unhandy ;* hence) I. Prop.: *Lamed, debilitated, feeble, weak, maimed, disabled, impotent*, etc.: Of persons, *etc.*, or things : senex, Cic. II. Fig.: *Weak* in power, authority, *etc.*; *crippled, enfeebled:* Of persons or things : prætura, Cic.: (*Comp.*) ingenio debilior, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *débile.*

dēbĭl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [debil-is] (*The state* or *condition of the* debilis ; hence) *Lameness, debility, infirmity, weakness:* I. Prop.: debilitas, cæcitas, Cic. II. Fig.: animi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *débilité.*

dēbĭlĭtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [debilit(a)-o] *An enfeebling ; feebleness, weakness :* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *débilitation.*

dēbĭl-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [debil-is] I. Prop.: *To lame, cripple, maim ; to debilitate, weaken :* quæ (*sc.* membra) debilitavit lapidibus, Cic. II. Fig.: *To enervate, maim, weaken, discourage, break the force of, debilitate, crush* a person or thing ; sin æstivorum timor te debilitat, Cic.: animum luctu, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *débiliter.*

dēb-ĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deb-eo] *An owing, indebtedness :* Cic.

dēb-ĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] 1. *A debtor:* Cic.; Ov.—2. *One who is bound* to perform or carry out something : Mart.—3.: a. *One who is under an obligation for* something : vitæ, Ov.— b. *One who is under an obligation, an obliged person*, etc.: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *débiteur.*

dēb-ĭtum, i, *n.* [id.] (*That which is owed* or *is owing ;* hence) I. Prop.: *A debt:* Cic. II. Fig.: *Debt, duty:* Curt. ¶ Hence, Fr. *débit, dette.*

dēb-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of deb-eo.

dē-blătĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To blab out:* Plaut.

dē-canto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* I. Act. (*To sing* a thing ; *to repeat in a sing-song way ;* hence) : *To repeat often, say over and over again :* A. With an accessory unfavourable notion of something trite, absurd, *etc.* : qui mihi pervulgata præcepta decantet, Cic.—B. Without an unfavourable notion : miserabiles elegos, Hor. II. Neut. : *To lower one's song, to leave off singing :* hi jam decantaverant, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déchanter.*

dē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre (*Inf. Perf. Sync.*, decēsse, Ter.), 3. *v. n.* I.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: Of persons or things as subjects : *To go away, depart :* decedit ex Galliâ Nævius, Cic.: inde decessisse aquam, Liv. —2. Esp.: a. Of the heavenly bodies, the light, *etc.*: *To depart, go down, set,* etc.: sol decedens, Virg. —b. Milit. *t. t.* : *To withdraw, retire* from a position, *etc.*: de colle, Cæs. — c. Polit. *t. t.*: *To retire* from a province on the expiration of a term of office : de provinciâ decessit, Cic.—d. Decedere de viâ (viā, in viā), *etc.*, alicui, *or simply* decedi, *To go out of the way, to make way* for one (as a mark of respect, or of abhorrence): Plaut.; Ter.; Cic.; Cæs. B. Fig.: 1. Of living subjects : *To depart* from life, *etc.*; i. e. *to die :* qui regnans decessisset, Nep.—2. Of things as subjects : *To depart, go off ; to abate, subside, cease :* quartanam decessisse, Cic.—3. Of possession, right, opinion, *etc.*: *To depart from ; to give up, resign, forego ; to yield ; to swerve from* one's possession, right, opinion, faith, *etc.*: cogere aliquem de suis bonis decedere, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) de officio decessum, Liv.—4. *To give way, yield* to another : vivere si recte nescis, decede peritis, Hor. II. *To go off, turn out, result* in any manner : prospere decedentibus rebus, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décéder,* " to die."

Dĕcĕlēa (-ĭa), æ, *f.*, Δεκέλεια. *Decelea* or *Decelia ; a town of Attica, on the Bœotian frontier.*

dē-cello, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. To turn aside :* Lucr.

dĕc-em, *num. adj.* [akin to Sanscrit *daç-an*, Greek δέκ-α] I. Prop.: *Ten :* Cic.; Cæs. II. Meton.: For *several, many, numerous:* vitia, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dix.*

Dĕcem-ber, bris, *m.* [decem ; Sanscrit *vâra*, Persian *bâr*, " time " or " period "] (*Ten-time* or *period*). I. Prop. : *The tenth month* of the Roman year, reckoned from March ; *December :* Ov. — As *Adj.*: *Of December :* Kalendæ Decembres, Cic. II. Meton.: *The* past *year:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Décembre.*

dĕcem-jŭg-is, is, *m.* [decem ; jug-um] (*The thing with ten yokes ;* hence) *A ten-horse chariot :* Suet.

dĕcem-pĕd-a, æ, *f.* [decem ; pes, ped-is] (*A thing ten feet in length ,* hence) *A ten-foot measuring-rod :* Cic.

dĕcempĕd-ātor, ōris, *m.* [decemped-a] (*One who uses a* decempeda ; hence) *A land surveyor :* Cic.

dĕcem-plex, ĭcis, *adj.* [for decemplic-s ; fr. decem ; plic-o] *Tenfold :* Nep.

dĕcem-scalmus, a, um, *adj. Having ten thowls* (*for the oars*): actuariola, Cic.

dĕcemvĭr-ālis, e, *adj.* [decemvir-i] *Of,* or *belonging to, the decemviri ; decemviral :* invidia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décemviral.*

dĕcemvĭr-ātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *Decemvirate, the rank* or *office of a decemvir.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *décemvirat.*

dĕcem-vĭri, ōrum, *m.* (*Ten-men*) *Decemviri* or *decemvirs* (bodies of Roman magistrates of various kinds): Decemviri legibus scribundis, *Decemvirs for writing* (i. e. *settling*) *the laws ; an appellation of the composers of the Twelve Tables :* Cic. ; Liv. — Sing.: **decemvir,** ĭri, *m. One of the decemviri, a decemvir :* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décemvir.*

dĕc-ens, entis : 1. *P.* of dec-et. —2. *Pa.* : a. *Seemly, becoming, decent, proper, fit :* amictus, Ov.: (*Sup.*) decentissimum sponsaliorum genus, Sen.—b. *Regularly, symmetrically,* or *handsomely shaped ; well formed ; noble :* (*Comp.*) habitus decentior, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décent.*

dĕcen-ter, *adv.* [for decent-ter ; fr. decens, decent-is] *Becomingly, decently, properly, fitly :* singula quæque locum tenant sortita decenter, Hor.: (*Comp.*) decentius, Quint.: (*Sup.*) decentissime, Cic.

dĕcent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr.id.] *Seemliness, comeliness :* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décence.*

Dĕcentĭus, ĭi, *m. Decentius ; the brother of the Emperor Magnentius, by whom he was created Cæsar*, A.D. 351.

dĕcep-tor, ōris, *m.* [for decap-tor ; fr. DECAP, true root of decip-io] *A deceiver :* Sen.

decep-tus (for decap-tus), a, um, *P.* of decip-io, through true root DECAP.

dĕcĕris, is, *f.* = δεκήρης (*sc.* ναῦς). *A ten-oared* ship, i. e. *a ship having ten banks of oars :* Suet.

dē-cerno, crēvi, crētum, cernĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* (the *Syncop.* forms decrēram, decrērim, decrēsse, *etc.*, are very common). I.: A. Prop.: Of a public body or officer : *To decide, judge, determine, decree, pronounce a decision about*, etc.: 1. Act : tri-

umphum Africano, Cic. —**2.** Neut.: non decrevi solum, sed etiam ut vos decerneretis laboravi, Cic. **B. Fig.:** *To decide, determine, settle,* etc.: **1.** Act.: in quo omnia mea posita esse decrevi, Cic.—**2.** Neut.: mea sententia tibi decernit, ut regem reducas, Cic. **II.:** **A.** Prop.: **1.** Act.: *To decide* or *determine* something by combat, *etc.*: pugnam, Liv.—**2.** Neut.: *To arrive at a decision* by fighting; also, *to fight, contend, combat*: decernendi potestas, Cæs.: ferro ancipiti, Virg. **B. Fig.:** Neut.: *To fight, contend, contest, combat*: pro meâ omni famâ fortunisque, Cic. **III.** *To decide* or *determine on* doing something; *to determine* or *resolve on* something: reliquos secum ducere, Cæs.: (with *Objective clause*) reliquam ætatem a republicâ procul habendam decrevi, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décerner.*

dē-cerpo, psi, ptum, pĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for de-carpo] **I.** *To pluck away, pull off, gather, cull,* etc.: **A.** Prop.: auricomos fetûs arbore, Virg. **B. Fig.:** animus humanus decerptus ex mente divinâ, Cic. **II.:** **A.** Prop.: *To pluck* or *pull away*: acina de uvis, Cato. **B. Fig.:** **1.** *To take away, detract from*: ne quid jocus de gravitate decerperet, Cic.—**2.** *To destroy*: spes tantas, Quint. **III.** *To enjoy*: primas noctes epulis, Pers.

dē-certā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decert(a)-o] *A contest:* Cic.

dē-certo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To fight, contend,* etc., *earnestly* or *violently*: manu, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) ad solis occasum decertatum est, Hirt. **B. Fig.:** *To contend, strive, vie,* etc.: Demosthenes et Æschines inter se decertare soliti sunt, Cic. **II.** Act. (prps. only in Pass. Part.): **A.** *To fight* or *contend for*: regna profanis Decertata odiis, Stat.—**B.** *To fight out*: decertatosque labores, *i. e. concluded by fighting,* Claud.

dēces-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for deced-sio; fr. deced-o] **1.** *A going away, departure:* Cic.—**2.** *The withdrawal* or *retirement* of a magistrate from his province: Cic.—**3.** *Decrease, diminution*; the entire *disappearance* of any thing: **Cic.**

dēces-sor, ōris, *m.* [for deced-sor; fr. deced-o] (*He who withdraws,* retires from the province he has governed; hence, with exclusive reference to his successor) *A predecessor in office* or *government:* Tac.

dēces-sus, ūs, *m.* [for deced-sus; fr. deced-o] **1.** *A going away, departure:* Nep.—**2.** *The withdrawal, retirement* of a magistrate from the province he has governed: Cic.—**3.** *A departure* from life; *decease:* Cic.—**4.** *Departure; abating, subsiding,* etc.: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décès.*

dĕc-et, ŭit, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root DIÇ, Gr. δείκνυμι, "to show," "to distinguish"] *It is seemly, comely, becoming*; it *becomes, behoves, is fitting, suitable, proper*: **1.** Personal: Only with things as subjects: te toga picta decet, Prop.: nec velle experiri, quam se aliena deceant, Cic.—**2.** Impers.: perge, decet, Virg.

Decetĭa, æ, *f. Decetia; a town of the Ædui in Gallia Celtica* (now *Decise*).

Decĭdĭus, ĭi, *m. Decidius; a military officer who served under Cæsar.*

1. **dē-cīdo,** cīdi, *no sup.*, cīdĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for de-cado] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To fall down* or *down from; to fall off,* etc.: poma ex arboribus, Cic.: turres graviore casu, Hor. **B.** Esp.: *To fall down dying; to sink down, die*: decidit exanimis, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To fall* or *sink down*: in fraudem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déchoir.*

2. **dē-cīdo,** cīdi, cīsum, cīdĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for de-cædo] **I.** Prop.: *To cut off*: pennas, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *To cut the knot of* a matter; *i. e. to decide, determine, settle,* etc.: rebus actis atque decisis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décider.*

dĕc-īēs (-iens), *num. adv.* [dec-em] **I.** Prop.: *Ten times:* HS. decies et octingenta millia, *i. e.* 1,800,000 *sesterces,* Cic. **II.** Meton.: For *frequently, repeatedly, over and over again:* carmen decies castigare, Hor.

decima, æ, v. decimus.

dĕcĭm-ānus (dĕcŭ-), a, um, *adj.*: **1.** [decim-a] *Of,* or *belonging to, the tenth part:* ager, *that pays tithes,* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **decumanus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A farmer of tithes, tithe-gatherer:* Cic.—Hence, **decuman-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a farmer of tithes:* mulier, Cic.—**2.** [decim-us] **a.** *Of the tenth cohort:* miles, Hirt.: porta, *the main entrance of a Roman camp, placed the furthest from the enemy* (*because there were encamped the tenth cohorts of the legions*), *opposite the* porta prætoria, Cæs.—**decumani,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* milites) *The soldiers of the tenth cohort:* Suet.—**3.** *Considerable, large, immense:* Lucil. ap. Cic.

dĕcĭm-o (-ŭmo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [decim-us] (*To take a tenth* person *or* thing; hence) Milit. *t. t.*: *To select by lot every tenth man for punishment; to decimate*: recusantes, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *decimer, dîmer.*

dĕcĭm-um, *adv.* [id.] *For the tenth time:* Liv.

dĕc-ĭmus (dĕcŭ-), a, um, *adj.* [dec-em] **I.** Prop.: *The tenth:* legio, Cæs.: annus, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **decima (-ŭma),** æ, *f.* (*sc.* pars): **A.** *A largess* openly bestowed by public men on the people: Suet.—**B.** *A tithe,* as a tax on landholders in the provinces: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Considerable, large, immense*: decimæ ruit impetus undæ, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dixième*: —also, acc. to the Subst.: *décime, dîme.*

dē-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for de-capio] *To catch, ensnare, entrap, beguile, deceive, cheat:* homines, Cic.: (with *Respective Gen.*) Prometheus et Pelopis parens Dulci laborum decipitur sono, *is beguiled of his sufferings* (i. e. *forgets his sufferings, being charmed with sweet melody*), Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décevoir.*

dēcī-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for decid-sio; fr. 2. decid-o] *A decision, settlement, agreement:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décision.*

decī-sus (for decid-sus), a, um, *P.* of 2. decid-o.

Dĕcĭus, ĭi, *m. Decius; the name of a Roman* gens.

dēclāmā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [declam(a)-o] **1.** In a good sense: **a.** Prop.: *Practice in public speaking, declamation:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *A theme, subject for declamation:* Quint.; Juv. —**2.** In a bad sense: *Loud, eager talking:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déclamation.*

dēclāmā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who practices public speaking; a rhetorician, declaimer:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déclamateur.*

dēclāmātōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [declamator] (*Of,* or *belonging to, a* declamator; hence) *Of,* or *belonging to, the practice of public speaking; declamatory, rhetorical:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déclamatoire.*

dēclām-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. intens. n.* and *a.* [declam-o] **I.** In a good sense: *To* earnestly *practice rhetorical delivery* or *declamation; to declaim:* **A.** Neut.: in plures annos, Cic.—**B.** Act.: causas, Cic. **II.** In a bad sense: *To talk violently, to bluster:* Cic.

dē-clāmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* (*To call out much;* hence) Rhetor. *t. t.*: **I.** In a good sense: *To exercise one's self in rhetorical delivery; to practise public speaking, to declaim:* **A.** Neut.: ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, Cic.—**B.** Act.: suasorias, Quint. **II.** In a bad sense: Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To speak* as an orator *with violence, to declaim, to bluster:* in quemvis, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To bawl* or *bluster:* quis nisi mentis inops teneræ declamet amicæ? Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déclamer.*

dēclārā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [declar(a)-o] *A disclosure, exposition, declaration:* animi tui, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déclaration.*

dē-clāro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To make* a thing *quite clear, plain,* or *evident; to show, manifest, declare,* etc.: præsentiam sæpe divi suam declarant, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To announce, declare, proclaim,* etc., any one as elected to an office, as victor, *etc.*: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) me populus Romanus consulem declarat, Cic.: victorem magnâ præconis voce Cloanthum Declarat, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To make clear* to the mind; *to manifest, demonstrate, prove, show, explain:* summam benevolentiam, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déclarer.*

dēclīnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [declin(a)-o] **1.:** **a.** Prop.: *A turning aside* or *away* from something: Cic.—**b.** Fig.: Rhet. *t. t.*: *A turning aside; a departure,* etc.: Cic.—**2.** Gramm. *t. t.*: *Inflection* of words: Cic.—**3.** *An avoiding, shunning,* etc.: periculi non legitimi declinatio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déclinaison.*

dēclīnā-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *An avoiding, avoidance:* doloris, Cic.

dēclīn-is, e, *adj.* [declin-o] *Turning aside:* declinia juga, Stat.

dē-clīno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: (*To bend* a person or thing *off* from the straight path, hence) *To turn aside, turn away:* **a.** Act.: non laqueis exceptos declinabant ictūs, Liv. — **b.** Neut.: si omnes atomi declinabunt, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) declinandum sit de viā, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Act.: Of the eyes: *To lower* or *close:* lumina somno, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To turn aside* or *away:* **a.** Act.: neque (mulierem) declinatam quicquam ab aliarum ingenio ullam reperias, Ter.—**b.** Neut.: de statu, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Gramm. *t. t.*: *To vary, inflect* a part of speech: Var.—**b.** Of age, *etc.*: *To decline:* Quint. **II.** (*To turn one's self aside from* something; hence) *To avoid, shun:* judicii laqueos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décliner.*

dē-clīv-is, e (*Neut. Plur.* once decliva, Ov.), *adj.* [de ; cliv-us] **I.** Prop.: *Inclining downhill, downward; sloping:* in declivi loco, Cæs. — As *Subst.*: **declīve**, is, *n. A steep* or *sloping place, a declivity:* Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *Bending, declining:* mulier ætate declivis, *in the decline of life*, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déclive.*

dēclīv-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [decliv-is] (*The state of the* declivis; hence) *A sloping place, declivity:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déclivité.*

decocta, æ, v. 1. decoctus.

dēcoc-tor, ōris, *m.* [for decoquo-tor; fr. decoqu-o] *One who has squandered his own* or *another's property, a spendthrift:* Cic.

dēcoc-tus (for decoqu-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of decoqu-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: Of style: (*Comp.*) *More mature, more carefully elaborated:* si forte aliquid decoctius audis, Pers.

dē-coll-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de ; coll-um] (*To strike off* the head *from the trunk*; hence) *To decapitate, behead:* miles decollandi artifex, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décoller.*

dē-cōl-o, āvi, ātum, āre (*Perf. Subj.*, decolāssit for decolaverit, Plaut.), 1. *v. n.* [de ; col-um] (Prop.: *To pass away from a sieve;* Fig.) *To come to nought, fail:* Plaut.

dē-cŏlor, ōris, *adj. Deprived of colour, discoloured,* etc.: **I.** Prop.: ara, Ov. **II.** Fig.: Of abstract things: ætas, Virg.

dēcŏlōrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decolor(a)-o] *A discolouring:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décoloration.*

dēcŏlōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [decolor] *To deprive of colour; to discolour, deface, disfigure, soil,* etc.: quod mare Daunīæ Non decoloravere cædes, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décolorer.*

dē-cŏquo, xi, ctum, quĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To boil away, boil down, diminish by boiling:* aquam, Col.—**2.** Esp.: Of metals: *To melt away:* pars quarta (*sc.* argenti) decocta erat, *i. e. had passed off as dross,* Liv. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Act.: *To consume, waste away, lessen, diminish:* iram, Claud.: hic campo indulget, hunc alea decoquit, Pers.—**2.** Neut.: **a.** *To become reduced, diminished, impaired, injured:* inertiā Cæsarum quasi consenuit atque decoxit (*sc.* imperium), Flor.—**b.** Of personal subjects: *To run through property: to become bankrupt:* tenesne memoriā, prætextatum te decoxisse? Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To boil, to prepare* or *dress by boiling:* dulcis musti Vulcano decoquit humorem, Virg. **B.** Fig.: Of style: *To mellow:* suavitatem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décuire.*

dĕc-or, ōris, *m.* [dec-et] **1.** *That which is seemly* or *becoming; propriety, seemliness,* etc.: Hor.—**2.** *Comeliness, elegance,* etc.: Ov.; Lucr.—**3.** Of personal comeliness: *Charms, beauty:* Ov.

dĕcōr-e, *adv.* [decor-us] **1.** *Suitably, properly, decorously:* Cic. — **2.** *Elegantly, charmingly, beautifully:* Cic.

dĕcŏr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [decus, decōr-is] *To decorate, adorn, embellish, grace, beautify.* **I.** Prop.: oppidum ex pecuniā suā locis communibus monumentisque, Cic. **II.** Fig.: egregias animas . . . decorate supremis Muneribus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décorer.*

dĕcōr-us, a, um, *adj.* [decor, decōr-is] (*That has* decor; hence) **1.** *That befits* a person or thing; *becoming, fitting, seemly, proper, suitable, decorous:* decorus est senis sermo, Cic.— As *Subst.*: **decorum**, i, *n. That which is seemly*, or *suitable; seemliness, fitness, propriety, decorum:* Cic.— **2.** *Decorated, ornamented, adorned, elegant, fine, beautiful:* ædes, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décorum.*

dē-crĕp-ĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [de ; crep-o] (*Without noise, noiseless:* hence, of old people, or time of life) *Very old, decrepit:* senex, Plaut.: ætas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décrépit.*

dē-crēsco, crēvi, crētum, crescĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To grow less, decrease, diminish* in size, number, duration, *etc.*: **A.** Gen.: cum lunā pariter crescunt pariterque decrescunt, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Of the gradual disappearance of places as one removes further from them: decrescit refugo Trinacria visu, Claud. **II.** Meton.: *To pass away by diminution; to vanish, disappear:* cornua decrescunt, *etc.*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décroître.*

dēcrē-tum, i, *n.* [DECRE, true root of decer-no] **I.** Prop.: *A decree, decision, ordinance* of any political or judicial body: Cic. ; Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *Principle, doctrine, precept:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décret.*

decrē-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of decerno, from true root DECRE.—**2.** *P.* of decre-sco.

dĕcŭma, æ, etc., v. decum.

dĕcŭm-ātes, ium, *adj.* [decum-a] *Belonging to tithes tithe-*: agri, *tithe-land,* Tac.

dē-cumbo, cŭbŭi, *no sup.*, cumbĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.** *To lie down* in bed, or at the table: Plaut.; Cic. **II.** Gladiatorial *t. t.*: *To fall:* Cic.

dĕc-ŭria, æ, *f.* [dec-em] **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *A division consisting of ten; a decuria, decade:* Col. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A division* or *class* in gen.: most freq. of the decuriæ of the judges (three, till the time of Augustus, who added a fourth, and Caligula a fifth): Cic.; Suet.—**B.** *A party* of boon companions: Plaut.

dĕcŭrĭā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. decuri(a)-o] *A dividing into* decuriæ: Cic.

dĕcŭrĭā-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A dividing into decuriæ:* Liv.

1. dĕcŭrĭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [decuri-a] *To divide into* decuriæ: equites decuriati, centuriati peditēs, Liv. : (without *Object*) decuriāsse Plancium, conscripsisse, *etc.*, Cic.

2. dĕcŭrĭ-o, ōnis, *m.* [id.] (*One who has a* decuria ; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The commander of a* decuria *of cavalry:* Var. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A member of the provincial senate:* Cic.— **B.** *An overseer* or *head* of persons employed in any duty about the court: cubiculariorum, *i. e. a head chamberlain:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décurion.*

dē-curro, cŭcurri or curri, cursum, currĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To run down* from a higher point ; *to flow, sail, swim down:* **1.** Neut. : uti naves decurrerent, Tac. : summā decurrit ab arce, Virg. (*Impers. Pass.*) ad quam (*sc.* calcem) quum sit decursum, Cic.—**2.** Act.: septingenta millia passuum vix esse decursa biduo, *run through,* Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To make an evolution towards* a lower place ; *to move out, march forward* to an attack : ex montibus in vallem decurrere, Cæs.—**2.** *To walk* or *run in armour,* in celebrating some festival or games: circum rogos, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To run down, go through* or *over:* **1.** Neut.: omnes eo decurrerunt sententiæ, Liv. —**2.** Act.: quæ abs te breviter de arte decursa sunt, *i. e. treated, discussed:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To betake one's self, have recourse to:* ad hortationem, Cic.

dēcur-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for decurrsio; fr. decurr-o] **1.** *A manœuvre, evolution, hostile incursion:* Script. ap. Cic. —**2.** *A walking* or *running in complete armour* at a solemnity or for exercise : Suet.

1. decur-sus (for decurr-sus), a, um, *P.* of decurr-o.

2. dēcur-sus, ūs, *m.* [for decurrsus ; fr. decurr-o] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A running down, downward course, descent:* Lucr.; Ov.; Virg.—**b.** Meton.: With the notion of completion: *A completed course, end of a course.*—**c.** Fig.: (a) *A course, a career:* Cic.— (b) Rhet. *t. t.*: *The rhythmical movement* of a verse: Quint.—**2.** *A descent, hostile incursion:* Liv.; Tac. — **3.** *A running in armour* at a festival, *etc.*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décours.*

dē-curto (only in *Partt. Præs.* and *Perf.*), 1. *v. a. To cut off, mutilate.* **I.** Prop. : aliquem, Sen. **II.** Fig.: mutila sentit quædam et quasi decurtata, Cic.

dĕc-us, ŏris, *n.* [dec-et] (*That which*

is becoming, etc.; hence) **I.** Gen.: *Ornament, embellishment, splendour, glory, honour, dignity:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Esp.: *Moral dignity, virtue:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décor.*

dĕc-uss-is, is, *m.* [for dec-ass-is; fr. dec-em; as, ass-is] (*The thing with ten* asses; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The number ten:* Vitr. **II.** Meton.: From the form of the Roman numeral **X**; *The intersection of two lines cross-wise:* Vitr.

dĕcuss-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [decuss-is] *To divide crosswise:* Cic.

decus-sus (for decut-sus) a, um, *P.* of decut-io.

dē-cŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, cŭtĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for de-quatio] *To shake, strike, beat, or cast off.* **I.** Prop.: errans bucula campo Decutiat rorem, Virg. **II.** Fig.: cetera ætate jam sunt decussa, *shaken off:* Script. ap. Cic.

dē-dĕcet, dĕcŭit, *no sup.*, dĕcēre, 2. *v. n.* It *is unseemly, unbecoming*, etc.: **1.** Personal: Only with things as subjects: neque te ministrum Dedecet myrtus, Hor.—**2.** Impers.: ut ne dedeccat, Cic.

dē-dĕcŏro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To disgrace, dishonour, bring to shame:* urbis auctoritatem, Cic.

dē-dĕcōrus, a, um, *adj. Disgraceful, dishonourable, shameful:* Plaut.; Tac.

dē-dĕcus, dĕcŏris, *n.* **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *Disgrace, dishonour, infamy, shame:* Sall.; Cic. **B.** Meton.: *That which causes shame; a blot, blemish:* Ov.; Phæd. **II.** Esp.: *Moral dishonour, vice, turpitude; a vicious action, shameful deed*, etc.: Cic.; Cæs.; Ov.

dēdĭcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dedic(a)-o] *Dedication, consecratio:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dédicace.*

dē-dĭcō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: (*To give out tidings, a notice*, etc.; hence) *To affirm, declare, announce* any thing: corpus enim per se communis dedicat esse Sensus, Lucr. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Relig.: *t. t.*: (*To adjudge a thing from one's self to the deity;* hence) *To dedicate, consecrate:* simulacrum Jovis, Cic.—**2.** Polit. *t. t.*: *To specify one's property* in the census: prædia, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To dedicate, inscribe* a composition to any one: Quint.—**B.** *To destine, dispose, prepare, set up* a thing for any purpose; *to dedicate consecrate* it to any object: Quint.; Suet.—**C.** *To dedicate, devote* a thing to its future use: domum, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dédier.*

dē-dignor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. To reject as unworthy; to disdain, scorn, refuse:* affinitatem, Curt.: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) quos ego sim toties jam dedignata maritos, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dédaigner.*

dē-disco, dĭdĭci, *no sup.*, discĕre, 3. *v. a. To unlearn, to forget:* nomen, Cæs.; loqui, Cic.

dēdĭt-ĭcĭus (**-ĭtĭus**), a, um, *adj.* [dedo, (*Sup.*) dedit-um] *Belonging to a surrender* or *capitulation; surrendered*, etc.: Cæs.—As *Subst.*: **deditĭcius**, ĭi, *m. One who has surrendered* or *capitulated:* Sall.; Cæs.

dēd-ĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ded-o] *A* military *giving of one's self up; a surrender, yielding, capitulation:* Cic.; Cæs.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *dédition.*

dēd-ĭtus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of ded-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Given up to, addicted, devoted* to something; *eager, assiduous, diligent:* deditus vitiis, Cic.: (*Comp.*) deditior, Eutr.: (*Sup.*) animus deditissimus, Script. ap. Cic.

dē-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*To put away* or *remove from* one's self; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To give up* any thing to one; *to surrender, deliver, consign, yield:* si quis infamem mihi nunc juvencum Dedat iratæ, Hor. **B.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: **1.** *To deliver up, surrender* some one or something to the enemy: auctores belli, Liv.—**2.** With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To surrender one's self, to capitulate:* Tac.; Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To give up, yield, devote, dedicate:* aliquem crudelitati alicujus, Cic.—Particular expressions: Deditâ operâ, operâ deditâ, *or* deditâ *alone* (*Attention*, etc., *having been applied*, i. e.) *Purposely*, on *purpose, designedly, intentionally:* Liv.; Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron.: *To give up, apply, devote*, or *dedicate one's self:* patriæ nos dedere debemus, Cic.—**2.** Dedere manûs, *To give up, to yield:* Liv.

dē-dŏcĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, dŏcēre, 2. *v. a. To cause one to unlearn, to unteach:* aut docendus is est, aut dedocendus, Cic.. (with *Acc. of person, and Acc. of thing*) aliquem geometriam, id.

dē-dŏlĕo, dŏlŭi, *no sup.*, dŏlēre, 2. *v. n. To give over grieving:* Ov.

dē-dŏlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To hew away, to hew smooth, to hew:* arborem, Pl.

dē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To lead away; to lead, fetch, bring*, or *draw down:* aqua Albana deducta ad utilitatem agri suburbani, *for the advantage*, Cic.: cantando rigidas deducere montibus ornos, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Milit. *t. t.*: **a.** *To draw off, lead off, withdraw* troops from a place: exercitum, Cæs.—**b.** *To lead, conduct, bring* to a place: præsidia, Cæs.—**2.** Polit. *t. t.*: *To lead forth, conduct* a colony to a place: plebem, Cic.—**3.** Nautical *t. t.*: **a.** *To draw out* a ship from the docks: ex navalibus navem, Cæs.—**b.** *To draw down* a ship from the stocks, *etc.*, into the sea; *to launch:* classem parare et ducere, Liv.—**c.** *To draw* a ship *into port:* onerarias naves in portum, Cæs.—**4.** *To draw* or *spin out* the thread, yarn, *etc.*: leviter fila, Cat.: vetus in telâ deducitur argumentum, *i. e. is interwoven, represented in weaving*, Ov.—**5.**: **a.** *To lead out, conduct, accompany* a person out of the house, as a mark of respect: ad forum deduci, Cic.—**b.** *To bring* a young person *to* a man of repute or eminence for the purpose of instruction, or of being trained in public affairs: ego a patre eram deductus ad Scævolam, Cic.—**c.** *To lead, conduct* a bride (from her father's house) to her husband: ad quem virgo deducta sit, Liv.—**d.** *To lead about* a person or thing in a public procession: invidens Privata deduci superbo Non humilis mulier triumpho, Hor.—**e.** *To accompany; to be a guide, conductor, leader to:* aliquem in aliquâ re, Cic.—**6.** Law *t. t.*: *To lead away (a person from a disputed possession, in the presence of witnesses, with or without force—the latter* moribus, *the former* vi solidâ—*in order to procure him the right of action*): Cic.—**7.** With the accessory notion of diminution: *To withdraw, deduct, subtract, diminish:* **a.** Gen.: cibum, Ter.—**b.** Esp.: Mercantile *t. t.*: centum nummos, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To lead away, withdraw* from some person or thing; *to lead, bring, guide* from one person or thing to another: aliquem de animi lenitate, Cic.: aliquem ad fletum misericordiamque, id. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To mislead, seduce, entice, bring* one to an opinion: adolescentibus et oratione magistratûs et præmio deductis, Cæs.—**2.** (*To spin out* a literary composition, like a thread, *i. e.*) *To elaborate, prepare, compose:* versûs, Ov.—**3.** Of descent, *etc.*: *To deduce, derive:* nomen ab Anco, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déduire.*

dēduc-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deduc-o] **1.** *A leading off, a drawing away:* rivorum a fonte, Cic.—**2.** *A quartering* of soldiers: Cic.—**3.** *A leading forth* or *transplanting* of colonies; *a colonizing:* Cic.—**4.** *A putting out of possession, ejection, expulsion:* Cic.—**5.** *A reduction, diminution:* ne qua deductio fieret, Cic.—**6.** *A deducing:* ex hac deductione rationis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déduction.*

dēduc-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who accompanies, attends on* a candidate for office: Q. Cic.; Pl.

dēduc-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of deduc-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Drawn* or *bent downward:* (*Comp.*) nasus deductior, Suet.—**b.** *Weak, poor, meagre:* carmen, Virg.

dē-erro (in poets dissyll.), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: Of living subjects: *To wander away, go astray:* caper deerraverat, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of inanimate subjects: *To depart* or *deviate* from the right course; *to err, go wrong*, etc.: motûs ab sensibus, Lucr.—**B.** *To wander away, go astray:* magnopere a vero, Lucr.

dē-fæc-o (**-feco**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de; fex, fæc-is] **I.** Prop.: *To cleanse from dregs; to refine, purify:* vinum, Col. **II.** Meton.: *To cleanse, wash:* se, Plaut. **III.** Fig.: *To purify; to make clear* or *calm; to set at ease:* animum, Plaut.

dēfătīgā-tĭo (**defet-**), ōnis, *f.* [defatig(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A wearying, tiring out, fatiguing:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Weariness, fatigue, exhaustion:* Cic.; Cæs.

dē-fătīgo (**-fĕtīgo**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To completely weary; to*

weary or *tire out, fatigue, exhaust:* nostros labores, Cæs.: judices, Cic.

defatiscor, i, v. defetiscor.

defeco, are, v. defæco.

dēfec-tio, ōnis, *f.* [for defac-tio; fr. defic-io, through true root DEFAC] **1.** *An abandoning* or *deserting; defection, desertion, revolt:* Cæs.—**2.:** **a.** *A failing, failure, deficiency, disappearance:* Cic.; Liv.; Tac. — **b.** Of the heavenly bodies: *An eclipse:* Cic.—**c.** Of bodily powers: (a) *Exhaustion, faintness, weakness:* Tac. — (b) *A fainting, swooning:* Suet.—**3.** *A falling off* or *away:* Cic.—**4.** *Want* of, *failure* or *deficiency* in: animi mei, *my want of courage, despondency,* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *défection.*

dēfec-tor, ōris, *m.* [for defac-tor; through id.] *One who revolts* from another; *a revolter, rebel:* Tac.

1. **dēfec-tus** (for defac-tus), a, um · **1.** *P.* of defic-io, through true root DEFAC.—**2.** *Weak, weakened, enfeebled:* annis leo, Phæd.: (*Sup.*) defectissimus viribus, Col.

2. **dēfec-tus,** ūs, *m.* [for defac-tus; fr. defic-io, through true root DEFAC] **1.** *A failing, failure, lack, disappearance:* lactis, Pl.—**2.** *An eclipsing* of the heavenly bodies; *an eclipse:* Cic. — **3.** Defectus animi, *a swoon:* Pl.

dē-fendo, di, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de; FENDO (akin to Sanscrit root HAN, or Gr. root θεν, θειν-ω, *to beat*)] **I.** *To fend* or *ward off; to repel, avert, keep off:* nimios solis ardores, Cic.: solstitium pecori, Virg. **II.** (*To ward off* danger *from one's self* or *another;* hence): **A.** Prop.: *To defend, guard, protect:* eum defendo, quem tu accusas, Cic.: teneras myrtos a frigore, Virg.: (without *Object*) nobis defendentibus, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To defend, support, maintain; to bring forward, allege in defence:* in disputationibus rem, Cic. quod sentias liberā oratione defendere, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *défendre.*

dēfen-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for defend-sio; fr. defend-o] *A defending, defence:* Cic.; Cæs.

dēfens-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [defens-o] *To defend often, to practise defending:* Cic.

dēfen-so, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for defend-so; fr. defend-o] **I.** *To fend* or *ward off diligently:* metūs, Stat. **II.** *To defend, protect diligently:* mœnia, Plaut.: humeros, Ov.

dēfen-sor, ōris, *comm.* [for defend-sor; fr. defend-o] **1.** *One who fends, wards,* or *keeps off; an averter:* Cic.—**2.** Of living beings or things: *A defender, protector, guard:* Sall.; Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *défenseur.*

defen-sus (for defend-sus), a, um, *P.* of defend-o.

dē-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bear* or *bring away; to bear, carry, bring down:* hunc sub æquora, Ov.: literas ad Cæsarem, Cæs. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Naut. *t. t.:* **a.** *To drive away, drive down, drive* a ship, or those on board a ship: quem quum ex alto ignotas ad terras tempestas et in desertum littus detulisset, Cic.: delata navis Oricum, Cæs. —**b.** *To bring* to any place, *sc.* a ship or those on board of it: navis huc nos dormientes detulit, Plaut.—**2.** Mercant. *t. t.: To bring to market, to sell:* Sen.; Col. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To bring down, bring,* etc.: rem ad consilium, Cæs.—**B.** With particular accessory notions: **1.** *To bring over and give* to one; *to transfer, deliver,* etc.: præmium dignitatis alicui, Cic.—**2.:** **a.** *To bring* or *give an account of* by speech or writing; *to report, announce, signify, state:* rem, Cæs.: ad Cæsarem detulerint me pœnitere consilii mei, Cic.— **b.** Law *t. t.:* (a) Deferre nomen *or* aliquem, *To bring down a* person's *name* or *a person* into court, *etc.;* i. e. *To indict, impeach, accuse* before the prætor, as plaintiff or informer: Cic.; Tac.; Quint.—(b) *To bring forward, denounce:* quæ apud vos de me deferunt, Cic.—**c.** Polit. *t. t.:* (a) Deferre aliquid ad ærarium, *or simply* deferre aliquid, *To give in something at the ærarium:* Cic.—(b) Deferre aliquem ad ærarium, *To give in some one at the ærarium,* i. e. *to recommend some one for future consideration and reward for services to the state:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déférer.*

dē-fervesco, fervi *or* ferbŭi, *no sup.,* vescĕre, 3. *v. n.* (Prop.: *To cease boiling;* Fig.) Of the passions, *etc.: To cease raging, cool down, be allayed* or *assuaged:* quum cupiditates defervissent, Cic.

defes-sus (for defet-sus), a, um, *P.* of defet-iscor.

dē-fĕtiscor (-fatiscor), fessus sum, fĕtisci, 3. *v. dep.* [for de-fatiscor] *To become tired out, wearied; to grow wearied, faint:* **I.** Prop.: Of persons: forensibus negotiis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: ita defessa ac refrigerata accusatio, Cic.

dē-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre (*Perf. Subj.:* defexit, in old formula in Liv.: —*Pass.* (besides the regular form defĭcior): defit, Virg.: defiunt, Gell.: defiat, Plaut.: defiet, defieri, Ter.), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [for de-facio] (*To make* one's self, *etc.,* to be *away* or *removed from* a thing; or *to make* something to be *away* or *removed from* one's self; hence) **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: Act. form: *To remove one's self, separate one's self, withdraw* from allegiance or duty; *to revolt:* qui una cum illo a republicâ defecerant, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To run out, be wanting, fail, cease, disappear:* **1.** Pass. form in reflexive force: lac mihi non æstate novum, non frigore defit, Virg.—**2.** Neut.: vereor . . . ne vox viresque deficerent, Cic. **C.** Fig.: **1.** Of connection with abstract things or qualities: *To withdraw* or *depart from; to forsake, abandon, desert:* si a virtute defeceris, Cic.—**2.** Mentally *or* morally: *To fail* or *be wanting in:* **a.** Pass. form in reflexive force: defectis (*sc.* animo) defensoribus, *having been disheartened,* Cæs.—**b.** Neut.: ne deficerent, Cic. **II.** Act.: *To leave* a person or thing; *to desert, to fail:* res eos jam pridem, fides deficere nuper cœpit, Cic.

dē-fīgo, xi, xum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: Of things: *To fix down* or *down in; to drive, fix,* or *fasten down* or *into:* crucem ad civium supplicium defigi jubes, Cic.: terræ defigitur arbos, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To fix, fasten, render immoveable:* aciem in his vestigiis, Tac.—**B.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To fix one's self* somewhere, i. e. *to become* or *stand motionless:* defixi, et Neronem intuentes, Tac. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To fix* or *fasten; to turn strongly* in any direction: animos in ea, quæ, *etc.,* Cic.—**B.** *To strike motionless* with astonishment, *etc.; to stupefy, astound, astonish:* triste silentium ita defixit omnium animos, ut, *etc.,* Liv.—**C.** Religious *t. t.:* **1.** *To declare fixedly, firmly, unalterably:* quæ augur vitiosa, dira defixerit, irrita sunto, Cic.—**2.** *To curse, bewitch, bind by spell:* caput alicujus dirâ imprecatione, Sen.—**D.** *To censure, reprove* a thing: culpam, Pers.

dē-fingo, xi, *no sup.,* gĕre, 3. *v. a. To form, put in shape, fashion:* Fig.: Of rude, coarse verses: dum Defingit Rheni luteum caput, Hor.

dē-fīnĭo, īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To bound off; to set bounds to, to limit, terminate, define:* orbes cœli aspectum nostrum definiunt, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *To limit; to prescribe, mark out, assign; to define, determine:* definit potestatem in quinquennium, facit sempiternam, Cic.—**2.** *To define* or *explain concisely,* etc.: rem, Cic.— **B.** *To limit* within certain bounds; *to restrict, confine:* orationem, Cic.—**C.** *To terminate, finish:* orationem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *définir.*

dēfīnīt-e, *adv.* [definit-us] *Precisely, definitely, distinctly:* Cic.

dēfīni-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [defini-o] **1.** *A limiting, prescribing, marking out, defining, determining:* Cic.—**2.** In Rhet.: *A defining; a definition* or *concise explanation:* Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *définition.*

dēfīnī-tīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Definitive, explanatory:* constitutio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *définitif.*

dēfīnī-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of definio.—**2.** *Pa.:* *Definite, distinct, precise; plain, perspicuous:* locus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *défini.*

dēfĭo, īri, v. deficio.

dēflăgrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deflagr(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A burning up, conflagration:* terrarum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Destruction, ruin:* deflagrationem Italiæ minari, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *deflagration.*

dē-flăgro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.**: **A.** Neut.: **1.** Prop.: *To be burned up* or *completely; to be consumed:* Phaethon ictu fulminis deflagravit, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: *To perish, be destroyed:* ruere ac deflagrare omnia passuri estis? Liv.—**B.** Act.: **1.** Prop.: *To burn up* or *completely:* fana flammâ deflagrata, Enn.—**2.** Fig.: *To destroy:* in cinere deflagrati imperii, Cic. **II.** (Prop.: *To burn out, to cease burning:*

rig.) **A.** Of passions: *To abate, be allayed:* deflagrare iras vestras posse, Liv.—**B.** Of persons: *To cease to be enraged, to be appeased:* deflāgrare minaces Incassum, Luc.

dē-flecto, xi, xum, ctĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Act.: **1.** Prop.: *To turn* or *bend* any thing *away; to bend* or *turn aside:* omnes in alium cursum, Cic. —**2.** Fig.: **a.** Gen.: *To turn aside, divert:* a proposito sententiam, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To turn one's self aside, withdraw:* quum te de curriculo petitionis deflexisses, Cic.—**B.** Neut.: *To turn off* or *aside:* **1.** Prop.: viā, Tac. —**2.** Fig.: ab amicitiis perfectorum hominum ad leves amicitias deflexit oratio, Cic. **II.** *To bend* or *turn downwards:* deflectens pondere corpus, Cat.

dē-flĕo, ēvi, ētum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: (*To shed tears down upon;* hence) *To weep over, lament, deplore, bewail:* inter nos impendentes casūs, Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To weep violently:* gravibus cogor deflere querelis, Prop.

dēflexus (for deflect-sus), a, um, *P.* of deflect-o.

dē-flocc-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [de; flocc-us] *Stripped of locks, bald:* senes, Plaut.

dēflōre-sco, flōrŭi, *no sup.*, flōrescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [deflore-o] *To shed blossoms; to fade, wither:* **I.** Prop.: (faba) defloruit, Pl. **II.** Fig.: eum jam deflorescentem cognovisti, Cic.

dē-flŭo, xi, xum, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To flow down:* saxis humor, Hor. **B.** Fig.: *To flow, come, proceed:* hoc totum e sophistarum fontibus defluxit in forum, Cic. **C.** Meton.: Of things not liquid: *To move downwards gently* or *gradually: to glide down, descend, slip:* secundo defluit (*sc.* aries) amni, *i. e. floats* or *swims down the stream,* Virg.: jam ipsæ defluebant coronæ, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To flow away* so as to disappear; *to cease flowing:* dum defluat amnis, Hor. **B.** Fig.: *To cease, vanish, disappear, be lost:* ex novem tribunis unus defluxit, *i. e. has deserted, proved unfaithful,* Cic. **C.** Meton.: Of the hair: *To fall off:* Pl.

dē-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, fŏdĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To dig downwards, dig deep, dig up:* specus, Virg.: terram, Hor. **B.** Meton.: *To tear out, to lacerate:* oculis, manibus . . . defossis, Flor. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To dig in, to bury* in the earth, *etc.*: cotem in comitio, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To bury,* i. e. *overwhelm, hide, conceal, remove from sight:* defodiet (*sc.* ætas) condetque nitentia, Hor.

defore, v. desum.

dēformā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. deform-(a)-o] *A deforming, disfiguring, defacing:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déformation.*

dē-form-is, e, *adj.* [de; form-a] **1.** (*Separated from a* forma; hence) **a.** Of living beings: *Misshapen, deformed:* Cic.—**b.** Of things: *Of rude construction, ill-made:* Cæs. —**2.** *Devoid of shape* or *form, shapeless:* animæ, Ov. —**3.**: **a.** Prop.: *Devoid of beauty, ugly, hideous, loathsome:* (*Sup.*) deformissima femina, Gell. —**b.** Fig.: Morally, *etc.*: *Ugly, odious, unseemly, disgusting, disgraceful:* (*Comp.*) deformior species civitatis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *difforme.*

deform-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [deform-is] (*The quality of the* deformis; hence) **1.** *Deformity, a misshapen form* or *condition:* corporis, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Lack of beauty, ugliness, hideousness, loathsomeness:* Liv.; Quint.—**b.** Fig.: (a) Morally, *etc.*: *Turpitude; unseemliness* of character, disposition, *etc.*; *disgrace, dishonour,* etc.: Cic.; Hirt.— (b) Of style: *Inelegance:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *difformité.*

dēform-ĭter, *adj.* [id.] *Disgracefully, dishonourably:* Suet.

1. dē-form-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de; form-a] *To bring into form* or *shape; to form, fashion; to design, delineate, describe.* **I.** Prop.: marmora, Quint. **II.** Fig.: ille, quem supra deformavi, *have depicted, described,* Cic.

2. dēform-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [deform-is] **I.** Prop.: *To disfigure, spoil, mar,* etc.: parietes deformatos reliquit, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To mar, disgrace, dishonour:* aliquem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *difformer, déformer.*

dēfos-sus (for defod-sus), a, um, *P.* of defod-io.

dē-fraud-o (-frud-o), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de; fraus, fraud-is] **I.** Prop.: *To take away by fraud; to defraud, overreach, cheat:* tene ego defrudem? Plaut.: (with *Abl.*) aliquem fructu victoriæ, Liv.: (with *second Acc. denoting that wherein the fraud consists*) quem ne andabatam quidem defraudare poteramus, Cic.: (without *Object*) etiam īnsuper defrudet? Ter. **II.** Fig.: ne brevitas defraudāsse anres videatur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *défrauder.*

dē-frēn-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [de; fren-um] *Unbridled, unrestrained, without restraint:* Ov.

dē-frĭco, cŭi, cātum *and* ctum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To rub well* or *hard; to rub:* **A.** Prop.: dentem, Cat. **B.** Fig.: urbem sale multo, *i. e. to lash well,* Hor. **II.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To rub one's self thoroughly:* Auct. Her.

defric-tus, a, um, *P.* of defric-o.

dē-fringo, frēgi, fractum, fringĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for de-frango] **I.** *To break off:* ramum arboris, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To break completely* or *to pieces:* defractis subsellīis, Suet. **B.** Fig.: *To break to pieces, destroy, lose:* id unum bonum est, quod nunquam defringitur, Sen.

defrudo, are, v. defraudo.

dēfrūtum, i, *n.* (prps. for defervītum) *Must boiled down:* Virg.

dē-fŭgio, frēgi, *no sup.*, fŭgĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: *To flee away, make off quickly:* injurias fortunæ, quas ferre nequeas, defugiendo relinquas, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To flee from; to withdraw in haste, etc., from:* patriam, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To avoid, shun:* contentiones, Cic.

dēfunc-tus (for defung-tus), a, um, *P.* of defung-or. ¶ Hence, Fr. *défunt.*

dē-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To pour down, pour out:* ovi album in vas, Cels.: frugee pleno cornu, Hor. **II.** Esp.: Relig. *t. t.*: *To pour out,* as a libation: merō Defuso pateris, Hor.

dē-fungor, functus sum, fungi, 3. *v. dep.* **I.** Gen.: *To have done with, acquit one's self of, discharge* an affair *or* an obligation; *to perform, finish:* defunctus jam sum, *now I am quit,* i. e. *safe, out of danger,* Ter.: (with *Abl.*) populari concitatione, Cic.: bello, Hor. **II.** Esp.: Of the finishing of life: **A.** *To finish, close, arrive at the end of, have done with; to fulfil* or *complete:* (with *Abl.*) vitā, Virg.—**B.** *To depart, die:* ut mea defunctæ molliter ossa cubent, Ov.

dē-gĕner, is (*Abl.* degeneri, Tac.), *adj.* [de; genus, gener-is] **I.** Prop.: *That departs from its race* or *kind; degenerate, not genuine:* Neoptolemus, Virg.: (with *Gen.*) patrii non degener oris, Ov.: (with *Abl.*) dignitate formæ, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *Ignoble, base:* degeneres animos timor arguit, Virg.: (with *Gr. Acc.*) cetera degener, Tac.

dēgĕnĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [degener] **I.** Neut.: *To depart from its race* or *kind; to degenerate:* ab hac virtute majorum, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** *To cause to degenerate, to deteriorate:* ni degeneratum in aliis, Liv.—**B.** *To dishonour, to stain,* by degeneracy: non degenerāsse propinques (*sc.* me), Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dégénérer.*

dē-gĕro, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To carry away, carry off:* aurum amicæ, Plaut.

dē-glūbo, *no perf.*, ptum, bĕre, 3. *v. a.* (Prop.: *To shell* or *husk;* Meton.) *To skin, flay,* etc.: Plaut.

dē-go, gi, *no sup.*, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [for de-ago] **I.** Act.: *To pass, spend,* etc.: omne tempus ætatis sine molestiā, Cic.: vitam more feræ, Virg. **II.** Neut.: *To live:* lætus deget, Hor.

dē-grandĭnat, 1. *v. impers.* *It hails violently:* Ov.

dē-grăvo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To weigh* or *press down:* cornu, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To burden, incommode:* peritos nandi vulnera degravant, Liv.

dē-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, grĕdi, 3. *v. dep.* [for de-gradior] *To go down, march down, descend.* **I.** Prop.: de viā, Plaut.: in campum, Liv. **II.** Fig.: Of an oration: ornandi aut augendi causā degredi, Cic.

dē-gusto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To taste:* loton, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of fire: *To lick:* ignes flammā degustant tigna trabeisque, Lucr.—**B.** Of a weapon that slightly touches: *To graze:* summum degustat (*sc.* lancea) vulnere corpus, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *To try, make trial of, make*

one's self acquainted with: eandem vitam, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déguster.*

dē-hinc (in the poets sometimes monosyllabic by synæresis), *adv.*: **1.** *From this place, from here, hence:* Tac.—**2.** Of the order of succession: *Hereby, herefrom, out of this:* Hor.—**3.** Of a consequence: *Hence, therefore, from that:* Ter.—**4.** Of time: **a.** *From this time forth, henceforth, henceforward:* Plaut.; Ter.—**b.** *Thenceforward, since then:* Suet.—**c.** *Hereupon, afterward, next, then:* Virg.; Tac.—**5.** In enumerations: *Then, after this:* Sall.; Virg.

dē-hisco, hīvi, *no sup.*, hiscĕre (*Perf. Inf.* dehīsse, Var.), 3. *v. n. To part asunder; to split open; to gape, to yawn:* sistunt amnes, terræque dehiscunt, Virg.: intervallis acies, Liv.

dēhŏnestā-mentum, i, *n.* [dehones(a)-o] **1.** Morally: *That which dishonours; a dishonour, disgrace:* Tac.; Sen.; Just.—**2.** Physically: *That which disfigures; a disfigurement, blemish:* Tac.

dē-hŏnesto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. To disgrace, disparage, dishonour:* famam, Liv.: proavum infami operā, Tac.

dē-hortor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. To advise to the contrary; to dissuade:* res ipsa me aut invitabit, aut dehortabitur, Cic.: plura de Jugurthā scribere dehortatur me fortuna mea, Sall.

Dēĭănīra, æ, *f.*, Δηϊάνειρα (She that destroys her spouse). *Deanira; a daughter of Œneus, and wife of Hercules.*

dein, v. deinde.

dēin-cep-s (dissyll., Hor.), *adj.* and *adv.* [for dein-cap-s; fr. dein; cap-io] **I.** *Adj.* (*Gen.* deincipis) *Following thereafter, next following:* deincipe die, App. **II.** *Adv.*: **A.** Of local succession: *One after the other, successively:* Cæs.—**B.** Of time: *One after another, successively, in succession:* Cic.—**C.** Of order: *In succession:* Cic.

dē-indĕ, or abbreviated **de-in** (in both forms *ei* is constantly monosyll. in the poets), *adv.*: **1.** Of place: *From here, beginning here; from there, beginning there:* Liv.—**2.** Of local succession: *After this, next, then:* Tac.—**3.** Of time: *Thereafter, afterward, then:* Cic.—**4.** In an enumeration or succession of facts or arguments: *Afterwards, next in order, then:* Cic.

Dēĭŏnĭdes, æ, *m. A son of Deïone,* i. e. *Miletus.*

Dēĭŏpēa, æ, *f. Deiopea; one of Juno's nymphs.*

Dēĭphŏbē, es, *f.*, Δηϊφόβη (Foescarer). *Deiphobe; a daughter of Glaucus.*

Dēĭphŏbus, i, *m.*, Δηϊφόβος (id.) *Deiphobus; a son of Priam.*

dējec-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for dejac-tio; fr. dejic-io, through true root DEJAC] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A casting* or *throwing down:* alvi, *i. e. a purging,* Cels.—**b.** Fig.: Of the mind: *Fear, timidity, lowness, dejection:* Sen.—**2.** *A turning out of possession:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déjection.*

1. dējec-tus (for dejac-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of dejic-io, through true root DEJAC.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Sunk down, low:* loci, Cæs.—**b.** *Cast down, dejected, dispirited:* haud dejectus equum duci jubet, Virg.

2. dējec-tus, ūs, *m.* [for dejac-tus; fr. dejic-io, through true root DEJAC] **I.** Prop.: *A casting* or *throwing down:* arborum, Liv. **II.** Meton.: *A declivity:* collis, Cæs.

dējĕro, are, v. dejuro.

dē-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for de-jacio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To throw* or *cast down; to hurl down, precipitate:* bustum aut monumentum, aut columnam, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron.: *To throw* or *cast one's self down:* se de muro, Cæs.—**2.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To drive down* or *out; to dislodge* an enemy from a position, *etc.*: hostes muro turribusque dejecti, Cæs.—**3.** Law *t. t.*: *To drive out; to turn out* of possession: poterisne dicere dejectum esse eum? Cic.—**4.** *To fell* to the ground; *to bring down dead; to kill, slay,* etc.: quem telo primum . . . . Dejicis? Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To cast down:* quantum mali de humanā conditione dejeceris, *i. e. have removed* or *averted,* Cic.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) dejectus oculos, Virg.—**B.** *To cast* one *down* from the prospect of a thing; *to prevent from obtaining; to deprive, rob of:* aliquem ædilitate, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*se*) *déjeter.*

Dejŏtărus, i, *m. Dejotarus; tetrarch of Galatia, afterwards king of Armenia Minor and a part of Pontus.*

dē-jungo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* (Prop.: *To unyoke* cattle; Fig.) *To separate, sever:* amantes, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déjoindre.*

dē-jūro (**-jĕro**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n. To take an oath, to swear:* **I.** Act.: per deos et deas dejuravit occisurum eum, Plaut. **II.** Neut.: dejerat persancte, Ter.

dē-jŭvo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. To leave off helping, to withhold assistance:* Plaut.

dē-lăbor, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. *v. dep.* **I.** Prop.: *To fall, sink* or *slip down:* superas delapsa per auras, Ov.: de manibus audacissimorum civium delapsa arma, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To sink down, to descend* from a straight course: a sapientium familiaritatibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, Cic.—**B.** *To incline* to a person or what a person says, *etc.*: eo magis delabor ad Clodiam, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délabrer.*

dē-lăcĕro, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. To tear in pieces, ruin:* me meamque rem, Plaut.

dē-lāmentor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep. To lament, bewail:* natam ademptam, Ov.

dē-lasso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To weary* or *tire out:* loquacem Fabium, Hor.

dēlā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [DELA, root of dela-tum, Sup. of defero; v. fero *init.*] *An accusing; an accusation, denunciation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délation.*

dēlā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An accuser, informer, denouncer:* Tac.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délateur.*

dēlectā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [delect(a)-o] *Delectable, delightful, agreeable:* cibus, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délectable.*

dēlectā-mentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A delight:* Ter.; Cic.

dēlectā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A delighting, delight, pleasure, amusement:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délectation.*

dēlec-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for delac-to; fr. delic-io, through true root DELAC] (Prop.: *To allure from* the right path; *to entice away; to seduce;* Meton.) As the result of attracting, alluring, *etc.*: *To delight, please, amuse:* in hoc delector, Cic.: (*Impers.*) me magis de Dionysio delectat, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délecter.*

1. **dēlec-tus** (for deleg-tus), a, um, *P.* of delig-o, through true root DELEG.

2. **dēlec-tus,** us, *m.* [for deleg-tus, fr. DELEG, true root of delig-o] **I.** Gen.: *A choosing* or *picking out; a selecting; a selection, choice;* judicum, Cic. **II.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: **A.** Prop.: *A levy, a recruiting:* Cæs. **B.** Meton.: *The men levied; a levy:* Tac.

dēlēgā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deleg(a)-o] *An assignment* of a debt: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délégation.*

dē-lēgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To send away:* aliquem in Tullianum, Liv. **B.** Fig.: *To refer:* studiosus Catonis ad illud volumen delegamus, Nep.: (without *Object*) eo delegasse ad senatum, Liv. **II.**: **A.** Gen.: *To confide, entrust, commit, assign,* etc.: infantem ancillis ac nutricibus, Tac.: obsidione delegatā in curam collegæ, Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Prop.: *To assign, make over:* conditio Balbi delegandi, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: *To attribute, impute, ascribe* a fault, service, *etc.*, to one: servati consulis decus ad servum, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déléguer.*

dēlēn-I-fĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* [for delen-i-fac-us; fr. delen-io; (i); fac-io] *Mollifying, soothing; caressing, captivating:* facta, Plaut.

dēlēnī-mentum, i, *n.* [deleni-o] (*The soothing* or *charming thing;* hence) *A charm, caress, blandishment:* Liv.; Tac.

dē-lēnĭo (**-līnio**), īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a. To soothe* or *soften down; to cajole, charm, win, captivate:* aliquem blanditiis, Cic.

dēlēnī-tor (**dēlīnī-**), ōris, *m.* [deleni-o] *One who soothes* or *wins over.* Cic.

dē-lĕo, lēvi, lētum, lēre, 2. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To abolish, destroy, annihilate:* magnam Græciam, Cic.: copias hostium multis præliis, id. **B.** Esp.: Of writings: *To erase, efface; to blot* or *wipe out:* epistolas, Cic.: delere licebit Quod non edideris, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To finish, put an end to, extinguish:* bella, Cic.: (without *Object*) nec, si quid olim lusit Anacreon, Delevit ætas, Hor.—**B.** *To blot out, obliterate,* or *efface* from the mind: memoriam discordiarum, Cic.

dēlē-trix, īcis, *f.* [dele-o] *She that annihilates, destroys:* Cic.

dēlĭbĕrā-bundus, a, um, *adj.* [deliber(a)-o] *Maturely deliberating:* Liv.

dēlĭbĕrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Deliberation, consultation, consideration:* Cic.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: In Rhet.=causa deliberativa, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délibération.*

dēlĭbĕrā-tīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Relating to deliberation, deliberative:* causa, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délibératif.*

dēlĭbĕrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who deliberates:* Cic.

dēlĭbĕrā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of deliber(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.: Resolved upon, determined; certain:* (*Comp.*) neque illi quicquam deliberatius fuit, Cic.

dē-lĭbĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for de-libro] **I.** Prop.: *To weigh well* in one's mind; *to deliberate; to take counsel about, consult, advise upon:* re deliberatā, Cæs.: (*Impers. Pass.*) ut utri potissimum consulendum sit deliberetur, Cic.: (without *Object*) ad deliberandum, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To take advice of* or *to consult an oracle:* delecti Delphos deliberatum missi, Nep.—**B.** *To resolve, determine,* after mature deliberation: deliberata mors, Hor.: deliberatum est omnia dicere, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délibérer.*

dē-lĭbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To take off, take away a little:* ab æquore partem, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *To cull, pluck, gather:* ex universâ mente divinâ delibatos animos habere, Cic.—**2.** *To diminish* by taking away: de laude quicquam, Cic.—**B.** *To taste, sip:* oscula, Virg.

dē-lĭbr-o, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de; 3. liber, libr-i] (Prop.: *To bark, peel;* Fig.) *To take away, to diminish the possibility* of an event: Lucr.

dē-lĭbŭo, lĭbŭi, lĭbūtum, lĭbŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de; root LIB, akin to Sanscrit root LIP, *illinere*] **I.** Prop.: *To besmear, anoint* with a liquid: delibutus capillus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: delibutus gaudio, Ter.

dēlĭcāt-e, *adv.* [delicat-us] **I.** Prop.: *Delicately, luxuriously:* vivere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) delicatius tractare iracundos, Sen. **II.** Meton.: *Slowly, negligently:* conficere iter, Suet.

dēlĭcā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [usually referred to delici-æ; hence, for delicatus] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *That gives pleasure,* i.e. *alluring, charming, delightful; luxurious, voluptuous:* sermo, Cic.: (*Sup.*) in delicatissimo litore, id.—**b.** Meton.: *Soft, tender, delicate:* (*Comp.*) puella delicatior hædo, Cat.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Addicted to pleasure, luxurious, voluptuous:* adolescens, Cic.—As *Subst.:* **delicatus**, i, *m.*, and **-a**, æ, *f. A voluptuary; a wanton:* Suet.—**b.** Meton.: *Spoiled with indulgence; delicate, dainty, effeminate:* nimium ego te habui delicatam, *I have spoiled you,* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délicat.*

dēlĭcĭ-æ, ārum; **-ia**, æ, *f.*; **-ĭum**, ĭi, *n.* [delici-o, *to allure*] (*That which allures, flatters* the senses; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Delight, pleasure, luxury:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of living beings: *A beloved object, darling, favourite, delight:* Corydon ardebat Alexin Delicias domini, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délices.*

dē-lĭcĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, lĭcĕre, 3. *v.a.* [for de-lacio] *To allure* or *entice exceedingly; to allure,* etc.: Script. ap. Non.

dēlĭcĭ-ŏlæ, ārum, *f. dim.* [deliciæ] *A darling:* Cic.

dēlĭco, āre, v. deliquo.

dēlĭc-tum, i, *n.* [for deli(n)quitum; fr. deli(n)qu-o] *A fault, offence, crime:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délit.*

1. **dē-lĭgo**, lēgi, lectum, lĭgĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for de-lĕgo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To choose out, to select:* optimum quemque, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To pluck down:* astra manu, Prop. **II.** Esp.: *To choose out and send* or *take away:* senes ac matres, Virg.

2. **dē-lĭgo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To bind* or *tie together; to bind up, to bind fast:* hominem in foro, Cic.: naviculam ad ripam, Cæs.

dē-lingo, linxi, *no sup.*, lingĕre, 3. *v. a. To lick out, swallow, devour,* etc.: salem, Plaut.

dē-linquo, liqui, lictum, linquere, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* (Prop.: *To leave quite* or *entirely;* Fig.) **A.** Neut.: *To fail, be wanting; to commit a fault, to do wrong, transgress, offend:* si pater deliquisset, Cic.: paullum deliquit amicus, Hor. —**B.** Of an offence: **1.** Neut.: *To commit:* (with *Acc. of Neut. pron.*) damnatusque flagitiorum, quæ duo (*sc.* Felix et Cumanus) deliquerant, Cumanus, Tac.—**2.** Pass.: *To be committed:* nihil a me adhuc delictum putem, Cic. ¶ ¶ Hence, Fr. *délinquer.*

dē-lĭquesco, lĭcŭi, *no sup.*, lĭquescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* **I.** Prop.: *To melt away, dissolve, melt:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: Of persons: *To waste away, be reduced to nothing:* Ov. **III.** Fig.: *To vanish, disappear:* Cic.

dēlĭqu-ium, ĭi, *n.* [deli(n)qu-o] *A want, defect:* Plaut.; Plin.

dē-lĭquo (-lĭco), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* (Prop.: *To clear off* a turbid liquid; *to clarify, strain;* Fig.) *To clear up* by speaking, *to explain:* Plaut.

dēlĭqu-us (-cu-us), a, um, *adj.* [deli(n)qu-o] *Wanting, lacking:* tibi nil domi delicuum'st, Plaut.

dēlīrā-mentum, i, *n.* [delir(a)-o] *Silly stuff, nonsense, absurdity:* Plaut.

dēlīrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Absurdity, folly, madness,* etc.: Cic.

dē-līr-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [de; līr-a] (*To depart from a straight furrow;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To deviate from a straight line:* nil ut deliret amussis, Aus. **II.** Fig.: *To be crazy, deranged, out of one's wits; to be foolish, to rave:* in extis totam Etruriam delirare, Cic.: quicquid delirant reges, *whatever folly the kings commit,* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délirer.*

dēlīr-us, a, um, *adj.* [delir-o] *Silly, doting, crazy:* senex, Cic.

dē-lītesco, lĭtŭi, *no sup.*, lītescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [for de-latesco] **I.** Prop.: *To hide* or *conceal one's self; to lie hid, lurk:* bestiæ in cubilibus delitescunt, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To skulk behind; to shelter one's self behind* a person or thing: in istâ calumniâ, Cic.

dē-lītĭgo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. To scold* or *rail heartily:* Hor.

1. **dēl-ītus**, a, um, *P.* of del-eo.

2. **dēlĭ-tus**, a, um, *P.* of deli(n)-o.

Dēlos, i (*Acc.* Delon and Delum), *f.*, Δῆλος (Manifest, visible). *Delos; a small island in the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana* (now *Dili*).—Hence, **1. Dēl-ĭus**, a, um, *adj. Of Delos, Delian.*—As *Subst.:* **a. Dēlĭus**, ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* deus) *The Delian god, Apollo:* Ov.—**b. Dēlĭa**, æ, *f.*: (a) (*sc.* dea) *The Delian goddess, Diana:* Virg.— (b) (*sc.* puella) *Delia* (i. e. *the Delian girl*); *the name of a damsel:* Virg.—**2. Dēl-ĭăcus**, a, um, *adj. Of Delos; Delian.*

Delphi, ōrum, *m.*, Δελφοί. **I.** Prop.: *Delphi; the famous city of the oracle in Phocis* (now *Kastri*).—Hence, **Delphĭcus**, a, um, *adj. Delphic, belonging to Delphi.*—As *Subst.:* **Delphĭcus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* deus) *The Delphic god, t. e. Apollo:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The Delphians, the inhabitants of Delphi:* Just.—**B.** *The Delphic priests:* Nep.

delphīnus, i; **-īn**, īnis, *m.* = δελφίν. **I.** Prop.: *A dolphin:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *The (constellation) Dolphin:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dauphin.*

dēlū-brum, i, *n.* [delu-o] (*That which effects the* moral *cleansing;* hence) *A temple or shrine* as a place of expiation: Cic.; Virg.

dē-lucto, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.*; also, **de-luctor**, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. To wrestle, struggle:* Plaut.

dē-lūdĭfĭco, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. To banter, make a fool of:* Plaut.

dē-lūdo, si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a. To play one false; to mock, deceive, delude:* **I.** Prop.: aliquem, Cic.: (without *Object*) deludere, id. **II.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: terra deludet arantes, Prop.

dē-lumb-is, e, *adj.* [de; lumb-us] **I.** Prop.: *Lamed in the loins:* Pl. **II.** Fig.: *Weakened; weak, feeble.* Pers.

dē-lumb-o, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To lame in the loins:* Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To weaken, enervate:* sententias, Cic.

dē-lŭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a. To wash, cleanse:* Cels.

dem. A pronominal suffix, in idem (for is-dem), pridem (for pris-dem), *etc.*

dē-mădesco, mădŭi, *no sup.*, mădescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch. To become humid* or *moist:* suos demaduisse sinus, Ov.

dē-mando, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To commit to* or *give in charge; to intrust, to commend:* curam sauciorum militum legatis, Liv.

Dēmărātus, i, *m.*, Δημάρατος (Prayed for by the people). *Demaratus:* **1.** *A Corinthian, the father of Tarquinius Priscus.*—**2.** *A Spartan king, colleague of Cleomenes.*

dēmarchus, i, *m.* = δήμαρχος (A ruler of the people). *A demarch:* Plaut.

dē-mens, mentis, *adj. Out of one's mind or senses; beside one's self; mad, raving; foolish:* **I.** Prop.: Of persons: ah! demens, Virg.: (*Comp.*) dementior, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of things: (*Sup.*) dementissima temeritas, Cic.

dēmen-sus (for demet-sus), *P.* of demet-ior.—As *Subst.*: **demensum,** i, *n.* (*A measured thing;* hence) *A measured allowance* to slaves (consisting of four or five bushels of corn per month): Ter.

dēmen-ter, *adv.* [for dement-ter; fr. demens, dement-is] *Madly, foolishly:* credita, Cic.: (*Sup.*) dementissime testabitur, Sen.

dēment-ia, æ, *f.* [demens, dement-is] (*The state of the* demens; hence) *The being out of one's mind or beside one's self; insanity, madness; foolishness, folly:* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *démence.*

dēment-īo, *no perf. nor sup.,* īre, 4. *v. n.* [id.] *To be out of one's mind; to be mad, rave:* Lucr.

dē-mĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* **I.** *To deserve* or *merit* something: quid mercedis perasus hodie domino demeret? Plaut. **II.** *To deserve well of* a person; *to show kindness to, oblige,* etc.: beneficio civitatem, Liv.

de-mĕrĕor, *prps. no perf.,* ēri, 2. *v. dep. To deserve well of* a person; *to show kindness to, oblige,* etc.: nihil habere se, quare eos demereatur, Suet.: (without *Object*) plura saepe peccantur dum demeremur, quam dum offendimus, Tac.

dē-mergo, si, sum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To dip* or *plunge down into; to immerse in* water, etc.: totidem demerserit orbes, Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To plunge one's self,* etc., *down* into water, etc.: in palude demersus Marius, Cic.—**2.** Of a ship: *To sink:* trirememn, Hirt. **II.** Fig.: *To plunge down:* patriam demersam extuli, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *To thrust* or *force down,* etc.: dapes in alvum, Ov.

dēmer-sus (for demerg-sus), a, um, *P.* of demerg-o.

demes-sus (for demet-sus), a, um, *P.* of demet-o.

dē-mētior, mensus, *and* mētītus sum, mētīri, 4. *v. dep. To measure out, to measure,* as a whole: **I.** In Act. force: siderum cursūs, Cic. **II.** In Pass. force: **A.** Prop.: demensus cibus, Plaut. **B.** Fig.: verba verbis demensa, Cic.

dē-mĕto, ssŭi, ssum, tĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: Of fruits or corn: *To mow, reap, cut off:* fructūs, Cic.: frumentum, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *To cut away* or *off,* etc.: ense caput, Ov.

Dēmētrĭus, ĭi, *m.* Δημήτριος (One belonging to Δημητηρ *or* Ceres). *Demetrius:* **1.** *D. Poliorcetes, son of Antigonus, and king of Macedonia.*—**2.** *D. Phalereus, a famous orator.*

dēmĭgrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demigr(a)-o] *An emigration:* Nep.

dē-mĭgro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* **I.** Gen.: *To migrate from, to emigrate; to depart, remove:* **A.** Prop.: demigrandi causā, Cæs.: (*Impers. Pass.*) demigrandum, Cic. **B.** Fig.: de statu, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *To depart* from life: vetat deus injussu hinc nos suo demigrare, Cic.

dē-mĭnŭo (dī-), mĭnŭi, mĭnūtum, mĭnŭĕre, 3. *v. a. To lessen, diminish:* **I.** Prop.: deminuunt æquora venti, Lucr.: (*Impers. Pass.*) ne de bonis demnui pateretur, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To lessen:* partem juris, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diminuer.*

dē-mĭnŭ-tĭo (dī-), ōnis, *f.* [deminu-o] *Diminution* or *decrease; a lessening,* etc.: Cic.; Cæs.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diminution.*

dēmĭnū-tus, a, um, *P.* of deminu-o.

dē-mīror, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* **I.** *To wonder at* a person or thing; *to wonder:* sperässe me consule assequi (*sc.* hæc) posse demiror, Cic. **II.** Demiror, *I wonder,* i.e. *I should like to know, I am at a loss to imagine:* Plaut.

dēmiss-e, *adv.* [demiss-us] **1.** *Low:* (*Comp.*) demissius ille volabat, Ov.—**2.** *Humbly, modestly; abjectly, meanly:* sentire, Cic.: (*Sup.*) demississime exponere, Cæs.

dēmiss-ĭcĭus (-ĭtĭus), a, um, *adj.* [demitto, (*Sup.*) demiss-um] *Hanging down, flowing, long:* tumicæ, Plaut.

dēmis-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for demitt-sio; fr. demitt-o] **I.** Prop.: *A letting down, sinking, lowering:* Cæs. **II.** Fig.: Of the mind: *Dejection:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *démission.*

dēmis-sus (for demitt-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of demitt-o. — **2.** *Pa.* (*Brought down, lowered;* hence) **a.** Prop.: (a) Of localities: *Sunken, low-lying, low:* loci, Cæs.—(b) *Drooping, falling:* demisso capite discedere, Cic.: (with *Gr. Acc.*) Dido vultum demissa, Virg.—**b.** Fig.: (a) *Downcast, dejected, dispirited:* (*Comp.*) orator in ornamentis verborum demissior, Cic.—(b) *Lowly, humble, unassuming:* homines, Cic.—(c) *Humble, poor, indigent:* Sall.—(d) *Descended, derived, sprung:* ab alto Demissum genus Æneä, Hor.

dē-mītīgo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. To make milder:*—Pass.: *To become milder:* Cic.

dē-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. *v. a.* I.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To let* or *allow to go down; to let down, lower, let fall,* etc.: fasces, Cic.: læna Demissa ex humeris, Virg.—Particular expression: Demissis manibus fugere, *To flee with hands hanging down,* i. e. *in the utmost haste:* Plaut.—**2.** Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To lower* or *let one's self down; to stoop, descend,* etc.: Lucr.; Cic.; Ov., Hor. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To let* any person or thing *sink, settle,* etc., any where: me in res turbulentissimas, Cic.: animum metu, Ov.—**2.** With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To lower one's self, let one's self down,* etc.: Cæs.; Tac. **II.**: **A.** Gen.: *To send down, cause to come down,* etc.: Maiä genitum demittit ab alto, Virg.: equum in flumen, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron.: *To come down, descend,* etc.: Cic.—**2.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To send, forward, lead, bring* soldiers *down* to a place: in loca plana agmen demittunt, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *démettre.*

dēmĭurgus, i, *m.* = δημιουργός (One working for the commons; a workman). *The demiurgus* or *chief magistrate* in some of the Greek states: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *démiurge.*

dē-m-o, mpsi, mptum, mĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de; em-o, emere] *To take away* or *off; to withdraw, remove,* etc.: **I.** Prop.: secures de fascibus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: sollicitudinem, Cic.: curas dictis, Virg.

Dēmocrĭtus, i, *m.* Δημόκριτος (One selected from the commons). *Democritus: an Elratic philosopher of Abdera.*

Dēmŏlŏ̆ōn, ontis, *m.* Δημολέων (One destroying the commons) *Demoleon; a Centaur slain by Perseus.*

dē-mōlĭor, ītus sum, īri (*Fut.* demolibor, Plaut.), 4. *v. dep.* **I.** *To cast off, remove:* Fig..: culpam de se, Plaut. **II.** Of buildings, *etc.*: **A.** Prop.: *To throw* or *pull down; to demolish:* parietem, Cic.: templa, Liv. **B.** Fig.: *To demolish, destroy:* tyrannidis propugnacula, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *démolir.*

dēmōlī-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demoli-or] *A pulling down, demolishing:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *démolition.*

dēmonstrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demonstr(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: *A pointing out, indication, description, representation:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Rhet. *t. t.*: *A laudatory sort of oratory:* Cic.—**B.** *A vivid delineation:* Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *démonstration.*

dēmonstrā-tīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In Rhet.: *Demonstrative, laudatory:* genus (*sc.* orationis), Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *démonstratif.*

dēmonstrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who points out,* or *indicates; an indicator, exhibiter:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *démonstrateur.*

dē-monstro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To point out,* as with the finger; *to indicate, designate:* itinera, Cic.—Particular Law phrase: Demonstrare fines, *To point out the boundaries,* i. e. *to show a purchaser the extent of a property, and hand it over to him:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To designate, indicate,* by speech *or* writing; *to show, prove, demonstrate; to represent, describe; to mention:* With persons or things as subjects: rem, Cic.: (without *Object*) ut supra demonstravimus, Cæs.: (*Impers. Pass.*) de quibus demonstratum, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *démontrer.*

Dēmŏphŏon, ontis, *m.* = Δημοφόων (One benefiting the commons). *Demophoon; son of Theseus and Phædra.*

dēmŏrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demor(a)-or] *A tarrying, abiding, lingering:* Cic.

dē-mordĕo, *no perf.,* sum, dĕre,

2. v. a. To bite off: ungues, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *démordre.*

dē-mŏrĭor, mortŭus sum, mŏri, 3. *v. dep.* **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To die off* from among the living; *to depart, decease:* nostri familiares fere demortui, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To depart, be gone:* potationes demortuæ, Pluat. **II.** Act.: *To be dying with love of:* ea demoritur te, Plaut.

dē-mŏror, ātus sum, ārī, 1. *v. dep.* **I.** Neut.: *To loiter, linger, delay:* demoratus exsurgit, Tac. **II.** Act.: *To retard, detain, delay* one; *to keep* one *back*, etc.: ne diutius vos demorer, Cic.: infelix Teucros quid demoror armis? *restrain from battle*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *demeurer.*

Dēmosthĕnes, is, *m.*, Δημοσθένης (One mighty with the commons) *Demosthenes; the most celebrated of the Greek orators.*

dē-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre, 2. *v. a. To move away, put away, remove.* **I.** Prop.: demoveri et depelli de loco necesse est eum qui, *etc.*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: odium a nobis ac nostris, **Cic.**

dē-mūgī-tus, a, um, *adj.* [de; mugi-o] *Filled with bellowing* or *lowing:* paludes, Ov.

dē-mulcĕo, mulsi, mulctum, mulcēre, 2. *v. a. To stroke down, to stroke caressingly:* dorsum equi, Liv.

dēmum, *adv.* [a lengthened form of the demonstrative particle *dem* in *i-dem, tan-dem*; related to Gr. δή] Used to give prominence to an idea in opposition or restriction to another. **I.** In Latin of every period and description of writing: **A.** With pronouns: *Just, precisely, especially, indeed:* id demum, Sall.: illa seges demum, Virg.—**B.** With certain adverbs: **1.** Nunc demum, *Now, now at length, at last:* Cic.; Virg.—**2.** Tum demum, *Then at length, then indeed:* Plaut.; Cæs.—**3.** Tunc demum, *Then at length, then at last:* Sen.—**4.** Post demum, *Afterwards, not till after:* Plaut.—**5.** Modo demum, *Only now, now for the first time:* Ter.—**6.** Jam demum, *Now at last, now:* Ov.—**7.** Ibi demum, *Just there:* Plaut.—**8.** Sic demum, *So at length:* Virg.—**C.** To add emphasis to the idea contained in a proposition: *Just, precisely, certainly, indeed:* Cic. **II.** In later writers: **A.** *Only, solely, exclusively:* Suet.—**B. 1.** *At length, at last:* Suet.—**2.** *Finally, in fine:* Tac.

dē-murmŭro, *no perf, nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. To mutter over:* Ov.

dēmūtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demut(a)-o] *A changing, change:* Cic.

dē-mūto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: *To change, alter*; sometimes, *to alter for the worse:* orationem, Plaut. **II.** Neut.: *To change, alter; to be* or *become different:* non demutabo, Plaut.

dēn-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [den-i] (*Pertaining to* deni; hence) *Consisting of* or *containing ten:* denarius nummus, *a Roman silver coin, which originally contained ten, and afterwards eighteen asses, in value equivalent to about 8½d. English*, Liv.—As *Subst.*: **1.** Prop.: **dēnārĭus,** ĭi (*Gen. Plur.* denariûm and denariorum), *m.* (*sc.* nummus) = denarius nummus: Pl.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** As *an apothecary's weight* = drachma: Cels.—**b.** *A gold coin of the value of 25 silver* denarii, Pl.—**c.** For *Money* in gen.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *denier.*

dē-narro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. To tell, relate, recount fully:* matri denarrat, ut ingens Bellua cognatos eliserit, Hor.

dē-nās-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de; nas-us] *To deprive of the nose:* os, Plaut.

dē-nāto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. To swim down:* Hor.

dē-nĕgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (*To thoroughly deny* a thing; hence) **I.** *To affirm* that a thing is *not* so: datum denegant, quod datum est, Plaut. **II.** *To reject, refuse, deny* a request, desire, entreaty, *etc.*: **A.** Prop.: alicui præmium dignitatis, Cic.: (without *Object*) qui denegat, id. **B.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: undas amnis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dénier.*

dē-ni, æ, a, *num. distrib. adj.* (*Gen. Plur.* denûm, Cic.: denorum, Liv.) [for dec-ni; fr. dec-em] **I.** Prop.: *Ten each, ten at a time, by tens:* Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *Ten:* naves, Virg.

dē-nĭc-ālis, e, *adj.* [for de-necalis; fr. de; nex, nec-is] *Pertaining to* that which purifies, etc., from *death:* dies, Cic.

dēnĭque, *adv.* [prob. for deinque] **1.** *And thereupon, and then, in the sequel:* Cæs.—**2.** *At last, at length; lastly, finally:* Virg.—**3.** Connected with the particles of time, tum, nunc, or an Abl. of time, it comes near to demum in signif.: *Just, precisely:* Cic.; Ov.—**4.** With is and vix, to strengthen the idea: *Especially*, etc.: Cic.; Ov.—**5.** *Next in order, afterwards*, etc.: Cic.—**6.** *Finally, lastly, in fine:* Cic.—**7.** *In a word, in short, briefly:* Cic.; Ter.—**8.** *In consequence, therefore, accordingly:* Just.

dēnōmĭnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [denomin(a)-o] Rhetor. *t. t.*: *A naming* after something, *denomination:* Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dénomination.*

dē-nōmĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To name, designate, denominate:* hinc Lamiæ denominati, Hor.

dē-norm-o, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de; norm-a] *To throw out of a regular shape, to make irregular:* agellum, Hor.

dē-nŏto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To mark out, point out, specify, denote:* cives Romanos necandos denotavit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dénoter.*

dens, dentis, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit *dantas*, Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντ-ος:—the root seems to be Sanscrit AD, Gr. ἐδ, Lat. ED, "*To eat*," so that dens is shortened from edens] **I.** Prop.: (*The eating thing*; hence) *A tooth:* primores, *the front teeth*, Pl.: also called, adversi, acuti, Cic.: canini, *the canine teeth, eye-teeth*, Cels.: maxillares, *the jaw-teeth, grinders*, Cels.: also called, genuini, Cic.: dens Indus, *i.e. the elephant's*, Ov.: hence for *ivory*, id. **II.** Meton.: Of things resembling a tooth: **A.** Of *the share* or *coulter of a plough:* Virg.—**B.** Of *the tooth* of a comb: Tib.—**C.** Of *the tooth* of the pronged key: Tib.—**D.** Of *the fluke* of an anchor: Virg.—**E.** Of *the tooth* of a saw: Ov.—**F.** Dens curvus Saturni = falx (vinitorum), *i.e. a pruning hook*, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *Tooth:* **A.** Of *envy, ill-will:* Cic.—**B.** Of *the destroying influence* of time: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dent.*

dens-e, *adv.* [dens-us] **1.** *Thickly, closely, closely together:* (*Sup.*) densissime, Vitr.—**2.** Of time: *Frequently, rapidly, one after the other:* (*Comp.*) densius, Cic.

dens-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*; **densĕo,** *no perf.*, ētum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [id.] *To make thick* or *dense; to press together, thicken:* ordines, Liv.: Jupiter uvidus austris Densat, erant quæ rara modo, Virg.

densus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **1.** *Thick, dense:* (*Comp.*) densiores silvæ, Cæs.—**2.:** a. Prop.: (a) *Thick, close, set close:* hostes, Virg.: (*Sup.*) densissima castra, Cæs.—(b) *Thickly set with, full of* (with *Abl.*) lucus juncis, Ov.—b. Meton.: (a) In time: *Thick, frequently, often repeated:* ictus, Virg.—(b) In number: *Frequent, numerous:* suboles, Virg.—**c.** Fig.: (a) *Close, following thickly* or *in close succession:* mala, Ov.—(b) Of style, or a writer: *Condensed, concise:* vox, Quint.: Demosthenes, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dense.*

dent-ālĭa, ĭum, *n.* [dens, dent-is] (*Things pertaining to a* dens; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A ploughshare:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A plough:* Pers.

dent-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **1.:** a. Prop.: *Toothed, having teeth:* puella, Ov.—b. Fig.: *Savage, fierce, cruel:* vir, Plaut.—**c.** Meton.: *Polished with a tooth:* charta, Cic.—**2.** *Toothed, dentated, spiked, pointed:* serra, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *denté.*

de-nūbo, nupsi, nuptum, nūbĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.** *To marry off* from the paternal home; *to marry:* Ov. **II.** *To marry into a lower grade:* Tac.

dē-nūdo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To lay bare, make naked, denude; to uncover:* aliquem, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To strip, plunder:* cives, Script. ap. Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To disclose, reveal.* denudavit mihi consilium, Liv.—**B.** *To strip, plunder:* ornatu suo juris civilis scientiam, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dénuder, dénuer.*

dēnunclā-tĭo (-tia-tio), ōnis, *f.* [denunci(a)-o] *An indication, intimation; announcement, declaration:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dénonciation.*

dē-nuncĭo (-tio), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To give* official *intimation, to make an* official *announcement* or *declaration* of one's intentions (by means of a messenger, herald, *etc.*); *to announce, intimate, declare:* **A.** Polit. *t. t.*: bellum, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) denunciatum Fabio, ne saltum Ciminium transiret, Liv.—**B.** Law

v. t.: Denunciare alicui testimonium, *or simply* denunciare, *To announce testimony to one*, i. e. *that he must bear testimony; to summon a witness*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To announce, intimate, declare; to denounce, menace, threaten*: With persons or things as subjects: alicui inimicitias, Cic.: (without *Object*) denunciante te, id.—**B.** *To intimate, order, command*: denuncio abstineant, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dénoncer*.

dē-nŭo, *adv.* [contr. from de nŏvo, which thus separated never occurs] **1.** *Anew, afresh*: Suet.—**2.** *A second time, once more, again*: Plaut.—**3.** *Once more, again*: Plaut.; Cic.—**4.** *Again, back again* to a former state: Plaut.; Auct. Her.

Dēōīs, ĭdis, *f.*, Δηοΐς. *The daughter of Deo* (Ceres), *i. e. Proserpine.*

Dēōĭus, a, um, *adj. Belonging or sacred to Deo* (Ceres).

dē-ōnĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To unload, disburden*: Cic.

dē-orsum (sometimes in poets dissyll.), *adv.* [for de-vorsum] (*Turned down*; hence) **1.** To indicate motion: *Downward*: Lucr.—Particular expression: Sursum deorsum, *Upward and downward, up and down*: Cic.—**2.** To indicate position: *Down, below, underneath*: Ter.

dē-osculor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. To kiss warmly or affectionately*: aliquem, Plaut.

dē-păciscor (-pĕciscor), pactus sum, păcisci, 3. *v. dep. To bargain for, agree upon*; *to make an agreement.* **I.** Prop.: tria prædia sibi, Cic. **II.** Fig.: depecisci morte cupio, *to bargain for death*, i. e. *to be content to die*: Ter.

1. **dēpac-tus,** a, um, *P.* of depac-scor.

2. **dēpac-tus** (for depag-tus), a, um, *P.* of depa(n)g-o.

dē-pango, *no perf.*, pactum, pangĕre, 3. *v. a. To drive down, drive in, fix in* or *into*: Pl.; Lucr.

dē-parcus, a, um, *adj. Excessively sparing; niggardly*: Suet.

dē-pasco, pāvi, pastum, pascĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*To feed down, feed off*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of the shepherd: *To cause to eat* or *eat down*: luxuriem segetum, Virg.—**B.** Of the cattle: *To feed upon, eat up, consume*: tauri depascunt summa Lycæi, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of a too luxuriant style: *To remove, get rid of*: Cic.—**B.** *To destroy*: possessionem Academiæ, Cic.

dē-pascor, pastus sum, pasci, 3. *v. dep.* **I.** Prop.: *To feed upon, eat up, consume*: depascitur (*sc.* serpens) artūs, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *To prey upon, waste, consume*: artūs depascitur arida febris, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *To cull, to pluck*: aurea dicta, Lucr.

dē-pecto, *no perf.*, pexum, pectĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To comb down*: depexæ jubæ, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *To strip down, from*, or *off*: velleraque ut follis depectant tenuia Seres, Virg.

dēpĕcŭlā-tor, ōris, *m.* [depecul(a)-or] *A plunderer, embezzler*: Dic.

dē-pĕcŭlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. To take* any body's *property; to rob, plunder, embezzle.* **I.** Prop.: Apollonium argento depeculatus es, Cic. **II.** Fig.: laudem honoremque alicujus, Cic.

dē-pello, pŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To drive out, drive away, remove, expel*: tela, Cic.: non equitem dorso non frenum depulit ore, Hor.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To drive away, expel, dislodge* an enemy from his position: defensores vallo, Cæs.—**b.** *To remove* from the mother's breast; *to wean*: dulce satis humor, depulsis arbutus hædis, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** With personal objects: *To deter, divert, turn aside from, dissuade from*: Cic.—**2.** Of things as objects: *To avert, drive away, expel, put aside*: molestias, Cic.—**3.** *To thrust out, remove* from a situation: depulsi loco, Cic. **II.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To drive down, to dislodge* from higher ground: Germani hostes loco depellunt, Cæs.

dē-pendĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, pendēre, 2. *v. n. To hang from* or *on, to hang down.* **I.** Prop.: dependent lychni laquearibus, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To depend upon* a thing: dependetque fides a veniente die, Ov.—**B.** Of etymological dependence: *To be derived*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dépendre.*

dē-pendo, di, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** (*To weigh out from*; hence) **A.** Act.: **1.** Prop.: *To pay*: dependendum tibi est, quod, *etc.*, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: *To pay*: pœnas, Cic.—**3.** Meton.: *To spend, lay out* upon a thing: tempora amori, Luc.—**B.** Neut.: *To pay*: mī abjurare certius est, quam dependere, Cic. **II.** Neut. (Prop.: *To weigh down*; Fig.): Of estimation: *To weigh less*: Plaut.

dē-perdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To destroy* or *ruin entirely.* So only in *Part. Perf.*: sutor inopiā deperditus, *i. e. utterly impoverished*, Phæd. **II.** Meton.: *To lose utterly* or *altogether*: Cic.

dē-pĕrĕo, pĕrĭi, *no sup.*, pĕrīre, 4. *v. n.* **I.** Gen.: *To go to ruin, perish; to be lost, undone*: si servus deperisset, *had been lost* (by death or flight), Cic. **II.** Esp.: *To be desperately in love, dying with love for* a person: amore mulierculæ, Liv.: (with *Acc. of object loved*) illum deperit impotente amore, Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dépérir.*

depexus (for depect-sus), a, um, *P.* of depect-o.

depic-tus (for depi(n)g-tus), a, um, *P.* of depi(n)g-o.

dē-pingo, pinxi, pictum, pingĕre (*Perf. sync.* depinxti, Plaut.), 3. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *To depict, portray, paint, draw*: pugnam, Nep. **B.** Fig.: Of language or thought: *To pourtray, represent, sketch, describe, imagine, conceive*: vitam, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *To embroider*: pænulas, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dépeindre.*

dē-plango, xi, *no sup.*, gĕre, 3. *v. a. To bewail, lament*: Ov.

dē-plexus, a, um, *adj.* [for deplectsus; fr. deplect-or] *Clasping, grasping* any thing: Lucr.

dēplōrā-bundus, a, um, *adj.* [deplor(a)-o] *Bitterly weeping*: Plaut.

dē-plōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Neut.: *To weep bitterly; to wail, lament, complain*: lamentabili voce deplorans, Cic.—**B.** Act.: *To weep for bitterly, bewail, lament, deplore*: damnationem illam, Cic. **II.** Meton.: (*To weep for as lost*; hence) *To regard*, or *give up, as lost* (so, prob. only in Pass.): communibus deploratis, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déplorer.*

dē-plŭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (only in 3rd person): *To rain down.* **I.** Neut.: in terras depluere tot lapis, Tib. **II.** Act.: lacrimas depluit, Prop.

dē-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre (*Perf.* deposivi, Plaut.: deposivit, Cat.), 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To lay, put*, or *set down*; *to lay, place, set, deposit*: depositis armis, Cæs.: mentum in gremiis mimarum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To lay up, lay aside, deposit* any where; *to give in charge to, commit to the care of, intrust to* any one for safe keeping: ægros, Cæs.: gladium, Cic.—**2.** *To bear, bring forth* (as the putting off of a burden): aliquam Cat.—**3.** *To lay as a stake, wager*: vitulam, Virg. **II.** Meton.: Perf. Part. Pass.: **A.** *Just dead, dead*: Ov.—**B.** *Despaired of, in a desperate case, dying*: parens, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To lay down, give up, resign, get rid of*: amicitias, Cic.: sitim, Ov.—**B.** *To deposit, intrust, commit to*, for safe-keeping: aliquid tutis auribus, Hor.—**C.** Part. Perf.: *Dying, in a desperate case, despaired of*: respublica, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déposer.*

dēpŏpŭlā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depopul(a)-or] *A laying waste, marauding, pillaging*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dépopulation.*

dēpŏpŭlā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who lays waste; a marauder, spoiler, pillager*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dépopulateur.*

dē-pŏpŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To lay waste, ravage, plunder, pillage*: agros, Cæs.

dē-pŭpŭlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* **I.** Prop.: *To lay waste, ravage, plunder, pillage*: agros, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To waste, sweep away, destroy*: mortalium genus, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dépeupler.*

dē-porto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To carry* or *convey down; to carry off, to convey away*: aliquem, Cic.: partem exercitūs, Cæs.: ossa, Nep. **B.** Esp.: Polit. *t. t.*: **1.** *To bring* or *fetch home* from the provinces: victorem exercitum, Cic.—**2.** *To banish, transport*, to a distant place for life (attended with loss of citizenship and testatorship): Tac. **II.** Fig.: Of abstract objects: **A.** *To carry off*; i. e. *to acquire, get*: triumphum, Cic.—**B.** *To banish, get rid of, remove far off* or *from* one: scelus, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déporter.*

dē-posco, pŏposci, *no sup.*, posc-

-ĕre, *3. v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To demand, require, request urgently:* sibi naves, Cæs.: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) ad bellum Pompeium imperatorem, Cic.: (without *Object*) sicut depoposcimus, Cæs. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To demand, request for one's self* the performance of any duty or business: tibi partes istas, Cic. — **B.** *To require* or *demand* a person, in order to bring him to punishment: Musum Talia deposcunt, Ov.: aliquem ad mortem, Cæs.—**C.** *To call out, challenge* to fight: Volscos, Liv.

dēpŏs-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of depo(s)no; v. pono *init.*

dēprāvāt-e, *adv.* [depravat-us] *Perversely, wrongly:* depravate judicare, Cic.

dēprāvā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deprav(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A perverting, distorting, corrupting, vitiating:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Deformity:* animi, Cic.—**B.** *A misapplication:* verbi, Cic.—**C.** *Corruption, depravity:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dépravation.*

dēprāvā-tus, a, um, *P.* of deprav(a)-o.

dē-prāv-ō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de; prav-us] **I.** Prop.: *To pervert, distort, disfigure:* quædam contra naturam depravata, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To pervert, seduce, corrupt, deprave:* aliquos, Cic.: (without *Object*) solent domestici deprave nonnunquam, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dépraver.*

dēprĕcā-bundus, a, um, *adj.* [deprec(a)-or] *Earnestly entreating:* Tac.

dēprĕcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.: a.** Prop.: *A warding off* or *averting by prayer; a deprecating, deprecation:* Cic.; Quint. — **b.** Meton.: *A prayer for pardon, deprecation:* Cic.; Hirt. — **2.** *An imprecation:* deorum, *an invoking of the gods in making imprecations,* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déprécation.*

dēprĕcā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who averts by praying; an interceder, intercessor:* Cic.

dē-prĕcor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* **I.: A.: 1.** *To avert, ward off, by praying; to deprecate:* **a.** Prop.: mortem, Cæs.: calamitatem, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: Claudii invidiam Gracchi caritas deprecabatur, *averted,* Cic.—**2.** *To pray to,* or *intercede with,* for the averting of evil, or for the obtaining of pardon for a transgression: aliquem, Cic.: senatum literis deprecatus est, Suet.—**B.** *To plead in excuse:* errasse regem et Jugurthæ scelere lapsum, deprecati sunt, Sall. **II.** (Prop.: *To seek to bring down by prayer, to imprecate;* Meton.) *To curse, execrate:* deprecor illi Assidue, Cat. **III.** *To beg, pray for, entreat earnestly:* a vobis deprecor custodem salutis meæ, Cic. ☞ Part. Perf. in Pass. force: deprecatum bellum, Just.

dē-prĕhendo (-prendo), di, sum, dĕre, *3. v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To take* or *snatch away,* esp. any thing in motion; *to seize upon, catch:* naves, Cæs.: aliquem in ponte, Sall. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To catch, overtake, seize,* by a storm, *etc.*: deprensis olim statio tutissima nautis, Virg.—**B.** *To catch, detect, find out, discover:* deprehensus manifesto scelere, Cic. — **C.** *To impede, check, bring into a strait:* viæ deprensus in aggere serpens, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To comprehend, perceive, detect, discern:* cujus ego facinora oculis . . . deprehendi, Cic.—**B.** *To bring into a strait, to embarrass:* aliquem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déprendre.*

dēprĕhen-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for deprehend-sio; fr. deprehend-o] *A discovering* or *detecting; a discovery:* Cic.

deprehen-sus (for deprehend-sus), a, um, *P.* of deprehend-o.

depren-sus (for deprend-sus), a, um, *P.* of deprend-o.

dēpres-sus (for deprem-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of deprim-o, through true root DEPREM. — **2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Pressed down;* i. e.) *Deep, lying low, depressed:* (*Comp.*) depressius iter, Pl.— **b.** Fig.: Of the voice: *Low, suppressed:* (*Sup.*) depressissima vox, Auct. Her.

dē-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, prĭmĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for de-premo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To press, weigh* or *sink down: to depress:* depresso aratro, Virg.: animus cœlestis ex altissimo domicilio depressus in terram, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To sink deep* into the ground, as a plant, a well, *etc.*; *to plant deep, to dig deep:* saxum in mirandam altitudinem depressum, Cic.—**2.** Naut. *t. t.*: *To sink to the bottom, to sink* a ship, *etc.*: partem navium, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *To press down, depress:* fortunam alicujus, Cic.: preces, *i. e. to silence,* Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déprimer.*

dē-prœlĭa-ns (deprœl-), ntis, *P.* of obsol. de-prœli(a)-or [de; prœlior] *Warring violently:* ventos æquore Deprœliantes, Hor.

dē-prōmo, mpsi, mptum, mĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To draw out* or *forth; to bring* or *fetch from* a place, *etc.* **I.** Prop.: pecuniam ex arcâ, Cic. **II.** Fig.: argumenta, Cic.

dē-prŏpĕro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: *To make great haste, to hasten:* Plant. **II.** Act.: *To hasten* or *accelerate greatly:* coronas, Hor.

dē-pŭdet, pŭdŭit, pŭdĕre, 2. *v. a.* and *n. impers.* **I.** *To make greatly ashamed:* quum eum non depuderet mare infestare, Vell. **II.** *To lose a sense of shame, to be past shame, to become shameless:* et quæ depuduit ferre, tulisse pudet, Ov.

dē-pugno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* **I.** *To fight eagerly, fight to the last; to contend* or *combat fiercely:* **A.** Prop.: Of military, gladiatorial, or other contests, *etc.*: cum Gallo apud Anienem, Cic. **B.** Fig.: depugnare parati, Hor. **II.** *To fight it out, bring the battle to an end:* depugnato prœlio, Plaut.

dēpul-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [DEPUL = DEPEL, root of depel-lo] **1.: a.** Prop.: *A driving off, driving away, warding off:* Cic.—**b.** Fig.: Rhetor. *t. t.*: *A defence* against a charge: Cic.—**2.** Of the eyes: *A throwing* or *casting down:* Cic.

dē-pulso, *no perf. nor sup.*, are, 1. *v. a.* *To thrust away, push aside:* de viâ, Plaut.

dēpul-sor, ōris, *m.* [DEPUL = DEPEL, root of depel-lo] *One who drives away, removes, repels:* Cic.

depul-sus, a, um, *P.* of depel-lo, through root DEPUL.

dē-purgo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To clean out, cleanse:* pisces, Plaut.

dē-pŭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** *To lop, prune, trim, cut off,* etc.: umbras (=ramos), Ov. **II.** *To esteem, consider, reckon, count:* aliquid parvi pretî, Ter. **III.** *To decide, judge, deem, think, suppose:* me omnes esse dignum deputant, Plaut.

dē-pyg-is, is, *adj.* [de · pyg-a] *Without buttocks;* or *thin-buttocked:* Hor.

dēque, v. susque deque.

Dercĕtis, is, -o, us, *f. Dercetis,* or *Derceto; a Syrian goddess, called also Atargatis, supposed to be the same as the Greek Aphrodite.*

Dercȳlus (-yllus), i, *m. Dercylus* or *Dercyllus; an Athenian who warned Phocion of Nicanor's design upon the Piræus.*

dērĕlic-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for derelĭ(n)qu-tio; fr. dereli(n)qu-o] (*An abandoning;* Fig.) *A disregarding, neglecting:* Cic.

derelic-tus (for dereli(n)qu-tus) a, um, *P.* of derelinqu-o.

dē-rĕlinquo, liqui, lictum, linquĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To forsake entirely* or *for ever; to abandon, desert:* orationes, Cic.: aliquem, Plaut.

dē-rĕpentĕ, *adv. Suddenly:* Cic.

dē-rĕpo, psi, *no sup.*, pĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* *To crawl down:* **I.** Neut.: ad cubile suis, Phæd. **II.** Act.: arborem aversi derepunt ursi, Pl.

derep-tus (for derap-tus), a, um, *P.* of derip-io, through true root DERAP

dē-rīdĕo, si, sum, dēre, 2. *v. a.* *To laugh at, laugh to scorn; to scoff at, deride:* istos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dérider.*

dērīd-ĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [derideo] (*That serves for laughing at;* hence) *Very laughable, ridiculous:* deridiculus est omnibus, Plaut. As *Subst.*: **deridiculum**, i, *n.*]. *Ridiculousness:* Tac.—2. *Ridicule:* Tac.

dē-rĭgesco, rĭgŭi, 3. *v. n. inch.* (only in *Perf.*). *To become thoroughly stiff, perfectly rigid:* Virg.; Ov.

dē-rĭpio, rĭpŭi, reptum, rĭpĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for de-rapio] **I.** Prop.: *To tear off, tear away; to pull down:* tunicam, Ov.: aliquem de arâ, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *To detract from, impair, lessen:* quantum de meâ auctoritate deripuisset, Cic.

dērī-sor, ōris, *m.* [for derid-sor; fr. derid-eo] *A mocker, scoffer, satirical person:* Hor.; Juv.

1. **dērī-sus** (for derid-sus), a, um, *P.* of derid-eo.

2. **dērī-sus**, ūs, *m.* [for derid-sus; fr. derid-eo] *Mockery, scorn, derision:* Tac.

dērīvā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deriv(a)-o] *A carrying* or *drawing off · a turning*

away of water into a different channel: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dérivation.*

dē-rīv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de ; riv-us] **I.** Prop.: Of water: *To lead, turn,* or *draw off:* aqua ex flumine derivata, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To draw off, turn away, divert:* nihil in suam domum inde, Cic. — **B.** In Gramm.: *To derive* one word from another: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dériver.*

dē-rōgĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. To ask after repeatedly.* Plaut.

dē-rōgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: Law *t. t.*: *To repeal part of a* law ; *to restrict, modify* it: de lege aliquid derogare, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To take away, detract from ; to diminish* any thing : fidem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déroger.*

dē-rō-sus, a, um, *adj.* [for de-rod-sus ; fr. de ; rod-o] *Gnawed away, nibbled:* clipei, Cic.

dē-rŭo, rŭi, *no sup.*, rŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To cast down:* immensam vim aquarum, Sen. **II.** Fig.: *To take away:* cumulum de laudibus alicujus, Cic.

dē-rup-tus, a, um, *adj.* [de ; ru(m)p-o] (*Broken off* or *away ;* hence, of localities) *Precipitous, steep :* saxa, Lucr.: (*Comp.*) deruptior tumulus, Liv.—As *Subst.*: **derupta,** ōrum, *n. Precipices:* Liv.

dē-sævĭo, sævĭi, *no sup.*, sævire, 4. *v. n.* **I.** *To rave furiously, to rage:* pelago hiems, Virg. **II.** *To cease raving* or *raging:* ira, Luc.

dē-salto, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To dance, to represent by dancing:* desaltato cantico, Suet.

dē-scendo, di, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for de-scando] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To come, go,* or *fall down ; to descend:* ex equo, Cic.: cœlo, Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To go down, to go, to come* from the dwelling-houses to the forum, the comitia, *etc.*: hodie non descendit Antonius, Cic. — **2.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To march down* from an eminence into the plain, *etc.*: ex superioribus locis in planitiem descendere, Cæs. — **3.** Pregn.: *To sink down, penetrate into* any thing : ferrum in corpus, Liv.: toto corpore pestis, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To descend; to go* or *come downwards, to sink down:* attollitur (*sc.* vox) concitatis affectibus, compositis descendit, Quint.—**B.** *To lower one's self, descend ; to yield, agree* to any act, esp. to one which is unpleasant or wrong : placet mihi ista defensio ; descendo, *I acquiesce*, Cic.: preces in omnes, Virg.—**C.** *To go to, engage in:* in causam, Cic.: in partes, *to side with*, Tac.—**D.** Descendere in (ad) aciem, *etc.*, *To go into battle, to engage:* Liv.; Cic.—**E.** *To sink deep* into, *to penetrate deeply:* quod verbum in pectus Jugurthæ altius, quam quisquam ratus erat, descendit, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *descendre.*

dēscen-sus, ūs, *m.* [for descend-sus ; fr. descend-o] (Prop.: *A descending ;* Meton.) *A descending way, a descent:* Hirt.; Virg.

dē-scisco, scīvi or scĭi, scītum, sciscĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To set one's self loose, to free one's self* from a connection with any one ; *to withdraw, revolt from* one : ab aliquo, Cic.—**B.** *To desert to, go over to* any one : quum Fidenæ aperte descissent, Liv.: descitum ad Samnites erat, id. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of personal subjects : **1.** *To depart, deviate, withdraw from:* ab institutione, Cic.: a vitâ, *to separate, sever one's self* (as if fast bound), id.—**2.** *To fall off, decline to ; to degenerate into:* ad inclinatam et prope jacentem fortunam, Cic.—**B.** Of things as subjects : *To depart* or *deviate from:* quis ignorat eloquentiam descivisse ab ista vetere gloriâ, Tac.

dē-scrĭbo, scripsi, scriptum, scribĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To copy off, transcribe* any thing *from* an original : epistolam, Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To represent by drawing ; to delineate, depict, draw, sketch, paint:* formas in pulvere, Liv.: (without *Object*) non Archimedes melius potuit describere, Cic.—**2.** *To mark off, divide, class, arrange, distribute* into parts : descriptus populus censu, ordinibus, ætatibus, Cic.—**3.** *To ascribe, apportion, appoint, assign* to any one as his share : vecturas frumenti finitimis civitatibus, Cæs.: pecuniam ad rationem, Cic. **C.** Fig.: *To represent, delineate, describe:* hominum sermones moresque, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) nec qui descripsit corrumpi semina matrum, Ov.: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) me latronem ac sicarium describebant, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To write down:* in foliis carmina, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To describe, lay down:* rationem belli, Cic. **C.** Meton.: *To carve* or *cut* in the bark of a tree, *etc.*: in cortice fagi Carmina descripsi, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décrire.*

dēscrip-ta, ōrum, *n.* [for describta ; fr. describ-o] (*Things written down ;* hence) *Records:* Tac.

dēscript-e, *adv.* [descript-us] *In order, distinctly:* Cic.

dēscrip-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for describtio ; fr. describ-o] **1.** (Prop.: *The act of drawing,* etc.; Meton.) *A delineation, drawing, sketch:* Cic.—**2.**: **a.** *A distribution, division:* Cic.— **b.** *A proper disposition, order, arrangement:* Cic.—**3.**: **a.** *A delineation, description, picture, portraiture* in words: Cic.— **b.** *A delineating* of character: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *description.*

dēscrip-tus (for describ-tus), a, um : **1.** *P.* of describ-o. — **2.** *Pa.*: (*Marked off* ; hence) *Precisely ordered, properly arranged:* (*Comp.*) nihil descriptius, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décrit.*

dē-sĕco, cŭi, ctum, cāre, 1. *v. a. To cut off:* partes ex toto, Cic.: particulam undique, Hor.

dē-sĕro, ŭi, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*To undo, to sever* one's connection with another ; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To leave in the lurch, fail, forsake, abandon, desert:* exercitum ducesque, Cæs.: ager desertus est, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To forsake, give up, abandon:* desertarum rerum patrocinium suscipere, Cic.: deseror conjuge, Ov.

dēser-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deser-o] *A slighting, neglect:* Liv. ¶ Hence, (in late Lat. meaning of "desertion"), Fr. *désertion.*

dēser-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.** *One who forsakes, abandons, deserts* a person, *etc.* : Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: Milit. *t. t.*: *A runaway, deserter,* etc.: Liv.— **b.** Fig.: *A deserter, a fugitive from:* Amoris, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déserteur.*

dēser-tus, a, um : **1.** *P.* of deser-o. —**2.** *Pa.*: *Deserted ;* esp. of places, *desert, solitary, waste ;* loci, Cæs.: (*Comp.*) reditus desertior, Cic.: (*Sup.*) desertissima solitudo, id.—As *Subst.*: **deserta,** ōrum, *n. Desert places, deserts, wastes:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *désert.*

dē-servĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n. To serve zealously, be devoted to :* corpori, Cic.: amicis, id.

dēse-s, ĭdis (*Nom. sing.* seems not to occur), *adj.* [for desid-s ; fr. desideo] (*Sitting down ;* hence) *Inactive, indolent, idle :* sedemus desides domi, Liv.

dē-sicco, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To dry up:* vasa, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dessécher.*

dē-sīdĕo, sēdi, *no sup.*, sīdĕre, 2. *v. n.* [for de-sedeo] *To sit down* in a place ; *to sit idle, to remain inactive :* frustra ibi totum desedi diem, Ter.: aquila ramis desidet, Phæd.

dēsīdĕrā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [desider-(a)-o] *To be longed for, desirable :* desiderabilia, Cic.: (*Comp.*) desiderabilior, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *désirable.*

dēsīdĕrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [desider-(a)-o] *A desiring, longing for* any thing ; *a missing :* voluptatum, Cic.

dēsīdĕr-ium, ĭi, *n.* [desider-o] **I.** Prop.: *A longing, ardent desire* for any thing not possessed ; *grief, regret* for the absence or loss of any thing : Cic. ; Hor. **II.** Fig.: As a term of endearment: *Desire,* etc.: mea desideria, valete, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Want, need, necessity:* Liv.: Pl.— **B.** In the time of the empire: *A request, petition* on the part of inferiors : Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *désir.*

dē-sīdĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de ; root SID, akin to ἕδ-ω] (*To look eagerly* towards a thing ; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To long for, earnestly wish for, desire* something not possessed : gloriam, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To miss* any thing : ex me audies, quid in oratione tuâ desiderem, Cic.—**B.** *To lose* something : in eo prœlio non amplius co milites desideravit, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *désirer.*

dēsīd-ĭa, æ, *f.* [desid-eo] **I.** Gen.: *A sitting long* or *remaining* in a place: Prop. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *A sitting idle,* i. e. *idleness, inactivity, slothfulness :* Cic. ; Virg. **B.** Meton.: Personified : *Sloth:* Hor.

dēsīdĭā-bŭlum, i *n.* [desidia] (*The thing serving for lounging ;* hence) *A lounging place :* Plaut.

dēsīdĭōs-e, *adv.* [desidios-us] *Slothfully, idly, indolently :* Lucr.

dēsīdĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [desidi-a]

(*Full of* desidia; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Slothful, indolent, lazy:* desidiosus erat, Ov.: (*Comp.*) desidiosior, Suet. **II.** Meton.: *Causing idleness, making lazy:* (*Sup.*) desidiosissimum otium, Cic.

dē-sīdo, sēdi, *no sup.*, sīdĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: Of inanimate things; esp. of places: *To sink, fall, or settle down:* ut terræ desederint, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To sink, lower, deteriorate:* desidentes mores, Liv.

dēsignā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [design(a)-o] **1.** *A marking out, describing, designating:* Cic.—**2.** *A disposition, arrangement:* operis, Cic.—**3.** *An appointment* of consuls, *etc.*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *désignation.*

dēsignā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who orders, regulates, arranges; a regulator;* as a *t. t.*: **1.** *An officer whose duty it was to marshal people in their seats in the theatre:* Plaut.—**2.** *A master of ceremonies at funerals; an undertaker:* Hor.—**3.** *An umpire at public spectacles:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dessinateur.*

dē-signo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (*To mark* or *trace out;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To describe, designate, define:* urbem designat aratro, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To mark, denote, signify, intimate, designate, represent:* designat oculis ad cædem unumquemque nostrûm, Cic.—**B.**: **1.** *To commit, perpetrate:* quid non ebrietas designat? Hor.—**2.** *To dispose, regulate, arrange, distribute, ordain:* aliquid, Cic.—**3.**: **a.** *To appoint* or *nominate* to an office; *to choose, fix upon:* aliquem, Cic.—**b.** Part. Perf. Pass.: Polit. *t. t.*: *Elect;* applied to a person elected to an office: consul, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To delineate, design, depict, sc.* by embroidering, weaving, *etc.*: Europen, Ov.—**B.** Part. Perf. Pass.: Of a child yet unborn: *Expected:* designatus civis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *désigner, dessiner.*

dē-sĭlĭo, sĭlŭi, sultum, sīlīre, 4. *v. n.* [for de-salio] *To leap down:* **I.** Prop.: Of living subjects: desilite, commilitones, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: lympha desilit, Hor.

dē-sĭno, sīvi *or* sĭi, sītum, sĭnĕre (contr. desīsse, Cic.: desĭssem, Cat.), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: *To leave off, give over; to cease* or *desist from:* artem, Cic.: veteres orationes a plerisque legi sunt desitæ, id.: (*Impers. Pass.*) desinitur, Ov. **II.** Neut.: **A.** *To cease, stop, end, close:* desierant imbres, Ov. desĭne, quæso, communibus locis, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) querelarum, Hor.—Particular phrase: Desine, *Leave off! give over! stop! be still!* etc.: Ter.—**B.** In Rhetor.: Of a period: *To end, finish:* Cic.

dēsĭpĭ-ens, entis, *P.* of desipi-o.

dēsĭpĭent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [desipiens, desipient-is] *Want of understanding, foolishness:* Lucr.

dē-sīpĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, sīpĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for de-sapio] *To be void of understanding; to be silly, foolish; to act foolishly:* summos viros desipere, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) mentis, Plaut.

dē-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre (*Perf.* destitĕrunt, Lucr.), 3. *v. n.* (*To set one's self away from* any thing, *to remove from;* hence) *To leave off, give over, desist:* de illâ mente, Cic.: regem flagitare, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *désister.*

dēsĭ-tus (for desin-tus), a, um, *P.* of desin-o.

dē-sōl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de; sol-us] (*To cause to be quite alone;* hence) *To forsake, abandon, desert; to lay waste, desolate:* desolavimus agros, Virg.: desolatus servilibus ministeriis, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *désoler.*

dēspec-to, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [DESPEC, true root of despic-io] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To look down upon* any thing from a height: ex alto terras, Ov. **B.** Esp.: Of an eminence: *To overlook* a surrounding country: Lamina regionem despectat, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To look down upon, to despise:* ne ut victi despectarentur, Tac.

1. **despec-tus,** a, um: [DESPEC, true root of despic-io] **1.** *P.* of despicio.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Despicable, contemptible:* (*Sup.*) ne despectissimi esse videamur, Cic.

2. **dēspec-tus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] (Prop.: *A looking down upon;* Meton.) *A prospect, a view* from an elevated place: Lucr.; Cæs.—**2.** *A despising, contempt:* Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dépit.*

despĕra-ns, ntis, *P.* of desper(a)-o.

dēspĕran-ter, *adv.* [for desperanter; fr. desperans, desperant-is] *Hopelessly, despairingly:* Cic.

dēspērā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [desper(a)-o] *Hopelessness, despair:* Cæs.; Cic.

dēspērā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of desper(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Given up, despaired of, irremediable:* (*Comp.*) hæc multo desperatiora, Cic.: (*Sup.*) desperatissima spes, Script. ap. Cic.—**b.** *Desperate:* senes desperati, Cic.

dē-spēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neut.: *To be hopeless; to have no hope, to despair, to give up hope:* sive habes aliquam spem de republicâ, sive desperas, Cic.: saluti desperare, id. **II.** Act.: **A.** Gen.: *To despair of, to give up hope* or *expectation of:* pacem, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To give one's self up to despair; to despair:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *désespérer.*

dēspĭcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [despic(a)-or] *A despising, contempt:* Cic.

1. **dēspĭcā-tus,** a, um: **1.** *P.* of despic(a)-or.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Despised, held in contempt:* vir me habet despicatam, Plaut.—**b.** *To be despised, despicable:* (*Sup.*) despicatissimus homo, Cic.

2. **dēspĭcā-tus,** ūs, *m.* [despic(a)-or] *A despising, contempt:* Cic.

despĭcĭ-ens, entis: **1.** *P.* of despici-o. — **2.** *Pa.*: *Despising:* (with *Gen.*) sui, Cic.

dēspĭcĭent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [despiciens, despicient-is] *A despising, contempt:* Cic.

dē-spĭcĭo, exi, ectum, ĕre (*Inf. Perf.* despexe, Plaut.), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [for de-specio] **I.** Prop.: *To look down upon:* **A.** Neut.: a summo cœlo in æquora, Ov.: (*Impers. Pass.*) qua despici poterat, Cæs.—**B.** Act.: Jupiter æthere summo Despiciens mare velivolum terrasque jacentes, *etc.*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: Act.: *To look down upon, to despise, disdain:* divitias, Cic.

dēspŏlĭā-tor, ōris, *m.* [despoli(a)-o] *A robber, plunderer:* Plaut.

dē-spŏlĭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To rob, plunder, despoil:* templum, Cic.: (with *Abl.*) aliquem armis, Cæs.

dē-spondĕo, di, sum, dēre (*Inf. Perf.* despopondisse, Plaut.:—*Pluperf.* despoponderas, id.), 2. *v. a.* I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To promise:* librum alicui, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Civil *t. t.*: *To promise in marriage, to betroth:* filiam alicui, Plaut.: (*Impers. Pass.*) intus despondebitur, *the betrothal will take place,* Ter. **II.** Meton.: *To entrust (with the care* or *protection of):* bibliothecam cuiquam, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To promise, give up, devote to:* spes reipublicæ despondetur anno consulatûs tui, Cic.—**B.** (*To give up, yield, resign;* hence) Despondere animum *or* animos, *To lose courage, despair, despond:* Plaut.; Liv.

dē-sponso, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To betroth:* Suet.

despon-sus (for despond-sus), a, um, *P.* of despond-eo.

dē-spūmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To remove the froth* or *scum; to remove by skimming, to skim off, to skim:* undam aheni, Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of wine: *To work off, digest:* Falernum, Pers.

dē-spŭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: *To spit down:* **A.** Prop.: Religious observance for averting evil: ter cane, ter dictis despue carminibus, Tib.: (*Impers. Pass.*) ubi nunc religio despui est, Liv. **B.** Fig.: despuere in mores, *i. e. to show abhorrence of,* Pers. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To spit away from one,* i. e. *to seek to avert by spitting:* comitiales morbos, Pl. **B.** Fig.: *To reject, abhor:* preces, Cat.

dē-squām-o, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de; squam-a] *To remove scales from, to scale:* pisces, Plaut.

dē-stillo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To drip* or *trickle down, to distil:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *To be dripping wet; to drip, trickle down:* tempora nardo, Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distiller.*

dēstĭnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [destin(a)-o] *A setting fast,* or *establishing; a resolution, determination, purpose, design:* Liv.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *destination.*

dēstĭnā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of destin(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Designed, intended:* Prps. only in Abl. in adverbial force: *According to design, designedly, intentionally, purposely:* Suet.; Sen.—As *Subst.*: **destĭnāta,** ōrum, *n.*: **a.** *Purposes, designs, intentions, plans:* Tac.—**b.** *Intended narratives:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *destiné.*

dē-stĭ-no, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for de-sta-no; fr. de; root STA; cf. sto *init.*; cf., also, in act. force, Gr. ἵ-στη-μι] **I.** Prop.: *To make to stand*

fast, make firm, bind: falces, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To establish, determine, resolve: to design, intend, destine, to appoint, elect, choose,* etc.: ad horam mortis destinatam, Cic.: me aræ, Virg.: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) quem in locum Pacori regem destinet, Just.—**B.** Of archers, slingers, *etc.: To fix upon as a mark, to aim at:* locum oris, Liv.—**C.** In commercial lang.: Destinare sibi aliquid, *To fix upon for one's self, to intend to buy:* Cic. **III.** Meton.: Of arrows: *to shoot* or *aim* them *at a mark:* sagittas, Sext. Aur. Vict. ¶ Hence, Fr. *destiner.*

dē-stĭtŭo, stĭtŭi, stĭtūtum, stĭtŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for de-statuo] **I.** *To set down: to set, place* any where: in convivio, Cic. **II.**: **A.** (*To put away from* one's self; hence): 1. *To leave alone, forsake, abandon, desert,* etc.: homines, Cic.: (without *Object*) si destituat spes, Liv.—2. Part. Perf. Pass.: *Abandoned, forsaken by, destitute of:* præceptis destitutus, Cic.—**B.** (*To put away from* another; hence) *To deprive* or *defraud:* destituit deos Mercede pactā Laomedon, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *destituer.*

dēstĭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [destitu-o] *A forsaking, deserting:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *destitution.*

destĭtūtus, a, um, *P.* of destitu-o.

destric-tus (for destrig-tus), a, um, *P.* of destri(n)g-o.

dē-stringo, strinxi, strictum, stringĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** *To strip off* leaves, *etc.*: frondem, Quint.—**B.** *To unsheath, draw* the sword, *etc.*: gladium, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To touch slightly along, to sweep along* or *over:* æquŏra alis, Ov.—2. Esp.: Of weapons: *To graze along, to wound:* corpus, Ov.—**B.** Fig.: *To criticise, censure:* quemquam mordaci carmine, Ov.

dēstruc-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [DESTRUO, true root of destru-o; v. struo *init.*] *A pulling* or *tearing down, destruction:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *destruction.*

dē-strŭo, xi, ctum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*To unbuild;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To pull* or *tear down* any thing built: navem, ædificium, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To destroy, ruin, weaken:* destruere ac demoliri aliquid, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détruire.*

dē-sub, *præp. c. Abl. Below, beneath:* desub Alpibus, Tac.

dē-sūdo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To sweat greatly:* Cels. **B.** Fig.: *To exert* or *fatigue one's self greatly:* in his desudans, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To sweat out* or *exude* any thing: balsama, Claud. **B.** Fig.: *To perform with exertion:* judicia, Claud.

dēsŭē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [desue-sco; facio] *To disuse, disaccustom, bring out of use:* Cic.

dē-sŭesco (in poets, trisyll.), sŭēvi, sŭētum, sŭescĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: **A.** *To disuse, disaccustom, bring out of use:* in desuescendis morari, Quint.—**B.** Part. Perf.: 1. *Unused, out of use, that has fallen into desuetude:* rem desuetam usurpare, Liv.—2. *Unused, to which one is unaccustomed:* desueta sidera, Ov.—3. *Unaccustomed:* corda, Virg. **II.** Neut.: *To become unaccustomed, to disaccustom one's self;*—in Perf., *to be unaccustomed:* antiquo patrum desuescit honori, Sil.

dēsŭē-tūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [for desuetudo; fr. desuet-us] (*The quality of the* desuetus; hence) *Discontinuance* of a practice or habit; *disuse, desuetude:* Liv.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *désuétude.*

desue-tus, a, um, *P.* of desue-sco.

dēsul-tor, ōris, *m.* [for desal-tor; fr. DESAL, true root of desil-io] *A leaper, vaulter (the technical designation of riders, who, in the circus-games, leaped from one horse to another without stopping).* **I.** Prop.: Liv. **II.** Fig.: amoris, *i. e. an inconstant lover,* Ov.

dēsultōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [desultor] *Of,* or *belonging to, a* desultor: Suet.—As *Subst.*: **desultorĭus,** ĭi, *m.* = desultor: Cic.

dēsul-tūra, æ, *f.* [for desal-tura; fr. DESAL, true root of desil-io] *A leaping* or *jumping down* from a horse: Plaut.

dē-sum, fŭi, esse (ee in deest, deesse, deerit, *etc.*, in the poets by *synæresis* as one syll.) (*Perf. Ind.,* defuĕrunt, Ov.), *v. n.* **I.** Gen.: *To be away, be absent; to fail, be wanting:* duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, defuisse, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *To fail, be wanting* in one's duty in rendering assistance, *etc.*; *not to assist* or *serve, to desert* one: ne tibi desis, Cic.

dē-sūmo, sumpsi, *no sup.*, sumĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*To take away* for one's self *from* a number; hence) *To pick out, choose, select:* consules, Liv.

dē-sŭper, *adv. From above, above:* Cæs.; Virg.

dē-surgo, *no perf. nor sup.*, surgĕre, 3. *v. n. To rise:* cœnā, Hor.

dē-tĕgo, texi, tectum, tĕgĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To uncover, expose, lay bare:* patefacta et detecta corpora, Cic.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) caput puer detectus honestum, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To discover, disclose, reveal, betray:* latentem Culpam, Ov.

dē-tendo, *no perf.*, tensum, tendĕre, 3. *v. a. To unstretch, relax* a thing strained: Cæs.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détendre.*

dēten-sus (for detend-sus), a, um, *P.* of detend-o.

1. **dēten-tus,** a, um, *P.* of detineo, through true root DETEN.

dē-tergeo, tersi, tersum, tergĕre (detergis, Claud.: detergunt, id.), 2. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To wipe off, wipe away:* lacrimas pollice, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To take away, remove:* somnum, Claud.—**B.** *To cleanse, purge:* secula fœdo victu, Claud.—**C.** Of money: *To sweep off, get:* primo anno LXXX. detersimus, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To cleanse by wiping; to wipe off, wipe clean, clean out:* cloacas, Liv.—**B.** *To strip off, break off, break to pieces:* remos, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détergent.*

detergo, ere, v. detergeo *init.*

dētĕr-ĭor, ĭus, *adj. comp.* [obsci *deter,* from *de*] (*Lower;* hence) *Worse poorer, meaner;* also, **deter-rĭmus,** a, um, *sup. adj. Worst, poorest, meanest:* res deterior, Cic.: homo deterrime, id.

dētĕrĭ-us, *comp. adv.* [deteri-or] *Worse:* Cic.

dēterminā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [determin(a)-o] *A boundary, conclusion, end:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détermination.*

dē-termĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To border off, to bound, to limit, prescribe limits, determine:* augur regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To mark out; to fix upon, determine, limit, settle,* etc.: quod dicit, spiritu non arte determinat, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déterminer.*

dē-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, tĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To rub away; to wear away* or *out:* deteris calces, *you are treading on and grazing my heels* Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *To diminish* in force, *to weaken, lessen, impair:* laudes culpā ingenī, Hor.

dē-terrĕo, terrŭi, terrītum, terrēre, 2. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To frighten from* any thing; *to deter, discourage from, hinder:* non deterret sapientem mors, quominus suis consulat, Cic.: libidines commemorare pudore deterreor, id.: (without *Object*) ad deterrendum, id. **II.** Meton.: *To avert, to keep* or *ward off* something: vim a censoribus, Liv.

dēterr-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of deterr-eo.

deter-sus (for deterg-sus), a, um, *P.* of deterg-eo.

dētestā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [detest(a)-or] *Execrable, abominable, detestable.* scelus, Cic.: (*Comp.*) detestabilior immanitas, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détestable.*

dētestā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] 1. *Execration, cursing, detestation:* Liv.—2. *A keeping off, averting:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détestation.*

dē-testor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* **I.** (*To call upon* or *invoke* a deity *as a witness, with earnestness;* hence) **A.** *To curse, execrate, abominate, detest,* etc.: auspicium malum, Cic.: aliquem, Cæs. **B.** *To imprecate, call down, invoke:* in caput eorum minas periculaque, Liv. **II.**: **A.** Of a deity: *To avert, remove* a calamity, *etc.*, in consequence of prayer offered: Cic.—**B.** Of a person: *To deprecate; to pray for the averting* or *removal* of any thing: Cic. ☞ Part. Perf. in Pass. force: bella matribus detestata, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détester.*

dē-texo, texŭi, textum, texĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.**: (Prop.: *To weave off* or *away;* hence, Fig.) **A.** *To steal* from the loom: pallium, Plaut.—**B.** *To draw off* or *away:* te ab exordio, Poet. ap. Auct. Her. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To weave completely; to finish* or *complete weaving:* telam, Plaut. **B.** Meton.: *To plait, interlace, make by plaiting,* etc.: aliquid . . . junco, Virg. **C.** Fig.: *To close, end, finish:* Cic.

dētex-tus, a, um, *P.* of detex-o.

dē-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre,

2. v. a. [for de-teneo] **I.** *To hold off, keep back, detain,* etc.: **A.** Prop.: voce rates, Ov.: ad Massiliam detineri, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: euntem, multa loquendo, Detinuit sermone diem, Ov. **II.** (*To hold one thoroughly or firmly;* hence) *To occupy, engage:* in alienis negotiis detineri, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détenir.*

dē-tondĕo, tŏtondi *and* tondi, tonsum, tondēre, 2. *v. a. To shear* or *cut off; to clip, shear:* oves, Cato: crines, Ov.

dē-tŏno, tŭi, *no sup.*, tŏnāre, 1. *v. n.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To thunder down:* hic ubi detonuit, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *To thunder down, to storm, to rage:* Flor. **C.** Meton.: *To rush down with impetuous fury, to thunder down:* Flor. **II.** (*To cease thundering;* Fig.) *To rage out, cease raging:* nubem belli, dum detonet, omnem Sustinet, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détonner.*

dēton-sus (for detond-sus), a, um, *P.* of detond-eo.

dē-torquĕo, torsi, tortum *or* torsum, torquēre, 2. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To turn,* or *bend aside; to turn off, turn away:* ponticulum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To turn* or *twist out of shape, to distort:* partes corporis detortæ, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To turn aside* or *away, to divert:* voluptates animos a virtute detorquent, Cic.—**B.** *To distort, misrepresent:* omnia, Liv.

detor-sus (-tus) (for detorqu-sus *or* -tus), a, um, *P.* of detorqu-eo.

detractātio, onis, *etc.*, v. detrect.

dētrac-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for detrahtio; fr. detrah-o] **I.** Prop.: *A drawing off, taking away, withdrawal:* Cic. —Particular expression: Detractio cibi, *or simply* detractio, *A purging:* Cic.; Cels. **II.** Fig.: Rhetor. *t. t.: A taking away, leaving out, ellipsis:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détraction,* "detraction," *i. e.* "taking away of character."

dētracto, are, v. detrecto.

dētrac-tor, ōris, *m.* [for detrahtor; fr. detrah-o] *A disparager, detractor:* Liv.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détracteur.*

dētrac-tus (for detrah-tus), a, um, *P.* of detrah-o.

dē-trăho, traxi, tractum, trahĕre (*Inf. Perf.*: detrāxe, Plaut.), 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To draw off, away,* or *down; to pull down; to take down, take away:* vestem, Cic.: amiculum alicui, id.—**B.** Esp.: *To remove, withdraw, take away:* cohortes, Cæs.: coronam, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To pull down, lower:* regum majestatem, Liv. —**B.** *To withdraw, take away; to lower in* estimation; *to disparage, detract from,* etc.: dignitatem, Cic.: (without *Object*) detrahendi causā, id.

dētrectā-tĭo (detracta-), ōnis, *f.* [detrect(a)-o] *A declining, refusing:* Liv.

dētrectā-tor (detracta-), ōris, *m.* [id.] (Prop.: *One who declines, refuses;* Fig.) *A disparager:* Liv.

dē-trecto (-tracto), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for de-tracto] (*Not to take in hand;* hence) *To decline, refuse to do any thing:* militiam, Cæs.: (without *Object*) Etruscæ legiones detrectant, Liv. **II.** (*To pull down with violence;* hence) *To lower in estimation, to depreciate, detract from:* virtutes, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détracter.*

dētrīment-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [detriment-um] *Full of hurt,* etc.; *very hurtful* or *detrimental:* Cæs.

dētrī-mentum, i, *n.* [DETRI, root of deter-o; v. tero *init.*] (Prop.: *A rubbing off:* Meton.) **I.** Gen.: *Loss, damage, detriment:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: *The loss of a battle, defeat, overthrow:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détriment.*

dētrī-tus, a, um, *P.* of deter-o, through root DETRI.

dē-trūdo, trūsi, trūsum, trūdĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To thrust, drive,* or *force away; to thrust down, push down:* necesse est, eum detrudi, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To thrust* or *drive away* an enemy from his position; *to dislodge, dispossess:* virum, Liv.—**2.** Law *t. t.*: *To drive out* a person from his possession, *to dispossess:* agro communi detruditur, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To drive; to bring, reduce* to any thing: aliquem de suâ sententiâ, Cic.: se ad mendacitatem, Plaut.—**B.** Esp.: Of time: *To put off, postpone:* comitia in mensem Martium Cic. **III.** Meton.: *To drive away, cause to depart:* ex quâ (*sc.* arce) me nives detruserunt, Script. ap. Cic.

dē-trunco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To lop* or *cut off:* arbores, Liv.: caput, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *To mutilate, to behead:* corpora, Liv.

dētrū-sus (for detrud-sus), a, um, *P.* of detrud-o.

dē-turbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To drive, thrust,* or *cast down,* in a violent, tumultuous manner: **I.** Prop.: hostes, Liv.: (without *Object*) miles contra deturbare telis, Tac. **II.** Fig.: aliquem de fortunis omnibus, Cic.

dē-turpo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. To disfigure:* comatos occipitio raso, Suet.

Deucălĭon, ōnis, *m.*, Δευκαλιων. *Deucalion; a son of Prometheus, king of Phthia in Thessaly, and husband of Pyrrha.* — Hence, **Deucălĭōn-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Of Deucalion.*

dē-unx, uncis, *m.* [for de-unc-s; fr. de; unc-ia] *Eleven twelfths:* Cic.; Pers.

dē-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To burn up, consume:* pluteos turrium, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *To destroy:* hiems arbores deusserat, Liv.

dĕus, i (In the *Nom.*, *Dat.*, and *Abl. Plur.* the orthography vacillates between dei, dii, and di; deis, diis, dis), *m.* [akin to θεός; Sanscrit *deva,* "god," and *div,* "heaven"] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A god, deity:* Cic.; Virg.; Ov.—**B.** Sometimes in poets to denote a *female deity:* Virg. **II.** Fig.: Of highly distinguished or fortunate persons: *A god, deity:* deos quoniam propius contingis, *i. e. Augustus and Mæcenas,* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Dieu.*

dĕus-tus (for deur-tus), a, um, *P.* of deur-o.

dē-ūtor, *no perf.*, ūti, 3. *v. dep.* (*To use* in a way *apart* from its proper intention; hence) *To use ill, to abuse:* victo, Nep.

dē-vasto, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To lay waste, devastate:* fines, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dévaster.*

dē-vĕho, vexi, vectum, vĕhĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To carry, convey, take away:* sarmenta, Virg.: sauciis in oppidum devectis, Liv. **II.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To carry* or *convey one's self down; to go down, descend,* etc.: Cic.

dē-vello, velli, vulsum, vellĕre, 3. *v. a. To pluck, pull, tear off:* pennas, Plaut.

dē-vĕlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1 *v. a. To unveil, uncover:* ora sorori Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dévoiler.*

dē-vĕnĕror, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* **I.** Prop.: *To reverence, worship:* deos prece, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *To avert:* somnia molā, Tib.

dē-vĕnĭo, vēni, *no sup.*, vēnīre, 4. *v. n.* (*To come down into* a place; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To go to, arrive at, reach:* ad legionem decimam, Cæs.: in victoris manūs, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To come to, reach, arrive at, betake one's self to, turn to:* ad juris studium, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *devenir.*

dē-verbĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To thrash* or *cudgel soundly:* homines ad necem, Ter.

1. dē-versor (-vorsor), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* (*To turn off* from the road; hence) *To turn in* to an inn; *to put up; to lodge:* quum Athenis apud eum deversarer, Cic.

2. dēver-sor, ōris, *m.* [for devertsor; fr. devert-o] *One who lodges* any where; *an inmate, guest:* Cic.

dēversōrĭō-lum, i, *n. dim.* [deversorium, (*uncontr. Gen.*) deversorio-i] *A small lodging-place:* Cic.

deversorium, ii, v. deversorius.

dēversōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. deversor] (*Pertaining to a* deversor; hence) *For lodging in:* taberna, *a lodging-place, lodging, inn,* Plaut.—As *Subst.*: **deversorium (div-),** ii, *n.*: **A.** *An inn, lodging:* **1.** Prop.: Cic.; Liv.—**2.** Fig.: studiorum, Cic. —**B.** *A tavern:* Suet.

dēvert-ĭcŭlum (devort-), i, *n.* [devert-o] (*That which serves for turning aside;* hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A by-road, by-path:* Cic.—**b.** Fig.: (a) *A deviation, digression:* Juv.; Pl.—(b) *A refuge, retreat, lurking-place:* Cic.—**2.** *A place for travellers to turn into,* or *put up at; an inn:* Liv.

dē-verto (-vorto), ti, sum, tĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: **A.** Gen.: *To turn away* or *aside:* comites hortatu, Luc. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: **1.** Prop.: **a.** Of things: *To turn aside:* Virg.—**b.** Of persons: *To turn aside, to lodge,* etc.; *to turn* or *betake one's self* in any direction; *to put up at*: Plaut.; Cic. **2.** Fig.: *To turn aside to, to have recourse to:* ad magicas artes, Ov. **II.** Neut.: **A.**

Prop.: *To turn aside* to lodge, *etc.*; *to turn* or *go* in any direction; *to put up, lodge*, etc.: ad cauponem, Cic. **B. Fig.**: *To turn aside, to digress:* unde devertimus, Cic.

dēvexus, a, um, *adj.* [for devehsus; fr. deveh-o] **I. Prop.**: Of places: *Inclining downwards, sloping, shelving, steep:* lucus in viam devexus est, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A.** Of heavenly bodies, the day, *etc.*: *Turning from their,* etc., *course; setting, declining,* etc.: Orion, Hor.: (*Comp.*) dies devexior, Claud.— **B.** Of life, age, *etc.*: **1.** *Declining:* ætas, Sen.—**2.** *Turning itself:* ætas a diuturnis laboribus devexa ad otium, Cic.

dē-vincĭo, vinxi, vinctum, vincīre (*Perf. sync.* devinxti, Plaut.), 4. *v. a.* **I. Prop.**: *To bind fast, tie up, fetter, shackle:* aliquem fasciis, Cic.: (*Pass.* with *Gr. Acc.*) devinctus tempora lauro, Tib. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To bind fast, to fetter, overpower:* membra sopore, Lucr.—**B.** *To devote* or *attach one's self to:* vino te devincis, Plaut. —**C.** *To shackle with,* i. e. *to engage deeply in* · ubi animus semel se cupiditate devinxit malâ, Ter.—**D.** *To connect one's self intimately with:* cum Galbâ affinitate sese devinxerat, Cic. —**E.**: **1. Gen.**: *To bind together, to unite closely:* homines inter se, Cic.— **2. Esp.**: *To bind fast* by kindness, favours, *etc.*: *to attach* or *engage to one*; *to oblige, lay under an obligation:* virum sibi liberalitate, Cic.

dē-vinco, vīci, victum, vincĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To conquer completely, overcome, subdue:* **I. Prop.**: Pœnos classe, Cic. **II. Fig.**: bonum publicum privatâ gratiâ devictum, *i. e. sacrificed to*, Sall.

dēvinc-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of devinc-io.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Devoted, greatly attached to:* quibus (*sc.* studiis) uterque nostrum devinctus est, Cic.: (*Comp.*) devinctior alicui, Hor.

dēvītā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [devit(a)-o] *An avoiding:* Cic.

dē-vĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To avoid:* procellam temporis, Cic.

dē-vĭ-us, a, um, *adj.* [de; vi-a] (*Apart* or *removed from the way*; hence) **I.**: **A.**: **1. Prop.**: *That lies out of the high-road; out of the way:* iter, *a by-way:* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **devia**, ōrum, *n. By-roads:* Suet.— **2. Fig.**: *Out of the way, erroneous, unreasonable, foolish:* Cic.—**B.**: **1.** *Retired, remote, sequestered:* Cic.—**2.** *Inaccessible* limina, Prop. **II.** *Wandering from the way* or *in remote spots* · Hor.

dē-vŏco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** *To call away:* **A. Prop.**: aliquem de provinciâ . . . ad gloriam, Cic. **B. Fig.**: *To call away,* i. e. *to divert from* · non avaritia ab instituto cursu devocavit illum, Cic. **II.**: **A. Prop.**: *To call down:* suos ab tumulo, Liv.: aliquem ad cœnam, *i. e. to invite*. Nep. **B. Fig.**: *To call down, bring* · philosophiam e cœlo, Cic.

dē-vŏlo, āvi, *prps. no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* **I.**: **A. Prop.**: *To fly down* · turdus devolet illinc, Hor. **B. Fig.**: *To hasten down:* ad aliam amicitiam, Cic.: de tribunali, Liv. **II.** *To fly* or *hasten away:* simul ac fortuna delapsa est, devolant omnes, Auct. Her.

dē-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, volvĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A. Gen.**: *To roll down* or *downwards*: **1. Prop.**: saxa in mucrônem, Cæs.—**2. Fig.**: verba, Hor. **B. Esp.**: Pass in reflexive force: *To roll one's self,* etc., *down;* i. e. *to roll* or *tumble down; to fall headlong:* Cic.; Liv. **II.** *To roll off* or *away:* fusis mollia pensa Devolvunt, *i. e. spin off,* Virg.

dē-vŏro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I. Prop.**: *To swallow* or *gulp down, to devour:* aliquid, Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Of inanimate subjects: *To swallow up, engulf, absorb:* me Charybdis devoret, Ov.—**B.** *To seize upon greedily* or *hastily, to swallow eagerly, to devour:* spe prædam, Cic.—**C.**: **1.** Of property, *etc.*: *To consume, to waste:* pecuniam, Cic.—**2.** *To swallow up, gulp down:* Ov.: lacrimas. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *To devour* mentally: libros, Cic.—**B.** *To swallow down,* i. e. *to receive without understanding:* oratio ejus a multitudine devorabatur, Cic.—**C.** *To swallow* any thing disagreeable, *i. e. to patiently bear, to endure:* molestiam, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dévorer.*

dēvort-ĭum, li, *n.* [devort-o] *A by-way, by-road:* Tac.

devorto, ere, v. deverto.

dēvō-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for devov-tio; fr. devov-eo] **1.** *A devoting, consecrating:* Cic.—**2.** *A cursing, execration:* Nep. — **3.** (Prop.: *Sorcery, enchantment;* Meton.) *A magical formula, incantation, spell:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dévotion.*

dēvō-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for devov-to; fr. devov-eo] **I. Prop.**: *To dedicate, devote:* filium, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *To bewitch:* sortes, Plaut.

dēvō-tus (for devov-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of devov-eo.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a. Prop.**: *Devoted* to any person, *i. e. attached, faithful:* (*Comp.*) nobis devotior, Claud.: (*Sup.*) devotissimus alicui, Suet.—As *Subst.*: **devotus**, i, *m. An attached* or *faithful follower:* Cæs. **b. Meton.**: *Devoted* to any thing, *i. e. addicted to* it, *very fond of* it: scenæ arenæque devotus, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dévot, dévoué.*

dē-vŏvĕo, vōvi, vōtum, vŏvēre, 2. *v. a.* (*To transfer from one's self by a vow*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To vow, devote* any thing to a deity, *etc.*: se ipsos diis, Cic. **B. Esp.**: *To devote to the infernal gods,* i. e. *to curse, to execrate:* devovit natum credulus ille (*sc.* Theseus) suum, Ov. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To devote, give up, attach* any thing to any one: se amicitiæ alicujus, Cæs.—**B.** *To bewitch:* aliquem carminibus, Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dévouer.*

dē-xtans, antis, *m.* [contr. from de-sextans] (*A sixth part off*; hence) *Ten twelfths* of any thing: Suet.

dextel-la, æ, *f. dim.* [for dexterla; fr. dexter a] *A little right hand:* Cic.

dexter, tĕra, tĕrum (and more freq., tra, trum), *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit *dakshα*, "right;" Gr. δεξ-ιος, δεξ-ιτερός] **I. Prop.**: *To the right, on the right side, right:* humeri, Cæs.: (*Comp.*) dexterior pars, Ov.: (*Sup.*) dextima (dextuma) via, Var — As *Subst.*: **A. dextĕra (-tra)**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* manus): **1. Prop.**: *The right hand:* Cic.; Sall.—**Particular phrases: a.** Ab dexterâ *or simply* dexterâ (dextrâ). *On the right hand side:* Plaut.; Cæs.—**b.** Ad dexteram (dextram), *Towards the right hand side:* Plaut.; Cæs.—**2. Fig.**: *The right hand* of friendship, *etc.*: Græcia tendit dexteram Italiæ, Cic.—**3. Meton.**: **a.** Plur.: *A pair of right hands* (*clasped in each other, made of gold, silver,* etc.; *sent as a token of goodwill or as a pledge of amity*): Tac.—**b.** *The hand,* in gen.: Hor.—**B. dextimi**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* homines) *Persons on the extreme right; the extreme right* of an army: Sall. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *Handy, dexterous, skilful, suitable, fitting:* rem ita dexter egit, ut, *etc.*, Liv.—**B.** *Favourable, propitious, fortunate,* dexter adi, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dextre.*

dextera, æ, v. dexter.

dextĕr-e (dextr-e), *adv.* [dexter, dexter-i, or dextr-i] *Dexterously, skilfully:* dextre obeundo officia, Liv.: (*Comp.*) nemo dexterius fortunâ est usus, Hor.

dextĕr-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dexter] (*The quality of the* dexter; hence) *Dexterity, aptness, readiness* in doing good offices: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dextérité.*

dextr-o-vorsum (contr. **dextrorsum** *and* **-orsus**), *adv.* [dexter, dextr-i; (o); vorsum] *Towards the right side, to the right:* Plaut.; Liv.; Hor.

dextumus (-imus), a, um, v. dexter.

di, in certain compound words= dis; v. 3. dis *init.*

Dĭa, æ, *f.*, Δία (Divine). *Dia; the old name of the island* Naxos: Ov.

Diablintes, um, *m. The Diablintes; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, near the present Mayenne.*

dĭădēma, ātis, *n.* = διάδημα. *A royal head-dress, diadem:* Cic.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diadème.*

dĭæta, æ, *f.* = δίαιτα: **1.** *A mode of living (prescribed by a physician); diet:* Cic.—**2.** *A dwelling-place, room, summer-house,* etc.: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diète.*

1. **dĭălectĭc-e**, *adv.* [dialectic-us] *Dialectically:* Cic.

2. **dĭălectice**, ēs, v. dialecticus.

dĭălectĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = διαλεκτικός. *Belonging to disputation, dialectical:* captiones, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **1. dĭălectĭcus**, i, *m. A dialectician, logician:* Cic.—**2. dĭălectĭca**, æ (-ē, ēs), *f.* (*sc.* ars) *Dialectics, logic:* Cic. —**3. dĭălectĭca**, orum, *n. Logical questions, dialectics:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dialectique.*

dĭălectos, i, *f.* = διάλεκτος. *A manner of speaking;* and esp. *a dialect:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dialecte.*

Dī-ālis, e, *adj.* [Δίς, Δί-ος] *Of,* or *belonging to, Dis,* i. e. *Jupiter:* flamen, *the priest of Jove.* Liv.—As *Subst.*:

Dialis, is, *m.* (*sc.* flamen *or* sacerdos). *The flamen Dialis:* Tac. — Hence, **Dialis,** e, *adj. Of, or belonging to, a flamen Dialis:* conjux, Ov.

dĭălŏgus, i, *m.* = διάλογος. *A* (philosophical) *conversation, a dialogue:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dialogue.*

Diāna, æ, *f.* **I.** Prop.: *Diana; an Italian divinity, afterwards regarded as identical with Gr. Artemis, the daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and the sister of Apollo.* — Hence, **Diānĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Diana.*—As *Subst.:* **Diān-ĭum,** ĭi, *n.:* **A.** *A temple* (*or other place*) *sacred to Diana:* Liv. — **B.** *A promontory in Spain* (now *Denia*). **II.** Meton.: For *the moon:* Ov.

dī-ārĭa, ōrum, *n.* [dies, di-ei] (*Things pertaining to* dies; hence) *A daily allowance* or *pay:* Cic.; Hor.

dĭbăphus, a, um, *adj.* = διβαφος. *Double-dyed:* dibapha Tyria, Pl. — As *Subst.:* **dibaphus,** i, *f.* (= ἡ διβαφος, *sc.* ἐσθής) (Prop.: *A double-dyed garment;* Meton.) *A public office* (*as the Roman magistrates wore garments striped with purple*): Cic.

dĭca, æ, *f.* = δίκη. *A lawsuit, judicial process, action:* Cic.

dĭcāc-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dicax, dicacis] (*The quality of the* dicax; hence) *Biting wit, raillery, banter:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dicacité.*

dīcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dic(a)-o] *A settling as a citizen in another state:* Cic.

dĭc-ax, ācis, *adj.* [2. dic-o] *Talking sharply, satirical, sarcastic, witty:* dicax in aliquem, Cic.: (*Comp.*) nemo dicacior, id.

dĭ-chŏrēus, i, *m.* = δίς, χορεῖος. *A double trochee:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dichorée.*

dicis [prob. from 2. dico] only in the phrase dicis causā: Law *t. t.:* (Prop.: *For the sake of judicial form:* Meton.) *For form's sake, for the sake of appearance:* Cic.

1. **dĭc-o,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [akin to 2. dic-o] **I.** Prop.: (Gen.; *To proclaim, make known;* Esp.) Relig. *t. t.:* **A.** *To dedicate, consecrate, devote:* donum Jovi, Cic.—**B.** *To consecrate, to deify* a person: inter numina dicatus Augustus, Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To give up, set apart, appropriate* any thing to any one: hunc totum diem tibi, Cic.—**B.** *To consecrate* (*a thing by using it for the first time*), *to inaugurate:* acie signa, Tac.

2. **dīc-o,** dixi, dictum, dīcĕre (*Imperat.* dice, Plaut.:—*Perf. sync.* dixti, Cic.:—*Subj.* dixis, Plaut.:—*Inf. Pass.* dicier, Script. ap. Cic.), 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root DIÇ, Gr. δείκνυμι, "to show" or "point out"] (*To show* or *point out* by speaking; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** *To say, tell, mention, relate:* ille, quem dixi, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) indignis si male dicitur, Plaut. — **2.** Dicitur, dicebatur, dictum est, *etc.*, with a subjective clause: *It is said, related, maintained,* etc.; or *they say, affirm,* etc.: in vincula duci fratrem dictum erat, Liv.: de hoc Verri dicitur habere eum, *etc.*, Cic. —**3.** Dicor, diceris, dicitur, *etc.*, with an infinitive: *It is said that I, you, he,* etc.; or *they say that I, you,* etc.: Plaut.; Hor.—Particular phrase: Dictum ac factum *or* dictum factum: *Said and done;* i.e. *no sooner said than done; without delay:* Ter. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To assert, affirm* a thing as certain: quem esse negas, eundem esse dicis, Cic.: (without *Object*) dicebant, ego negabam, id.—**2.** *To pronounce, deliver, rehearse* any thing: causam, *to plead in defence,* Cic.: jus, id.: (without *Object*) est oratoris proprium apte dicere, id.—**3.**: **a.** *To describe, relate, sing, celebrate* in verse: Alciden puerosque Ledæ, Hor.—**b.** *To predict, foretell:* quicquid dicam, aut erit, aut non, Hor.—**4.** *To pronounce, articulate* a letter, syllable, word: quum *Rho* dicere nequiret, *etc.*, Cic.—**5.** *To call, to name:* Chaoniam a Chaone dixit, Virg.—**6.** *To name, appoint* one to an office: dictatorem, Cic.—**7.** *To appoint, fix upon:* diem operi, Cic.—**8.** (*To tell* one so and so, for) *To admonish, warn, order:* dicebam, medicare tuos desiste capillos, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *To mean* so and so; sometimes to be rendered by *namely, to wit:* nec quemquam vidi, qui magis ea, quæ timenda esse negaret, timeret, mortem dico et deos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dire.*

dicrŏtum, i, *n.* = δικροτος (doubly beating; hence of a vessel, two-oared). *A galley with two banks of oars:* Cic.

Dictæus, a, um, **dictamnus,** i, v. Dicte.

dictā-ta, orum, *n.* [dict(a)-o] **1.** *Things dictated, dictates* of the master to his scholars, *i. e. lessons, exercises, dictations:* Cic.; Hor. — **2.** *Precepts, rules:* Suet.; Juv.

dictā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (*He who orders;* hence) *A dictator:* **1.** *A supreme magistrate elected by the Romans only in seasons of emergency, when his power was absolute, and continued for six months:* Cic.—**2.** *The chief magistrate of other cities of Italy:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dictateur.*

dictātōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj* [dictator] *Of,* or *belonging to, a dictator:* Cic.

dictā-trix, īcis, *f.* [dict(a)-o] (*She who orders;* hence) *A dictatress:* Plaut.

dictā-tūra, æ, *f.* [id.] **1.** *A dictating:* Script. ap. Suet.—**2.** (Prop.: *An ordering:* Meton.: *The office of one who orders;* hence) *The office of dictator, dictatorship:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dictature.*

Dicte, es, *f.*, Δίκτη. *Dicte; a mountain in the eastern part of Crete, where Jupiter was reared, and afterwards worshipped.* — Hence, **1. Dict-æus,** a, um, *adj.*: **a.** Prop.: *Of Dicte, Dictæan.*—**b.** Meton.: *Cretan.*—**2. dictamne,** es, *f. The plant dittany,* growing in great abundance on Mount Dicte and Mount Ida.

dic-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dic-o] **1.** *A saying, speaking, uttering, delivery:* Cic. —**2.** *An oracular response, prediction:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diction.*

dict-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [dict-o] **I.** Gen.: *To say often* or *emphatically; to declare, maintain, assert repeatedly:* quod malevolus vetus poeta dictitat, Ter.: ut Lacedæmonii suos omnes agros esse dictitārint, quos, *etc.*, Cic.: (without *Object*) Cæliusque profectus, ut dictitabat, ad Cæsarem pervenit, Cæs.: (with *double Acc.*) antiqui puellas pueras dictitarent, Suet. **II.** Esp.: In law: *To plead frequently:* causas, Cic.

dic-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [2. dic-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To say often; to pronounce, declare,* or *assert repeatedly:* illis orationem, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To dictate* something to some one that he may write it down: hæc dictavi ambulans, Cic.: (without *Object*) dictavi propter lippitudinem, id. **II.** Fig.: Of abstract subjects: *To prescribe, point out, recommend, require:* ut quasque ratio dictabit, Pl. **III.** Meton.: *To make, compose, couch in writing, draw up, write out:* ducentos versūs, Hor.: codicillos, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dicter.*

dic-tum, i, *n.* [dic-o] (*That which is spoken;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *A saying, a word:* Plaut. **II.** Esp.: **A.**: **1.** *A saying, maxim, proverb:* Lucr.; Cic.—**2.** *A witty saying, bon-mot:* Cic.—**B.** Plur.: **1.** *Poetry:* Lucr.; Prop.—**2.** *A prediction, prophecy:* Virg. — **3.** *An order, command:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diction, dit.*

dic-tus, a, um, *P.* of dic-o.

Dictynna, æ, *f.*, Δίκτυννα (She of the net). *Dictynna; an appellation of Diana.* — Hence, **Dictynn-æum** (**-ēum**), i, *n. A place sacred to Dictynna, near Sparta.*

Dictys, ȳos, *m.*, Δίκτυς (He of the net). *Dictys:* **1.** *A mariner changed into a dolphin.*—**2.** *A centaur, slain at the wedding of Pirithoüs.*

1. **di-do** (**dis-**), dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. *v. a. To place out, spread abroad, disseminate, distribute:* **I.** Prop.: in venas cibum, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: dividit hic subito Trojana per agmina rumor, Virg.

2. **Dīdō,** ūs *and* ōnis, *f. Dido; the founder of Carthage, daughter of the Tyrian king Belus, wife of Sichæus, and sister of Pygmalion;* called also *Elisa* or *Elissa.*

dī-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To draw apart; to part, separate, sever, divide:* digitos, Cic.: superest diducere terram Sæpius ad capita, Virg. **B.** Esp.: *To separate* the forces, *etc.*, in a good or (more freq.) in a bad sense: *to divide distribute; to disperse, scatter:* copias, Cæs.: choros, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To separate, disjoin, part:* quum diducaris ab eo, quique libentissime vixeris, Cic.

diduc-tus, a, um, *P.* of diduc-o.

diē-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [dies, die-i] *A little day; a little while:* Cic.

dī-ērec-tus, a, um, *adj.* [for direg-tus; fr. di = dis; REG, true root of erig-o] **I.** Prop.: *Stretched out and raised up on high,* i.e. *crucified:* i hinc, dierectus, *Go and be hanged!* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *Rotten, good for nothing* lembus, Plaut.

dĭes, ēi (*Gen.* dies, die, and dii, Gell.—*Dat.*, die, Plaut.), *m.* (in *Sing.* sometimes *f.*) [akin to Sanscrit *div*, "light," "the sky;" also, *dju*, "a day"] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A day* of twenty-four hours: nullus, Cic.: suprema, Hor.—Particular expressions: In dies, *Daily:* Cic.: so, in diem, Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A* set *day*, appointed *time*, *term* in the widest sense of the word: Cic.—**2.** *A* natural *day; a day* (opp. to night): Cic.—Particular expressions: **a.** Diem noctemque, *etc., Day and night*, i. e. *without ceasing, uninterruptedly:* Cæs.; Cic.; Liv.—**b.** Cum die, *At break of day:* Ov.—3.: **a.** = dies natalis, *A birthday:* Cic.—**b.** = dies mortis. *Dying-day, day of one's death:* Tac.—**c.** = dies febris, *Fever-day:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: **a.** *A day* for that which is done or transacted in it: Cic.; Liv.—**b.** *A day's journey:* Liv.—**c.** *Time, space of time, period:* Cic.; Liv.—**2.** Esp.: *Light of day, daylight:* Ov.—**B.** Personified: **1.** = *Sol* (*opp.* Luna): Plaut.; Ov.—**2.** *The mother of the first Venus:* Cic.

Dies-pĭter [for Dies-pater; fr. Dies, lengthened form of Dis; pater] (*Father-god*). *Diespiter* or *Jupiter.*

dif-fāmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for dis-fam-o; fr. dis; fam-a] *To spread abroad* an evil report *concerning* a person *or* thing; *to publish, divulge* a thing: aliquid, Ov.: aliquem, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diffamer.*

differ-ens, entis, *P.* of differ-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *différent.*

differ-ent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [differens, different-is] *A difference, diversity:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *différence.*

differ-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [differ-o, through obsol. adj. differ-us = differens] *A difference:* Lucr.

dif-fĕro, distŭli, dilātum, differre (*Inf. Pass.*: differrier, Lucr.: in *tmesis*, disque tulissent, Plaut.), *v. a.* and *n.* [for dis-fero] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To carry from* each other; *to carry different ways; to spread abroad, scatter, disperse:* ignem distulit ventus, Cæs.: in versum distulit ulmos, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To distract, disquiet, disturb* a person: aliquem dictis, Plaut.—**2.**: **a.** Of things as objects: *To spread abroad, publish, divulge* any thing: famam, Plaut.: male commissam esse libertatem populo Romano, Liv.—**b.** Of persons as objects: *To cry down, to defame:* dominos rumoribus, Tac.—**3.** With reference to time: **a.** Of things: *To defer, put off, protract, delay* any thing: hoc tamen non queo differre, *etc.*, Cic.—**b.** Of persons: (a) *To put off* (*till another time*): aliquem in tempus aliud, Liv.—(b) *To put off* a person's death, *to spare:* decimum dilatus in annum Hector erat, Ov. **II.** Neut.: (Prop.: *To carry apart, to separate;* Fig.): *To differ, be different:* qui re consentientes vocabulis differebant, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) tragico differre colori, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *différer.*

dif-fer-tus, a, um, *adj.* [for disfarc-tus; fr. dis; farc-io] (*Completely stuffed*; hence) *Stuffed full, filled:* provincia differta exactoribus, Cæs.

diffĭcĭl-e, *adv.* [difficil-is] *With difficulty:* Vell.: (*Comp.*) difficilius, Cæs.: (*Sup.*) difficillime, Cæs.

dif-fĭcĭlis, e (old form **diffĭcul**), *adj.* [for dis-facilis] (*Not to be done*; hence) **I.** Gen.: *Hard, difficult, troublesome:* (*Comp.*) difficiliores tempestates, Cæs.: (*Sup.*) difficillimum tempus, Cic.: (with *Supine in* u) difficile factu, id. **II.** Esp.: Of character: *Hard to manage or to please; obstinate, morose, surly:* difficiles senes, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) Penelopen difficilem procis, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *difficile.*

diffĭcĭl-ĭter, *adv.* [difficil-is] *With difficulty:* Cic.

difficul, v. difficilis *init.*

diffĭcul-tas, ātis, *f.* [difficul = difficilis] *The state or condition of the* difficul; hence) **1.** *Difficulty, trouble, distress, poverty:* Cæs.; Cic.—**2.** *Obstinacy, moroseness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *difficulté.*

diffĭcul-ter, *adv.* [id.] *With difficulty:* Cæs.

diffid-ens, entis, *P.* of diffid-o.

diffĭden-ter, *adv.* [for diffidenter; fr. diffidens, diffident-is] *Distrustfully, diffidently:* Cic.: (*Comp.*) diffidentius, Just.

diffĭdent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [diffidens, diffident-is] *Want of confidence, mistrust, distrust, diffidence:* Cic.; Sall.

dif-fīdo, fīsus sum, fidĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for dis-fido] *Not to trust, to mistrust; to be distrustful* or *hopeless; to despair:* sententiæ, Cic.: sibi, id.: (with *Dependent clause*) antiquissimi invenire se posse, quod cuperent, diffisi sint, id.

dif-findo, fĭdi, fissum, *or* fisum, findĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for dis-findo] **I.** Prop.: *To cleave asunder, to divide:* semen diffindit terra, Cic.: terram, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: Polit. *t. t.*: *To break off, to put off:* triste omen diem diffidit, Liv.

dif-fingo, *no perf. nor sup.*, fingĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for dis-fingo] **I.** Prop.: *To form differently, remodel, make anew:* ferrum incude, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *To change, alter:* neque Diffinget . . . Quod fugiens semel hora vexit, Hor.

diffis-sus (for diffid-sus), a, um, *P.* of diffi(n)d-o, through true root DIFFID.

1. **diffī-sus** (for diffid-sus), a, um, *P.* of diffi(n)d-o, through true root DIFFID.

2. **diffī-sus** (for diffid-sus), a, um, *P.* of diffid-o.

dif-flĭtĕor, *no perf.*, ēri, 2. *v. dep.* [for dis-fateor] *To disavow, to deny:* opus, Ov.

dif-flo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for dis-flo] *To blow apart, disperse by blowing:* legiones spiritu, Plaut.

dif-flŭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for dis-fluo] **I.** Prop.: *To flow asunder, flow in different directions, flow away:* extra ripas, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To drip:* juvenes Sudore diffluentes, Phæd. —**B.** *To dissolve, melt away, disappear:* privata cibo natura animantum Diffluit, Lucr. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of style: *To be loosely* or *unconnectedly put together:* diffluens at solutum, Cic.—**B.** *To dissolve in*, i. e. *to give one's self up wholly to; to revel in:* otio diffluentes, Cic.

diffrac-tus (for diffrag-tus), a, um, *P.* of diffri(n)g-o, through true root DIFFRAG.

dif-fringo (**di-**), *no perf.*, fractum, frangĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for dis-frango] *To break in pieces, to shatter:* crura, Plaut.: axem, Suet.

dif-fŭgĭo, fūgi, *no sup.*, fŭgĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for dis-fugio] **I.** Prop.: Of living subjects: *To flee in different directions; to disperse, be scattered:* perterriti repente diffugimus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: *To flee away, depart, escape:* sollicitudines, Hor.: spiritus unguenti suavis diffugit in auras, Lucr.

diffŭg-ium, ĭi, *n.* [diffug-io] *A fleeing in different directions; a dispersion:* proximorum diffugia, Tac.

diffund-ĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [diffund-o] *To scatter abroad, pour out*, etc.: Fig.: Plaut.

dif-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for dis-fundo] **I.** Prop.: *To pour forth around* or *in different directions; to pour* or *spread out:* sanguinem per venas, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To spread, scatter, diffuse:* comam, Ov.: luce diffusā toto cœlo, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To spread abroad, to pour out:* di vim suam longe lateque diffundunt, Cic.—**B.** *To cheer up, gladden, exhilarate* animos, Ov.: Jovem, id.

diffūs-ē, *adv.* [diffus-us] *Diffusely, copiously:* Cic.: (*Comp.*) diffusius, id.

diffū-sĭlis, e, *adj.* [for diffud-silis; fr. DIFFUD, true root of diffu(n)d-o] *Diffusive:* æther, Lucr.

diffū-sus (for diffud-sus), a, um [DIFFUD, true root of diffu(n)d-o] **1.** *P.* of diffundo.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Spread abroad, spread out, extended, wide:* (*Comp.*) corona diffusior, Pl.: platanus patulis diffusa ramis, Cic. **b.** Fig.: (a) *Extended, far spread, extensive:* jus civile, Cic.—(b) Of style or writers: *Copious, diffuse, prolix:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diffus.*

Digentĭa, æ, *f. Digentia; a stream that ran through Horace's estate* (now *Licenza*).

di-gĕro, gessi, gestum, gĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To carry in different directions; to separate, disperse, distribute:* inque canes totidem trunco digestus ab uno Cerberus, Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of food: **a.** *To divide, tear to pieces, masticate:* cibum, Pl.—**b.** *To digest:* Cels.—**2.** *To distribute, arrange, dispose, set in order:* quas diligentissime legi et digessi, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To divide out, distribute:* tempora, Ov. **B.** Esp.: *To set in order, arrange, put to rights:* quid quoque anno actum sit, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *digérer.*

diges-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for diger-tio; fr. diger-o] **1.** *Digestion* of food: Cels. —**2.** *An orderly distribution, division, arrangement:* **a.** Gen.: Vell.; Pl.—**b.** Esp.: Rhetor. *t. t.*: Cic. ¶ Hence Fr. *digestion.*

dīges-tus (for diger-tus), a, um, *P.* of diger-o.

dīgĭt-ŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [digit-us] *A little finger:* Ter.

dīg-ĭtus, i, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit root DIÇ; Gr. δείκ-ω] (*The pointing* thing; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A finger:* attingere aliquid extremis digitis, *to touch something with the tips of the fingers,* i. e. *lightly, to slightly enjoy,* Cic.: monstrari digito, *to be pointed out with the finger,* i. e. *to become distinguished, famous,* Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A toe:* Virg.—**B.** As a measure of length: *An inch, the sixteenth part of a Roman foot* (pes): Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *doigt.*

dī-glădĭ-or, *no perf.,* āri, 1. *v. dep.* [dī; gladi-us] **I.** Prop.: *To fight for life and death; to contend fiercely:* inter se sicis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To dispute violently:* Cic.

dignā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dign(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *A considering* or *deeming worthy; esteem, respect, regard:* Suet.; Just. **II.** Meton.: *Dignity, honour, reputation:* **Liv.**

dign-e, *adv.* [dign-us] *Worthily, fitly, becomingly:* laudari, Cic.: (*Comp.*) dignius, Hor.

dign-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The state* or *condition of the* dignus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Worthiness, merit, desert:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *Dignity, greatness, grandeur, authority, rank:* Cæs.; Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *Official dignity, honourable employment, office:* Cic.—**B.** Of things: *Worth, value, excellence:* Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dignité.*

dign-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To deem worthy* or *deserving:* qui laude dignentur, Cic.

dign-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] **I.** *To deem* one *worthy* or *deserving* of something: haud equidem tali me dignor honore, Virg. **II.** *To regard as fit, becoming, worthy of one's self* to do; *to deign* to do; or, with a negative, *Not to deign, to disdain* to do, *etc.*: cui se pulchra viro dignetur jungere Dido, Virg. **III.** *To deem* or *hold a person or thing worthy* of being something: (with *double Acc.*) O! felix, si quem dignabitur, inquit, Ista virum, Ov.

di-gnosco (**-nosco**), *no perf. nor sup.,* gnoscĕre, 3. *v. a. To know apart, to distinguish, discern:* civem dignoscere hoste, Hor.

dig-nus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root DIÇ, Greek δείκ-ω] (*Pointed out, shown;* hence) Of persons: *Worthy, deserving:*—or things: *Suitable, fitting, becoming, proper:* grates, Virg.: (*Comp.*) (with *Abl.*) dignius odio scelus, Quint.: (*Sup.*; also, with *Gen.*) cogitatio dignissima tuæ virtutis, Script. ap. Cic.: (with *Relative pron.*) videtur, qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse, Cic.: (with *Acc. of Neut. pron.*) di tibi omnes id, quod es dignus, duint, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *digne.*

dī-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, grĕdi, 3. *v. dep.* [for di-gradior] **I.** Prop.: *To go apart* or *asunder; to separate, part: to go away, depart:* digredimur flentes, Ov.: luna tum congrediens cum sole, tum digrediens, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To go aside, deviate, depart;* in speaking, *to digress:* unde digressi sumus, Cic.

dīgres-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for digredsio; fr. digred-ior] **1.** *A going apart, separating; a going away, departing, departure:* Cic.—**2.**: **a.** *A going aside, deviation:* Gell.—**b.** *Digression:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *digression.*

1. **digres-sus** (for digred-sus), a, um, *P.* of digred-ior.

2. **dīgres-sus,** ūs, m. [for digredsus; fr. digred-ior] **1.** *A parting, separating, going away, departure:* Cic.—**2.** *A digression* in speaking: Quint.

dī-grunnĭo, *no perf. nor sup.,* īre, 4. *v. n. To grunt hard:* Phæd.

dījūdĭcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dijudic(a)-o] *A deciding, determining:* Cic.

dī-jūdĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To judge by discerning* or *distinguishing; to decide, determine:* controversiam, Cic.: (without *Object*) tu dijudica, Ter. **B.** Meton.: *To decide by arms:* dijudicatā belli fortunā, Cæs. **II.** *To discern by judging; to distinguish:* vera et falsa dijudicare, Cic.: (without *Object*) inter has sententias dijudicare malumus, id.

dijunctio, *etc.*, v. disj.

dī-lābor, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. *v. dep.* **I.** Gen.: *To glide apart* or *away; to fall asunder, go to pieces,* etc.: glacies liquefacta et dilapsa, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: Of persons, esp. of soldiers: *To slip away in different directions; to disperse, be scattered,* etc.: ab signis, Liv.—**2.** Fig.: *To slip away, vanish, escape,* etc.: memoriā, Cic.—**B.**: **1.** Prop.: *To fall to pieces, go to decay,* etc.: monumenta virûm dilapsa, Lucr.—**2.** Fig.: *To fall to decay, go to ruin:* vectigalia negligentiā, Liv.

dī-lăcĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To tear to pieces, rend asunder.* **I.** Prop.: dominum, Ov. **II.** Fig.: animum, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dilacérer.*

dī-lāmĭn-o, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [dī; lamin-a] *To split in two:* nuces, Ov.

dī-lănĭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To tear in pieces, to rend asunder,* etc. **I.** Prop.: cadaver dilaniandum canibus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: animam, Lucr.

dī-lăpĭd-o, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [dī; lapis, lapĭd-is] (*To scatter* like *stones;* hence) Of property: *To squander, waste, lavish,* etc.: nostras triginta minas, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dilapider.*

dīlap-sus (for dilab-sus), a, um, *P.* of dilab-or.

dī-largĭor, largītus sum, largīri, 4. *v. dep. To give away* or *bestow liberally; to lavish:* aliquid alicui, Cic.

dīlā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [DILA, root of dila-tum, supine of differo; v. fero *init.*] *A putting off, delaying, deferring:* temporis, Cic.

dīlā-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n. intens.* [id.] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To spread out, dilate; to enlarge, amplify, extend:* partes stomachi, Cic. **B.** Fig. **1.** Gen.: *To extend, enlarge, amplify.* orationem, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To enlarge* or *magnify itself:* Quint. **II.** Neut.: *To extend, spread out:* spatia montis in cubiculo dilatantia, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dilater.*

dīlā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A dilatory person:* Hor.

dīlā-tus, a, um [id.] *P.* of differo.

dī-laudo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. To praise very highly:* libros, Cic.

dīlec-tus, a, um [for dileg-tus, fr. DILEG, true root of dīlig-o] **1.** *P.* of dilig-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Loved, beloved, dear:* (*Comp.*) luco dilectior omni Laurus, Claud.: (*Sup.*) augur dilectissimus, Stat.: (with *Dat.*) silva mihi dilecta, Virg.: (with *Abl.*) dilectus amore, id.

dīlĭg-ens, entis: **1.** *P.* of dilig-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: (Prop.: *Esteeming, loving*; hence, in respect to an inanimate object, Meton.) **a.** *Careful* of it; *assiduous, attentive, diligent, accurate* with regard to it: (*Comp.*) in exquirendis temporibus diligentior, Cic. (*Sup.*; also, with *Gen.*) omnis officii diligentissimus, id.: (with *Dat.*) publicis equis assignandis et alendis diligentes, id.—**b.** With reference to domestic affairs: *Attentive, careful, thrifty, economical:* homo frugi ac diligens, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diligent.*

dīlĭgen-ter, *adv.* [for diligent-ter; fr. diligens, diligent-is] *Attentively, carefully, diligently, earnestly:* diligenter facta sunt, Cæs.: (*Comp.*) diligentius, id.: (*Sup.*) diligentissime, Cic.

dīlĭgent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [diligens, diligent-is] (*The quality of the* diligens; hence) **I.** Gen.: *Carefulness, attentiveness, earnestness, diligence:* Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Esp.: *Carefulness in household affairs,* i. e. *economy, frugality:* id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diligence.*

dīlĭg-o, lexi, lectum, lĭgĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for di-lego] (*To distinguish by selecting from* others; hence) *To value* or *esteem highly, to love:* auream mediocritatem, Hor.: eos, quos nunquam vidimus, quodam modo diligamus, Cic.

dī-lōrĭco, *no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To tear apart, tear open* one's dress: tunicam, Cic.

dī-lūcĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* lucēre, 2. *v. n.* (Prop.: *To be quite light*; Fig.) *To be clear, evident:* Liv.

dīlūce-sco, luxi, *no sup.,* lūcescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [diluce-o] *To grow light, begin to shine, dawn:*—Perf., *To shine.* **I.** Impers.: **A.** Prop.: quum dilucesceret, Cic. **B.** Fig.: discussa est illa caligo . . . diluxit, patet, videmus omnia, Cic. **II.** Personal: omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum, *etc.*, Hor.

dīlūcĭd-e, *adv.* [dilucid-us] **1.** *Clearly, brightly:* (*Comp.*) dilucidius flagrant, Pl.—**2.** *Plainly, clearly, evidently, distinctly:* explicare, Cic.

dīlūc-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [diluc-eo] **I.** Prop.: *Clear, bright:* smaragdi, Pl. **II.** Fig.: Of language: *Clear, plain, distinct, evident:* (*Comp.*) omnia dilucidiora facientes, Cic.

dīlū-cŭlum, i. *n.* [for diluc-culum; fr. diluc-eo] (*That which makes quite bright:* hence) *Daybreak, dawn:* Cic.

dī-lūd-ium, ii, *n.* [dī; lud-us] (*That which pertains to severing a play asunder;* hence) *A resting-time, intermission* between plays : Hor.

dī-lŭo, lŭi, lūtum, lŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To wash to pieces, wash away:* ne aqua lateres diluere posset, Cæs. **B.** Esp.: *To dissolve* any thing in a liquid, *i.e. to temper, dilute:* favos lacte et miti Baccho, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To weaken, lessen, impair; to do away with, remove:* res leves, Cic.: curam, Hor.—**B.** *To resolve* a difficulty, *i.e. to explain:* mihi, quod rogavi, dilue, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diluer.*

dīlū-tus, a, um : **1.** *P.* of dilu-o.—**2.** *Pa.:* *Diluted, thinned, weak:* potio, Cels.: (*Comp.*) vinum dilutius, id.: (*Sup.*) potio dilutissima, id.

dīlŭ-v-ĭes, ēi, *f.*, **-ĭum**, ii, *n.* [for dilu-ies, dilu-ium; fr. dilu-o] (Prop.: *A washing away* of the earth; Meton.) **1.** *An inundation, flood, deluge:* Hor.; Ov.—**2.** *Desolation, destruction:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déluge.*

dīlŭv-ĭ-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [diluvi-es] *To inundate, deluge:* Lucr.

dī-māno, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* *To flow different ways, to spread abroad:* Fig.: vitæ ratio dimanavit ad existimationem hominum, Cic.

dīmen-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for dimet-sio; fr. dimet-ior] *A measuring:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dimension.*

dimen-sus (for dimet-sus), a, um, *P.* of dimet-ior.

dī-mētior, mensus sum, mētīri, 4. *v. dep.* *To measure* any thing according to the distance of its parts; *to measure out:* cœlum atque terram, Cic. ☞ Part. Perf. in Pass. force: mirari se sollertiam ejus, a quo essent filla dimensa atque descripta, Cic.

dī-mĕto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To bound by measuring out; to mark out, stake out.* **I.** Prop.: locum castris, Liv. **II.** Fig.: siderum cursūs dimetati, Cic.

dīmĭcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dimic(a)-o] *A fighting; a fight, combat, furious encounter:* Prop. and Fig.: Cic.

dī-mĭco, āvi, *or* ŭi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* (*To move rapidly here, there, backwards and forwards,* i.e. *to brandish,* sc. weapons against an enemy; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To fight, combat, struggle, contend:* Of troops, gladiators, *etc.:* ad dimicandum, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *To struggle, strive, contend:* dimicantes competitores, Liv: de fortunis, de liberis, Cic.

dīmĭdĭā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [dimidi(a)-o, *to halve;* found as verb fin. only once in Tertullian] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Halved, divided into halves, in half:* solea, *i. e. split* or *divided in half,* Lucil. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Half of* (=dimidia pars with *Gen.*): aper, Suet. —**2.** *To the extent of half, half:* procumbunt dimidiati, *i. e. they lean forward with half of their bodies,* Plaut.—**3.** *Reduced to half, only half remaining:* partes, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Divided in half:* dies, Plaut.—**B.** *Half of, half-:* mensis, Cic.

dī-mĭdĭus, a, um, *adj.* [for dimedius] **I.** Prop.: *Half:* dimidia pars terræ, Cic.—As *Subst.:* **dimidium**, ii, *n.* *The half:* Plaut.—Particular expression: Dimidio, *By half, to the amount of half:* Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of persons of mixed descent: *Half:* dimidius **patrum**, dimidius plebis, *half patrician, half plebeian,* Liv.

dī-mĭnŭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To break* or *dash to pieces:* caput, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diminuer.*

diminutio, onis, v. deminutio.

dimis-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for dimit-sio; fr. dimit-to] **1.** *A sending in different directions; a sending out, sending forth:* Cic.—**2.** *A dismissing, discharging:* Cic.

dimis-sus (for dimitt-sus), a, um, *P.* of dimitt-o.

dī-mittŏ, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** (*To send different ways, to send apart;* hence) **A.** Gen.: **1.** Prop.: *To send out* or *forth* in different directions, *to send about:* pueros circum amicos, Cic.: (without *Object*) dimisit circum omnes propinquas regiones, Cæs.—**2.** Fig.: *To send out* or *forth:* animum ignotas in artes, Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To separate* a multitude; *to break up, dissolve:* senatu dimisso, Cic.—**2.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To dismiss* from one's self; *to disband, discharge:* plures manūs, Cæs. **II.:** **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To send away* either an individual or a body; *to let go, discharge, dismiss, release:* equos, Virg.: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) omnes incolumes, Cæs.: (without *Object*) ut Sulla nusquam ab se dimitteret, Nep.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of a wife: *To put away, repudiate:* uxorem, Suet.—**b.** Of cavalry: *To* (dismount and) *let loose* their horses: Tac.—**c.** Of the enemy: *To let go, suffer to escape:* Cæs.—**d.** Of a book: *To lay* or *put down:* Cic.—**e.** Of ambassadors: *To despatch:* Cæs. **B.** Meton.: Of inanimate objects: *To give up, abandon:* fortunas morte, Cæs. —**C.** Fig.: *To* voluntarily *let go* a thing, *i. e. to give up, abandon, forego:* amicitias, Cic.

dimō-tus (for dimov-tus), a, um, *P.* of dimov-eo.

dī-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre, 2. *v. a.* **I.** (*To move apart;* hence) **A.** *To part* or *put asunder; to separate, divide:* rubum Dimovere lacertæ, Hor. —**B.** *To separate from* each other; *to scatter, disperse, drive away, dismiss:* obstantes propinquos, Hor.—**C.** : **1.** Prop.: *To separate, remove:* umbram polo, Virg.—**2.** Fig.: *To remove, entice away (from the pursuit of a thing):* gaudentem patrios findere sarculo Nunquam dimoveas, ut, *etc.*, Hor. **II.** *To move to and fro, to set in motion:* se inambulatione levi, Cels.

Dindўmus (**-os**), i, *m.*, **-a**, ōrum, *n. Dindymus, Dindymos,* or *Dindyma; a mountain in Mysia, near Cyzicum, sacred to Cybele.*—Hence. **Dindymēne**, es, **-a**, æ, *f. Dindymene,* or *Dindymena,* i. e. *Cybele.*

dīnūmĕrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dinumer(a)-o] *A reckoning up, enumeration.* Cic.

dī-nŭmĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To count over, reckon up, enumerate:* stellas, Cic.: (*without Object*) dinumerat, id. **II.** Esp.: Mercantile *t. t.*: *To count out, pay out* money: viginti minas illi, Ter.

dĭŏbŏl-āris, e, *adj.* [διώβολ-ον with Lat. suffix aris] (*Pertaining to a* διώβολον; hence) *That costs,* or *is worth, two* oboli: anus, Plaut.

dĭœcēsis, is, *f.* = διοίκησις. *A governor's jurisdiction, a district:* Cic. ¶ Hence (in late Lat. meaning of "diocese"), Fr. *diocèse.*

dĭœcētes, æ, *m.* = διοικητής. *An overseer of the revenue; a treasurer:* Cic.

Dĭŏmēdes, is, *m.*, Διομήδης (One counselled of **Dis**, *or* Jove). *Diomedes:* **1.** *A son of Tydeus, a famous hero at the siege of Troy. After the destruction of that city he went to Appulia, where he founded Argyrippa (Arpi).*—Hence, **Dĭŏmēd-ēus** (**-ĭus**), a, um, *adj. Of Diomedes.*—As *Subst.:* **Diomedea**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* fabula) *A tale respecting,* or *relating to, Diomedes:* Juv.—**2.** *A king of the Bistones in Thrace, who gave his captives to be eaten by his horses.*

Dĭōne, es, **-a**, æ, *f.*, Διώνη (Daughter of a deity). *Dione* or *Diona:* **1.** *The mother of Venus.*—**2.** *Venus.*—Hence, **Dĭōn-æus**, a, um, *adj. Of Dione* or *Venus:* mater, *Venus* herself (with reference to Æneas): Virg.

Dĭŏnўsĭus, ii, *m.*, Διονύσιος (One pertaining to Dionysus). *Dionysius:* **1.** *The elder Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse.*—**2.** *His son, likewise tyrant of Syracuse.*—**3.** (*Heracleotes*) *a pupil of Zeno of Citium, a Stoic; afterwards a Cyrenaic.*—**4.** *A Stoic, contemporary with Cicero.*

Dĭŏnўsus (**-os**), i, *m.*, Διόνυσος. (Deity or god of Nysa) *Dionysus* or *Dionysos; the Greek name of Bacchus.* —Hence, **Dĭŏnўs-ĭa**, ĭōrum, *n.* = Διονύσια, τά (*sc.* ἱερα). *The Dionysia, a festival of Bacchus, in Greece celebrated every three years:* Ter.

dĭōta, æ, *f.* = διώτη. *A two-handled vessel; a wine-jar:* Hor.

Diphĭlus, i, *m.*, Δίφιλος (Twice loved one). *Diphilus:* **1.** *A celebrated Greek comic writer of Sinope, imitated by Plautus.*—**2.** *An architect of Quintus Cicero.*

diplōma, ătis (*Dat.* and *Abl. Plur.* diplomatibus, Tac.; Suet.), *n.* = δίπλωμα. *A letter folded double,* viz.: **1.** *A state letter of recommendation (given to persons travelling to the provinces):* Cic.—**2.** *A document (drawn up by a magistrate, containing a grant of some favour or privilege): a diploma:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diplôme.*

dipond, v. dup.

Dipsăs, ădis, *f.* [δίψας] (Thirsty one). *Dipsas; the name of an old woman*

Dĭpўlon, i, *n.*, Δίπυλον (double-gate). *Dipylon; a gate at Athens.*

dir, in certain compound words= dis: v. 3. dis *init.*

Diræ, arum, v. dirus.

Dirce, ēs (*Acc.* Dircam, Plaut.) *f.*, Δίρκη. *Dirce:* **1.** *A fountain northwest of Thebes, in Bœotia.*—Hence, **Dirc-æus,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Dirceanus*; Meton.)—**2.** *The wife of the Theban prince Lycus.*

dīrect-a, *adv.* [Acc. Neut. Plur. of direct-us] *In a straight direction, perpendicularly:* Lucr.

dīrect-e, *adv.* [direct-us] *In a straightforward manner:* Cic.

dīrect-o, *adv.* [id.] **A.** Prop.: *In a straight direction, directly:* directo ferri, Cic.: (*Comp.*) directius gubernare, id. **B.** Fig.: Of manner or method: *In a straightforward way; directly, without any thing intervening:* Cic. — **2.** Of language: *Directly, in express terms:* Liv.

dīrec-tus, a, um [for direg-tus; fr. DIREG, true root of dirig-o] **1.** *P.* of dirig-o. — **2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Made straight; straight, direct,* whether horizontally or perpendicularly; *level; upright, steep:* æs directum, Ov.: (*Comp.*) ut directiores ictūs fiant, Script. ap. Gell. **b.** Fig.: *Straightforward, open, without reserve* or *ceremony, simple, direct:* senex, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *direct.*

1. **direm-ptus,** a, um, *P.* of dirim-o, through true root DIREM.

2. **dīrem-ptus,** ūs, *m.* [DIREM, true root of dirim-o] *A separation:* Cic.

dīrep-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for dirap-tio; fr. DIRAP, true root of dirip-io] *A plundering, pillaging:* Cic.

dīreptor, ōris, *m.* [for dirap-tor; fr. DIRAP, true root of dirip-io] *A plunderer:* Cic.

dīrep-tus (for dirap-tus), a, um, *P.* of dirip-io, through true root DIRAP.

dīr-ĭbĕo, *no perf.*, ĭbĭtum, ĭbēre, **2.** *v. a.* [for dis-habeo] (*To keep apart* or *asunder;* hence) Politic. *t. t.: To sort* or *separate* the tablets cast into the ballot-box in voting, according to their respective inscriptions (but acc. to some, *To distribute* to the people or the judges the tablets used by them in voting or passing sentence): Cic.

dīrĭb-ĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dirib-eo] *A separating* or *sorting* of the tablets used in voting: Cic.

dīrĭb-ĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A sorter* of voting tablets; *i. e. an officer who sorted the tablets used in voting:* Cic.

dī-rĭgo, rexi, rectum, rĭgĕre (*Perf. Sync.* direxti, Virg.), 3. *v. a.* [for dis-rego] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To place* or *lay straight; to set in a straight line; to arrange, draw up:* regiones lituo, Cic.: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) finem Philippo veterem viam regiam, Liv. — Particular phrase: Dirigere aciem, *To draw up troops* or *the van in battle array:* Cæs. —**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To send in a straight line, to direct* to a place: cursum per auras in lucos, Virg.: navem eo, Nep. —**b.** Of weapons: *To hurl straight* or *in a direct line:* tela arcu, Hor. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To set in order, arrange:* materias divisione, Quint.—**2.** *To direct, guide, arrange* a thing either *to* something (as its aim, scope); or *according to* something (as its rule): meas cogitationes sic dirigo, non ad (*to*) illam parvulam Cynosuram sed, *etc.*, Cic.: vitam ad (*according to*) certam rationis normam, id. **C.** Meton.: Of wounds: *To inflict by hurling:* Virg.; Tac. **II.** (*To lead apart;* hence) *To divide, split apart, cleave in twain:* elephantum, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diriger.*

dĭr-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum, ĭmĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for dis-emo] (*To take apart;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To part, separate, divide:* corpus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To break off, interrupt, disturb, put off, delay:* prælium, Cæs.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of a connection, *etc.*: *To forcibly separate, dissolve, break off:* conjunctionem civium, Cic. - **b.** Of conversation, deliberation, *etc.*: *To interrupt, disturb, break up, put an end to:* colloquium, Cæs.; Cic.: sermonem: (without *Object*) actum est eo die nihil: nox diremit, id.—**B.** *To adjust, compose, settle, put an end* or *stop to:* controversiam, Cic.—**C.** *To destroy, frustrate, bring to nought:* auspicium: Liv.

dī-rĭpĭo, rīpŭi, reptum, rīpĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for dis-rapio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To tear asunder, tear in pieces:* membra manibus, Ov. **B.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To lay waste, ravage, spoil, plunder* things or persons: templa hostiliter, Liv. **II.** Fig.: Of mental feelings: *To tear in pieces, to excessively harass:* distrahor, diripior, Plaut. **III.** Meton.: *To destroy, rob:* Harpyiæ diripiunt dapes, Virg.

dīr-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dir-us] (*The quality* or *condition of the* dirus; hence) **1.** Of fate: *Fatal mischief, misfortune:* Suet.—**2.** Of character: *Fierceness, cruelty:* Cic.

dī-rumpo (dis-), rūpi, ruptum, rumpĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for dis-rumpo] **I.** Prop.: *To break* or *dash to pieces; to break, burst asunder:* partem, Cic.: homo diruptus, *a man that has a rupture:* id. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To sever, break off, break up:* societatem, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To destroy* or *break apart;* i. e. *to part with the recollection of, to forget:* cave dirumpatis, Plaut.—**2.** *To burst* with envy, *etc.*: dirupi me pœne in judicio Galli, Cic.

dī-rŭo, rŭi, rŭtum, rŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*To separate by dashing down;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To overthrow, demolish, destroy:* urbem, Cic.: (without *Object*) diruit, ædificat, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To drive asunder, to scatter:* agmina, Hor. — **B.** *To abolish:* Bacchanalia, Liv. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Milit. *t. t.*: Ære dirutus, *ruined in pay,* i. e. *that has forfeited his pay;* said of a soldier whose pay was stopped as a punishment: Cic.—**B.** Without ære, of a bankrupt: homo diruptus dirutusque, *both ruptured and bankrupt:* Cic.

dīrup-tus, a, um, *P.* of diru(m)po, through true root DIRUP.

dī-rus, a, um, *adj.* [prps. akin to δεί-δω, to fear] (*Fearful, awful,* hence) **1.** *t. t.* in augury: *Ill-omened, ominous, boding, portentous:* (*Comp.*) nihil videtur esse dirius, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) dirum mortalibus omen, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **a.** dīræ, ārum, *f.*: (*a*) (*sc.* res) *Ill-boding things, portents, unlucky signs:* Cic. — (*b*) *Imprecations, curses:* Hor.; Tac.—**b.** Dīræ, ārum, *f.* (*sc.* deæ) *The dreadful goddesses,* i. e. *the Furies:* Virg. — **c.** dīra, ōrum, *n. Curses, imprecations:* Tib. —**2.** *Dreadful, horrible, terrible, abominable, detestable:* Ulixes, Virg.

dirŭ-tus, a, um, *P.* of diru-o.

1. **dis,** ditis, v. dives.

2. **Dis,** Dītis (*Nom.* Ditis, Quint.—the *Nom.* Dis appears not to occur in the poets), *m.* [akin to dius, divus, deus] (Gen.: *A god;* Esp.) *Dis; the god of the infernal regions;* the Greek *Pluto.*

3. **dis** [akin to Sanscrit *dvis*, Gr. δυΐς, δις, *twice*] **I.** An inseparable particle. — Before emo and habeo it is changed into *dir.*—Before consonants it either remains unaltered,—as before *c, p, q, t,* and before *s* with a follg. vowel: discedo, dispar, disquiro, disto, dissentio;—or it assimilates its *s* to a follg. *f*: differo, diffugio:—or else it rejects the *s* and lengthens its vowel: dibalo, diduco, digero, dilabor, dimoveo, dinumero, diripio, discindo, divello.—In composition with rumpo, sometimes dis, sometimes di is used.—Before *j* it varies between the forms dis and di: disjicio, disjungo, together with dijugo and dijudico. **II.** Signif.: **A.** From the idea of division (in two): **1.** Prop.: **a.** Of the separation of a whole into parts: *Apart, asunder, in pieces:* diffindo.—**b.** Of separation from a person, place, *etc.*: *Away, off, in another direction:* digredior.—**2.** Fig.: Of mental separation or distinction: *From, apart from* other objects; and so *between* them: dijudico. — **3.** Meton.: **a.** In space: (*a*) Gen.: *In different, several,* or *various directions; on different sides, hither and thither:* (*a*) With the idea of dispersion dispergo. — (*β*) Without the idea of dispersion: distinguo. — (*b*) Esp.: (*a*) Of the limbs of the body: *Out,* i. e. *towards different sides:* divarico. —(*β*) *Asunder, apart:* distendo.—(*γ*) Sts. of the sight: *Through:* dispicio. —**b.** Of computation: *Severally, one after another;* and so, *up, over;* dinumero, *no.* I.—**c.** Of taking from a number or quantity: *From, out of:* diligo.—**d.** Of *an opposite* or *contrary state:* (*a*) To words compounded with *con* and the same root: diffido, discolor, dispar, *etc.*, *opp. to* confido, concolor, compar, *etc.* — (*b*) To words not so compounded: dissuadeo. — Hence, **e.** *Of direct negation:* difficilis, dissimilis. —**B.** From the idea of increase (more than one): **1.** Prop.: **a.** Gen.: *Much, very, greatly:* discrucio. —**b.** Esp.: Of the *strengthening* of the

simple form: diluceo.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *Completely, quite, entirely:* disperdo, dispereo. — **b.** Of persons: *To*, or *among, several people*, etc., distribuo.

dis-calcĕ-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [dis; calce-o] *Unshod, barefooted:* Suet.

dis-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre (*Perf. sync.* discēsti, Plaut.), 3. *v. n.* **I.** (*To go apart*; hence) **A.** *To part* or *cleave asunder; to divide, separate:* cœlum discessisse visum est, Cic.—**B.** *To go* or *part from* connection with a person; *to leave, abandon, quit, desert, forsake:* milites in itinere ab eo discedunt, Cæs. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To go away* or *depart from* a place or person; *to leave:* ille discessit, Cic.: (with *Supine in* um) cubitum, id.: (*Impers. Pass.*) fugæ specie discessum, Tac.—**2.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: **a.** *To march off, march away, decamp:* dissipati discedunt, Cæs.—Particular phrases: (a) Discedere ab signis, *To quit the standard, leave the order of battle:* Cæs.; Liv.—(b) Discedere ab armis, *To lay down one's arms:* Cæs.; Cic.—**b.** *To get away, come off* in any manner from battle (victorious, conquered, wounded, *etc.*); and sometimes simply *To become, to be*, etc.: Sall.; Hor. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To depart, deviate, swerve from; to leave, forsake, give up* any thing: a fide justitiāque, Cic.—**2.** *To pass away, to vanish, to cease:* ubi hæ sollicitudines discessere, Liv.—**3.** In Cicero's letters: Discedere ab aliquo *or* aliquā re, *To depart from considering, to leave out of consideration*, i. e. *to except:* Cic.—**4.** *To come off, get away*, esp. in law matters: superior, Cic. **III.**: **A.** Prop.: *To go away* to a place, *etc.*: in silvas, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Polit. *t. t.*: Discedere in alicujus sententiam, *To pass* or *go over to one's opinion:* Sall.; Liv.—**2.** Discedere in alia, *To go to other matters:* Cic.—**3.** *To have recourse* or *resort:* quo nunquam ante discessum est, Cæs.—**4.** *To betake one's self:* in opinionem, Cic.

disc-ens, entis, *P.* of disc-o.

discēptā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [discept(a)-o] **1.** *A decision, judicial award, judgment:* Quint.—**2.** *A disputation, debate, discussion, disquisition:* Cic.

discēptā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An umpire, arbitrator, judge:* Cic.; Cæs.

discēptā-trix, icis, *f.* [id.] *A female umpire, arbitrator*, or *judge:* Cic.

dis-cepto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [for dis-capto] **I.**: (*To seize hold of and separate*; hence) *To decide, determine*, etc.: **A.** Act.: res juste, Cic.—**B.** Neut.: in re præsenti, Liv. **II.** Neut.: (*To seize hold of greatly, eagerly*; hence) *To contend, debate, dispute*, etc.: **A.** Of persons: cum palæstritis æquo jure, Cic.—**B.** Of things: in uno prœlio omnis fortuna reipublicæ disceptat, *i. e. depends, is at stake*, Cic.

discern-ens, entis, *P.* of discern-o.

dis-cerno, crēvi, crētum, cernĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To separate, divide, set apart:* fines, *boundaries*, Sall.: telas auro, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To separate* things according to their different qualities, *etc.*, i. e. *to distinguish, discern:* alba et atra, Cic.: fas atque nefas exiguo fine, Hor.—Particular phrase: Discernere litem, *To settle, put an end to a dispute*, etc.: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *discerner*.

dis-cerpo, cerpsi, cerptum, cerpĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for dis-carpo] **I.** Prop.: *To pluck* or *tear in pieces; to rend, to mangle:* animus nec dividi nec discerpi potest, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To rend* or *tear asunder:* rem, quæ proposita est, Cic.—**B.** *To tear to pieces* with words; *to revile, abuse, malign*, etc.: me infestis dictis, Cat. **III.** Meton.: *To scatter, disperse, destroy:* auræ Omnia discerpunt, Virg.

disces-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for disced-sio; fr. disced-o] **1.** *A separation:* Ter.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *A going away, departure, removal:* Tac.—**b.** Esp.: Polit. *t. t.*: *A going over* to any one in voting: Cic. — Particular phrase: Discessionem facere, *To make a division*, i. e. *to get the vote of the house by dividing it:* Cic.

1. **discess-us** (for disced-sus), a, um, *P.* of disced-o.

2. **discess-us**, ūs, *m.* [for disced-sus; fr. disced-o] **1.** *A going asunder, separation, opening:* Cic. — **2.**: **a.** Gen.: *A going away, departure, removal:* Cic.; Virg. — **b.** Esp.: (a) Milit. *t. t.*: *A marching away, marching off, decamping:* Cæs.—(b) In Cicero applied to his *banishment* from Rome: Cic.

discĭd-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [DISCID, true root of disci(n)d-o] **I.** Prop.: *A tearing asunder, dividing, parting:* Lucr. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *A separation* of one thing from another connected with it: corporis atque animāi, Lucr.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of treaties: *A rending asunder, violation:* Liv. —**b.** Of connections by marriage: *A breaking up, dissolving:* Cic.—**B.** Of persons: **1.** Of bodily separation: **a.** Gen.: *Separation:* Ter.—**b.** Esp.: (a) *A state of separation, absence:* Cic.—(b) Of man and wife: *Divorce:* Tac. —**2.** Of mental separation: **a.** In feeling: *Disaffection, alienation:* Tac. —**b.** In the studies of philosophic sects: *Separation, parting asunder, schism:* Cic.

dis-cīdo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for dis-cædo] *To cut in pieces:* aliquid, Lucr.

discinc-tus (for discing-tus), a, um: 1. *P.* of discing-o.—2. *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Having large, loose*, or *flowing garments:* Afri, Virg.: (acc. to some to be referred to *no.* b. (b).—**b.** Fig.: (a) *Voluptuous, luxurious:* otia, Ov. —(b) *Effeminate, unfit for war:* Afri, Virg. (cf. above, *no.* 2. a.)—(c) *Dissolute, reckless, extravagant, wasteful, prodigal:* nepos, Hor.—(d) *Disengaged from serious occupations, mirthful, sportive:* Hor.

dī-scindo, scīdi, scissum, scindĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To tear* or *cleave asunder; to cut asunder, divide:* cotem novaculā, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To tear* or *rend asunder, separate, put an end to by violent means:* amicitias, Cic.

dis-cingo, cinxi, cinctum, cingĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To unloose* or *remove the girdle from; to ungird:* tunica discincta, Hor. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: **1.** *To remove the girdle from one's self, to ungird one's self, to be without one's girdle* as a mark of grief: Suet.; Vell. —**2.** Part. Perf.: As a military punishment: *Having taken off one's belt*, i. e. *deprived of one's sword-belt:* Liv. **II.** Meton.: *To spoil, plunder:* aliquos, Juv. **III.** Fig.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To make one's self*, or *be careless, negligent, neglectful:* Cic.

discĭpl-ina, æ, *f.* [for discipul-ina; fr. discipul-us] (*A thing pertaining to the* discipulus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Instruction, teaching:* Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *Learning, knowledge, science, discipline:* Cæs.; Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of military *discipline:* Cæs.; Liv.—**b.** Of domestic *management:* Suet.—**c.** Of the state: *Science of government, statesmanship:* Cic.—**d.** Of philosophy, *etc.*: *Doctrine, system*, etc.: Cic.—**B.** *A custom, habit*, etc.: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *discipline*.

disc-ĭpŭla, æ, *f.* [prps. for discibula from disc-o] *A female disciple* or *scholar:* Hor.

disc-ĭpŭlus, i, *m.* [prps. for discibulus, from disc-o] **I.** Gen.: *A learner, scholar, pupil, disciple:* Plaut.; Cic. **II.** Esp.: *A learner* in a trade, profession, or art; *an apprentice:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disciple*.

discis-sus (for discid-sus), a, um, *P.* of disci(n)d-o, through true root DISCID.

dis-clūdo, clūsi, clusum, clūdĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for dis-claudo] (*To shut apart*; hence) *To keep apart, separate, divide:* **I.** Prop.: discludere Nerea ponto, Virg. **II.** Fig.: Plato iram et cupiditatem locis disclusit, Cic.

disclu-sus (for disclud-sus), a um, *P.* of disclud-o.

disco, dĭdĭci, *no sup.*, discĕre [akin to the Sanscrit root DIÇ; Gr. δείκ-ω] 3. *v. a.* (*To be shown*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To learn, to come to know, to become acquainted with:* literas Græcas senex didici, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, Virg.

discoc-tus (for discoqu-tus), a, um, *P.* of discoqu-o.

dis-cŏlor, ōris, *adj.*: **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Of a different colour* from something else: vestis, Ov.—**b.** Fig.: *Of a different complexion* or *nature from, unlike to:* matrona meretrici . . Discolor, Hor.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *Being of* or *having different colours; in various colours:* discoloribus signis, Cic.—(b) Esp.: *Party-coloured, variegated:* aura auri, Virg.—**b.** Fig.: *Different, various:* rerum discolor usus, Pers.

dis-convĕnĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* *To disagree; to be inharmonious, inconsistent:* vitæ disconvenit

ordine toto, Hor.: (*Impers.*) disconvenit inter Meque et te, id.

discord-ĭa, æ, *f.* [discors, discordis] (*The quality of the* discors; hence) I. Prop.: *Disunion, disagreement, dissension, variance, discord:* Cic.; Liv.; Ov. II. Meton.: Personified: *The goddess of Discord,* the Greek *Eris:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *discorde.*

discordī-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [discordi-a] *Full of discord:* volgus, Sall.

discord-o, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [discors, discordis] I. Prop.: *To be at variance, quarrel:* animus secum discordans, Cic. II. Meton.: A. In character: *To differ from, be unlike to:* scire volam . . . quantum discordet parcus avaro, Hor.—B. In opinion: *To differ, disagree:* si discordet eques, *etc.,* Hor.

dis-cor-s, cordis, *adj.* [for discord-s; fr. dis; cor, cord-is] (*Having,* or *with, the* cor, *in a contrary* or *opposite* state; hence) I. Prop.: Of persons: *Disagreeing, at variance:* civitas discors, Tac.: homines non ambitione discordes, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of things: *Discordant, disagreeing, inharmonious, hostile, adverse, jarring:* discordia inter se responsa, Liv.—B. Of persons: *Unlike, dissimilar, differing:* hostes discordes moribus, Curt. ¶ Hence, Fr. *discord.*

discrĕpa-ns, ntis, *P.* of discrep(a)-o.

discrĕpant-ĭa, æ, *f.* [discrepans, discrepant-is] *Discordance, dissimilarity, discrepancy:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *discrépance.*

discrĕpā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [discrep(a)-o] *A discrepancy, dispute:* Liv.

discrĕp-ĭto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [discrep-o] *To wholly disagree, to be altogether different:* Lucr.

dis-crĕpo, ŭi, *no sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* I. Prop.: *To differ in sound; to sound differently* or *discordantly:* ut in fidibus quamvis paullum discrepent, *etc.,* Cic. II. Fig.: *To disagree* or *be different; to vary, differ:* duces discrepantes, Liv.: nullā in re discrepare, Cic.—Particular phrase: Aliquid discrepat, or *Impers.* discrepat, (*There*) *is a difference of opinion* respecting something (esp. a fact); (*it*) *is a matter of dispute;* (*it*) *is undecided:* Ov.; Liv.

discre-tus, a, um, *P.* of discerno, through true root DISCRE.

dis-crīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [for dis-cremen; fr. DISCRE, true root of discerno] (*That which separates* or *divides* two things from each other; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *An intervening space, interval, distance, division, separation:* Cic.; Ov. B. Esp.: 1. Of troops: *Space* or *distance between* them: Curt.—2. Of the hair: *A parting:* Ov. II. Fig.: A. *A distinction, difference:* Cic.—B. *The point which decides a thing; decisive point, turning point, critical moment:* Cic.; Liv. III. Meton.: A. Of time: *A division:* Ov.—B.: 1. *A dangerous decisive moment; a crisis:* Liv.—2. *Risk, hazard, danger, peril:* Cæs.; Cic.

discrīmĭn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [discrimen, discrimin-is] I. Prop.: *To divide, part, separate:* Etruriam discriminat Cassia Via, Cic. II. Meton.: Of time: *To divide, mark out:* tempora, Liv.

dis-crŭcio, *no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* I. Prop.: Physically: *To torture greatly* or *very much; to grievously torment:* aliquem, Cic. II. Fig.: Mentally: Pass.: *To be tormented, disquieted, vexed,* or *chagrined:* discrucior Sextilii fundum a verberone Curtilio possideri, Cic.

dis-cumbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, cumbĕre, 3. *v. n.* I. Gen.: *To lie down stretching one's self out; to recline at table* for the purpose of eating: Cic.: super ostro, Virg.: (*Impers. Pass.*) discumbitur, Cic. II. Esp.: *To go to bed, go to sleep:* cœnati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic.

dis-cŭpio, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n. To desire greatly; to vehemently long:* te videre, Script. ap. Cic.

dis-curro, cŭcurri *and* curri, cursum, currĕre, 3. *v. n. To run in different directions, to and fro,* or *about:* Of persons or things as subjects: deus in montibus altis, Ov.: ad portas, Liv.: (*Impers. Pass.*) in muros totâ discurritur urbe, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *discourir.*

1. **discur-sus** (for discurr-sus), a, um, *P.* of discurr-o.

2. **discur-sus,** ūs, *m.* [for discurrsus; fr. discurr-o] *A running to and fro, a running about:* vallem discursibus implent, Ov.: militum, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *discours.*

discus, i. *m.* = δίσκος. I. Prop.: *A quoit (a round plate of stone* or *metal thrown from a player's hand in ancient gymnastic exercises):* Hor.; Ov. II. Meton.: *A kind of bell, formed by attaching an iron bolt, as a clapper, to a discus:* hence, Prov.: Qui discum audire, quam philosophum, malunt, *Who would rather hear a bell than a philosopher,* i. e. *who prefer trifles to serious things:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disque.*

discus-sus (for discut-sus), a, um, *P.* of discut-io.

dis-cŭtio, cussi, cussum, cŭtĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for dis-quatio] I. Gen.: *To strike asunder, dash to pieces, shatter,* etc.: ne saxa ex catapultis lateritium discuterent, Cæs.: (with *Dat.*) discussæque jubæ capiti, Virg. II. Esp.: A. Medic. *t. t.*: *To discuss, disperse:* Cels.—B. Pregn.: 1. Prop.: *To break up, scatter, disperse, dissipate:* caliginem, Liv.—2. Fig.: a. *To disperse, dispel, get rid of:* discutienda sunt ea, quæ obscurant, Cic.- b. *To frustrate, bring to nought:* rem totam, Cic.—c. *To put an end to, bring to a close, finish:* periculum, Cic.—d. In Rhetoric: Of sophisms: *To demolish:* Cic. ¶ Hence (of mental separation or investigation), Fr. *discuter.*

dīsert-ē, *adv.* [disert-us] *Clearly, expressly, distinctly, eloquently:* dicere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) disertius, Mart.: (*Sup.*) disertissime, Liv.

dīs-ert-us, a, um, *adj.* [prob. for dis-art-us; fr. dis; ars, art-is] (*Greatly provided with art* or *skill;* hence) I. Prop.: Of persons: *Skilful in speaking* on a subject; *clear, methodical in speaking; well-spoken, fluent:* (*Comp.*) disertior Socrates, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **disertus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *An eloquent,* etc., *person:* Cic. II. Meton.: A. *Eloquent:* ora, Ov.—B. *Ready with an answer, keen-witted, sharp-spoken:* homo, Ter.—C. *Well acquainted with, abounding in:* (with *Gen.*) leporum disertus, Cat.—D. Of style: *Learned, eloquent, well-written:* (*Sup.*) disertissima epistola, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disert.*

disjec-to, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for disjac-to, fr. DISJAC, true root of disjic-io] *To hurl hither and thither, to scatter, disperse:* transtra, Lucr.

1. **disjec-tus** (for disjac-tus), a, um, *P.* of disjic-io, through true root DISJAC.

2. **disjec-tus,** ūs, *m.* [for disjactus; fr. DISJAC, true root of disjic-io] *A casting asunder, scattering:* Lucr.

dis-jĭcio, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for dis-jacio] I. (*To throw asunder;* hence) A. Gen.: *To rend apart, cleave, tear asunder:* oppositas disjecit pondere nubes, Ov. B. Esp.: 1. Prop.: *To dash to pieces, lay in ruins, destroy:* arcem a fundamentis, Nep.—2. Fig.: *To frustrate, thwart, bring to nought:* pacem, Virg. II.: A. Gen.: 1. Prop.: (*To throw* or *cast in different directions;* hence) *To disperse, scatter, drive hither and thither:* naves passim, Liv.—2. Meton.: Of walls or fortifications: *To throw out on this side and that:* mœnia, Liv. B. Esp.: 1. Milit. *t. t.*: *To disperse, scatter, rout* the enemy: Cic.—2. Of money: *To scatter, squander:* Val. Max.

disjunc-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for disjungtio, fr. disjung-o] I. Gen.: *A separation:* Cic. II. Esp.: In philos. lang.: *An opposition* of two propositions in a syllogism: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disjonction.*

disjunc-tus (for disjung-tus), a, um: 1. *P.* of disjung-o—2. *Pa.*: *Separate, distinct, distant, remote:* a. Prop.: (*Sup.*) loci disjunctissimi, Cic.—b. Fig.: disjuncti doctores, Cic.: (*Comp.*) nihil est ab eâ cogitatione disjunctius, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disjoint.*

dis-jungo (**di-**), xi, ctum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* I. Prop.: *To disjoin, separate:* Of draught cattle: *To unyoke:* jumenta, Cic. II. Meton.: *To divide, separate, part, remove:* nisi mole lapidum disjunctus esset fons a mari, Cic. III. Fig.: *To separate, divide, part, remove:* honesta a commodis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disjoindre.*

dis-pālor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. To wander about, to straggle, stray:* Nep.

dis-pando, *no perf.,* pansum, pandere (**dis-penno,** dispessum), 3. *v. a. To stretch out, spread out; to extend, expand:* dispessis manibus, Plaut.: dispansæ vestes in sole, Lucr.

dis-par, āris, *adj.* (*Unequal in*

certain qualities ; hence) *Unlike, dissimilar, different:* dispares mores disparia studia, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) dispar matrona meretrici, Hor.: (with *Gen.*) dispar sui, Cic.

dis-părĭlis, e, *adj.* *Dissimilar, different:* Cic.

dis-păro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To part, separate, divide:* eos ita disparavit, Cic.

dis-pello, pŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To drive asunder, to scatter, disperse.* **I.** Prop.: pecudes, Cic. **II.** Fig.: ab animo caliginem dispulit ac. philosophia), Cic.

dispend-ium, ĭi, *n.* [dispend-o] *(A weighing out;* hence) *Loss, damage, hurt:* Ov.; Virg.

dis-pendo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3 *v. a.* *To weigh out:* Var.

dispenno, ere, v. dispando.

dispensā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dispens(a)-o] **1.** *Economical management, charge, direction, superintendence:* ærarii, Cic. — **2.:** **a.** Prop.: *Management*, etc., of things: Liv.—**b.** Meton.: *The office of a* dispensator ; *management, administratorship, stewardship:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dispensation.*

dispensā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A superintendent; a manager*, etc.:—of the imperial treasury : *a cashier, treasurer:* Suet.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dispensateur.*

dispen-so, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for dispend-so ; fr. dispend-o] **I.** Prop.: Of money: *To weigh out; to disburse, pay out:* nummos, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To manage, regulate* money matters, or household expenses: domesticas res, Cic. — **B.** Of other things: *To manage, dispense, distribute, arrange, regulate, order, divide, direct:* annum, Liv.: oscula, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *To manage, dispense, distribute, arrange, regulate, order, direct:* inventa, Cic.: (without *Object*) si modo recte Dispensare velis, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dispenser.*

dispen-sus (for dispend-sus), a, um, *P.* of dispend-o.

disperd-ĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disperd-o] *A demolishing, destruction:* Cic.

dis-perdo, ĭdi, ĭtum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To destroy, spoil, ruin:* cives, Script. ap. Cic.: carmen, Virg. **II.** Esp.: *To squander, waste:* possessiones, Cic.

dis-pĕrĕo, pĕrĭi, *no sup.*, pĕrīre, 4. *v. n.* *To go completely to ruin, to be lost* or *undone, to perish:* fundus, Cic.—Particular phrases: **1.** Disperii! *I am undone! it's all over with me!* Plaut.; Ter.:—once, dispereo, Plaut. — **2.** Dispeream, si, nisi, ni, *May I perish, if* or *if not* (a strong asseveration), Prop.; Cat.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dépérir.*

di-spergo (-spargo), spersi, spersum, spergĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for dispargo] **I.:** **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To scatter on all sides, to scatter about, disperse:* membrorum collectio dispersa, Cic.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) dispersa capillos, Luc.—**2.** Esp.: Part. Perf. in reflexive force: *Having dispersed, spread out,* or *scattered itself*, etc.: prædones, Cic. **B.** Fig.. *To scatter about, disperse*, etc. : partes argumentandi dispersimus, Cic.: rumorem, Tac. **II.** *To spread out, stretch out:* brachia et crura dispergit, Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disperser.*

dispers-e, *adv.* [dispers-us] *Dispersedly, here and there:* Cic.

disper-sim, *adv.* [for disperg-sim; fr. disperg-o] (*By a scattering about;* hence) *Dispersedly, here and there:* Suet.

disper-sus (for disperg-sus), a, um, *P.* of disperg-o.

dis-pertĭo (-partĭo), pertīvi *or* pertĭi, pertītum, pertīre, 4. *v. a.* [for dis-partio] *To distribute, divide, scatter, disperse.* **I.** Prop.: dispertiti viri, dispertiti ordines, Plaut.: pecuniam judicibus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: mihi tecum dispertitum officium est, Cic.

dispertī-or, *prps. no perf.*, īri, 4. *v. dep.* [disperti-o] *To divide* or *part out:* aliquid, Cic.

dispes-sus (for dispenn-sus), a, um, *P.* of dispenn-o ; v. dispando.

di-spĭcĭo, exi, ectum, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [for dis-specio] **I.** Neut.: *To see, look, glance, gaze on all sides,* or *around:* ut primum dispexit, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** *To see through* surrounding darkness : **1.** Prop.: Of physical darkness: dispecta est Thule, Tac.—**2.** Fig.: Of mental darkness: Cic.—**B.:** **1.** Prop.: *To see, discern, perceive, descry:* ut nequit ullam Dispicere ipse oculus rem, Lucr.: (without *Object*) qui dispecturi sunt, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: Of the mind: **a.** *To perceive, discover, discern:* mentem principis, Tac.—**b.** *To consider, think, reflect upon:* nunc velim dispicias res Romanas, Cic.

dis-plĭcĕo, plĭcŭi, plĭcĭtum, plĭcēre, 2 *v. n.* [for dis-placeo] **I.** Gen.: *To displease:* si displicebit vita, Ter.: (with *Subjective clause* ; also, with *Dat.*) non mihi displicet adhibere etiam istam rationem, Cic. **II.** Esp.: With Dat. of Personal Pron.: **A.** *To be displeased* or *dissatisfied with one's self:* Ter.—**B.** *To feel fretful:* Cic.

dis-plōdo, *no perf.*, plōsum, plōdĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for dis-plaudo] (*To beat* or *strike asunder;* hence) *To spread out, dilate, extend:* displosa sonat quantum vesica, Hor.

displō-sus (for displod-sus), a, um, *P.* of displod-o.

dispoliatio, onis, v. despol.

di-spōlĭo, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To plunder, to despoil:* Cic.

dis-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum (pōstum, Lucr.), pōnĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*To set in different places,* in arranging ; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To set in order, arrange, dispose:* Homeri libros, Cic.: pennas in ordine, Ov. **B.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To set in order, arrange, draw up, array:* equites, Cæs.: naves in litore, id. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To set in order, arrange:* verba, Cic.—**B.** *To arrange, settle, draw up, prepare:* consilia, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disposer.*

dispŏsĭt-e, *adv.* [disposit-us] *Orderly, methodically:* Cic.

dispŏs-ĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [DISPOS, true root of dispo(s)-no ; v. pono *init.*] *A regular disposition, arrangement:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disposition.*

dispŏs-ĭtūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *A disposition, arrangement:* Lucr.

1. dispŏs-ĭtus, a, um, [id.] **1.** *P.* of dispo(s)-no.—**2.** *Pa.*: (Prop.: *Regularly distributed;* Fig.) *Properly ordered, arranged:* studia ad honorem disposita, Cic.: (*Comp.*) quicquam dispositius, Sen.

2. dispŏs-ĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A disposition, arrangement:* Tac.

dis-pūdet, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre. *v. imp.* *It greatly shames* one: dispudet istam veniam, Plaut.: dispudet Sic mihi data esse verba, Ter.

dispul-sus, a, um, *P.* of dispello, through root DISPUL.

dispūtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disput(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *An arguing, reasoning, disputing:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A conversation* or *composition* on a disputed point ; *an argument, debate, dispute, discussion:* Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disputation.*

dispūtā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A disputer, disputant:* Cic.

dis-pūto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Prop.: *To think over* or *consider well; to weigh well* in one's mind ; *to examine, investigate:* rem in corde, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.:** **1.** Act.: *To argue about, treat of, discuss:* aliquid multis verbis, Cic.—**2.** Neut.: *To argue, dispute, treat:* disputando docere, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) disputatur in consilio a Petreio et Afranio, Cæs. —**B.** *To tell, relate, state, represent:* rem vobis, Plaut. — **3.** Neut.: age, disputa, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disputer.*

dis-quīro, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for dis-quæro] *To inquire into diligently, investigate:* Hor.

disquīs-ĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for disquæs-itio ; fr. DISQUÆS = DISQUIR, root of disquir-o ; v. quæso *init.*] *A* judicial *inquiry, investigation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disquisition.*

disrumpo, v. dirumpo.

dissæpio, ire, v. dissepio.

dis-sĕco, ŭi, tum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To cut asunder, cut in pieces, cut up, dissect,* multos medios serrā, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disséquer.*

dissec-tus, a, um, *P.* of dissec-o.

dis-sēmĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (Prop.: *To scatter seed, to sow* ; Fig.) *To spread abroad, disseminate:* sermonem, Cic.: memoriam, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disséminer.*

dissen-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for dissentsio ; fr. dissent-io] **I.** Gen.: *Difference of opinion, disagreement:* Cic.; Tac. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *Dissension, discord, variance, quarrel, strife:* Cæs.; Cic. **B.** Fig.: Of things: *Disagreement, discrepancy:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissension.*

1. dissen-sus (for dissent-sus), a, um, *P.* of dissent-io.

2. dissen-sus, ūs, *m.* [for dissent-

sus; fr. dissent-io] *Dissension, disagreement, discord:* Virg.

dissent-ānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [dissent-sus; unaltered form of 2. dissensus] (*Pertaining to* dissent-sus; hence) *Disagreeing, contrary, differing:* Cic.

dis-sentĭo, sensi, sensum, sentīre, 4. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: (*To differ in mental feelings,* etc.; hence) **A.** Of opinion, idea, wish, apprehension, *etc.: To differ, dissent, disagree, be of a different opinion,* etc.: illi inter se dissentiunt, Cic. —**B.** Of enmity: *To differ, be at variance, have a quarrel:* gravissime dissentire, Cic.—**C.** *To differ* in character: a ceterarum gentium more ac naturā, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of inanimate subjects: *To be unlike, dissimilar, differ, disagree:* affectio inconstans et a se ipsā dissentiens, Cic.

dis-sēpĭo (dissæp-), si, tum, īre, 4. *v. a.* (*To hedge off;* hence) *To separate, divide.* **I.** Prop.: vix ea limitibus dissepserat omnia certis, Ov. **II.** Fig.: Cic.

dissep-tum, i, *n.* [dissep-io] (*That which is hedged off;* hence) *A barrier, partition:* Lucr.

dissep-tus, a, um, *P.* of dissep-io.

dissĕrēna-scit, āvit, *no sup.*, ascĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [disserena-t] *It clears up, grows clear:* quum disserenāsset, Liv.

dis-sērēnat, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. impers. It is clear:* Pl.

1. **dis-sĕro,** *no perf.*, sĭtum, sĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* (Prop.: *To scatter seed here and there;* Fig.) *To disperse, scatter about,* etc.: Lucr.

2. **dis-sĕro,** sĕrŭi, sertum, sĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Prop.: *To fix in at (certain) distances; to set asunder:* talea . . . omnibus locis disserebantur, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: Of discourse: **A.** Act.: *To argue about, discuss, speak, discourse, treat of* a thing: permulta de eloquentiā cum Antonio, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) malunt disserere nihil esse in auspiciis, quam, *etc.*, id. —**B.** Neut.: *To argue, speak, discourse:* in disserendo rudes, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) de quo disseratur, id.

dis-serpo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. To creep about, to spread imperceptibly around:* Lucr.

disser-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n. intens.* [disser-o] **I.** Act.: *To discuss, argue, debate* a thing; or *to dispute, converse, treat* respecting a thing: vim Romanam pacisque bona, Tac. **II.** Neut.: *To discuss, argue,* etc.: de his, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disserter.*

dis-sĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, sĭdēre, 2. *v. n.* [for dis-sedeo] (*To sit apart;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To be remote from, to be divided, separated:* sceptris nostris, Virg. **II.** Fig.: Of sentiment: *To be at variance, to disagree, to think differently:* dissidet miles, Tac.: non cum homine, sed cum causā, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) virtus dissidens plebi, Hor.: (*Impers. Pass.*) propter quos dissidebatur, Suet. **III.** Meton.: Of things as subjects: *To be unlike, dissimilar, different, various; to differ, disagree, be opposed to* one another: si toga dissidet impar, *i. e. sits unevenly, is one-sided,* Hor.: nostra non multum a Peripateticis dissidentia, Cic.

dissĭd-ium, ĭi, *n.* [dissid-eo] *Dissension, disagreement, discord:* Cic.

dis-sĭlĭo, ŭi, *no sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* [for dis-salio] **I.** Prop.: *To leap* or *burst asunder, to fly apart:* mucro ictu dissiluit, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To dissolve, be broken up:* gratia fratrum dissiluit, Hor.

dis-sĭmĭlis, e, *adj. Unlike, dissimilar:* (*Sup.*) dissimillimi motūs, Cic.: (*Comp.*; also, with *Gen.*) sui dissimilior, id.: (with *Dat.*) nihil tam dissimile quam Cotta Sulpicio, id.: (with *atque* or *ac*) quod est non dissimile atque ire in Soloniam, id.: hæc consilia non sunt dissimilia, ac si quis, *etc.*, Liv.: (with *et*) dissimilis est militum causa et tua, Cic.

dissĭmĭl-iter, *adv.* [dissimil-is] *Differently, in a different manner:* Cic.

dissĭmĭl-ĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Unlikeness, dissimilitude:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissimilitude.*

dissĭmŭla-ns, ntis: *P.* of dissimul(a)-o.

dissĭmŭlan-ter, *adv.* [for dissimulant-ter; fr. dissimulans, dissimulant-is] *Dissemblingly, clandestinely, secretly:* Cic.; Ov.

dissĭmŭlant-ĭa, æ, *f.* [dissimulans, dissimulant-is] *A dissembling:* Cic.

dissĭmŭlā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dissimul(a)-o] *A dissembling, concealing, disguising, dissimulation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissimulation.*

dissĭmŭlā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A dissembler, concealer:* culpæ, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissimulateur.*

dissĭmŭl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for dissimil-o; fr. dissimil-is] *To represent a thing unlike* or *different from* itself; hence) **I.** Gen.: *To feign that a thing is not that which it is; to dissemble, disguise; to hide, conceal, keep secret:* nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, Cic.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) dissimulata deam, Ov. **II.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To take* or *assume another form:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissimuler.*

dissĭpā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [dissip(a)-o] *That may be scattered* or *dispersed:* Cic.

dissĭpā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A scattering, dispersing:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Destruction, annihilation:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: Rhet. *t. t.*: *A distribution* (of an idea into its single parts): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissipation.*

dis-sĭpo (-sŭpo), āvi, ātum, āre (*Part. Perf.* in *tmesis:* disque supatis, Lucr.), 1. *v. a.* [dis; obsol. sipo, *or* supo=jacio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To spread abroad, scatter, disperse:* aliud alio dissipavit, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** In reflexive force: **a.** With Personal pron. sing., and with things as subjects: *To scatter* or *spread itself:* ignis se passim dissipavit castris, Liv.—**b.** Pass. Plur.: *To scatter themselves:* dissipatos homines congregavit, Cic.—**2.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To disperse, rout, put to flight:* hostes, Cic.—**3.** Medic. *t. t.*: *To disperse, dissipate* morbid matter: humorem, Cels.—**4.** *To demolish, destroy:* statuam, Cic.—**5.** Of property: *To squander, dissipate:* rem familiarem, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To disperse, spread abroad, disseminate, scatter:* famam, Cic.: sermones, id.—**B.** *To scatter, dismiss, dissipate:* dissipat Evius Curas edaces, Hor. **III.** Meton.: Perf. Part.: **A.** Of the flight, *etc.*, of soldiers: *Scattered, dispersed, routed:* cursus, Liv.—**B.** Of a speaker: *Loose, unconnected in style:* in instruendo dissipatus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissiper.*

dissŏcĭā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [dissoci(a)-o] **1.** *Separating, dividing:* oceanus, Hor.—**2.** *That cannot be united, irreconcileable, incompatible:* res, Tac.

dissŏcĭā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A separation:* Tac.

dis-sŏcĭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To separate from fellowship; to disjoin, disunite:* montes opacā valle, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *To separate in sentiment; to disunite, set at variance, estrange:* morum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, Cic.

dissŏlū-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [for dissolvbilis; fr. dissolv-o] *That may be dissolved, dissoluble:* omne animal, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissoluble.*

dissŏlūt-e, *adv.* [dissolut-us] **1.** Of style: *Loosely, unconnectedly:* Cic. —**2.** Of manner: *Carelessly, negligently:* Cic.

dissŏlū-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for dissolvtio; fr. dissolv-o] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *A dissolving, destroying, breaking up, dissolution:* Cic.; Tac.—(b) Esp.: *Dissolution, death:* Cic. —**b.** Fig.: (a) Of style: *Want of connection, disconnection:* Cic.—(b) Of character: *Looseness,* i. e. *weakness, effeminacy, frivolity, dissoluteness:* Cic. —**2.** *An abolishing, annulling,* etc.: *destruction:* legum, Cic.—**3.** *A refutation, reply to, answer:* criminum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissolution.*

dissŏlū-tus (for dissolv-tus) a, um: **1.** *P.* of dissolv-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Of style: *Loose, unconnected:* Cic.—**b.** Of character: (a) *Lax, remiss, negligent, inattentive, careless,* etc., Cic. —(b) *Reckless, licentious, dissolute:* Of persons or things: adolescens, Cic.: (*Comp.*) libelli dissolutiores, Sen.: (*Sup.* with *Partitive Gen.*) omnium hominum dissolutissimus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissolu.*

dis-solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, solvĕre (dissolŭo, Cat.:—dissolŭens, Lucr.:—dissolŭuntur, id.:—dissolŭit, id.), 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To loosen asunder; to disunite, separate, dissolve, destroy:* opus ipsa suum natura dissolvit, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Mercant. *t. t.*: *To pay, discharge, settle, clear off* what one owes: æs alienum, Cic.: pœnam, id. —**2.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To free* or *release one's self,* etc.: Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To dissolve, abolish, abrogate, annul, destroy:* amicitias, Cic.: plerosque senectus dissolvit, Sall.—**B.** *To refute, reply to, answer* an assertion: criminationem, Cic.—

C. *To release, disengage* one : obsecro, dissolve jam me, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissoudre.*

dis-sŏn-us, a, um, *adj.* [dis ; sono] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Disagreeing in sound, dissonant, discordant, confused:* clamores, Liv. **B.** Esp. : Of language: *Disagreeing, different:* voces, Pl. **II.** Meton. : *Varying, not agreeing, differing:* nihil apud Latinos dissonum ab Romanâ re, Liv.

dis-sors, sortis, *adj. Of a different lot, not shared with others:* Ov.

dis-suādĕo, suāsi, suāsum, suādēre, 2. *v. a. To advise against, oppose by argument, resist* a proposition, *etc.*: **I.** Prop.: concione legem, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) captivos redimendos esse, id. (without *Object*) quum ferret legem de tribunis plebis reficiendis, dissuasimus nos, id. **II.** Fig.: quod dissuasit, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissuader.*

dissuā-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for dissuadsio ; fr. dissuade-o] *An advising to the contrary, dissuasion.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissuasion.*

dissuā-sor, ōris, *m.* [for dissuadsor ; fr. dissuad-eo] *One who advises to the contrary, an opposer :* Cic.; Luc.

dis-suāvĭor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep. To kiss ardently :* Q. Cic.

dissul-to, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [for dissal-to ; fr. DISSAL, true root of dissil-io] *To leap apart, to fly* or *burst asunder :* dissultant ripæ, Virg.

dis-sŭo, *no perf.*, sūtum, sŭĕre, 3. *v. a. (To unstitch, rip open ;* hence) **I.** *To open, to dissolve by degrees :* sinum, Ov. **II.** *To undo by degrees, to gradually loosen* or *dissolve :* amicitias, Cic.

dis-tædet, 2. *v. impers. To be very tired of, to be exceedingly disgusted with, to loathe:* me tui, Plaut.: me cum hoc loqui, Ter.

dista-ns, ntis, *P.* of dist(a)-o.

distant-ĭa, æ, *f.* [distans, distantis] **I.** Prop. : *Distance, remoteness :* Pl. **II.** Fig. : *Difference, diversity:* morum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distance.*

dis-tendo (-tenno), tendi, tensum *or* tentum, tendĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To stretch asunder, stretch out, extend :* naves, Hirt. : aliquem, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To swell out, distend,* i. e. *to fill,* e. g. with food : ubera cytiso, Virg.—**B.** *To torture* by distension : aliquem, Suet. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To divide :* in duo bella curas hominum, Liv.—**B.** *To distract, perplex :* animos, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distendre.*

distenno, ere, v. distendo.

disten-sus (for distend-sus), a, um, *P.* of distend-o.

1. **disten-tus** (for distend-tus), a, um : **1.** *P.* of distend-o. — **2.** *Pa.* : *Distended,* i. e. *filled up, full :* (*Comp.*) distentius uber, Hor.

2. **disten-tus,** a, um [DISTEN, true root of distin-eo] **I,** *P.* of distineo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Engaged, busied :* mens, Cic.: (*Sup.*) distentissimus, id.

dis-termĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To separate by a boundary, to divide :* stellas intervallum binas disterminat, Cic.

distĭchus, a, um, *adj.*=διστιχος. *Consisting of two rows :* hordeum, Col. —As *Subst.*: **distichum (-on),** i, *n. A poem of two verses, a distich :* Mart.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distique.*

distinct-e, *adv.* [1. distinct-us] **1.** *Distinctly, clearly :* dicere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) distinctius enunciare, Pl.—**2.** *Elegantly, with ornament :* dicere, Cic.

distinc-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for distingtio ; fr. disting-uo] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A distinguishing, distinction :* Cic. — **b.** Fig.: Of speech : *Separation, distinction :* Cic.—**c.** Meton.: *A difference:* Cic.; Pl. — **2.** *A setting off, an ornament :* lunæ siderumque omnium distinctio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distinction.*

1. **distinc-tus** (for disting-tus), a, um : **1.** *P.* of disting-uo.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.**: (a) Prop.: *Separated, separate, distinct :* urbs delubris distincta, Cic.: (*Comp.*) Romana acies distinctior, Liv. (b) Fig.: (*a*) Of sounds : *Distinct, separate :* Cic. — (*β*) Of intervals of time : *Marked off, distinguished:* Cic. —(γ) Of gradations of rank, *etc.*: *Distinct :* Cic.—**b.**: (a) Prop.: *Decorated, adorned, ornamented :* pocula gemmis distincta, Cic. — (b) Fig. : Of discourse : *Ornamented, embellished, elegant:* Cic. — (c) Meton. : Of the speaker : *Elegant, refined :* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distinct.*

2. **distinc-tus,** ūs, *m.* [for distingtus ; fr. disting-uo] (Prop.: *A distinguishing :* Meton.) *A difference:* Tac.

dis-tĭnĕo, tinŭi, tentum, tinēre, 2. *v. a.* **I.** [for dis-teneo] **A.** Prop.: *To hold* or *keep asunder* or *apart; to separate, divide :* tigna binis utrinque fibulis distinebantur, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: *To divide mentally, distract, perplex :* ancipiti bello distinere regem, Liv. **C.** Meton. : Of time : *To detain, keep away :* aliquem a domo, Hor. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To hold off* or *away, hinder, detain, prevent :* Volscos, Liv. **B.** Fig. : Mentally : **1.** *To check, keep back, hinder :* quo minus strueret crimina distineri, Tac.—**2.** *To occupy, engage, employ* in a thing : multitudine judiciorum, Cic. **C.** Meton.: Of inanimate objects : *To hinder, prevent:* victoriam, Cæs.

di-stinguo, stinxi, stinctum, stinguĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** (*To prick asunder, to separate by points ;* hence) **A.** Prop.: *To separate, divide, part :* crinem manu, Sen. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To distinguish, discriminate:* artificem ab inscio, Cic. — **2.** *To mark the stops of ; to punctuate :* voces distinxit in partes, Cic. **II.** (*To prick in different places ;* hence) *To set off, decorate, adorn :* **A.** Prop. : distinguet Auctumnus racemos Purpureo varius colore, Hor. **B.** Fig.: *To adorn, ornament, decorate:* orationem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distinguer.*

di-sto, *no perf. nor sup.*, stāre, 1. *v. n.* **I.** Prop. : *To stand apart; to be separate, distant :* hastati inter se distant, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** In time : *To be distant* or *remote :* quantum distet ab Inacho Codrus, Hor.—**B.** Of quality : *To differ, be different :* multum inter se distant istæ facultates, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) in fido scurræ distabit amicus, Hor.

dis-torquĕo, torsi, tortum, torquēre, 2. *v. a.* **I.** Prop. : *To turn different ways ; to twist, distort :* oculos, Hor. **II.** Meton. : *To torment, torture :* plerosque novo genere quæstionis distorsit, Suet.

distor-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for distorqutio ; fr. distorqu-eo] *A distorting, contortion :* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distorsion.*

distor-tus (for distorqu-tus), a, um : **1.** *P.* of distorqueo.—**2.** *Pa.* : **a.** Prop.: *Distorted, misshapen, deformed, dwarfish:* (*Sup.*) solos sapientes esse, si distortissimi sint, formosos, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **distortus,** i, *m. A misshapen* or *deformed person :* Suet. **B.** Fig.: *Perverse, unseemly :* (*Comp.*) genus enunciandi distortius, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distors.*

distrac-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for distrahtio ; fr. distrah-o] **I.** Prop. : *A pulling asunder, dividing, separating :* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Dissension, discord :* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distraction.*

distrac-tus (for distrah-tus), a, um : **1.** *P.* of distrah-o.—**2.** *Pa.* : **a.** Prop.: *Divided:* (*Comp.*) distractior, Lucr.—**b.** Fig.: *Distracted, perplexed:* (*Sup.*) distractissimus onerum mole, Vell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distrait.*

dis-trăho, traxi, tractum, trăhĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop. : **1.** Gen. : *To pull* or *tear asunder ; to separate forcibly, divide:* corpus, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Mercant. *t. t.*: *To sell separately* or *in parcels:* merces, Just. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To draw asunder, distract, perplex :* in deliberando animum, Cic.—**2.** Of disputes : *To separate, end, adjust:* controversias, Cic. **II.** : **A.** Prop.: *To draw away* from any thing ; *to separate, remove, divide, disjoin :* quos distraxit fuga, Cic. **B.** Fig. : **1.** Of abstract objects : *To separate, disjoin :* sapientiam a voluptate, Cic.—**2.** Of persons : *To separate* in sentiment, *estrange, alienate :* aliquem ab aliquo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distraire.*

dis-trĭbŭo, trĭbŭi, tribūtum, trĭbŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*To give amongst several ;* hence) *To divide, distribute :* distribuisti partes Italiæ, Cic.: pecunias exercitui, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distribuer.*

distrĭbūt-e, *adv.* [distribut-us] *Orderly, methodically:* scribere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) distributius, id.

distrĭbū-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [distribu-o] *A division, distribution :* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distribution.*

distrĭbūt-us, a, um, *P.* of distribu-o.

distric-tus (for distrig-tus), a, um [DISTRIG, true root of distri(n)g-o] **1.** *P.* of distring-o. — **2.** *Pa.* : **a.** (*Stretched tight*, hence) *Strict, severe.* (*Comp.*) districtior accusator, Tac.—**b.** *Occupied, engaged, taken up, busy :* districtus mihi videris esse, Cic.

di-stringo, nxi, ctum, ngĕre, 3 *v. a* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To draw asunder,*

in stretch out: districti pendent, Virg. **B.** Fig.: rabies districta, Lucr. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: (*To draw off* or *away from;* hence) *To detain, hinder:* aliquos, Liv. **B.** Fig.: Mentally: *To occupy, engage, employ, distract the attention:* distringit quem multarum rerum varietas, Phæd.

disturbā-tĭo, ōnis *f.* [disturb(a)-o] *Destruction:* Cic.

dis-turbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To drive asunder, separate by violence, throw into disorder, disturb:* concionem gladiis, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To demolish, destroy:* ignis cuncta disturbat, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To frustrate, thwart, ruin, confuse, disturb:* vitæ societatem, Cic.

dīt-esco, *no perf. nor sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [dis, dīt-is] *To grow rich:* Hor.

dithўrambĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = διθυραμβικός. *Dithyrambic:* poëma, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dithyrambique.*

dithўrambus, i, *m.* = διθύραμβος. *A dithyramb, dithyrambic poem:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dithyrambe.*

dī-tĭo (-cĭo), ōnis (only in *Gen., Dat., Acc.*, and *Abl. Sing.*), *f.* [prob. DE, root of 3. do] (*A placing* one's self, etc., under another; hence, with respect to the person under whom one places one's self) *Dominion, sovereignty, authority, rule, sway, power:* Cic.; Liv.; Virg.

dītior, dītissimus, v. dives.

dīt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, dīt-is] **I.** Gen.: *To enrich:* **A.** Prop.: Of personal objects: me benignitas tua Ditavit, Hor.: (with *Abl.*) socios præmiis belli, Liv. **B.** Fig.: Of things as objects: sermonem patrium, Hor. **II.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To enrich one's self, to become rich:* Liv.

dī-ū, *adv.* [old *Abl.* form of di-es] **1.** *By day:* Plaut.—**2.**: **a.** *A long time, long while, long:* (*Comp.*) diutius in hoc desiderio esse non possum, Cic.— **b.** *A long while, very long:* (*Comp.*; no comparative idea being involved) diutius commeatu prohiberi, Cæs.: (*Sup.*) qui senex diutissime fuisset, Cic.—**3.** *Long since, a great while ago:* Plaut.; Ter.

dī-urnus, a, um, *adj.* [dī-es] **1.** *Of,* or *belonging to, the day, daily:* Ov.: cibus, *daily allowance, rations,* Liv.— As *Subst.*: **diurnum,** i, *n.*: **a.** *A day-book, journal,* etc.: Juv.; Tac.—**b.** *A daily allowance of food, daily rations:* Sen.—**2.** *By day, of the day:* labores, Cic.: currus, *i. e. the chariot of the sun,* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diurne,* (subst.) *jour.*

dius, a, um, v. divus.

dīū-tīnus, a, um, *adj.* [diu] *Of long duration, lasting, long:* Cic.

dīūturn-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [diuturnus] (*The state of the* diuturnus; hence) *Length of time, long duration:* Cic.

dīū-turnus, a, um, *adj.* [diu] *Of long duration, lasting, long:* aliquid, Cic.: (*Comp.*) diuturniores molestiæ, id.

diva, æ, v. divus.

dī-vārĭco, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To spread asunder, to stretch apart:* hominem, Cic.

dī-vello, velli, vulsum *or* volsum, vellĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To rend asunder; to tear in pieces; to separate violently:* **A.** Prop.: nostrum divellite corpus, Ov.: res a naturâ copulatas audebit errore divellere, Cic. **B.** Fig.: commoda civium, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To tear away, separate, remove* from something: aliquem dulci amplexu, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Of things as subjects: *To tear away, separate, remove,* etc.: Cic.—**2.** Of persons as subjects: *To draw away* from one in feeling, *to estrange:* Cic.

dī-vendo, *no perf.*, ĭtum, ĕre, 3. *v. a. To sell piecemeal* or *in different lots:* bona, Cic.

dī-verbĕro, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To strike asunder, to cut, cleave, divide:* auras, Virg.

divers-e (**-ors-e**), *adv.* [diversus] **I.** Prop.: *Different ways, here and there, hither and thither, in different directions:* (*Comp.*) diversius, Sall. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of the mind: *In different directions, hither and thither, to this side and that:* Ter.—**B.** Of manner: *Differently, in a different manner:* diverse dicere, Cic.: (*Sup.*) diversissime, Suet.

divers-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The state of the* diversus; hence) **1.** *Contrariety, contradiction, disagreement:* Tac.—**2.** *Difference, diversity:* Tac.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diversité.*

diver-sus (**divor-**) (for divertsus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of divert-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.**: (a) Prop.: *Turned away from* a person or thing, *apart from, away:* cur, inquit, diversus abis? Virg.—(b) Meton.: (*aa*) *Apart, separate, separated, by one's self, single, alone:* diversi pugnabant, Cæs.—(*ββ*) *Opposite, situated over against, in a contrary direction:* diversum iter, Liv. — As *Subst.*: **diversum,** i, *n. An opposite,* etc., *direction:* Tac.—(c) Fig.: (*aa*) Gen.: (*aaa*) Of a person's mind: *With opposite feelings, desires, contending passions, conflicting feelings:* ego divorsus distrahor, Plaut.—(*βββ*) Of the nature of things: *Contrary, opposite:* (*Comp.*) quid diversius, Lucr.—(*ββ*) Esp.: With the accessory notion of hostility of feeling: *Inimically opposed, of hostile or opposite opinions:* a te totus diversus est, Cic.—**b.** (a) Prop.: *Turned or going in different directions, going different ways:* diversi consules discedunt, Liv.: maria, Cic.—(b) Meton.: (*aa*) Of persons: *Different, various:* reges, Sall.—(*ββ*) Of things: *Different, various, other, another:* (*Sup.*) diversissimi loci, Liv.—As *Subst.*: **diversum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* iter) *Another way, a different route:* Tac.—(*γγ*) Of places: *Situated in different directions, in different quarters:* loci maxime diversi, Cic.—(*δδ*) Of an engagement: *In different places:* prœlium, Hirt.—(*εε*) *Remote, distant, far off:* exsilia, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **diversum,** i, *n. Remoteness, distance apart:* Tac.—(c) Fig.: *Different, unlike, dissimilar:* disputationes, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) huic diversa eorum sententia fuit, Quint.: (with *Gen.*) morum diversus, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *divers.*

dī-verto (**-vorto**), ti, sum, tĕre, 3. *v. n.* (Prop.: *To turn one's self,* or *go, in a different direction;* Fig.) Of character: *To differ, be different:* divortant mores virgini longe ac lupæ, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *divertir,* "to divert."

div-es, ĭtis, also **di-s, dīte,** *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root DIV, *splendere, gaudere*] **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *Rich:* **A.** Pos. (the *Nom.* and *Acc.* of the *neut. plur.* of dives do not occur; *Abl. Sing.* usually *divite*): quem intelligimus divitem? Cic.: (with *Abl.*) Crassus, quum cognomine dives, tum copiis, id.: (with *Gen.*) dives pecoris nivei, Virg. —**B.** Comp.: **divitior** (**dīt-**), us: Cic.: dum ne sit te ditior alter, Hor.: (with *Abl.*) nummo divitior, Plaut.—**C.** Sup.: **divitissimus** (**dīt-**), a, um: (with *Gen.*) ditissimus agri, Virg.: (with *Abl.*) omnium Græcâ linguâ loquentium divitissimus, Nep. **II.** Fig.: *Rich:* exemplis, Liv. **III.** Meton.: Of things: *Rich, sumptuous, magnificent, costly, valuable, precious:* ditis domus, Hor.: (with *Abl.*) templum donis dives, Liv.

dī-vexo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To drag, pull, tear,* or *rend asunder:* reliquias meas, Enn. **II.** Fig.: *To vex, trouble:* matrem, Suet. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To ravage, lay waste:* omnia, Cic. **B.** *To waste, ruin:* meam rem, Plaut.

Divĭco, ōnis, *m. Divico; a distinguished Helvetian.*

dī-vĭd-o, vīsi, vīsum, vĭdĕre (*Perf. sync.* divīsse, Hor.), 3. *v. a.* [dis; root VID, prob. akin to Sanscrit root BHID; v. findo *init.*] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To part asunder, separate, divide:* animal, Cic. Galliam in partes tres, Cæs. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Gen.: *To divide among several; to distribute, apportion:* agros, Cic.: prædia mecum, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: Mercant. t. t.: *To sell piecemeal, in parcels* or *lots:* ad licitationem dividenda prædia, Suet. **C.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To divide* or *distribute out; to separate:* genus universum in species certas dividere, Cic.—Particular phrase: Dividere sententiam, *To divide a vote,* i. e. to separate things of different kinds comprised in a single vote, so that they might be voted for separately: Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To distribute, apportion:* sic belli rationem esse divisam, ut, *etc.*, Cæs.—**b.** *To break up, dissolve, destroy:* nostrum concentum, Hor. **II.** *To part from, divide, separate; to remove from:* **A.** Prop.: seniores a junioribus divisit, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To separate, distinguish:* legem bonam a malâ, Cic. **C.** Meton.: *To set off, decorate, adorn:* fulvum quæ (*sc.* gemma) dividit aurum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diviser.*

dīvĭd-ŭus, a, um, *adj.* [divid-o] **1.** *Divisible, that may* or *can be divided:* omne animal dividuum sit necesse est, Cic.—**2.** *Divided, separated:* equæ . . . dividuos amne sequuntur equos, Ov.

divīnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [divin(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *The faculty of foreseeing* or *predicting, divination:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: Law *t. t.*: *An examination* (as to which of several accusers presenting themselves was the most proper to conduct the accusation): Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *divination.*

divīn-e, *adv.* [divin-us] **1.** *In a godlike manner, through godlike power:* Plaut.—**2.** *By divine inspiration, prophetically:* (*Comp.*) divinius utilitates complecti, Cic.—**3.** *In a godlike, superhuman, admirable manner; divinely:* Cic.

divīn-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* divinus; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Godhead, divinity:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *Divine quality, divine nature, excellence:* Cic.—**2.** *The power of divining, divination:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *divinité.*

divīn-ĭtus, *adv.* [id.] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *From heaven, by divine providence* or *influence:* Cic.; Virg.—**b.** Meton.: *Divinely, admirably, excellently:* Cic.—**2.** *By divine communication, by inspiration, prophetically:* Cic.

divīn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To foresee, divine;* also, *to foretel, predict, prophesy:* quæ mirabiliter a Socrate divinata sunt, Cic.: (without *Object*) si de exitu divinaret, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *deviner.*

divīnus, a, um, *adj.* [div-us] **I.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, a deity; divine:* non sine ope divinâ bellum gerere, Cæs.: (*Sup.*) divinissima dona, *i. e. most worthy of a Deity,* Cic.—Particular expressions: Res divina, *and* res divinæ, *Divine things; i. e.*: **A.** *Divine worship, sacrifice,* etc.: Cic.—**B.** *Religious affairs:* Cæs.—**C.** In connection with *humanus,* to denote things of every kind: *Divine* (*and human*): res, Cic.—**D.** *Nature, physics* (as distinguished from humanæ res, *i. e. morals*): Cic.—**E.** *Natural laws* (opp. to humanæ res, *positive laws*), Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Filled with divine inspiration, divinely inspired, prophetic:* (*Comp.*) mens divinior, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) avis imbrium imminentûm, Hor.—As *Subst.*: **divinus,** i, *m. A soothsayer, prophet:* Liv.; Hor.—**B.** *Godlike, superhuman, admirable, excellent:* **1.** Gen.: virtus, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Under the empire, an epithet often bestowed on the emperors and their families, *etc.*: domus, Phæd. ¶ Hence, Fr. *divin.*

dīvi-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for divid-sio; fr. divid-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A division, separation:* Just. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Partition, distribution:* Tac.—**2.** *A violation, dishonouring:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Logical* or *rhetorical division:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *division.*

dīvi-sor, oris, *m.* [for divid-sor; fr. divid-o] **I.** Gen.: *A distributor:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: *A person hired by a candidate to bribe the electors, by distributing money among them:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diviseur.*

dīvi-sus (for divid-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of divid-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Divided, separated:* (*Comp.*) divisior, Lucr.

2. **dīvi-sus,** ūs, *m.* [for divid-sus; fr. divid-o] *A distributing* (only in *Dat.*): Liv.

Divitĭăcus, i, *m. Divitiacus:* **1.** *Brother of Dumnorix.*—**2.** *Chief of the Suessiones.*

dīvĭt-ĭæ, ārum, *f.* [dives, divit-is] (*Things pertaining to the* dives; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Riches, wealth:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Costly presents* or *ornaments:* Liv.; Ov. **III.** Fig.: Of style, *etc.*: *Wealth:* Cic.

dīvort-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [divort-o] (*A turning one's self away* or *separating* from another; hence) **1.** *Divorce:* Cic.—**2.** *A separation* or *parting:* Cic.—**3.**: **a.** Prop.: *A point of separation* or *divergence:* Cic.; Liv.; Virg.—**b.** Fig.: *Division, separation:* doctrinarum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *divorce.*

divorto, ere, v. diverto.

divulgā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of divulg(a)-o. —**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Wide-spread:* ingenium, Tac. **b.** Meton.: *Extended to* or *obtained by very many, common:* (*Sup.*) magistratus divulgatissimus, Cic.

dī-vulgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* I. Prop.: *To spread among the people; to make common, divulge:* rem sermonibus, Cic. II. Meton.: Of time: *To commonly employ, to devote:* tempus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *divulguer.*

divul-sus, a, um, *P.* of divel-lo, through root DIVUL.

dīvus (**dĭus**), a, um, *adj.* [=δῖος] **I.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, a deity, divine, godlike, heavenly,* etc.: diâ de clade (=deorum), Lucr.—As *Subst.*: **dīvus** (**dĭus**), i, *m.*; **-a,** æ, *f. A god, a goddess:* Liv.; Hor.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Godlike, divine:* **A.** Gen.: Of any thing or being of extraordinary excellence, *etc.*: Camilla, Virg.: sententia, Hor. **B.** Esp.: Under the empire, an epithet for deceased emperors: Suet.—As *Subst.*: **dīvum** (**dium**), i, *n. The sky:* Cic.; Hor.

1. **do,** dĕdi, dătum, dăre (*Fut.* dăbŏ, Plaut.:—*Imperat.*: dătō, id.:—*Inf.*: dărī, id.—Also, in a longer form: *Indic. Pres.*: danit, Plaut.: danunt, id.:—*Subj. Pres.*: duim, Plaut.: duis, id.: duit, id.: duint, Ter.:—danc=dasne, Plaut.):, 1. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root DĀ, præs. da-dā-mi; Greek δω, *pres.* δι-δω-μι] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To give,* in the widest sense of the word: *to give away, grant, concede, allow, permit; give up, yield, resign; bestow, present; furnish, afford; offer:* obsides dare, Cæs.: patriam di nobis dederunt, Cic.: (with *double Dat.*) virginem clienti dono dare, Liv.—Particular phrases and expressions: **1.** Of epistolary correspondence: Dare literas, *etc.*: **a.** *To give* or *deliver a letter* to one: Cic.—**b.** *To give into one's charge* or *entrust a letter:* Cic.—**c.** *To write a letter* to one: Cic.—**2.** Dare vela (*To give the sails* to the winds; i. e.) *To set sail:* Cic.; Ov.—**3.** Dat se res, *etc.*, *The matter gives itself;* i. e. *the matter,* etc., *stands; the affair,* etc., *is circumstanced,* or *is:* Liv.—**4.** Dare fabulam, *etc.*, *To give,* i. e. *to produce* or *exhibit a play:* Cic.—**5.** Dare verba (alicui), *To give words,* i. e. *to deceive, cheat,* etc.: Cic.; Hor.—**6.** Dare (alicui) aliquid alicui rei, *To give, assign, impute,* or *attribute something* (to one) *for* (=*as*) *something:* Ter.; Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Milit. *t. t.*: **a.** Dare nomina, *To give one's names* for service; i. e. *to enrol one's self for military service, to enlist:* Cic.—**b.** Dare manūs, *To give the hands* to be fettered; *i. e. to yield, surrender,* Nep.—**2.** Law *t. t.*: *To grant:* Var.—**3.** In Philos.: *To grant* a proposition: Cic.—**4.**: **a.** Indicating the limit: *To put, place, cast, carry* somewhere: aliquem ad terram, *i. e. hurl to the ground,* Liv.: hostes in fugam, Cæs.—**b.** With Personal pron.: *To betake one's self:* se fugæ, Cic.: se in fugam, id. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *To do* any thing *for the sake of* another; *to please* or *humour* another; *to give up, sacrifice* any thing to another: da hunc populo, Cic.—**2.** *To wholly give one's self up, devote, dedicate one's self* to a person or thing; *to serve* one: dedit se regibus, Cic. **B.** *To announce, tell, communicate* any thing: is datus erat locus colloquio, i. e. *was appointed,* Liv.: (with *Dependent clause*) da mihi nunc, satisne probas? Cic.—**C.**: **1.** Dare nomen, *To engage* or *enlist in any service,* or *for any object:* Plaut.—**2.** Dare fabulam conciliationis, *To exhibit a play of conciliation,* i. e. *to make a mere show* or *pretence of it:* Cic.—**3.** Dare manūs (alicui), (*To give the hands* to one; i. e.) *To yield, acquiesce in, submit:* Cic.

2. **do,** *acc.* of domus; v. domus.

3. **do,** 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root DHĀ, *ponere*; Gr. τι-θη-μι] *To put;* found only in compound words: *e. g.* condo, indo, prodo, *etc.*

dŏc-ĕo, ŭi, tum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [from the same root as 2. dic-o; orig. *to show;* v. 2. dico *ad init.*] *To teach, instruct, inform, show, tell:* studiosos discendi, Cic.: omnia, Ter.: (with *Acc. of person* and *Acc. of thing*) eam artem nos tu docebis, Cic.: (with *Acc. of person* and *Objective Inf.*) motūs doceri gaudet Ionicos Matura virgo, Hor.: (without *Object*) quum docco et explano, Cic.—Particular phrase: Docere fabulam, *etc.*, *To teach a play* to the actors, *i. e. to produce* or *exhibit a play on the stage:* Cic.; Hor.

dŏc-ĭlis, e, *adj.* [doc-eo] *That can be taught, easily taught, docile:* (*Comp.*) docciliora ingenia, Quint.: docilis ad disciplinam, Cic.: (with *Abl.*) lusciniæ Græco atque Latino sermone dociles, Pl.: (with *Gen.*) pravi, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *docile.*

dŏcĭl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [docil-is] (*The quality of the* docilis; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Aptness for being taught, docility:* Cic.; Nep. **II.** Meton.: *Gentleness:* animi, Eutr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *docilité.*

doct-e, *adv.* [doct-us] **I.** Prop.: *Learnedly, skilfully:* (*Comp.*) luctamur Achivis doctius unctis, Hor.: (*Sup.*)

doctissime eruditus, Sall. **II.** Meton.: *Cunningly, shrewdly, cleverly:* docte atque astute, Plaut.

doc-tor, ōris, *m.* [doc-eo] *A teacher, instructor:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *docteur.*

doctr-ĭna, æ, *f.* [contr. from doctor-ina from doctor] (*The thing* or *art pertaining to a* doctor; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Teaching, instruction:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Knowledge* imparted by teaching, *erudition, learning:* Cic.—**B.** The *habit* produced by instruction, *principle:* Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *doctrine.*

doc-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of doc-eo. —**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: Of persons: *Learned, skilled, versed, experienced* in any thing: doctus vir, Cic.: (with *Abl.*) doctus Græcis literis, id.: (with *Gen.*) docta artis lanificæ, Claud.: (*Sup.*; also with *Gerund in* di) fandi doctissima, Virg.: (with *Gr. Acc.*) docte sermones utriusque linguæ, Hor. **b.** Fig.: Of things: (a) *Learned,* etc.: tibia, Prop.—(b) In Plaut. and Ter.: *Knowing, cunning, shrewd, subtle:* (*Comp.*) nihil hac doctā doctius, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *docte.*

docŭmen, ĭnis, v. documentum.

dŏc-ŭmentum, i(-ūmen, Lucr.), *n.* [doc-eo] (*That which teaches;* hence) *A lesson, example* for instruction or warning; *a pattern, warning, a proof, specimen,* etc.: bona malaque documenta, Tac.: (with *Dependent clause*) documentum capere, quid esset victis extimescendum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *document.*

Dōdōna, æ, -**e,** es, *f.*, Δωδώνη. **I.** Prop.: *Dodona,* or *Dodone; a city of Epirus, celebrated for its very ancient oracle, situate in an oak-grove.*—Hence, **A. Dōdōn-æus** (-ĭus), a, um, *adj. Of Dodona, Dodonean.*—**B. Dōdōn-is,** ĭdis, *f. adj. Of Dodona.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The sacred oak-grove of Dodona.*—**B.** *The Dodonæan priests.*

do-drans, antis, *m.* [corrupted from de-quadrans] (*A thing with a fourth taken away;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *Three fourths* of any thing: ædificii, Cic. **II.** Esp.: Of a foot (measure): *Nine inches:* Suet.

dogma, ātis, *n.* = δόγμα. *A philosophic tenet, doctrine, dogma:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dogme.*

dŏlā-bra, æ, *f.* [dol(a)-o] (*That which effects the hewing;* hence) *An axe:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *dolabre, dolaire,* (mod.) *doloire.*

dōlābr-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [dolabr-a] *Hewn* or *formed with an axe:* Cæs.

dŏle-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of dol-eo.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Causing pain, painful:* (*Comp.*) nil dolentius, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dolent.*

dŏlen-ter, *adv.* [for dolent-ter; fr. dolens, dolent-is] *Painfully, with pain, with sorrow:* dicere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) dolentius, id.

dŏl-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre (*Fut. Part.* doliturus, Liv.; Virg.), 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [prps. akin to Sanscrit root DHṚ *or* DĀ, *to cut asunder;* hence] **I.**: **A.** Physically: Neut.: *To feel pain, suffer pain;* —Of things: *to pain one, to ache:* ita dolui, itaque nunc doleo, Plaut.: pes, oculi, caput, latera, pulmones, Cic.: (*Impers.*) mihi dolet, quum ego vapulo, Plaut.—**B.** Mentally: Of personal subjects: **1.** Neut.: *To grieve, deplore, lament, be sorry:* lætari bonis rebus, dolere contrariis, Cic.: de Hortensio certo scio te dolere, id.—**2.** Act.: *To grieve over, deplore, lament, be sorry for* any thing: meum casum luctumque doluerunt, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) inferiores non dolere (debent), se a suis superari, id. **II.**: **A.** Of things as subjects: **1.** Neut.: *To pain* or *be painful:* dolet dictum, Ter: nihil cuiquam doluit, Cic.—**2.** Act.: *To pain* or *be painful to* one: me dolet aura, Prop.—**B.** Impers.: *It pains, is painful,* or *is grievous:* cui dolet, meminit, Cic.

Dŏlĭchos, i, *m.*, Δόλιχος (Long). *Dolichos; the name of a gladiator.*

dōlĭŏ-lum, i, *n. dim.* [dolium (*uncontr. Gen.*), dolio-i] *A small* dolium or *jar:* Liv.

dōlĭum, ĭi, *n.* [etym. dub.] *A very large jar, a long bell-mouthed earthen vessel:* Cic.; Hor.

1. **dŏl-o,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root DHṚ or DĀ, *to cut* or *hew asunder*] **I.** Prop.: *To chip with an axe, to hew:* robur, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To hew out, prepare, fashion, contrive, devise:* opus, Cic.—**B.** Dolare fuste, *To hew with a club,* i. e. *to cudgel soundly:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *doler.*

2. **dŏlo (-on),** ōnis, *m.* = δολων. **I.** Prop.: *A large staff* or *pole* (*with a very short iron point*): Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of *a fly's sting:* Phæd. —**B.** *The fore-topsail:* Liv.

3. **Dolo,** ōnis, *m. Dolo; a spy of the Trojans in the Trojan war.*

Dŏlŏpes, um (*Acc. Sing.* Dolopem, Liv.), *m.*, Δόλοπες. *The Dolopes; a people of Thessaly.*—Hence, **Dŏlŏp-ĭa,** æ, *f. Dolopia; the part of Thessaly inhabited by the Dolopes.*

dŏl-or, ōris, *m.* [dol-eo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Physical: *Pain, smart, ache:* Ter.; Cic.—**B.** Mental: *Pain, distress, sorrow, anguish, trouble, vexation, mortification, chagrin, anger,* etc.: Cæs.; Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A grief,* i. e. *an object* or *cause of grief:* Prop. —**B.** In Rhetor.: *Passionate, warm expression, pathos:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *douleur.*

dŏlōs-e, *adv.* [dolos-us] *Craftily, deceitfully:* Cic.

dŏl-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dol-us] (*Full of* dolus; hence) *Crafty, cunning, deceitful.* **I.** Prop.: amici Ferre jugum pariter dolosi, Hor. **II.** Fig.: artes, Ov.

dŏlus, i, *m.* = δόλος. *Guile, fraud, deceit, deception:* Cæs.; Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *dol.*

dŏmā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [dom(a)-o] *That may be tamed, tameable:* Hor.; Ov.

dŏmestĭc-ātim, *adv.* [domestic-us] *In the house, at home:* Suet.

dŏmes-tĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. for domus-ticus; fr. domus] **1.** *Of,* or *belonging to, the house:* **parietes,** Cic. —**2.** *Of,* or *belonging to, one's family; domestic, familiar, household:* usus et consuetudo, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **domestici,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* homines): **a.** *The members of a family, a household:* Cic.—**b.** *Family domestics, household slaves:* Suet.—**3.** Opp. to that which is foreign or public: **a.** *Domestic, native; private:* judicium, Cic.: virtutes, id.—**b.** Of war: *Intestine, civil:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *domestique.*

dŏm-i-cĭl-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [for dom-i-cal-ium; fr. dom-us; (i); root CAL = καλ-ύπτω, Latin cel-o] (*The abode-concealing,* or *-hiding, thing;* hence) *A habitation, dwelling, abode, domicile:* Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *domicile.*

dŏmĭn-a, æ [akin to domin-us; and so, either *The one pertaining to a house,* or *The subduing one;* hence] **I.** Prop.: *A mistress, lady,* etc.: Virg.; Suet. **II.** Meton.: *A mistress* of a family: Ov. **III.** Fig.: *Mistress, ruler:* voluptates blandissimæ dominæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dame.*

dŏmĭna-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of domin(a)-or. — **2.** *Pa.*: *Ruling, bearing sway:* (*Comp.*) dominantior, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dominant.*

dŏmĭnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [domin(a)-or] (*A bearing rule,* etc.; hence) *Rule, dominion; unrestricted power, absolute dominion, lordship, tyranny, despotism:* Sall.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *domination.*

dŏmĭnā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *Ruler, lord:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dominateur.*

dŏmĭnā-trix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *A female ruler, mistress:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dominatrice.*

dŏmĭnā-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *Rule, command;* esp. *absolute rule, sovereignty, mastery, tyranny:* Cic.

dŏmĭn-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [domin-us] (*A thing pertaining to a* dominus; hence) **1.** *A feast, banquet:* Cic.—**2.** Prop.: Law *t. t.*: *Property, right of ownership; lordship:* Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *domaine.*

dŏmĭn-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To be lord and master; to have dominion, bear rule, domineer.* **I.** Prop.: pollere, regnare, dominari, Cic.: urbs multos dominata per annos, Virg. **II.** Fig.: fortuna dominatur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dominer.*

dŏm-ĭnus, i, m. [usually referred to dom-us; and so, *the one pertaining to a house;* but rather akin to Sanscrit root DAM, Gr. δαμ-άω, Lat. dom-o, *to subdue;* and so, *the subduer;* hence] **I.** Prop.: *A master, lord, ruler, commander, chief:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *A master* of a house, *etc.*; *a possessor, proprietor, owner:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *The young master:* Plaut.—**2.** With or without convivii or epuli: *The master of a feast, entertainer, host:* Cic.; Liv. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of abstract things: *A master, tyrant.* gravissimi domini, terror ac metus, Cic.—**B.** Of *one skilled in any art, a possessor* of it: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dom.*

Dŏm-ĭtĭus, ĭi, *m.* [dom-us] (*The one pertaining to a* domus) *Domitius; a Roman name.* — Hence, **Domiti-**

us (-anus), a, um, *adj. Of*, or *pertaining to, Domitius; Domitian.*

dŏm-ĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [dom-o] *To tame, break in:* boves, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dompter.*

dŏm-ĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.** *A tamer, breaker:* equorum, Cic.—**2.** *A subduer, vanquisher, conqueror:* Galliæ, Liv. ¶ Hence Fr. *dompteur.*

dŏm-ĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who tames* or *subdues:* Virg.; Ov.

1. dom-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of dom-o.

2. dŏm-ĭtus, ūs, *m.* [dom-o] *A taming:* Cic.

dŏm-o, ŭi, ĭtum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root DAM, *to tame;* Gr. δαμ-άω, and Eng. to tame] **I. Prop.:** *To tame, to break:* beluas feras, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To subdue, vanquish, overcome, conquer* an enemy, *etc.:* nationes, Cic.: terram rastris, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *To overpower, vanquish, subdue, overcome, conquer, check:* acrior illum Cura domat, Virg.: domitas habere libidines, Cic.

dŏmus, *l* or ūs (*Sing.*: *Gen.*: domi, Ter.: domūs, Virg.: domuis, Script. ap. Gell.: domos, Script. ap. Suet.:—*Dat.*: domo, Hor.: domui, Cæs.:—*Acc.*: domum, Cic.: do, Aus.:—*Voc.*: domus, Virg.:—*Abl.*: domo, Cic.: domu, Plaut.:—*Plur.*: *Nom.*: domūs, Virg.: —*Gen.*: domorum, id.: domuum, Pl.: —*Dat.*: domibus, Tac.:—*Acc.*: domos, Cæs.: domūs, Liv.:—*Abl.*: domibus, Hor.), *f.* [akin to Sanscrit *dama;* Gr. δόμ-ος, from δέμ-ειν, "to build"] (*That which is built;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A building* for inhabiting: *a house, dwelling, abode, home:* Cic.; Virg. — Adverbial local expressions: **A.** Domi, *At home, in the house:* Cic.— **B.** Domum (domos, domūs), *To the house,* etc.; *homeward:* Cic.; Liv.—**C.** Domo: **1.** *From home, out of the house:* Cic.—**2.** *In the house, at home* (=domi): Nep. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of any sort of *building* or *abode:* Virg.; Ov.; Prop.— **B.** *One's native place, country, home:* Plaut.; Cæs.; Virg.— **C.: 1.** *A household, family, race:* Cic.; Virg.—**2.** *A philosophical school, sect:* Cic.

dōn-ārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [don-um] (*A thing pertaining to a* donum; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The place in a temple where the votive offerings were kept; a temple treasure-chamber:* Luc. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A temple, sanctuary, altar:* Virg.— **B.** *A votive offering:* Liv.

dōnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [don(a)-o] *A presenting, a donation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *donation.*

dōnā-tīvum, i, *n.* [id.] (*A thing given;* hence) *A largess, present,* or *donative,* given by the emperor to the soldiers: Tac.

dōnec, *conj.* [contr. from **dōnĭcum**] **1.** *As long as; while:* donec eris felix, multos numerabis amicos, Ov.—**2.** *Until, till at length:* donec ad portam perrexit, Liv.

donicum, *conj.* = donec: Plaut.

donique, *conj.* = donec: Lucr.

Donnus, i, *m. Donnus; a petty sovereign of the Alps, the father of M. Julius Cottius.*

dōn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [don-um] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *To give* one something *as a present; to present, bestow; to grant, vouchsafe, confer:* prædam militibus, Cæs.: divinare etenim magnus mihi donat Apollo, Hor. **B.** Fig.: *To give up, surrender* any thing to any one: amicitias reipublicæ, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.:** 1.: **a.** Prop.: *To remit, forgive* a debt, an obligation, *etc.*: Cæs.—**b.** Fig.: *To forgive, pardon* an offence or him that committed it, for another's sake: Ov.; Liv.—**2.** *To give up, resign:* negotium, Suet.—**B.** *To present, make a present to:* aliquem anulo aureo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *donner.*

dō-num, i, *n.* [do] **I.** Gen.: **A** *gift, present:* Cic.; Liv. **II.** Esp.: **A** *present brought to a deity; a votive offering, sacrifice:* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *don.*

Dŏnūsa, æ, *f. Donusa; a small island in the Ægean Sea, east of Naxos* (now *Denusa*).

Dorceus, ei, *m.*, Δορκεύς (Gazelleman, *i. e.* gazelle-catcher). *Dorceus; the name of one of Actæon's hounds.*

Dōres, um, *m.*, Δωριεῖς. *The Dorians.* — Hence, **1. Dōr-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*: **a.** Prop.: *Doric.*—**b.** Meton.: *Grecian, Greek.*—**2. Dōr-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Doric.*—3. **Dōr-is,** ĭdis, *adj. fem. Doric.*—As *Subst.*: **a.** (a) Prop.: *Doris; a daughter of Oceanus, wife of Nereus, and mother of fifty sea-nymphs.* —(b) Meton.: *The sea:* Virg.—**b.** *The wife of Dionysius I.* ¶ Hence (acc. to *no.* 1.), Fr. *Dorique.*

dorm-ĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre (*Fut.* dormibo, Plaut.), 4. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root DRAI, Greek δαρ-θανω, *to sleep*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To sleep:* dormitum dimittitur, Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Part. Fut. in ndus: Of time: *To be slept through, spent in sleep:* nox, Cat.—**2.** *To sleep in death:* Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To rest, be at ease, inactive:* beneficia dormienti deferre, Cic.—**B.** *To be careless* or *unconcerned:* filiam Suscepit jam unam, dum tu dormis, Ter. **III.** Meton.: Of things: *To be still, in repose:* dormiunt pessuli, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dormir.*

dormĭtā-tor, ōris, *m.* [dormit(a)-o] (*A sleeper;* hence) *A thief* or *robber* (*who sleeps by day and steals at night*): Plaut.

dormĭ-to, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [dormi-o] **I.** Prop.: *To be sleepy, begin to sleep, fall asleep:* Plaut.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of a lamp: *To be going out:* Ov. **III.** Fig.: *To be dreaming, sluggish, stupid:* Cic.

d-orsum, i, *n.* [contr. from devorsum] (*That which is turned downwards;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The back* of a man or beast: Plaut.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: Of things analogous in form or position: jugi, *i. e. the brow of a hill,* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dos.*

dō-s, ōtis, *f.* [do] (*The giving:* Concr.: *The thing given;* hence) **1.** *A marriage portion, dowry:* Cæs.; Cic.— **2.** *A gift, endowment, property, quality,* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Henee, Fr. *dot.*

dōt-ālis, e, *adj.* [dos, dot-is] *Of,* or *belonging to, a dowry* or *portion; dotal:* Virg.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dotal.*

dōtā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of dot(a)-o. —**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Provided* or *furnished with a dowry; dowered, well-dowered:* Plaut.; Cic.; Hor.—As *Subst.*: **dotata,** æ (*sc.* femina). *A woman with a good dowry; a well-dowered woman:* Ter.—**b.** Meton.: *Furnished, supplied, provided:* (*Sup.*) Chione dotatissima formâ, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *doté.*

1. dōt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dos, dot-is] *To endow, to portion:* sanguine Trojano et Rutulo dotabere virgo, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *doter.*

2. Dōto, ūs, *f.*, Δωτώ (Giver). *Doto, a sea-nymph:* Virg.

drachma (-ŭma, Plaut.), æ, *f.* = δραχμή. I. Prop.: *A drachma* or *drachm; a small Greek coin* (the Attic drachma was worth about 9½*d.*; and the Æginetan about 1*s.* 1½*d.* of English money): Cic.; Ter. **II.** Meton.: As a weight: *The eighth part of an* uncia, *the half of a* sicilicus, about the same as our *drachm:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *drachme.*

1. drăco, ōnis, *m.* = δράκων (The seeing one). **I.** Prop.: *A species of serpent* or *snake; a dragon* (*those of the tame sort, esp. the Epidaurian, were kept as pets by luxurious Romans*): Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A cohort's standard:* Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dragon.*

2. Draco, ōnis, *m. Draco; the Athenian lawgiver.*

Drances, is, *m. Drances; a Latin.*

Drĕpăna, ōrum, *n.* Δρέπανα (Scythes), **-um,** i, *n.*, **-e,** es, *f. Drepana, Drepanum,* or *Drepane; a town on the western coast of Sicily* (now *Trapani*).—Hence, **Drepan-ītanus,** a, um, *adj. Of Drepana.*

1. drŏmas, ădis, *m.* = δρομάς (Runner). *A dromedary:* Liv.

2. Dromas, ădis [id.] (id.) *Dromas The name of one of Actæon's hounds.*

drŏmos, i, *m.* = δρομος. *The* (*Spartan*) *race-course:* Liv.

Druentĭa, æ, *f. Druentia; a river of Gaul* (now *Durance*).

Drŭĭdes, um, **-æ,** ārum, *m. The Druids; the priests and wise men of the Britons and Gauls:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Druide.*

Drusilla, æ, *f. Drusilla; the name of several females of the Livian family.*

Drūsus, i, *m. Drusus;* a cognomen *in the Livian family, first assumed by a Livius on account of his having slain the Gallic general Drausus.* — Hence, **Drūs-ĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a Drusus.*

1. Drўas, antis, *m.*, Δρύας (He of the tree). *Dryas:* **1.** *The father of Lycurgus, king of Thrace.* — Hence, **Drўant-ĭdes,** æ, *m. A descendant of Dryas,* i. e. *Lycurgus.*—**2.** *One of the Lapithæ.*—3. *One of the persons engaged in the Calydonian hunt.*

2. Drўas, ădis, *f.* = Δρυάς (She of the tree). *A Dryad, a wood-nymph:* Virg.

Drȳmo, us, *f.*, Δρυμω. *Drymo; the name of a water-nymph.*

Drȳŏpe, es, *f.*, Δρυόπη. *Dryope:* **1.** *The mother of Amphissus.*—**2.** *The mother of Tarquitus.*

Drȳŏpes, um, *m.*, Δρύοπες. *The Dryopes; a Pelasgian people of Thessalia and Epirus, driven southwards by the Dorians.*—In Sing.: **Drȳops**, ŏpis, *m. A Dryopian.*

dūbĭ-e, *adv.* [dub-ius] **1.** *Doubtfully, dubiously:* Cic.—**2.** With negatives: Non (haud) dubie, *Undoubtedly, indisputably, positively, certainly:* Cic.; Liv.

dūbĭ-ĕtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality* or *state of the* dubius; hence) *Doubt, uncertainty:* Eutr.

Dūbis, is, *m.*, Δούβις. *The Dubis; a river of Gaul* (now *Doubs*).

dūbĭtā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [dubit(a)-c] *That is to be doubted, doubtful:* verum, Ov.

dūbĭta-ns, ntis, *P.* of dubit(a)-o.

dūbĭtan-ter, *adv.* [for dubitanter; fr. dubitans, dubitant-is] **1.** *Doubtingly:* Cic.—**2.** *Hesitatingly, with hesitation:* Cic.

dūbĭtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dubit(a)-o] **1.: a.** Prop.: *A wavering in opinion* or *judgment; a being uncertain, a doubting; uncertainty, doubt:* Cic.; Cæs.—**b.** Fig.: Of speech: *A perplexity:* Auct. Her.—**2.** *A considering, examining:* Cic.—**3.** *A wavering* or *hesitating* in coming to a conclusion; *hesitation, irresolution:* Sall.; Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dubitation.*

dūb-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a. intens.* [prim. form DU-BO: from du-o] (*To vibrate from one side to the other,* or *to and fro;* hence) **I.: A.** Prop.: Of personal subjects: *To waver in opinion* or *judgment about; to be uncertain respecting; to be in doubt of* or *about; to doubt:* hæc non turpe est dubitare philosophos, quæ, *etc.*, Cic.: non de armis dubitatum est, id. **B.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: *To be uncertain, doubtful:* si fortuna dubitabit, *etc.*, Liv. **C.** Meton.: Of personal subjects: *To reflect upon, ponder, consider:* restat, judices, ut hoc dubitemus, uter, *etc.*, Cic. **II.** *To waver* in coming to a conclusion; *to be irresolute; to hesitate:* non dubitaverim me gravissimis tempestatibus obvium ferre, Cic.: quid dubitas? Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *douter.*

1. **dŭb-ĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [DUB-O, v. dubito] **I.** Prop.: *Moving in two directions alternately, vibrating to and fro, fluctuating:* fluctūs, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.: 1.** *Wavering in opinion, doubting, uncertain:* spemque metumque inter dubii, Virg.: (with *Dependent clause*) dubius sum quid faciam, Hor.: (with *Gen.*) animi dubius, Virg.—**2.** *Wavering in resolution, irresolute, undetermined:* dubio atque hæsitante Jugurthā, Sall.—**B.** *That is doubted of, uncertain, doubtful, dubious, undecided:* videsne igitur, quæ dubia sint, ea sumi pro certis atque concessis? Cic.—**C.** *Doubtful, uncertain, undecided:* de Pompeii exitu mihi dubium nunquam fuit, Cic.

—Particular expressions, *etc.*: **1.** Dubium (est), as an impers. verbal expression: *It is doubtful:* Ov.; Tac. —**2.** Non (haud) dubium est, *etc.*, quin, *It is,* etc., *not doubtful that:* Ter.; Cic.—**3.** Dubium, *etc.*, habere, *To hold* or *account doubtful;* i. e. *to regard as uncertain:* Plaut.; Cic.—**4.** In dubium vocare, *To call into doubt;* i. e. *to cause to be doubted:* Cic.—**5.** In dubium venire, *To come into doubt;* i. e. *to fall under doubt, be an object of doubt:* Cic.—**6.** In dubio, *In doubt, in a state of doubt:* Liv.—**7.** Sine dubio, *Without doubt, doubtless, indisputably, certainly:* Cic.—**8.** Procul dubio, *Far from all doubt, most assuredly:* Liv.

III. Meton.: **A.** *Doubtful, dubious;* i. e. *precarious, dangerous, critical, difficult:* tempora, Hor. — As *Subst.*: **dubia**, orum, *n. Precarious, critical circumstances:* Lucr. — Particular phrase: **1.** In dubio, *In danger, in peril:* Ter.—**2.** In dubium, *Into danger, into peril:* Cæs.—**B.** *Manifold, various* (so prob. is to be explained) dubia cœna, *a multifarious, richly provided supper,* Ter.

dūcēn-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ducen-i] *Containing two hundred, of,* or *relating to, two hundred:* Suet.

dŭ-cēn-i, æ, a, *num. distr. adj.* [du-o cen-tum] **I.** Prop.: *Two hundred each,* or *apiece:* Hirt. **II.** Meton.: *Two hundred:* Liv.

dūcent-ēsĭma, æ, *f.* [ducent-i] *The two hundredth part,* as a tax: *one half per cent:* Tac.

dŭ-cent-i, æ, a, *num. adj.* [du-o; cent-um] **I.** Prop.: *Two hundred:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: For *A very large number of times:* Cat.

dūcen-ĭes, *adv. num.* [ducent-i] **I.** Prop.: *Two hundred times:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: For *a very large number of times:* Cat.

dūc-o, duxi, ductum, ducĕre (*Imper.* duce, Plaut.:—*Perf. sync.* duxti, Cat.; Prop.), 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root DUH, *to draw out*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To lead, conduct, draw, bring forward,* in the widest sense: ducunt Sarmatici barbara plaustra boves, Ov.: reliquos secum ducere decreverat, Cæs.: (without *Object*) sibi quisque ducere, trahere, rapere, *i. e. carried off for himself* or *appropriated to himself:* Sall.—Particular expressions and combinations: aquam, *to convey* or *conduct water,* Cic.: spiritum, *to draw breath, to live,* id.: tura naribus, *to inhale,* Hor.: succos nectaris, *to drink in full draughts, to quaff,* id.: mucronem, *to draw from the scabbard,* Virg.: sortem, *to draw the lot or lots from the vessel in which they were deposited,* Cic.: remos, *to row,* Ov.: lanas, *to spin,* id.: ubera, *i. e. to milk,* id.: frena manu, *to guide, govern,* id.: ilia, *to draw the flanks together, become broken-winded,* Hor.: os, *to draw awry, make wry faces,* Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Acc. of Personal pron.: *To betake one's self, go:* Plaut.; Ter.—**2.** Law *t. t.*: *To take, lead away, carry off* a person: **a.** Before the court, to prison, to punishment, *etc.*: **in jus**, Liv.: in carcerem, Cic.—**b.** Of a debtor (addictus) who is led off as a slave: Cic.—**3.** Ducere uxorem, *etc.* (domum, *or in* matrimonium), *or simply* ducere, *To lead a wife,* etc. (*home,* or *for marriage*), i. e. *to marry:* Ter.; Cæs.—**4.** Milit. *t. t.*: **a.** Of a commander: *To lead, move, march* troops, *etc.*: exercitum, Cæs.: (without *Object*) ducit quam proxime ad hostem potest, Liv.—**b.** Pass.: Of soldiers: *To be led,* i. e. *to march, move,* etc.: Cæs.—**c.** *To lead, command,* etc., an army, division, *etc.*: ordinem in exercitu, Cæs.—**d.** *To lead* a division *in front, in advance:* consuetudine suā Cæsar sex legiones expeditas ducebat, Cæs.—**e.** *To march in front, take the lead* (said of the division that forms the van) auxiliariæ cohortes ducebant, mox prima legio, *etc.*, Tac.—**5.: a.** *To produce, form, construct, make, fashion, shape, dispose:* parietem per vestibulum alicujus, *i. e. to erect:* Cic.: vultūs de marmore, Virg.—**b.** Of processions, dances, *etc.*: *To lead, conduct, order, arrange, manage,* etc.: pompas, Ov.: choreas, id.: funera, id.—**6.** *To receive, admit, take* any thing: cicatricem, Liv.: nomina, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To lead, draw, conduct:* quo te cælestis sapienta duceret, ires, Hor.—**B.** *To draw, deduce, derive* the origin or beginning from any thing: honestum ab iis rebus, Cic.—**C.: 1.** In a good sense: *To lead, move, induce,* etc.: ita me ad credendum tua ducit oratio, Cic.: si quis statuarum honore aut gloriā ducitur, id.—**2.** In a bad sense: *To lead by the nose; to cheat, deceive:* senem, Plaut.—**D.** Of time: **1.** *To draw out, protract, prolong:* rem leniter, Liv.—**2.** *To pass, spend:* ætatem in literis, Cic.—**E.** Mercant. *t. t.*: *To calculate, compute, reckon:* dico me centesimos ducturum, Cic. III. Meton.: **A.:** **1.** Of persons: *To draw* by lot: **si e** vectoribus sorte ductus ad gubernacula accesserit, Cic.—**2.** Of oracular responses, *etc.*: *To draw out* or *forth; to obtain:* oracula, quæ aquatis sortibus ducuntur, Cic.—**B.** *To lead* any thing; *i. e. to be the leader, head, chief, first in* any thing: familiam, Cic.—**C.: 1.** Of time: *To defer, delay, protract:* tempus, Cic.—**2.** Of persons: *To put off, delay:* ubi se diutius duci intellexit, Cæs.—**D.:** **1.** Ducere rationem, *To consider, care, for one's advantage:* Cic.—**2.** *To reckon, consider, hold, account, esteem as* any thing: parvi id ducebat, Cic.: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) Archytas iracundiam seditionem quandam animi vere ducebat, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *duire.*

duc-to, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. intens.* [*Inf. Pass. Pres.* ductarier, Plaut.), 1. *v. a. intens.* [duc-o] *To lead:* **I.** Prop.: exercitum per saltuosa loca, Sall. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To lead by the nose; to deceive, delude, cheat:* Plaut.—**B.** *To esteem* or *account as:* Plaut.

duc-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A leader, commander, chief, general:* Cic.; Virg.

1. duc-tus, a, um, *P.* of **duc-o.**

2. duc-tus, ūs, *m.* [duc-o] **1.: a.** Prop.: *A leading, drawing, bringing forward, conducting*, etc.: porticus æquali ductu, Lucr.; Cic.: ductūs oris, *i. e. lineaments*, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: (a) *Connection, arrangement, order*: Quint. —(b) *A period*: Quint.—**c.** Meton.: *A duct or canal* for water: Cic.—**2.** *Military lead, conduct, generalship, command*: Cæs.; Cic.

dū-dum, *adv.* [for diu-dum] **1.** *A short time ago, a little while ago, shortly before, not long ago, not long since, just now*: Cic.; Virg.—**2.** *Before, formerly*: Cic.; Virg.—**3.** In Plaut. connected with *ut* or *quum*, to denote immediately past or present time: *Just as, just when*: Plaut.—**4.** Of a remoter past, only in the combinations, Haud dudum, *Not long ago*, i.e. *just now*: Quam dudum, *how long*: Plaut.

duellator, duellicus, v. bell.

Dŭellĭus, ĭi, *m.* [duellum = bellum] (*One pertaining to war; a warrior*) *Duellius (C.); the famous conqueror of the Carthaginians, in honour of whom the* Columna Rostrata *was erected*, 493 A.U.C.

Duellona, æ, **duellum**, i, v. bell.

duis, v. do *init.*

dulce, v. dulcis.

dulc-ēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [dulc-is] (*A being* dulcis; hence) *Pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness, charm*: Lucr.; Cic.; Liv.

dulc-esco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [id.] *To become sweet*: Cic.

dulc-ĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Sweetish*: potio, Cic.

dulc-is, e, *adj.* [usually compared with γλυκ-ύς] **I.** Prop.: *Sweet* in taste: dulcia et amara, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Agreeable, delightful, charming*: orator, Cic.—Adverbial expression: Dulce, *Sweetly, charmingly*, etc.: Hor. **B.** Esp.: Of friends, lovers, *etc.*: *Pleasant, agreeable, charming, dear*: (*Comp.*) amicitia dulcior, Cic.: (*Sup.* with *Partitive Gen.*) quid agis, dulcissime rerum? Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *doux*.

dulc-ĭter, *adv.* [dulc-is] *Sweetly, agreeably, delightfully*: sensus dulciter movetur, Cic.: (*Comp.*) dulcius, Quint.: (*Sup.*) dulcissime, Cic.

dulc-ĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* dulcis; hence) *Sweetness*: Cic.

Dūlĭchĭum, ĭi, *n.* (**-a**, æ, *f.* Prop.) *Dulichium*, or *Dulichia; an island of the Ionian Sea southeast of Ithaca, and belonging to the kingdom of Ulysses.*—Hence, **Dulichi-us**, a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Prop.: *Of Dulichium*: dux, *i. e. Ulysses*, Ov.—**2.** Meton.: *Of Ulysses*: rates, Virg.

dum, *conj.* [akin to diu, old Abl. of dies] **I.** Contemporaneous, viz.: **A.** Without respect to the limits of the two actions: **1.** *While, while that*: Cæs.; Cic.—**2.** Of duration in the present: *Now, yet*: Liv.—**3.** As an intensive enclitic affixed to certain imperatives and interjections: *Now, come, pray*: Ter.; Cic.—**B.** With respect to the temporal limit of both actions: **1.: a.** *As long as*: Cic.—**b.** Repeated: Dum . . . dum, *As long as . . . so long*: Cic.—**2.** In conditional relations as a restrictive particle: *So long as, if so be that, provided that, if only*: Sall. — **3.** In negative enunciations connected with *ne*: *So long as not, provided that not, if only not*: Cic. —**4.** With a causal accessory idea: *Just so long as*: Liv. **II.** In immediate succession: *Until, until that*: Cic.; Virg.

dūm-ētum, i, *n.* [dum-us] (*A place provided with* dumus; hence) *Thorn-bushes, thorn-hedge, brambly thicket, brake*: Cic.; Virg.

dum-mŏdo, *adv. Provided that*: Cic.

dūm-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dum-us] *Full of thorn-bushes, bushy*: Virg.

dumtaxat, v. duntaxat.

dūmus, i, *m. Thorn-bush, bramble*: Cic.; Virg.

dun-tax-at (dum-), *adv.* [dum: tax-o] (*While one strictly estimates*; hence) **1.** (*Of the right measure*, i. e.) **a.** *Only, simply, merely*: Cæs.; Cic.—**b.** *At least*: Cic.; Hor.—**2.** (*To such an extent as a thing is valid*; i. e.) *So far*: Cic.

dŭŏ, æ, o (*Acc. masc.* duo as freq. as duos: — *Gen.* duûm, Script. ap. Cic.), *num. adj.* [akin to Gr, δύο] *Two*: radices duo, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *deux*.

dŭŏdĕc-ĭes, *num. adv.* [duodecim] *Twelve times*: Cic.

dŭŏ-dĕcim, *num. adj. indecl.* [for duo-decem] *Twelve*: duodecim (and more freq. XII.) Tabulæ, *the laws of the Twelve Tables*: Cic.:—also, with *ellipse* of Tabulæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *douze*.

dŭŏdĕcīm-us, a, um, *num. adj.* [duodecim] *The twelfth*: legio, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *douzième*.

dŭŏ-dēni, æ, a, *num. distr. adj. Twelve each*: Cic.

dŭŏ-dē-quadrāgēsīmus, a, um, *num. adj. The thirty-eighth*: Liv.

dŭŏ-dē-quadrāginta, *num. adj. Thirty-eight*: Liv.

dŭŏ-dē-quinquāgēsīmus, a, um, *num. adj. The forty-eighth*: Cic.

dŭŏ-dē-trīcēsīmus, a, um, *num. adj. The twenty-eighth*: Hirt.

dŭŏ-dē-trīcīens, *num. adj. Twenty-eight times*: Cic.

dŭŏ-dē-trīginta, *num. adj. Twenty-eight*: Liv.

dŭŏ-dē-vīcēni, æ, a, *num. adj. Eighteen each*: Liv.

dŭŏ-dē-vīcēsīmus (-vīges-), a, um, *num. adj. The eighteenth*: Pl.

dŭŏ-dē-vīginti, *num. adj. Eighteen*: Cæs.; Cic.

dŭŏ-et-vīcēsīm-āni, ōrum, *m.* [duo; et; vicesim-us] *Soldiers of the twenty-second legion*: Tac.

dŭŏ-et-vīcēsīmus, a, um, *num. adj. The twenty-second*: Tac.

dŭ-plex, ĭcis (*Abl.* commonly duplici: duplice, Hor.), *adj.* [for duplic-s; fr. du-o; plic-o] *Two-fold, double*: **I.** Prop.: murus, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: Of character: *Double*, i. e. *false, deceitful*: Ulixes, Hor. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Cloven, bipartite, split, divided, double*: linguæ, Plaut.: ficus, Hor.—**B.** *Both*: palmæ, Virg.—**C.** *Thick, strong, stout*: pannus, Hor.

dŭplĭc-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [duplex, duplic-is] (*One pertaining to duplex*, hence) *A soldier who receives double pay as a reward*: Liv.

dŭplĭc-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Doubly, in a two-fold way, on two accounts*: Cic.

dŭplĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To double*: numerum dierum, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To double up*; i. e. *to bow, bend*, etc.: duplicato poplite, Virg. **II.** *To double*, i. e. *to enlarge, augment, increase*: duplicato ejus diei itinere, Cæs.: et sol crescentes decedens dŭplĭcat umbras, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dupliquer*.

dŭ-pl-us, a, um, *adj.* [du-o; pl-eo] (*Twice filled*; hence) *Double, twice as large, twice as much*: intervalla, Cic. —As *Subst.*: **1. duplum**, i, *n. The double* of any thing: Cic.—**2. dupla**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* pecunia) *A double price*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *double*.

dŭ-pond-ĭus, ĭi, *m.*, **-ĭum**, ĭi, *n.* [du-o; pond-o] (*The amount of two* pondo *or* asses; hence) As a coin: *Two* asses: Cic.

dūrā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [dur(a)-o] *Lasting, durable*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *durable*.

dūrā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *Hardness*: aquarum, *i. e. ice*, Lucr.

dūrātĕus, a, um, *adj.*, δουράτεος, *Wooden*, only of the Trojan horse: equus, Lucr.

dūr-e, *adv.* [dur-us] *Hardly, stiffly, awkwardly*.

dūr-esco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n.* [id.] *To grow hard, to harden*: humor, Cic.: oraque durnerant, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *durcir*.

durēta, æ, *f.* [a Spanish word] *A wooden bathing-tub*: Suet.

dūr-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dur-us] (*The quality of the* durus; hence) *Hardness, harshness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dureté*.

dūr-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] **1.** *Hardly, stiffly, awkwardly*: membra moventes duriter, Lucr.—**2.** *Hardly, rigorously, strictly*: vitam duriter agebat, Ter.—**3.** *Harshly, roughly, sternly*: (*Comp.*) durius consulere, Cæs.—**4.** *Hardly, unfavourably, unfortunately*: durus cadentibus rebus, Suet.

dūr-ĭtĭa, æ (**-ĭtĭes**, ēi), *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* durus; hence) **1.** *Hardness*: ponere duritiem, Ov.—**2.** *Hardiness, austerity* in living, *etc.*: duritia virilis, Cic.—**3.** *Harshness, strictness, rigour*: Ter.—**4.** *Hardness, oppressiveness, severity*: Tac.; Suet.

dūrĭus-cŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for durior-culus; fr. durior, durior-is, *comp. of* durus] *Somewhat hard, rough*, or *harsh*: versus, Pl.

dūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [dur-us] (*To make*, or *become*, durus; hence) **I.**: **A.** Act.: **1.** Gen.: *To make hard, to harden*: cæmenta calce, Liv.: rectius Albanam fumo duraveris uvam, Hor.—**2.** Esp.: Of fullers: *To full* cloth: Plaut.—**B.**

Neut.: *To grow hard, to harden:* tum durare solum . . . Cœperit, Virg. **II.** Of flavour: *To become hard* or *harsh:* Pl. **III.**: **A.** Act.: *To harden with labour*, etc.; *to make hardy* or *callous; to inure:* se labore durant homines adolescentes, Cæs.—**B.** Neut.: **1.**: **a.** (*To be hardened, inured to troubles*; i. e.) *To be patient; to wait, persevere; to endure, hold out:* durate, ac vosmet rebus servate secundis, Virg.: nec durari extra tecta poterat, Liv.—**b.** Act.: *To endure, sustain, bear:* laborem, Virg.—**2.**: **a.** *To hold* or *last out; to continue in existence, last, remain:* totidem durare per annos, Virg.—**b.** Sometimes in Tacitus: *To live* up to *or* until a certain point of time: qui nostram ad juventam duraverunt, Tac.—**c.** Of extension in space: *To extend continuously:* durant colles, Tac. **IV.**: **A.** Act.: *To render hard, callous,* or *insensible; to dull* or *blunt:* ærea dehinc ferro duravit (*sc.* Jupiter) secula, Hor.—**B.** Neut.: *To be hard, stern, callous, insensible:* in nullius unquam suorum necem duravit, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *durer.*

Dūrŏcortōrum, i, *n. Durocortorum; the capital of the Remi in Gallia Belgica* (now *Rheims*).

dūr-us, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root DHṚI, *to bear, to hold fast, to support, to endure*] **I.** Prop.: *Hard,* as affecting the sense of feeling: cautes, Virg.: bipennes, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of flavour: *Hard, harsh:* sapor Bacchi, Virg.—**B.** Of sound: *Hard, harsh:* Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Opp. to mentally fine, cultivated: *Rough, raw, rude, uncultivated:* durus oratione et moribus, Cic.: (with *Inf.*) componere versūs, Hor.—**2.** As a praiseworthy quality: *Hardy, vigorous, strong:* Cic.—**B.** Opp. to morally mild, gentle: **1.** *Harsh, hard-hearted, rough, stern, unyielding, unfeeling:* Cic.—**2.** *Insensible, not susceptible, disinclined, indifferent:* (*Comp.*) durior ad hæc studia, Cic.—**C.** *Hardened, shameless, impudent:* (*Sup.*) ore durissimo esse, Cic.—**D.** Of things: *Hard, severe, toilsome; troublesome, burdensome, disagreeable, painful, difficult; adverse, unfortunate:* pauperies, Hor.: (with *Supine in* u) dura (*sc.* plaga) cultu, Liv.—As *Subst.*: **dura,** ōrum, *n. Adverse events, adversities, misfortunes, calamities, hardships:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dur.*

duumvir, v. duumviri.

dŭumvĭr-ātus, ūs, *m.* [duumvir-i] *The office of a duumvir; duumvirate:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *duumvirat.*

dŭu-m-vĭr-i, ōrum, *m.* [for duo-m-vir-i; fr. duo; (m); vir] (*Two-men*) *Duumviri; a Roman board* or *court consisting of two persons:* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *duumvir.*

dux, dŭcis, *comm.* [for duc-s; fr. duc-o] **I.** Gen.: *A leader, conductor, guide:* **A.** Prop.: Cic.; Hor.; Liv. **B.** Fig.: magistrā ac duce naturā, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: Milit. *t. t.*: **1.** *A leader, commander, general-in-chief:* Cæs.; Ov.—**2.** *A leader, commander, officer:* Cic.; Liv.; Nep. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of animals: *The principal, chief, head:* gregis, *i. e. the ram,* Ov.: armenti, *i. e. the bull,* id.—**2.** Plur.: Of persons: *The chief, principal,* or *supreme persons:* Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *duc.*

Dȳmas, antis, *m.*, Δύμας. *Dymas; the father of Hecuba.*—Hence, **Dȳmant-is,** ĭdis, *f. The daughter of Dymas,* i. e. *Hecuba.*

dȳnastes, æ, *m.* = δυνάστης. **I.** Prop.: *A ruler, prince:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A powerful statesman* (of the triumvirs of Rome): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dynaste.*

Dyrrăchīum, ĭi, *n.*, Δυρράχιον. *Dyrrhachium; a sea-coast town of Grecian Illyria, formerly called Epidamnus* (now *Durazzo*).—Hence, **Dyrrachīni,** orum, *m. The inhabitants of Dyrrhachium.*

E

1. **E, e,** *indecl. n.* or *f.*; *the fifth letter of the Latin alphabet.* **I.** The second of the vowel series, embracing both the ε and the η of the Greeks. **II.** The short *e* (*ĕ*) is, in Latin, next to *i* the least emphatic of all the vowels. It took the place, **A.** Of *a*: (especially before two consonants, whereas usually *a* passed into *i* in open syllables): *refello, confercio,* for refallo, confarcio.—Sometimes the mode of spelling fluctuates, as in the compounds of spargo: *aspergo* and *aspargo; conspergo* and *conspargo;* so also, together with *dispando* the form *dispenno* also occurs.—This transition likewise appears in verbal reduplications: *ce-cidi, ce-cini, pe-pigi,* fr. cado, cano, pa(n)go.—**B.** Of *i*: **1.** In the neuter forms of the adjectives in *is*: acre, agreste, facile, *etc.*—**2.** In the nominative forms ædes, apes, canes, *etc.*: for ædis, apis, canis, *etc.*—**3.** In the nominatives in *es*, whose genitive has ĭtis: pedes, peditis; eques, equitis.—**4.** It is probable that the abl. *ĕ* of the third declension proceeded from *i* (or *id.*).—**C.** Of *o* or *u*: *verto, vertex, vester,* from vorto, vortex, voster; *auger* for augur; and even for long *u* we have *ē* in *dējĕro* and *pejĕro,* from jūro. **III.** The long *e* (*ē*) interchanges most freq. with the diphthongs *ae* and *oe;* yet it sometimes also took the place of *ā,* as in *anhēlo,* from hālo, and in *bēlo* for bālo; and in words borrowed from the Greek, as *chorēa, Darēus,* along with *Academia, Alexandria.*

2. **e,** *præp.* = ex; v. ex.

eā, v. is; **eădem,** v. idem.

eapse, v. ipse *init.*

ĕă-tĕnus, *adv.* [eă, *Abl. of* is; tenus] *Up to this* or *that point; so far:* Cic.

ĕbĕnus (heb-), i, *f.* (*m.*, Virg.) = ἔβενος. **I.** Prop.: *The ebon-tree, ebony:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *An ebony couch:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ébène.*

ē-bĭbo, bĭbi, bĭbĭtum, bĭbĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To drink up completely, to drain:* quid comedent? quid ebibent? Ter.: Nestoris annos, *the years of Nestor,* i. e. *as many glasses as equal the years of Nestor,* Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of things: *To suck in, draw in, imbibe:* ebibit (*sc.* fretum) amnes, Ov.—**B.** *To consume, use up, squander:* hæc libertus ut ebibat heres, *etc.*, Hor.

ē-bĭto, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n. To go out:* Plaut.

ē-blandĭor, ītus sum, īri, 4. *v. dep. To obtain by flattery* or *coaxing:* unum consulatūs diem, Tac.: (without *Object*) elabora vel potius eblandire, Cic. ☞ Perf. Part. in Pass. force: *Obtained* or *caught by flattery:* eblandita suffragia, Cic.

ēbrĭ-ōtas, ātis, *f.* [ebri-us] (*The quality of the* ebrius; hence) *Drunkenness, inebriety:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ivresse.*

ēbrĭōs-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ebrios-us] (*The quality of the* ebriosus; hence) *Habitual drunkenness, soltishness:* Cic.

ēbrĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ebri-us] **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *Given to drinking, sottish:* hunc ebriosum fuisse, Cic.: (*Comp.*) magistra ebriosior, Cat.—As *Subst.*: **ebriosus,** i, *m. A sot, drunkard:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of things: *Full of moisture* or *juice, juicy:* acina, Cat.

ēbrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; usually referred to ex; bibo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *That has drunk enough:* quum tu satura atque ebria eris, Tac. **B.** Esp.: *That has drunk himself* or *herself full; drunk, intoxicated:* homo, Plaut.: anus, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **ebrius,** ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *An intoxicated* or *drunken person:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Intoxicated, elated,* etc.: regina, fortunā dulci Ebria, Hor. **III.** Meton.: *Abundantly filled, full; abundant, abounding, plentiful,* etc.: cœna, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ivre.*

Ebrus, i, *m.* v. Hebrus.

ē-bullĭo, bullīvi or bullĭi, *no sup.,* bullīre, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut. (Prop.: *To boil up, bubble up;* Meton.) *To come* or *go forth:* O si Ebullit patrui præclarum funus, Pers. **II.** Act.: (Prop.: *To cause to bubble forth;* hence) Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To bring forward,* or *pro-*

duce; to utter: quod solet (*sc.* Epicurus) ebullire, Cic.—**B.** Esp.: *To talk boastfully of, to boast of:* virtutes, Cic.

ēbŭlum, i, *n.*; **-us,** i, *m. Danewort, dwarf-elder:* Virg.

ĕbur, ŏris, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit *ibha,* "an elephant"] **I.** Prop.: *An elephant:* Juv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Ivory:* Cic.—**B.** Of things made of ivory: **1.** *An ivory statue:* Virg.—**2.** *An ivory tibia or flute:* Virg.—**3.** *An ivory scabbard:* Ov.—**4.** *An ivory chair:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ivoire.*

ĕburnĕŏ-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [eburneus, *(uncontr. Gen.)* eburneo-i] *Of ivory, ivory-:* Cic.

ebur-nĕus (-nus), a, um, *adj.* [for ebor-neus, ebor-nus; fr. ebur, ebor-is] **1.** *Of,* or *belonging to, an elephant:* dentes, Liv.—**2.** (*Of,* or *belonging to, ivory;* hence): **a.** *Made of,* or *inlaid with, ivory; ivory-:* signum, Cic. —**b.** *White as ivory:* brachia, Ov.

Eburōnes, um, *m. The Eburones; a nation of Gallia Belgica (extending from Liége to Aix-la-Chapelle).*

ecca, eccam, v. ecce.

ec-ce, *demonstr. particle* [for en-ce] **1.** To point out an object more emphatically: *Lo! see! behold!* Plaut.; Virg.—Particular combinations with the pronouns is, ille, and iste, and forming one word with them: *Nom.,* ecca, Plaut.: ecilla, id.: ecillud, id.:—*Acc. Sing.,* eccum, Plaut.: eccam, id.: ellum, id.: ellam, Ter.: ecillum, Plaut.: ecillam, id.: ecistam, id.:— *Acc. Plur.:* eccos, Plaut.: ecca, id.—**2.** To denote that something is present, *Here:* ecce Lycaoniæ proles . . . Arcas adest, Ov.: (with *Nom.*) ecce tuæ literæ, Cic.: (with *Acc.*) quid me quæris? . . . ecce me, *here I am,* Plaut.: (*alone*) ecce, *here I am,* id.

ec-cere (e-cere), *adv.* [prob. for ec-ceres; fr. ec=ce; Ceres: v. ce, *no.* 4] *By Ceres!* an interj. of asseveration or of surprise: Plaut.; Ter.

eccillam, eccillum, eccistam, eccum, eccos, v. ecce.

ecdĭcus, i, *m.* = ἐκδικός, *A syndic, solicitor* of a community: Cic.

ecere, v. eccere.

ecfero, v. 1. effero.

Echĕcrătes, æ, *m.,* Ἐχεκράτης (Possessor of strength). *Echecrates; a Pythagorean philosopher, a contemporary of Plato.*

Echĭdna, æ, *f.* = ἔχιδνα (an adder, viper). *The Echidna:* **1.** *The (Lernæan) Hydra, killed by Hercules.*—**2.** *A monster, half woman and half serpent, the mother of Cerberus.*—Hence, **Echidnēus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Echidna:* canis, *i. e. Cerberus,* Ov.

Echĭnădes, um, *f.,* Ἐχινάδες (Urchin Islands). *The Echinades; a small group of islands in the Ionian Sea* (now *Curzolari*).

ĕchīnus, i, *m.* = ἐχῖνος: **1.** *The* (edible) *sea-urchin:* Hor.—**2.** : **a.** Prop.: *A land-urchin* or *hedgehog:* Claud.—**b.** Meton.: From similarity of shape: *A copper vessel for the table,* prps. to wash the cups in; *a rinsing-bowl:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *échine.*

Ĕchīon, ŏnis, *m. Echion:* **1.** *One of the heroes who sprang up from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus.*—Hence, **a. Echĭŏn-ĭdes,** æ, *m. The son of Echion,* i. e. *Pentheus:* Ov.—**b. Echĭŏn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Echion;* Meton.) *Cadmean* or *Theban:* Thebæ, Hor.—**2.** *A son of Mercury, an Argonaut.*—Hence, **Echĭŏn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of Echion.*

ēcho, ūs, *f.* = ἠχώ. **I.** Prop.: *Repercussion of sound, echo:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: Personified as a nymph: *Echo:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *écho.*

eclŏga, æ, *f.* = ἔκλογη. *A selection (of passages from a composition):* Var. ¶ Hence, Fr. *églogue.*

eclŏg-ārĭi, ōrum, *m.* [eclog-a] (*Things pertaining to a selection;* hence) *Select passages from a work:* Cic.

ec-quando, *adv.* [ec=ce; quando] *Ever, at any time:* Cic.

1. **ecqui,** *adv.* v. ecquis.

2. **ec-qui,** quæ *or* qua, quod, *pron. inter. adj.* [ec=ce; qui] *Whether any, if any* person or thing: ecqui pudor est? ecquæ religio, Verres? ecqui metus? Cic.—As *Subst.*: *Any one?* ecqui poscit prandio? *does any one bid a breakfast?* Plaut.

ecquid, *adv.* v. ecquis.

ec-quis, ecquid (*Abl.* ecqui) [ec=ce; quis] *pron. interr. subst. Whether any? any one, any body, any thing?* ecquid in statuam contulerit, Cic.: quis erit modus? Virg.—Adverbial forms: **1.** Ecquid: **a.** *Whether, perchance:* Plaut.; Cic.—**b.** *For what? why?* Liv.—**2.** Ecqui, *Whether?* Plaut. —**3.** Ecquo, *Any where?* Cic.

ecquo, *adv.* v. ecquis.

ĕculeus, i, v. equuleus.

ēdāc-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [edax, edac-is] (*The quality of the* edax; hence) *Voracity, gluttony:* Cic.

ĕd-ax, ācis, *adj.* [1. ed-o] **I.** Prop.: *Voracious, gluttonous:* homo, Cic.: (*Sup.*) edacissimum animal, Sen. **II.** Meton.: Of things: *Devouring, destroying:* ignis, Virg.: curæ, *gnawing,* Hor.: (with *Gen.*) tempus edax rerum, Ov.

ē-dent-o, *no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [=ex: dens, dent-is] *To render toothless, knock out the teeth:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *édenter.*

ē-dent-ŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Toothless:* Plaut.

edepol, v. pol.

ĕdera, æ, *etc.,* v. hed.

Ēdessa, æ, *f.,* Ἔδεσσα. *Edessa:* **1.** *A city of Macedonia, the burial-place of the kings.*—Hence, **Edess-æus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Edessa.*—**2.** *A city of Mesopotamia, in the province of Osrhoëne* (now *Rhoa* or *Orfa*).

ē-dīco, dixi, dictum, dicĕre (*Imperat.,* edice, Virg.), 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: Of magistrates: *t. t.:* *To declare, publish, make known* a decree, ordinance, *etc.*; hence, *to establish, decree, ordain* by proclamation: justitium, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) edictum erat, Liv. **B.** Esp.: Of the prætor: *To make known (on entering office, the principles on which he intends to administer it):* **Cic. II.** Meton.: *To make known, declare, appoint, establish, order, ordain:* hoc simul edixi, Hor.: nullus fere ab eo locus . . . edictus, Cic.

ēdic-tum, i, *n.* [edic-o] **1.** *A proclamation, ordinance, edict* of the Roman magistrates: Cæs.; Cic.—**2.** *The public announcement of the prætor (in which he states, on entering office, the rules by which he will be guided in administering the same):* Cic.—**3.** *An order, command:* Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *édit.*

ē-disco, dĭdĭci, *no sup.,* discĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*To learn thoroughly* or *completely;* hence) **I.** *To learn by heart, commit to memory:* magnum numerum versuum, Cæs. **II.** *To learn, study* a thing by imprinting it on the memory: linguas duas, Ov.

ē-dissĕro, ŭi, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. a. To set forth in words at length; to unfold, explain, relate:* mihi vera, Virg. (without *Object*) quis in docendo edisserendoque subtilior? Cic.

ē-disserto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To set forth in words at length; to explain, relate:* Plaut.; Liv.

ēdĭt-ĭcĭus (-ĭtĭus), a, um, *adj.* [2. edo, (*Supine*) edit-um] *Set forth, announced, proposed* (only of the judges in the *causa sodaliciorum,* chosen by the plaintiff): Cic.

ēd-ĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. ed-o] **1.** : **a.** Prop.: *A putting forth, publishing* of a work: Pl.—**b.** Meton.: like our *Edition:* Quint.—**2.** : **a.** *A statement, representation:* Liv.—**b.** Law *t. t.: A declaration, designation* of the form of action: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *édition.*

ēd-ĭtus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of 2. ed-o.—**2.** *Pa.:* (*Set forth, heightened;* hence) **a.** Prop.: Of place: *Elevated, high, lofty:* locus, Cic.—As *Subst.:* **editum,** i, *n. A height:* Suet.; Tac.—**b. Fig.:** *Mighty, excellent,* etc.: viribus editior, Hor.

1. **ĕd-o,** ēdi, ēsum *or* essum, ēdĕre *or* esse (the contr. forms es, est, estis, *etc.,* are freq.; hence also in the *Pass.* estur, Ov.—*Imperf. Subj.,* essem, *etc.* —Old forms of the *Subj. Præs.* edim, Plaut.: edis, id.: edit, Hor.: edimus, Plaut.), 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root AD, Greek ἔδ-ω] **I.** Prop.: *To eat:* aliquid, Plaut.: (without *Object*) ut biberent, quoniam esse nollent, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To squander, dissipate, devour:* bona, Plaut.—**B.** Of inanimate subjects: *To eat up,* i. e. *to consume, destroy:* ut mala culmos Esset robigo, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *To corrode, consume, devour:* si quid est animum, Hor.

2. **ē-do,** dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To put forth* or *out, bring forth:* **A.** Prop.: per os est editus aër, Lucr. **B.** Fig.: animam, *to breathe out, expire,* Cic.: clamorem, *to send forth, utter,* id. **II.** Esp.: **A.** With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To bring one's self forth;* i. e.: **1.** Of persons: *To come forth, slip out,* etc.: Plaut.—**2.** Of a river: *To discharge* or *empty itself:* Liv.—**B.**:

1. Prop.: **a.** Act.: Of women: *To bring forth, produce:* geminos Latona, Ov.—**b.** Pass.: Of children, *etc.*: *To be brought forth*, etc.: editus in lucem, Ov.—**2.** Meton.: Of men, *etc.*: **a.** Act.: *To be the cause of bringing some one forth; to beget, procreate*, etc.: Electram maximus Atlas Edidit, Virg.—**b.** Pass. Part.: Of children, *etc.*: *Begotten, sprung, descended:* Mæcenas atavis edite regibus, Hor.—**C.** Of the soil, trees, *etc.*: *To produce, bring forth:* edidit (*sc.* tellus) innumeras species, Ov.—**D.** Of literary productions: *To put forth, publish*, etc.: annales suos, Cic.—**E.**: **1.** *To set forth, publish, relate, declare*, etc.: ede illa et Bruto et mihi, Cic.: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) auctorem ejus doctrinæ falso Pythagoran edunt, Liv. —**2.** Polit. and Law *t. t.*: *To give out, promulgate, ordain, proclaim*, etc.: verba, Cic.: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) socium tibi in hujus bonis edidisti Quintium, id.—**F.** *To produce, perform, bring about, cause* any thing: oves nullum fructum edere ex se sine dîe cultu hominum et curatione possent, Cic.

ē-dŏcĕo, dŏcŭi, doctum, dŏcēre, 2. *v. a.* *To teach* one *thoroughly; to accurately instruct, inform, apprise* one of any thing: **I.** Prop.: ordine omnia, Liv.: (with *Acc. of person and Acc. of thing*) eadem senatum de paratis edocet, Sall.: (*Pass.* with *Acc. of thing*) Cicero per legatos cuncta edoctus, id. **II.** Fig.: Of abstract subjects: fama Punici belli satis edocuerat, viam tantum Alpes esse, Liv.: (without *Object*) edocuit tamen ratio . . . ut videremus, *etc.*, Cic.

ē-dŏlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (Prop.: *To cut* or *hew out*; Fig.) *To work out, prepare, finish:* quod jusseras edolavi, Cic.

ē-dŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To completely tame, conquer, subdue:* **I.** Prop.: orbem, Ov. **II.** Fig.: naturam, Cic.: nefas, Hor.

Ēdōni, ōrum, *m.* *The Edoni; a people of southern Thrace.*—Hence, **1. Ēdōn-us**, a, um, *adj.*: **a.** Prop.: *Of*, or *pertaining to, the Edoni; Edonian.* — **b.** Meton.: *Thracian.* — **2. Ēdōn-is**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Edonian, Thracian.* — As *Subst.*: **Edonis**, ĭdis, *f.* (*sc.* mulier) *A Bacchante*: Prop.

ē-dormĭo, īvi or ĭi, *no sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: **A.** *To sleep through, during* or *throughout:* Fufius ebrius olim Quum Ilionam edormit, *i. e. sleeps through the part of Ilione*, Hor.—**B.** *To sleep off* or *away:* crapulam, Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To cease to sleep, to awake up:* quum edormiverunt, Cic.

ēdormi-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, scĕre, 3. *v. a. inch.* [edormi-o] **I.** *To sleep through*: somnum, Plaut. **II.** *To sleep off* or *away*: crapulam, Plaut.

ēdŭcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. educ(a)-o] *A breeding, rearing, bringing up, education:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éducation.*

ēdŭcā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (*A rearer, bringer up*; hence) **1.** *A foster-father:* Cic.—**2.** *A tutor, teacher, instructor:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éducateur.*

ēdŭcā-trix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who brings up, a nurse:* Fig.: earum rerum educatrix sapientia, Cic.

1. **ē-dūco**, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre (*Imper.* educe, Plaut.), 3. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *To lead* or *draw out, bring away:* si nobiscum eum rus aliquo eduxerimus, Cic.: telum corpore, Virg. **B.** Fig.: In time: *To draw out, pass, spend:* annos, Prop. **II.** Esp.: **A.** With Personal pron.: *To take one's self out, off*, or *away; to withdraw*, etc.: Ter.—**B.** Law *t. t.*: **1.** *To bring* or *summon* before court: aliquem, Cic. —**2.** Of persons in office: *To take out* with one to one's province, *etc.*: medicum tecum, Cic. — **C.**: **1.** Prop.: Milit. *t. t.*: **a.** *To lead forth, march out* troops: copias, Cæs.: exercitum in expeditionem, Cic.—**b.** Of the general himself: (with ellipse of exercitum, *etc.*), *To move out, march out:* ex oppido, Cæs.—**2.** Fig.: *To lead forth*, i. e. *to transfer:* educenda dictio est ex hac domesticâ exercitatione, *etc.*, Cic. —**D.** Naut. *t. t.*: *To bring out* a ship from the harbour, *to put to sea:* naves ex portu, Cæs.—**E.**: **1.** Prop.: Of birds: (*To bring out*, as it were, the young *from* the egg, *i. e.*) *To hatch:* pullos suos, Plaut.—**2.** Fig.: With reference to either body or mind: *To bring up, rear, educate:* aliquem, Cic. —**3.** Meton.: *To bear, to produce:* quem tibi longævo serum Lavinia conjux Educet silvis regem, Virg.— —**F.** *To drink off, toss off:* si hoc eduxeris, Plaut.—**G.** Of motion in an upward direction: **1.** *To draw up, to raise:* **a.** Prop.: superas eduxit prima sub auras, Ov.—**b.** Fig.: vires animumque moresque Aureos educit in astra, Hor.—**2.** With the accessory idea of making: *To rear, erect, build up:* eduxerant Batavi turrim, Tac.

2. **ēdŭco**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. educ-o] **I.** Prop.: *To bring up* a child physically or mentally; *to rear, to educate:* nos educat, Plaut.: apud quem erat educatus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To train, rear, nurture:* ars dicendi ea, . . . educat atque confirmat, Cic.—**B.** Of plants or animals: *To nourish, support:* quod terra, quod educat aër Poscit, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *éduquer.*

ēd-ūlis, e, *adj.* [1. ed-o] *Eatable:* capreæ, Hor.

ē-dūro, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* *To last out, continue, endure:* solis fulgor in ortûs edurat, Tac.

ē-dūrus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Exceedingly hard, very hard:* pirus, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Very stern, harsh, severe:* eduro ore negare, Ov.

Edyllium, ĭi, v. Idyllium.

Ēĕtĭon, ōnis, *m.*, Ἠετίων. *Eetion; the father of Andromache and king of Thebæ, in Mysia.* — Hence, **Eetiōn-eus**, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Eetion.*

ef-farcĭo (**æf-fercio**), *no perf.*, rtum, rcire, 4. *v. a.* [for ex-farcio] *To stuff very much, cram, fill out:* intervalla grandibus saxis, Cæs.

effatum, i, v. effor *fin.*

effec-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for effactio; fr. EFFAC, true root of effic-io] **I.** Prop.: *A doing, performing, effecting.* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The producing* or *efficient cause:* Cic.

effec-tor, ōris, *m.* [for effac-tor; fr. id.] *An effecter, producer, author:* Cic.

effec-trix, īcis, *f.* [for effac-trix; fr. id.] *She who effects, produces* or *causes:* Cic.

1. **effec-tus** (for effac-tus), a, um [EFFAC, true root of effic-io] **1.** *P.* of effĭcio.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Worked out*, i. e. *effected, completed:* res effectæ ab efficientibus, Cic.: (*Comp.*) aliquid effectius, Quint. — As *Subst.*: **effectum**, i, *n.* *An effect:* Cic.

2. **effec-tus**, ūs, *m.* [for effac-tus; fr. EFFAC, true root of effic-io] (*A doing, effecting*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Execution, accomplishment, performance:* Cic.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: Of the result of an action: *An operation, effect:* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *effet.*

effēmĭnāt-e, *adv.* [effeminat-us] *Effeminately, in a womanish manner:* facere, Cic.

effēmĭnā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of effemin(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Womanish, effeminate:* ne quid effeminatum sit: (*Comp.*) effeminatior multitudo, Cic.; Val. Max.: (*Sup.*) effeminatissimus animus, Q. Cic.—As *Subst.*: **effeminatus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *An effeminate person:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *efféminé.*

ef-fēmĭn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ex-fēmin-o; fr. ex ; femin-a] **I.** Prop.: *To* (alter from his own nature and) *make a woman of:* effeminârunt eum (*sc.* aërem) Junonique tribuerunt, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To make womanish* or *effeminate; to enervate:* virum, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *To dishonour, disgrace:* Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *efféminer.*

effĕrā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of 2. effer(a)-o. — **2.** *Pa.*: *Wild, savage, fierce:* (*Comp.*) efferatiores mores, Liv.: (*Sup.*) efferatissimus, Sen.

effercio, v. effarcio.

1. **ef-fĕro** (**ec-**), extŭli, ēlātum, efferre, *v. a. irreg.* [for ex-fero] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bring* or *carry out, to bring forth:* mucronem, Cic.: cibaria sibi quemque domo efferre jubent, Cæs. **B.** Esp.: **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *To carry out* (of the house) *for burial; to bear to the grave:* filium consularem, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *To bury*, i. e. *to overwhelm, crush, destroy:* rempublicam, Liv.—**2.** *To bring forth, bear, produce:* **a.** Prop.: Of the soil: id, quod agri efferant, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: ea quæ efferant aliquid ex sese, perfectiores habere naturas quam *etc.*, Cic.—**3.** Of motion in an upward direction: **a.** *To lift up, elevate, raise, exalt:* aliquem in murum, Cæs. — **b.** Of horses: With Personal pron.: *To rear:* Quint. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To set forth, spread abroad, publish, proclaim:* ineptias, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Of speech: *To utter, pronounce, express, declare:* graves sententias, Cic. — **B.**: **1.** Act.: *To carry out of one's self:* aliquem lætitiâ, Cic.—**2.** Pass.: *To be carried out of*

one's self by one's passions or feelings; *to be carried away, transported, hurried away:* cupiditate, Cic.—**C.:** **1.** Gen.: *To raise, elevate, exalt:* patriam demersam, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** In good sense: With Personal pron.: *To raise* or *elevate one's self; to rise, advance:* Cic.—**b.** In bad sense: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To lift up one's self, to carry one's self high; to be puffed up, haughty, proud* on account of any thing: Cic.—**D.** *To carry out to the end, to support, endure:* laborem, Script. ap. Cic.

2. **ef-fĕr-o,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ex-fer-o; fr. ex; fer-us] *To* (take *out* of its own nature, and) *make wild, savage, fierce:* **1.** Physically: terram immanitate beluarum efferari, Cic.—**2.** Mentally: gentes immanitate efferatæ, Cic.

effer-tus (for efferc-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of efferc-io.—**2.:** **a.** Prop.: *Filled out, full:* (*Sup.*) maximas optimates gaudio effertissimas, Plaut.—**b.** Meton.: *Ample, rich:* efferta arva Asiæ, Script. ap. Cic.

ef-fĕr-us, a, um, *adj.* [for ex-ferus] *Excessively wild, savage:* juventus, Virg.

ef-fervesco, fervi, *no sup.*, fervescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [for ex-fervesco] (*To boil exceedingly;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To boil up* or *over, to foam up, to effervesce:* aquæ effervescunt ignibus, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To glow:* sidera effervescunt, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *To grow violent, to rage:* verbis effervescentibus, Cic.

ef-fervo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3, *v. n.* [for ex-fervo] (*To boil exceedingly;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To boil over:* effervere in agros Vidimus . . . Ætnam, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *To swarm forth:* ruptis effervere (*sc.* apes) costis, Virg.

ef-fĕt-us (**-fœtus**), a, um, *adj.* [for ex-fet-us; fr. ex; fet-o] **I.** Prop.: *That has brought forth young, that has laid eggs:* Luc. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Exhausted* or *worn out by bearing:* Pl. **B.** *Exhausted, worn out* in gen.: corpus, Cic.: (with *Respective Gen.*) verique effeta senectus, *i. e. incapacitated for truth,* Virg.

effĭcāc-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [efficax, efficac-is] (*The quality of the* efficax; hence) *Efficacy, efficiency, power:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *efficacité.*

effĭcāc-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Effectually, powerfully:* Quint.: (*Comp.*) efficacius, Tac.: (*Sup.*) efficacissime, Pl.

effĭc-ax, ācis, *adj.* [effic-io] *Efficacious, effectual, powerful:* preces, Liv.: (*Comp.*) utrum sit efficacius ad beate vivendum, Pl.: (*Sup.*) frutex efficacissimus contra sagittarum ictus, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *efficace.*

effĭci-ens, entis: **1.** *P.* of effic-io.—**2.** *Pa.: Effecting, effective, efficient:* res efficientes, Cic.: (with *Respective Gen.*) virtus efficiens utilitatis, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *efficient.*

effĭcĭen-ter, *adv.* [for efficienter; fr. efficiens, efficient-is] *Efficiently:* Cic.

effĭcĭent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [efficiens, efficient-is] *Efficient power, efficiency, influence:* Cic.

ef-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre (*Perf. Subj.* effexis, Plaut.:—*Subj. Præs. Pass.:* effiant, Lucr.: — *Inf. Pass.:* effieri, Plaut.), 3. *v. a.* [for ex-facio] (*To make out, work out;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *To bring to pass; to effect, execute, complete, accomplish, make:* insula portum Efficit objectu laterum, Virg.: (with *Second Acc. of further definition*) orationem Latinam efficies pleniorem, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** In husbandry: *To produce, bear, yield:* **1.** Prop.: plurimum efficit ager, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: Of persons: liciti sunt usque eo, quoad se efficere posse arbitrabantur, *i. e. to make a profit,* Cic.—**B.** Of numbers: *To make out, yield, amount to* a certain sum: tributa vix, in fenus Pompeii quod satis sit, efficiunt, Cic.—**C.** *To make out, show, prove:* quod proposuit, efficit, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) ita efficitur, ut omne corpus mortale sit, id.

effic-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for effig-tio; fr. effi(n)g-o] Rhet. *t. t.: A representing, pourtraying* of corporeal peculiarities: Auct. Her.

effic-tus (for effig-tus), a, um, *P.* of effi(n)g-o.

effĭg-ĭes, ēi (**-a,** æ, Plaut.; Lucr.), *f.* [effi(n)g-o] (*A forming;* concr. *A thing formed;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A likeness, image, effigy, statue, portrait:* Cic.; Virg.; Tac. **II.** Fig.: *A likeness,* etc.: eloquentiæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *effigie.*

ef-fingo, finxi, fictum, fingĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ex-fingo] **I.:** **A.** Prop.: *To form, fashion:* Veneris Coæ pulchritudinem aspersione fortuitâ, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To express, represent, pourtray:* mores, Cic. **II.** *To rub gently:* manûs, Ov. **III.** (*To set in order by removing away* something; hence) *To wipe out:* spongiis sanguinem, Cic.

effio, eri, v. efficio *init.*

effĭăgĭtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effiagit(a)-o] *An urgent* or *pressing request:* Cic.

effĭăgĭtā-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *An earnest* or *urgent request:* Cic.

ef-flāgĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ex-flagito] *To demand* or *ask urgently, to request earnestly:* ensem, Virg.: ut se ad regem mitteret, Cic.

effĭic-tim, *adv.* [for effiig-tim; fr. effiig-o] *To death, very vehemently, desperately:* Plaut.

effĭic-to, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for effiig-to; fr. effiig-o] *To strike dead:* Plaut.

effĭic-tus (for effiig-tus), a, um, *P.* of effiig-o.

ef-flīgo, flixi, flictum, flīgĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ex-fligo] (*To strike exceedingly* or *very much;* hence) *To strike dead, to kill, destroy:* omnes, Plaut.

ef-flo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [for ex-flo] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To blow* or *breathe out:* ignes faucibus, Virg. **B.** Meton.: *To say with one's last breath:* quod moriens Brutus efflavit, Flor. **II.** Neut.: *To blow* or *breathe out:* flamma foras vastis Ætnæ fornacibus effiet, Lucr.

ef-flōresco, flōrŭi, *no sup.*, flōrescĕre 3. *v. n. inch.* [for ex-floresco] (Prop.: *To blow* or *blossom forth;* hence) Fig.: *To bloom, spring up, flourish:* utilitas efflorescit ex amicitiâ, Cic.

ef-flŭo, fluxi, *no sup.*, flŭĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [for ex-fluo] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: Of fluids: *To flow* or *run out* or *forth:* facit effluere imbres, Lucr. **B.** Meton.: Of non-fluid bodies: **1.** *To go out, issue forth, fall away,* etc.: effluxere urnæ manibus, Ov.—**2.** *To depart, vanish, disappear:* de pectore cædis notæ, Ov. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To flow out* or *forth:* utrumque hoc falsum est: effluet, *i. e. it will go abroad, become known,* Ter.—**2.:** **a.** *To depart, vanish, disappear:* præterita ætas quum effluxisset, Cic.—**b.** Of the memory: *To slip away from* or *out of; to escape:* ex animo tuo effluo, *i. e. am forgotten,* Cic. **II.** Act.: *To cause to flow out* or *forth:* quantum stagna Tagi . . . Effluxere decus, Claud.

effluv-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [for efflugv-ium, for effluo, through root EFFLUGV; v. fluo *init.*] *A flowing out; an outlet:* lacûs, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *effluvium. effluve.*

ef-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, fŏdĕre (*Inf. Præs. Pass.:* effodiri, Plaut.), 3. *v. a.* [for ex-fodio] **I.** Prop.: *To dig out, dig up:* aurum, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of the eyes: *To scratch out, tear out:* oculos, Sic.—**B.** Of the bowels, etc.: *To tear out:* Ov.

effœtus, a, um, v. effetus.

ef-for, fātus sum, fāri, 1. *v. dep.* [for ex-for] **I.** Gen.: *To speak* or *say out, to utter:* quæ postquam vates sic ore effatus amico est, Virg.—Particular expresion: Effare, *Tell me:* Hor. **II.** Esp.: *To state* a proposition: Cic. ☞ Perf. Part. in Pass. force: *Pronounced, established, determined, designated:* longo effata carmine, Liv.—As *Subst.:* **effātum,** i, *n.*: **A.** *An announcement, prediction:* Cic.—**B.** *A dialectical proposition, an axiom:* Cic.

effrēnāt-e, *adv.* [effrenat-us] *Unrestrainedly, violently:* effrenate incitare, Cic.: (*Comp.*) effrenatius, id.

effrēnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effren(a)-o] (*An unbridling;* hence) *Unbridled impetuosity:* animi, Cic.

effrēnā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of effren(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa. Unbridled, unrestrained, unruly:* mens, Cic.: (*Comp.*) effrenatior vox, id.: (*Sup.*) effrenatissimi affectûs, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *effréné.*

ef-frēn-o, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ex-fren-o; fr. ex; fren-um] *To unbridle, let loose:* effrenati equi, Liv.

ef-frēn-us, a, um, *adj.* [for ex-frenus; fr. ex; fren-um] **I.** Prop.: *Free from the bridle, unbridled:* equus, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *Unbridled, unrestrained:* gens, Virg.

ef-fringo, frēgi, fractum, fringĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ex-frango] *To break open* or *away:* valvas, Cic.

ef-fŭgĭo, fūgi, *no sup.*, fŭgĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [for ex-fugio] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To flee out* or *away:* foras, Ter.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To get away, escape:* e manibus, Cic.—**b.** Of things: *To come forth:* ex sitella

sors, Plaut. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To flee from, escape, avoid, shun:* hæc morte effugiuntur, Cic. **B.** Fig.: Of inanimate subjects: **1.** *To escape* one's observation, *etc.*: Cic.—**2.** *To escape, get beyond,* etc.: ea ætas tua, quæ cupiditates adolescentiæ jam effugeret, Tac.

effŭgĭ-um, ĭi, *n.* [effugi-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A fleeing away, flight:* Lucr. **B.** Esp.: *Escape:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A way* or *road by which one,* etc., *escapes:* Tac.—**B.** *A means of escape:* Cic.

ef-fulgĕo, fulsi, *no sup.*, fulgēre (*Inf.* effulgĕre, Virg.), 2. *v. n.* [for ex-fulgeo] *To shine* or *gleam forth:* **I.** Prop.: auro Ductores longe effulgent, Virg. **II.** Fig.: audacia, Tac.

ef-ful-tus, a, um, *adj.* [for ex-fulc-tus; fr. ex; fulc-io], *Propped up, supported:* effultus stratis velleribus, Virg.

ef-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ex-fundo] **I.** Prop.: Of fluids: **A.** Gen.: *To pour out* or *forth:* vinum, Plaut.: lacrimas, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To pour itself,* etc., *forth; to empty itself,* etc.: mare neque redundat unquam, neque effunditur, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of non-fluids: **A.** Gen.: *To pour out, pour forth, drive out, cast out, empty, send out:* saccos nummorum, Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: Of persons: *To pour out* like a stream; *to rush out, spread abroad:* vulgus effusum, Sall.: quum equitatus se in agros effunderet, Cæs.—**2.** *To bring forth, produce abundantly:* herbas, Cic.—**3.** *To let loose, to slack:* habenas, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To pour forth:* effudi vobis omnia, quæ sentiebam, *i. e. have freely imparted,* Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To give one's self up to, to give loose to, yield to, indulge in:* se in aliquâ libidine, Cic.: in nos suavissime, *i. e. has treated me with the most flattering confidence,* id.—**2.** *To cast away, give up, let go, resign:* gratiam, Cic.—**3.** Of property: *To pour out,* i.e. *to lavish, squander, waste, run through* patrimonium, Cic.

effūs-e, *adv.* [effus-us] **1.** *Far and wide:* ire, Sall.: (*Comp.*) effusius prædari, Liv.—**2.**: **a.** *Profusely, lavishly:* donare, Cic.—**b.** *Extravagantly, immoderately:* (*Sup.*) effusissime diligere, Pl.

effū-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for effud-sio; fr. EFFUD, true root of effu(n)d-o] **1.** *A pouring out* or *forth:* aquæ, Cic.—**2.** Of people: *A pouring* or *rushing out:* hominum ex oppidis, Cic.—**3.**: **a.** *Profusion, prodigality:* Cic.—**b.** *Extravagance, excess:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *effusion.*

effū-sus (for effud-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of effu(n)d-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** (a) Of things, whether fluid or not: (α) *Spread out, extensive, vast, broad, wide, wide-spread, scattered:* incendium, Liv.: mare, Hor.—(β) *Loose, flowing:* comæ, *dishevelled,* Ov.: habenæ, Liv.—(b) Of persons: with reference to the hair: *Dishevelled:* Virg.—**b.** (a) Of persons: *Profuse, prodigal, lavish:* (*Comp.*) in largitione profusior, Cic.: (*Sup.*; also, with *Gen.*) munificentiæ effusissimus, Vell.—(b) Of things: *Extravagant, immoderate:* licentia, Liv.

ef-fūtĭo, *no perf.*, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [for ex-futio] *To blab out, babble forth; to prate, chatter:* leves versūs, Hor.

ĕ-gĕlĭdus, a, um, *adj. Somewhat cool, coolish; lukewarm, tepid:* Notus, Ov.

ĕgc-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of ege-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Needy, necessitous, in want, very poor:* amici, Cic.: (*Comp.*) nihil egentius, id.: (*Sup.*) egentissimi homines, id.

ĕgē-nus, a, um, *adj.* [ege-o] *In want* of, *in need* of, *destitute* or *devoid* of any thing: res, *i. e. necessitous circumstances,* Virg.: (with *Gen.*) egena regio aquarum, Tac.

ĕg-ĕo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [akin to Gr. ἀχ-ήν, *poor, in want, needy*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To be needy, to suffer want:* egebat? Immo locuples erat, Cic.—**B.** *To lack, want, need* any thing: (with *Acc.*) nec quicquam eges, Plaut.: (with *Abl.*) oculis ad cernendum, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) curatoris, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To be without, to be destitute of:* auctoritate, Cic.—**B.** *To desire, wish for:* pane, Hor.

Ĕgĕrĭa, æ, *f. Egeria; a nymph, wife and instructress of Numa.*

ē-gĕro, gessi, gestum, gĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ex-gero] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To carry, bear,* or *bring out; to lead* or *draw out:* tantum nivis, Liv. **B.** Esp.: *To carry* to the grave: egessit avidis Dorica castra rogis, Prop. **II.** Meton.: *To send* or *pour forth, discharge, void, vomit:* dapes, Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of complaints, anger, *etc.*: *To pour forth:* querelas, Lucr.—**B.** Of grief: *To expel.*—**C.** Of time: *To pass, spend:* Val. Fl.—**D.** Of one's life: *To expend* or *lay down:* Luc.

ĕges-tas, ātis, *f.* [for egent tas; fr. egens, egent-is] **I.** Prop.: (*The state* or *condition of the* egens; hence) *Indigence, extreme poverty, necessity, want:* Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: Personified: *Indigence:* Virg.

ĕges-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for eger-tio; fr. eger-o] **1.** *A carrying out:* Suet.—**2.**: **a.** *An emptying, voiding* of the stomach, *etc.*: Suet.—**b.** Of wealth, *etc.*: *A wasting, squandering:* Pl.

ē-gestus (for eger-tus), a, um, *P.* of eger-o.

ē-gigno, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a. To produce out of:* Lucr.

** Egnātĭus,** ĭi, *m.*; **-a,** æ, *f. Egnatius, Egnatia; Roman names.*

ĕgŏ (old form of the *Dat.* me, Var.: —*Acc.* MEHE, acc. to Quint.:—*Gen. Plur.*: nostrorum, Plaut.), *pron. pers.* [Gr. ἐγώ; akin to Sanscrit *aham*] **I.** Prop.: *I:* et ego et pater, Plaut.—Rendered emphatic by the suffixes *met* or *pte;* also, by reduplication in Acc. Sing., *I, I myself:* quis te verberavit? *So.* Egomet memet, Plaut.: cariorem esse patriam nobis, quam nosmetipsos, Cic.: mepte fieri servom, Plaut.: meme ad graviora reservat, Sil. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *One's dwelling-house, abode:* ad me (=ad domum meam), Ter.—**B.** *One's family at home:* ad me (=ad meos), Cic.—**C.** *One's property:* a me (=a meo), Cic.

egomet, v. ego.

ē-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, grĕdi (*Inf.* egredier, Plaut.), 3. *v. dep.* [for ex-gradior] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: **a.** In a horizontal direction: *To go* or *come out:* cubiculo, Cic.: extra fines, id.—**b.** In an upward direction: *To go up; to climb, mount, ascend,* etc.: scalis egressi, Sall.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To move out, march out.*—**b.** Naut. *t. t.*: *To go forth* from a ship, *etc.*; *to land, disembark:* ad egrediendum, Cæs.: ex navi, Cic.—Particular phrase: Egredi e portu, *or simply* egredi, *To quit the harbour, set sail,* etc.: Cic.; Ov. **B.** Fig.: In speaking: *To digress, depart, wander:* a proposito, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To go beyond, to pass out of, to leave:* fines, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: *To overstep, surpass, exceed:* tecta altitudinem mœnium egressa, Tac.

ēgrĕgĭ-e, *adv.* [egregi-us] *Excellently, eminently; surpassingly, exceedingly, singularly; uncommonly well:* pingere, Cic.: egregie fortis, id.: (*Comp.*) egregius cœnat, Juv.

ē-grĕg-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [e; grex, greg-is] (*That is from,* or *out of, the flock;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *Excellent, eminent, surpassing, extraordinary:* vir, Cic.: (*Sup.*) egregiissime grammatice, Script. ap. Gell.—As *Subst.*: **egrēgĭum,** ĭi, *n.* (*sc.* factum) *A noble* or *distinguished action:* Tac. **II.** Esp.: *Distinguished, illustrious, honourable:* id sibi et cunctis egregium, Tac.—As *Subst.*: **egrēgĭum,** ĭi, *n. An honour,* etc.: egregium publicum, *the public honour,* Tac.

1. **egres-sus** (for egred-sus), a, um, *P.* of egred-ior.

2. **ēgres-sus,** ūs, *m.* [for egred-sus; fr. egred-ior] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A going out* or *away: departure:* Cic.; Sall.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *A passage, egress:* Tac.—(b) Of a river: *A mouth:* Ov.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *A disembarking, landing:* Hirt.—**b.** Meton.: *A landing-place:* Cæs.—**c.** In Rhet.: *A digression* in speaking: Tac.

ē-gurgĭt-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex; gurges, gurgit-is] (*To throw from a whirlpool;* Fig.) *To pour out, cast out:* Plaut.

ēhem, *interj.* An exclamation of joyful astonishment or surprise: *Ha! what!* Plaut.; Ter.

ēheu, *interj. Ah! alas!* Plaut.; Ov.

ēho, *interj. Ha! ho! holla! soho!* Plaut.; Ter.—With suffix *dum:* Ter.

ējă (**he-**), *interj.* [εἶα] **1.** Of joy or of glad surprise: *-ah! ah ah! indeed!* Plaut.; Ter.—Eja vero, *pshaw!* Plaut., Cic.—**2.** Of exhortation: *Ho! quick! come on!* Virg.; Hor.—Eja age, *come then! up then!* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *eh.*

ē-jăcŭlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.*

(Prop.: *To hurl forth a javelin;* Meton.) *To cast* or *throw out, eject:* aquas, Ov.

ējectā-mentum, i, *n.* [eject(a)-o] *That which is cast out, refuse:* maris, Tac.

ējec-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for ejac-tio ; fr. EJAC, true root of ejic-io] *A casting* or *throwing out:* ejectionem timemus, *i. e. banishment,* Cic.

ējec-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for eject-to ; fr. id.] *To cast out, to throw up:* arenas, Ov.

1. **ējec-tus** (for ejac-tus), a, um, **1.** *P.* of ejic-io ; through true root EJAC. — **2.** *Stranded, wrecked;* i. e. *Broken, ruined:* homo (acc. to some, *an outcast*), Cic.

2. **ējec-tus,** ūs, *m.* [for ejac-tus ; fr. EJAC, true root of ejic-io] *A casting out, emission:* animāi, *i. e. a breathing out,* Lucr.

ejero, are, v. ejuro.

ē-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre (eicit, dissyll., Lucr.), 3. *v. a.* [for e-jacio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen. : *To cast, thrust,* or *drive out; to eject, expel:* virum, Cic.—Particular expressions: equitem, *to throw,* Virg.: linguam, *to thrust out,* Cic. **B.** Esp. : **1.** With Personal pron. : *To rush out, sally forth,* etc.: se ex castris, Cæs. — **2.** Naut. *t. t.*: **a.** *To drive* or *bring* a ship, etc., *to land:* Cæs.; Liv.—**b.** *To run aground, cast ashore, strand, wreck,* etc.: Cæs.; Liv.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: Part. Perf.: *Wrecked, shipwrecked, cast ashore:* postremo ejiciuntur, Cic. : ejectum Polydori in littore corpus, Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To cast out, get rid of:* superstitionis stirpes ejiciendæ, Cic.—**B.** With Personal pron.: *To rush forth, break out,* etc.: voluptates subito se nonnunquam ejiciunt, Cic. —**C.** *To reject* disapprovingly : Cynicorum ratio est ejicienda, Cic.—**D.** Of personal objects (esp. players, public speakers, *etc.*): *To hiss* or *hoot off:* Cic.

ējŭlā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ejul(a)-o] *A wailing, lamenting:* Cic.

ējŭlā-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A wailing, lamenting:* Cic.

ēj-ŭlo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [ej-a] (*To cry out* eja ; hence) *To wail, weep aloud :* Plaut.; Cic.

ē-jūro (**-jĕro**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* I. Prop.: (*To refuse* or *reject* a thing *by oath, to abjure;* hence) **A.** Law *t. t.*: Ejurare forum *or* judicem iniquum sibi, *To reject* or *refuse on oath a court* or *a judge, as unjust to one:* Cic. — **B.** Politic. *t. t.*: Ejurāre imperium magistratum, *etc., or simply* ejurare, *To lay down, resign* an office, at the same time swearing to have administered it according to law: Tac.; Pl. — **C.** Mercantile *t. t.*: Ejurare bonam copiam, *To declare on oath that one has not wherewithal to pay one's debts, to swear that one is insolvent:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To abandon, forswear, disown* any thing: patriam, Tac.

ējus, ējus-mŏdi, ējuscĕmŏdi, and **ējusdem-mŏdi,** v. modus.

ē-lăbor, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. *v. dep.* **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To slip* or *glide away,* etc.: anguilla est ; elabitur, Plaut.: animi corporibus elapsi, Cic. : frondes elapsus (*sc.* ignis) in altas, *i. e. having crept* or *stolen upwards,* Virg.—**2.** Esp. : *To slip off, get clear, escape:* Cic.: inter tumultum, Liv. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To slip away, escape:* reipublicæ statum illum elapsum scito esse de manibus, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** *To get off, get clear, escape* from condemnation, punishment, *etc.* : ex tot tantisque criminibus elapsus, Cic.—**b.** *To pass away, disappear, escape :* aliquid memoriā, Cic. **II.** Act.: *To escape from* any evil or danger : pugnam aut vincula, Tac.

ēlăbōrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [elabor(a)-o] *Persevering labour, careful diligence:* Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *élaboration.*

ē-lăbōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.**: **A.** Neut.: *To labour, exert one's self, take pains:* elaborant in iis. quæ, *etc.*, Cic.—**B.**: **1.** *To labour on, take pains with, work out, elaborate* a thing : **a.** Pass. : quicquid elaborari aut effici potuerit, Cic.—**b.** Act.: non Siculæ dapes Dulcem elaborabunt saporem, Hor. — **2.** Part. Perf.: Rhet. *t. t.*: *Elaborate :* elaborata concinnitas, Cic. **II.** Act. : *To obtain by labour :* elaboratum a parentibus imperium, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *élaborer.*

ē-lāmentā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [e ; lament(a)-or] *Very lamentable:* gemitus, Cic.

ē-languesco, langŭi, *no sup.,* languescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch. To grow faint, relax:* elanguimus, Tac. : (*Impers. Pass.*) ut elanguescendum esset, Liv.

ēlap-sus (for elab-sus), a, um, *P.* of elab-or.

ē-largĭor, *no perf.,* īri, 4. *v. dep. To give out, distribute, bestow:* Pers.

ēlāt-e, *adv.* [elat-us] *Loftily, proudly:* loqui, Cic.: (*Comp.*) elatius, Nep.

Ēlātēĭus, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Elatus.*

ē-lā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [e; root LA, v. fero *init.*] **1.** *A being carried away* or *hurried along; transport* of passion : Cic.—**2.** *Exaltation, elevation :* Cic.

ē-lātro, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* (Prop. : *To bark out;* Fig.) *To cry aloud, to shout forth* or *out:* Hor.

ē-lā-tus, a, um [e ; root LA ; v. fero *init.*] **1.** *P.* of effero.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Exalted, lofty, high:* **a.** Prop.: (*Comp.*) in elatiora, Col.—**b.** Fig. : animus magnus elatusque, Cic.

elau-tus (for elav-tus), a, um, *P.* of elav-o.

Ēlăver, ĕris, *n. The Elaver; a river of Gaul, falling into the Liger* (now *Allier*).

ē-lăvo, lāvi, lautum *and* lōtum, lăvāre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: (*To wash from* or *away from;* hence) *To wash clean, cleanse:* elautæ ambæ sumus, Plaut. **II.** Fig. : Pass. in reflexive force : *To clear* or *strip one's self of,* i. e. *to get rid of, lose* one's property : Plaut.

Ēlĕa, æ, *f.*, Ἐλέα (A thing pertaining to a marsh *or* low ground ; Marshtown). *Elea; a city of Lucania, the birthplace of Parmenides and Zeno, founders of the Eleatic philosophy* (in Lat. called Velia).

ēlĕc-ĕbra (exlec-), æ, *f.* [for elac-ebra ; fr. ELAC, true root of elic-io] (*She who entices forth ;* hence) *A female allurer, wheedler:* Plaut.

ēlect-e, *adv.* [elect-us] *Choicely with choice* or *selection:* digerere, Cic. (*Comp.*) electius loqui, Gell.

ēlect-ĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. elect-us] (*Pertaining to* electus ; hence) *Choice, dainty :* Plaut.

ēlec-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for eleg-tio ; fr. ELEG, true root of elig-o] *A choice, selection:* Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *élection.*

1. **ēlec-to,** *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for elac-to ; fr. ELAC, true root of elic-io] *To get out artfully, worm out* a secret from one : Plaut.

2. **ēlec-to,** *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for eleg-to ; fr. ELEG, true root of elig-o] *To choose, select:* legionem, Plaut.

ēlec-tor, ōris, *m.* [for eleg-tor ; fr. id.] *A chooser, selecter :* Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *électeur.*

Ēlectra, æ (*Acc.* Electrān, Ov.), *f.*, Ἠλέκτρα (Bright *or* beaming one). *Electra :* **1.** *Daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the seven Pleiades, and mother of Dardanus.*—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Daughter of Agamemmnon and Clytemnestra, and sister of Orestes.*—**b.** Meton. : *The name of a tragedy.*

ēlectrum, i, *n.* = ἤλεκτρον (Bright *or* brilliant thing). **I.** Prop.: *Amber:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Electrum; a mixed metal* (natural or artificial) *resembling amber in colour:* Virg.—**B.** *An article made of amber :* Juv.

1. **ēlec-tus** (for eleg-tus), a, um : **1.** *P.* of elig-o, through true root ELEG.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Picked, selected, select, choice, excellent :* verba, Cic.: (*Comp.*) electius verbum, Auct. Her. : (*Sup.*) viri electissimi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *élu.*

2. **ēlec-tus,** ūs, *m.* [for eleg-tus ; fr. ELEG, true root of elig-o] *A choosing, a choice:* Ov.

ēlĕg-ans (elig-), antis, *adj.* [ELEG, true root of elig-o] **1.** *Luxurious, effeminate, fastidious, too nice:* heja, ut elegans es! Ter.—**2.** *Choice, nice, fine, neat, tasteful, elegant:* (*Comp.*) quis verbis elegantior ? Cic.: (*Sup.*) homo elegantissimus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *élégant.*

ēlĕgan-ter, *adv.* [for elegant-ter ; fr. elegans, elegant-is] **1.** *With correct choice, tastefully, neatly, finely, gracefully, elegantly:* eleganter acta ætas, Cic.: (*Sup.*) elegantissime loqui, id.—**2.** *With due choice ; fitly, judiciously:* (*Comp.*) neminem elegantius loca cepisse, Liv.

ēlĕgant-ĭa, æ, *f.* [elegans, elegantis] **1.** *A being nice* or *particular, exquisiteness, fastidiousness:* Plaut.—**2.** *Taste, tastefulness, propriety, refinement, grace, elegance :* Cic. ; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *élégance.*

ēlĕgi, ōrum, *m.* = ἔλεγοι. *Elegiac verses, an elegy :* Hor.; Tac.

ēlĕgīa (-ēa, -ēĭa), æ, *f.* = ἐλεγεία. *An elegy :* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *élégie.*

ēlĕgĭdĭon, ĭi, *n.* = ἐλεγείδιον. *A short elegy:* Pers.

Eleis, idis, v. Elis.

Ĕlĕleus, ei, *m.* = Ἐλελεύς (The one shouting *eleleu*). *Eleleus; a surname of Bacchus.*—Hence, **Elele-ides**, um, *f. The ones belonging to Eleleus;* i. e. *female Bacchantes:* Ov.

ēlēmenta, ōrum, *m.* [etym. dub.] (Sing. **-um**, i, only in meaning no. I. B. 1.) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *The first principles* of things, *elements:* Lucr.; Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** (Sometimes Sing.) *An element* of nature: Sen.—**2.** *The alphabet:* Suet.—**3.** *First principles, rudiments in the arts and sciences:* Cic.—**4.** *The beginnings* of other things: prima Romæ, Ov.: cupidinis pravi, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *Elementary scholars, beginners:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *élément.*

elementum, i, v. elementa.

ēlenchus, i, *m.* = ἔλεγχος: **1.** *A costly trinket, ear-pendant:* Juv.—**2.** *A table, syllabus,* or *index* to a book: Suet.

Ĕlĕphantīne, es, *f.*, Ἐλεφαντίνη. *Elephantine; a small but very fertile island of the Nile, in the Thebaïd, with a city of the same name* (now *Jezyret Assuan*).

ēlĕphās, antis, **-antus**, i, *m.* = ἐλέφας. **I.** Prop.: *An elephant:* Pl.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Ivory:* Virg.—**B.** *The elephantiasis:* Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éléphant.*

Eleus, a, um, v. Elis.

Eleusin, ĭnis, *f.*, Ἐλευσίν. *Eleusin; a very ancient city of Attica, famous for its mysteries of Ceres* (*now Lepsina*): **A. Eleusīn-us**, a, um, *adj. Eleusinian.*—**B. Eleusīn-ĭus**, a, um, *adj. Eleusinian.*

ēleuthĕrĭa, æ, *f.* = ἐλευθερία. *Liberty:* Plaut.

ē-lĕvo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To lift up, raise:* contabulationem, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To lighten, alleviate:* ægritudinem, Cic.—**B.** *To make light of, to lessen, diminish, impair, weaken; to disparage, detract from:* causas suspicionum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *élever.*

Elias, adis, v. Elis.

ē-lĭcĭo, lĭcŭi, lĭcĭtum, lĭcĕre, 3. *v.a.* [for e-lacio] **I.** Prop.: Of living objects: **A.** *To draw out, entice out, lure forth, bring out:* hostem ex paludibus silvisque, Cæs.—**B.** In Relig. lang.: *To call forth, call down* a god by religious rites; *to raise, conjure up* a departed spirit by incantation: Cic.; Ov.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: *To entice forth, elicit:* sonos, Cic.

Ēlĭc-ĭus, ĭi, *m.* [elic-io] *Elicius; a surname of Jupiter, because from him the celestial signs or omens were called down;* or, acc. to others, because *he was called down* by incantations.

ē-lĭdo, līsi, līsum, lĭdĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for e-lædo] **I.** *To knock, strike,* or *dash out; to force out:* **A.** Prop.: oculos, Virg.: aurigam e curru, Cic. **B.** Fig.: morbum nervis, *i. e. to drive out, expel,* Hor. **II.** *To break* or *dash to pieces, to shatter, to crush:* **A.** Prop.: angues, *i. e. to strangle,* Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To break down, destroy:* ægritudine elidi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *élider.*

ē-lĭgo, lēgi, lectum, lĭgĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ex-lego] *To choose* or *pick out; to select:* Fig.: ex malis minima, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *élire.*

ē-līmĭn-o, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [e; limen, limin-is] (Prop.: *To turn* another *out of doors;* Fig.) *To pour out* words: dicta foras, *i. e. to blab,* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éliminer.*

ē-līmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (*To file greatly:* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To polish:* retiaque et laqueos, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To elaborate, cultivate, perfect:* aliquod, Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *élimer.*

ē-lingu-is, e, *adj.* [e; lingu-a] (*Without a* lingua; hence) **1.** *Speechless:* Cic.—**2.** *Without eloquence:* Cic.

ē-lĭquo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To clarify, strain:* **I.** Prop.: fons eliquatus, Sen. **II.** Fig.: aliquid plorabile, *to recite without energy,* Pers.

Ēlis, idis (*Acc.* Elin and Elidem; —*Abl.* usually Elide; but in 2 passages of Cic. hesitating between Eli and Elide), *f.*, Ἦλις. *Elis:* **1.** *The most western district of the Peloponnesus.*—Hence, a. **El-ēus**, a, um, *adj.*: (a) Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Elis, Elean.*—(b) Meton.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Olympus; Olympian, Olympic.*—**b. El-ĭi**, ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Elis; the Elians.*—**c. El-ēis**, idis, *f. adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Elis; Eleid.*—**4. El-ĭas**, ādis, *f. adj.* (Prop.: *Elean;* Meton.) *Olympian.*—**2.** *The capital of the province of Elis.*

Ēlissa (**-īsa**), æ, *f. Elissa* or *Elisa; another name for Dido.*

ēlĭ-sus (for elid-sus), a, um, *P.* of elīdo.

ē-lix-us, a, um, *adj.* [e; lix-a, *water*] (Taken *out from the water;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Thoroughly boiled* or *seethed; boiled:* simul assis Miscueris elixa, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *Soaked, wet through:* balneator, Mart.

ellĕborum (**-us**), i, v. helleborus.

ellum, **ellam**, v. ecce.

ē-lŏco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To let* or *hire out, to let out to farm:* **I.** Prop.: fundum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: gentem Judæorum (= ejus vectigalia), Cic.

ēlŏc-ūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for eloqu-utio; fr. eloqu-or] *A speaking in an oratorical way; oratorical delivery, elocution:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *elocution.*

ē-lŏg-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [e; log-us] (*Any short saying, sentence,* etc.; hence) **1.** *A short maxim* or *saying:* Cic.—**2.** *An inscription* on a tomb, doors, *etc.*: Plaut.; Cic.—**3.** *A clause* in a will (especially which disinherits one): Cic.—**4.** *A judicial statement, record, abstract* in criminal cases (respecting the criminal's punishment, *etc.*): Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éloge.*

ēlŏqu-ens, entis: **1.** *P.* of eloqu-or. —**2.** *Pa.*: *Eloquent:* (*Comp.*) eloquentior, Quint.: (*Sup.*) eloquentissimi auctores Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éloquent.*

ēlŏquent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [eloquens, eloquent-is] *A being eloquent, eloquence:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éloquence.*

ēlŏquent-ĭus, *comp. adv.* [id.] *More eloquently:* (*Comp.*) eloquentius . . . scribitur, Pl.: (*Sup.*) respondit eloquentissime, *most eloquently,* id.

ēlŏqu-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [eloqu-or] *A speaking in an oratorical way, eloquence:* Virg.

ē-lŏquor, cūtus sum, qui, 3. *v. dep.* **I.** Gen.: *To speak out, utter, declare, state, express:* id, quod sentit, eloqui non posse, Cic.: (without *Object*) elcquar, an sileam? Virg. **II.** Esp.: *To speak* in an oratorical or eloquent manner: Cic.

Ēlōrum (Hel-), i, *m. Elorum* or *Helorum; a town at the mouth of the river Elorus.*—Hence, **1. Elōr-ĭus (Hel-)**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Elorus.*—**2. Elōr-īni**, ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Elorum.*

Ēlōrus (Hel-), i, *m. Elorus* or *Helorus; a river in Sicily* (now *Atellaro*).

elō-tūs, a, um, [e; root LO = λου-ώ] *P.* of elavo.

Elpēnor, ŏris, *m.*, Ἐλπήνωρ (Men's hope). *Elpenor; a companion of Ulysses, whom Circe changed into a hog. Being afterwards disenchanted, he fell from a roof when drunk, and broke his neck.*

ē-lūcĕo, luxi, *no sup.*, lūcēre, 2. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To shine out* or *forth:* inter flammas circulus elucens, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To shine out, show itself; to be apparent, manifest:* ex quo elucebit omnis constantia, Cic.

ēluctā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [eluct(a)-or] *That may* or *can be struggled out of,* or *escaped by struggling:* aquæ, Sen.

ē-luctor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* **I.** Neut.: *To struggle out, force one's way out:* aqua eluctabitur, Virg. **II.** Act.: *To struggle out of* any thing; *to surmount* a difficulty, or *to obtain* a thing *by striving:* tam validas manūs, Liv.

ē-lūcŭbro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (as dep., eram elucubratus, Cic.) *To compose by lamplight,* i.e. *at night, with great labour:* causas, Cic.: librum, Tac.

ē-lūdo, lūsi, lūsum, lūdĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **1.** Neut.: (*To cease to sport;* hence) Of the sea, etc.: *To cease to dash* or *roll:* Cic. **II.** Act.: (*To play from* one, at games of chance; hence) **A.** Prop.: *To win from* one *at play:* (with *Acc. of person and Acc. of thing*) anulus, Quem parasitus hic te elusit, Plaut. **B.** Fig.: *To snatch away:* tibi victrices . . . Eludet palmas una puella tuas, Prop. **III.** Act. *To mock, jeer, banter, make sport of* a person or thing: illum, Cic. **IV.** Act.: **A.** *To delude, deceive, cheat, frustrate:* quod tu eludebas, Cic.—**B.** *To elude* or *parry* a blow, *etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éluder.*

ē-lūgĕo, luxi, *no sup.*, lūgēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: *To mourn:* quum eluxerunt, *i. e. have finished their*

mourning, Liv.: (with *cognate Acc.*) eum luctum eluisse, *have indulged in that sorrow*, Gell. **II.** Act.: *To mourn on account of; to lament, bewail over:* patriam, Cic.

ē-lumb-is, e, *adj.* [e; lumb-us] Prop.: *Having a dislocated loin or hip;* Fig.) Of style: *Devoid of energy, enervated, weak, impotent:* Tac.

ē-lŭo, lŭi, lūtum, lŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To remove by washing; to wash away from; to wash away, off* or *out:* colorem, Lucr. **B.** Esp.: With the accessory notion of purifying, cleansing, *etc.*: 1. *To wash out, rinse out:* vascula, Plaut.—2. *To wash, purify, cleanse:* Plaut. **II.** Fig.: Of abstract objects: **A.** *To wash out, efface, remove, get rid of:* tales amicitiæ sunt remissione usūs eluendæ, Cic.— **B.** Of fortune, property, *etc.*: In reflexive force: *To clear one's self out of; to strip one's self of; to get rid of, lose, squander, dissipate:* Plaut.

Ēlūsa, æ, *f. Elusa; a city of Aquitania* (now *Eause, in the department of Gers*).— Hence, **Elus-ātes,** ium, *m. The people of Elusa, the Elusates.*

ēlū-sus (for elud-sus), a, um, *P.* of elud-o.

ēlū-tus, a, um: 1. *P.* of elu-o.— 2. *Pa.* (only in *Comp.*) (Prop.: *Washed out;* Fig.): Of flavour: *Watery, insipid:* irriguo nihil est elutius horto, Hor.

ēlŭ-v-ĭo, ōnis (**-ies,** iem, ie), *f.* [elu-o] **I.** (*A washing away* of impurities; hence) *A flowing off, discharge:* Pl. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *An overflowing, inundation* of a river, *etc.*: Cic.; Tac. **B.** Meton.: *A chasm, abyss, ravine* produced by the violent rushing of water: Curt.

Elvīna (Hel-), æ, *f. Elvina,* or *Helvina; a name of Ceres.*

Elysii, ōrum, *m. The Elysii; a people of Eastern Germany.*

Ēlȳsium, ii, *n.*, Ἠλύσιον. *Elysium; the abode of the blessed.*—Hence, **Ēlȳsi-us,** a, um, *adj. Elysian.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Élysée.*

em = hem.

ē-mancĭpo (-upo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: Law *t. t.*: *To declare free and independent, to emancipate* a son from the patria potestas by the thrice-repeated act of mancipatio and manumissio: Liv. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *To give out of one's own* potestas *into that of another; to surrender:* filium in adoptionem, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To give up, surrender, sell:* tribunatūs, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émanciper.*

ē-māno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: Of fluids: *To flow out:* fons unde emanat aquai, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of things not fluid: *To flow forth, pass away:* necessum est . . . auram tenuissimam . . . emanare, Gell. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To spring out of; to arise, proceed, emanate from:* Cic.— **B.** Of things: *To spread abroad; to become public* or *known:* oratio in vulgus emanare poterit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émaner.*

Ēmăthĭa, æ, *f.*, Ἡμαθία. *Emathia:* **I.** Prop.: *A district of Macedonia.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Macedonia.*—**B.** *Thessaly,* and esp. for *Pharsalia.*—Hence, 1. **Ēmăthĭ-us,** a, um, *adj. Macedonian.*—2. **Emath-ides,** um, *f. The Macedonian maidens,* i. e. *the daughters of the Macedonian king Pierus; the Pierides.*

ē-mātūresco, mātūrŭi, *no sup.*, mātūrescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* **I.** Prop.: *To grow quite ripe, to come to maturity:* Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To grow softer, be mitigated:* ira Cæsaris, Ov.

ĕm-ax, ācis [em-o] *Eager to buy, fond of buying:* Cic.

emblēma, ătis (*Abl. Plur.* emblematis, Cic.), *n.* = ἔμβλημα (*Inlaid work,* viz.): 1. *Raised ornaments* on vessels: Cic.—2. *Tesselated work, mosaic:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *emblème.*

embŏlĭum, ii, *n.* = ἐμβόλιον. *Something thrown in;* in scenic lang., *an interlude, ballet:* Cic.

ēmendā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [emend(a)-o] *That may be amended, corrigible:* Liv.

ēmendāt-e, *adv.* [emendat-us] *Faultlessly, perfectly, purely:* loqui, Cic.: (*Comp.*) emendatius, Pl.

ēmendā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [emend(a)-o] *A correction, emendation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *old émendation.*

ēmendā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A corrector, amender:* Cic.

ēmendā-trix, icis, *f.* [id.] *She who corrects* or *amends:* Fig.: Cic.

ēmendā-tus, a, um: 1. *P.* of emend(a)-o.—2. *Pa.*: *Faultless, perfect, pure:* mores, Cic.: (*Comp.*) emendatior, Petr.: (*Sup.*) emendatissimus, Pl.

ē-mendĭco, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To beg from one, to obtain by begging:* stipem, Suet.

ē-mend-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [e; mend-um] **I.** Gen.: *To free from faults, to correct, improve, amend:* civitas emendari solet continentiā principum, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To correct, amend* language, *etc.*: annales, Cic.—**B.** Medic. *t. t.*: *To cure:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émender.*

ēmen-sus (for emet-sus), a, um, *P.* of emet-ior.

ē-mentĭor, ītus sum, īri, 4. *v. dep. To state* or *utter falsely, feign, fabricate, pretend:* omnia, Plaut.: eo me beneficio obstrictum esse ementior, Cic.: (without *Object*) ut ementiretur, Cic. ☞ Perf. Part. Pass. signif.: *Forged, fabricated, pretended:* de ementitis auspiciis, Cic.

ē-mercor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. To buy up, purchase, bribe:* Tac.

ēmĕre. *To take* or *receive;* old word found only in compounds: Fest.

ē-mĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* and **ē-mĕrĕor,** ĭtus sum, ēri, 2. *v. dep.* **I.** Gen.: (*To deserve entirely;* hence) *To obtain by service, to gain, earn:* Ennius emeruit Contiguus poni, Scipio magne, tibi, Ov. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To gain the favour of* any one, *to deserve well of, to lay under obligation:* Tib.; Ov.—**B.** Milit. *t. t.*: 1. Prop.: (*To earn one's pay;* hence) *To serve out, complete* one's term of service: stipendia, Liv.—2. Fig.: annuum tempus (*sc.* magistratūs) **emeritum habere,** Cic.—**C.** Perf. Part. in reflexive force: *That has become unfit for service, worn out:* equi, Ov.

ē-mergo, si, sum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: Pass in reflexive force: *To raise up one's self,* etc.; *to rise up:* emersus e flumine, Cic. **B.** Fig.: With Personal pron., *or* Pass. in reflexive force: *To extricate* or *free one's self, to raise one's self up, to rise:* sese ex malis, Ter.: homo emersus ex tenebris lustrorum, Suet. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To come forth, come up, arise, emerge:* equus emersit e flumine, Cic.—2. Esp.: *To come forth, come up, break forth,* as a plant or animal, when it springs up or is born: viriditas e vaginis emergit, *etc.*, Cic.: infans utero, Pl. **B.** Fig.: *To extricate one's self from, to raise one's self up, to emerge, get clear:* multos vidi emer sisse aliquando, Cic.

ēmĕr-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of emer-eo and emer-eor.—As *Subst.*: **emeritus,** i, *m. One who has served his time, a veteran:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émérite.*

emer-sus (for emerg-sus), a, um, *P.* of emerg-o.

ēmĕtĭca, æ, *f.* = ἐμετική. *An emetic:* Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émétique.*

ē-mētior, mensus sum, mētīri, 4. *v. dep.* **I.** Prop.: *To measure quite, to measure out:* spatium oculis, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To pass through, pass over, traverse* a certain space: freta, Virg.—**B.** *To impart, bestow:* aliquid patriæ tanto acervo, Hor. **III.** Fig.: Of abstract objects: **A.** *To measure, estimate, decide:* longitudines et altitudines vocis, Gell.—**B.**: 1. Of toil: *To pass through, arrive at the close of:* laborem, Sil.—2. In Tac.: Of time: *To survive:* quinque principes prosperā fortunā emensus, Tac.—**C.** *To impart, bestow, manifest:* ego voluntatem tibi profecto emetior, Cic. ☞ Perf. Part. in Pass. force: *Passed through, traversed:* pars itineris emensa, Liv.

ē-mĕto, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a. To mow away, mow down:* plus frumenti agris, Hor.

ē-mĭco, ŭi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. To spring out, spring forth, break forth, appear quickly.* **I.** Prop.: scaturigines, Liv. **II.** Fig.: verbum emicuit si forte decorum, Hor.

ē-mīgro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. To remove, depart* from a place; *to emigrate.* **I.** Prop.: ex illā domo, Cic. **II.** Fig.: vitā, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émigrer.*

ēmĭne-ns, ntis: 1. *P.* of emine-o.— 2. *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Standing out, projecting:* oculi eminentes, Cic.: (*Comp.*) trabes eminentiores, Cæs.: (*Sup.*) aliquod eminentissimum, Quint.—**b.** Fig.: *Lofty, distinguished, eminent:* eloquentia, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éminent.*

ēmĭnent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [eminens, eminent-is] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A projecting, a prominence, protuberance:* Cic **B.** Esp.: In painting: *The prominent,* i. e. *light parts of pictures;*

Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Excellence:* formarum, Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éminence.*

ē-mĭnĕo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To stand out, project:* quod eminere necesse erat, Cæs. **B.** Esp.: In painting: *To stand out in relief, be prominent,* as the lights in a picture: Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To stand out* or *forth from:* animus, quum erit inclusus in corpore, eminebit foras, *will extend beyond:* Cic.— **B.** *To come out, become visible:* quorum eminet audacia, Cic.—**C.:** **1.** Of personal subjects: *To be prominent, conspicuous* through one's qualities *or* mental endowments; *to distinguish one's self, be eminent, excel:* inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, Cic.— **2.** Of things as subjects: *To be conspicuous, famous, noted, distinguished, eminent:* Cic.

ē-mĭn-us, *adv.* [for e-man-us; fr. e; man-us] (*Away from the hand*; hence) *At a distance, from a distance:* Cæs.; Ov.; Tac.

ē-mīror, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep. To wonder greatly at, to be amazed at:* æquora, Hor.

ēmiss-ārĭum, ĭi, *m.* [2. emiss-us] (*A thing pertaining to* emissus; hence) *An outlet* or *channel* for water: Cic.

ēmiss-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [id.] (*One pertaining to* emissus; hence) **1.** *An emissary, spy,* etc.—**2.** *A young branch, an offshoot, a shoot:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émissaire.*

ēmiss-ĭcĭus (-ĭtĭus), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining to sending forth; tent out,* etc.: oculi, *i. e. prying about, spying,* Plaut.

ēmis-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for emitt-sio; fr. emitt-o] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A sending out* or *darting forth:* Gell.—**b.** Meton.: *Power of projecting* or *hurling:* Cic.—**2.** *A darting forth:* anguis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émission.*

1. **ēmis-sus** (for emitt-sus), a, um, *P.* of emitt-o.

2. **ēmis-sus,** us, *m.* [for emitt-sus; fr. emitt-o] *A sending forth, emission:* Lucr.

ē-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To send out* or *forth; to let out, let go:* aliquem pabulatum nemo emittitur, Cæs.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of a book, writings, *etc.: To put forth to the world, to publish:* Cic.—**b.** With accessory idea of liberation: *To let go, dismiss, set at liberty:* Liv.—**c.** With Personal pron., *or* Pass. in reflexive force: (a) Of lightning: *To burst, break, dart forth:* si nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emiserit, id esse fulmen, Cic.—(b) Of a serpent: *To dart forth:* si neuter anguis emissus esset, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Of sound: *To send forth, utter:* vocem, Liv.—**2.** Of the vital principle: *To send forth, breathe out, give up, resign:* animam, *to expire,* Nep.—**3.** Of scent: *To emit,* Lucr. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Of persons: *To send away from:* aliquem emittere, *to let one go, let one slip,* Liv.—**2.** Of weapons: **a.** *To throw, cast, discharge, hurl:* Cæs.; Liv.—**b.** *To throw away, cast aside* or *off:* Cæs.—Particular expression: Emittere aliquem (manu), *To release a person from one's potestas; to set free, emancipate,* etc.: Plaut.; Tac. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To let slip:* de manibus rem, Liv.—**2.** *To discharge, throw out,* etc.: hoc tum dictum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émettre.*

ēmo, ēmi, emptum, ĕmĕre (*Perf. Subj.* emissim, Plaut), 3 *v. a.* [the same word as EMERE=accipere] (*To take* to one's self in exchange for money, *etc.*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To buy:* de Canuleio diversorium, Cic.: (without *Object*) bene, *well,* i. e. *cheap,* id.: male, *badly,* i. e. *dear,* id. **II.** Fig.: *To buy, buy up, purchase, gain, acquire, obtain:* æternum nomen, Ov.

ē-mōdĕror, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep. To moderate:* dolorem verbis, *i. e. to vent,* Ov.

ē-mōdŭlor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep. To sing, celebrate:* Musam, Ov.

emolimentum, i, v. emolu.

ē-mōlĭor, ītus sum, īri, 4. *v. dep.* **I.** Prop.: *To move out, bring out:* fretum (venti) *stir up, agitate:* Sen. **II.** Fig.: *To work out; accomplish:* negotium, Plaut.

ē-mollĭo, ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To make soft, to soften:* humor arcûs, fundasque emollierat, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** In a good sense: *To make mild, gentle:* mores, Ov.—**B.** In a bad sense: *To enervate, render effeminate:* exercitum, Liv.

ē-mŏlo, *no perf.*, ĭtum, ĕre, 3. *v. a. To grind out, consume by grinding:* granaria, Pers.

ēmŏl-ŭmentum (-ĭmentum), i, *n.* [emol-ior] (*A working out;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Effort, exertion, labour, difficulty:* Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *Attainment of success,* i. e. *gain, profit, advantage:* Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émolument.*

ē-mŏnĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a. To admonish:* Cic.

ē-mŏrĭor, mortŭus sum, mōri (*Inf.* emorīri, Plaut.; Ter.), 3. *v. dep.* **I.** Prop.: *To die quite, depart, decease:* aut vincere, aut emori, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To perish, pass away, cease:* quorum laus emori non potest, Cic.

ē-mort-ŭālis, e, *adj.* [e; mors, mort-is] *Of,* or *belonging to, death:* dies, Plaut.

emor-tuus, a, um, *P.* of emor-ior.

ēmō-tus (for emov-tus), a, um, *P.* of emov-eo.

ē-mōvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre (*Perf. Ind.* emōstis, Liv), 2. *v. a. To move out, move forth, move away, remove.* **I.** Prop.: muros fundamentaque, Virg. **II.** Fig.: nomen ex pectore, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émouvoir.*

Empĕdŏcles, is, *m.*, 'Εμπεδοκλῆς, *Empedocles; a philosopher of Agrigentum, about* 460 B. C.

empīrĭci, ōrum, *m.* = οἱ ἐμπειρικοί, *Empirics; physicians who followed a system based on practical experience alone:* Cic.

empŏrĭum, ĭi, *n.* = ἐμπόριον, *A place of trade, market-town, market, emporium:* Cic.; Liv.

em-ptĭo (-tĭo), ōnis, *f.* [em-o] *A buying, purchase:* Cic.; Tac.

em-ptĭto (-tĭto), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] *To buy up, purchase:* Tac.; Pl.

em-ptor (-tor), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A buyer, purchaser:* Cic.; Hor.

em-ptus (-tus), a, um, *P.* of em-o.

ē-mulgĕo, *no perf.*, sum, gēre, 2. *v. a.* (Prop.: *To milk out;* Meton.) *To drain out, exhaust:* paludem, Cat.

emul-sus (for emulg-sus), a, um, *P.* of emulge-o.

emunc-tus (for emung-tus), a, um, *P.* of emung-o.

ē-mungo, xi, ctum, gĕre (*Perf. sync.*: emunxti, Plaut.), 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To wipe* or *blow* the nose: cubito se emungere solebat, Auct. Her.—Particular phrase: naris emunctæ senex, *clean-nosed,* i. e. *sharp-sighted, keen, acute,* Phæd.; so, emunctæ naris (Lucilius), Hor. — **B.** Of persons: Pass. in reflexive force: *To wipe* or *blow one's nose:* jam gravis es nobis, et sæpe emungeris, Juv. **II.** Fig.: *To cheat* or *bilk* one out of money, *etc.*: emuncto Simone, Hor.

ē-mūnio, ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To fortify, secure, protect, defend with a wall:* locum, Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To secure, protect, defend, make strong:* emunit objice postes, Virg.—**B.** *To build, erect, raise up:* murum, Liv.—**C.** *To clear, make passable:* silvas, Tac.

ēn, *interj.* [akin to Gr. ἴν] *Lo, behold! see! see there,* with *Nom.*) en causa, Cic.: (with *Acc.*, en quatuor aras, Virg.: (with *folig. clause*) en, cui tuos liberos committas, Cic.: (in *interrogation* or *exclamation*) en quid agis? Pers.: en quo discordia cives Produxit miseros? Virg.: (with *Imperatives*) hos tibi dant calamos, en accipe, Musæ, id.

ēnarrā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [enarr(a)-o] *That may be related, represented,* or *explained:* Virg.

ē-narro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To explain in detail; to expound:* senatûs somnium, Cic.: rem ordine, Ter.

ē-nascor, nātus sum, nasci, 3. *v. dep. To spring* or *grow up:* continuo enata soboles, Suet.: præcedenti tempore enata insula, Pl.

ē-nāto, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To swim away, to escape by swimming:* fractis navibus, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *To extricate one's self, to get off:* Cic.

ēnā-tus, a, um, *P.* of ena-scor.

ē-nāvā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [e; nav-(a)-o] *Executed, performed:* operæ pretia, Tac.

ē-nāvĭgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: *To sail away:* **A.** Prop.: Rhodum, Suet. **B.** Fig.: e navigavit oratio, Cic. **II.** Act.: *To traverse by sailing, to sail over:* undam, Hor.

Encĕlădus, i, *m.*, 'Εγκέλαδος, *Enceladus; one of the giants upon whom Jupiter hurled Etna.*

endo, *prep.*, v. in *init.*

endrŏmis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἐνδρομίς, *A*

woollen cloak (worn after exercise in the palæstra)· Mart.; Juv.

Endȳmĭon, ōnis, *m.*, Ἐνδυμίων. *Endymion.* **I.** Prop.: *A beautiful youth of Mount Latmos, in Caria, condemned by Jupiter to perpetual sleep.* **II.** Meton.: *A beautiful youth:* Juv.

ē-nĕco (**-nĭco**), cŭi (enicavit, Plaut.), ctum (less freq. enecatum), āre (*Fut. Perf.*, enicāsso, Plaut.), 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To kill off, kill completely, slay:* puer ambo angues enecat, Plaut.: (without *Object*) enica, id. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To utterly exhaust, to wear out:* inclusa avis in cavĕâ, et fame enecta, Cic.—**B.** *To torment, torture, plague to death:* aliquem odio, Plaut. **III.** Fig.: *To torture, torment, plague:* pars animi . . . nec inopiâ enecta, nec, *etc.*, Cic.

enec-tus, a, um, *P.* of enec-o.

ēnervā-tus, a, um: 1. *P.* of enerv(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Enervated, weak, effeminate:* sententia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *énervé.*

ē-nerv-is, e, *adj.* [e; nerv-us] *Nerveless, weak:* orator, Tac.

ē-nerv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To take out the nerves* or *sinews from:* poplites securi. App. **II.** Fig.: *To enervate, weaken, render effeminate:* non plane me enervavit senectus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *énerver.*

Engŭĭon, i, *n.*, Ἐγγύϊον. *Enguion; a city of Sicily* (now *Gazi* or *Gangi*). —Hence, **Engui-nus,** a, um, *adj. Of Enguion.* — As *Subst.*: **Enguini,** ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Enguion.*

enico, are, v. eneco.

ēnim, *conj.*: **1.** To corroborate a preceding assertion: *Truly, certainly, to be sure, indeed:* Cic.—Particular combination: Enim vero (also, as one word), *Yes indeed, yes truly, of a truth, to be sure, certainly, indeed:* Cic.—**2.** To prove or show the grounds of a preceding assertion: *For:* Cic.; Hor.—**3.** To explain a preceding assertion: *For instance, namely:* Plaut.; Cic.

enimvero, v. enim.

Enipeus (trisyll.), i, *m.*, Ἐνιπεύς (Voc. Enipeu, Ov.). *Enipeus.* **I.** Prop.: *A river of Thessaliotis.* **II.** Meton.: *The river-god of the Enipeus:* Ov.

enise, enisus, a, um, v. enix.

ē-nītĕo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To shine out,* or *forth:* ubi cœlum enituit, *i. e. has cleared up,* Gell. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To shine forth: to be eminent, conspicuous, distinguished:* oratio, Cic.—**B.** Of beauty: *To beam forth:* egregio decus enitet ore, Virg. —**C.** *To flourish, thrive, look beautiful:* en tuit vomere campus, Virg.

ēnīte-sco, nĭtŭi, *no sup.*, nītescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [enite-o] **I.** Prop.: *To shine out* or *forth:* oculi, Quint. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To shine forth; to become eminent, conspicuous, distinguished:* ubi virtus enitescere posset, Sall.—**B.** Of persons: *To become blooming* or *beautiful:* enitescis Pulchrior multo, Hor.

ē-nītor, nisus *or* nixus sum, nīti, 3. *v. dep.* **I.** Neut.: **A.** *To force* or *work one's way out,* or *to force one's way up; to mount up, climb, ascend:* **1.** Prop.: ut in ascensu primi non facile eniterentur, Cæs.—**2.** Fig.: quo virtus non posset eniti, Curt.—**B.** *To exert one's self, to make an effort, to struggle, strive,* to accomplish something, *etc.*: (with *Acc. of Neut. pron.*) quod quidem certe enitar, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) non quin enitendum sit in utroque, id. **II.** Act.: **A.** To produce with exertion, *i. e. To bring forth, bear* children or young: triginta capitum fetûs enixa, Virg.—**B.** *To climb up, ascend* a place: Pyrenæum et Alpes, Tac. ¶ Part. Perf. in Pass. force: **1.** *Born:* in luco Martis enixi, Just.—**2.** *Striven, endeavoured:* summâ ope enisum, ne, *etc.*, Sall.

ēnix-e (**enis-e**), *adv.* [enix-us, enis-us] *Strenuously, earnestly, zealously:* causam enixe suscipere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) enisius, Liv.: (*Sup.*) enixissime, Suet.

ēnixus (**-sus**) (for enit-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of enitor.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Strenuous, earnest, zealous:* enixo studio, Liv.: (*Comp.*) enixior opera, Sen.

Enna, æ, *etc.*, v. Henn.

Ennĭus, ĭi, *m. Ennius; the father of Roman epic poetry, born at Rudiæ, in Calabria,* 515; *died* 585 A.U.C.

Ennŏsĭgæus, i, *m.*, Ἐννοσίγαιος (Earth-shaker). *Ennosigæus; a surname of Neptune.*

ē-no, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: Neut.: **A.** Gen.: *To swim out* or *away:* pinnoteres enat e conchâ, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To escape by swimming out* or *away:* Liv. **II.** Meton.: Neut.: *To fly away, to escape by flying, to float away through the air:* insuetum per iter gelidas enavit (*sc.* Dædalus) ad Arctos, Virg.

ēnōdāt-e, *adv.* [enodat-us] *Clearly, plainly:* narrare, Cic.: (*Comp.*) enodatius, id.

ēnōdā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [enod(a)-o] *A denouement, explanation:* Cic.

ēnōdā-tus, a, um, *P.* of enod(a)-o.

ē-nōd-is, e, *adj.* [e; nod-us] **I.** Prop.: *Free from knots, without knots:* trunci, Virg. **II.** Fig.: Of speech: *Clear, plain:* elegi, Pl. **III.** Meton.: *Smooth, supple:* artûs, Claud.

ē-nōd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To free from knots:* viteu, Cato. **II.** Fig.: *To explain, elucidate, unfold, declare:* nomina, Cic.

ē-norm-is, e, *adj.* [e; norm-a] (*Out of rule;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Irregular, unusual:* vici, Tac. **II.** Meton.: *Immoderate, immense, enormous:* (*Comp.*) enormior prologus, quam fabula, Spart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *énorme.*

ēnorm-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [enorm-is] (*The quality of the* enormis; hence) **1.** *Irregularity:* Quint.—**2.** *Hugeness, vastness, enormous size:* Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *énormité.*

ēnorm-iter, *adv.* [id.] *Irregularly:* Sen.

ē-nōtesco, nōtŭi, *no sup.*, nōtescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch. To become known:* quod ubi enotuit, Tac.

ens-ĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [ens-is] *A little sword:* Plaut.

ens-i-fĕr, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ens-is; (i); fer-o] *Sword-bearing:* Ov.

ens-i-ger, ĕra, ĕrum [ens-is; (i), ger-o] *Sword-bearing:* Ov.

ensis, is, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit *asi* "gladius"] *A sword:* Liv.; Virg.

Entella, æ, *f. Entella; a city of Sicily.*—Hence, **Entell-inus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Entella.*—As *Subst.*: **Entellinus,** i, *m. A citizen of Entella.*

enthȳmēma, ātis, *n.* = ἐνθύμημα: **1.** *A reflection, meditation; an argument:* Juv.—**2.** *A conclusion* or *deduction from contraries:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enthymème.*

ē-nūbo, psi, *no sup.*, bĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.** *To marry out of* one's rank into another: e patribus, Liv. **II.** *To marry* away from the paternal house: Liv.

ēnucleāt-e, *adv.* [enucleat-us] *Plainly, without ornament:* Cic.

ēnucleā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of enucle(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: (*Cleared from the husk;* hence) **a.** *Clear, pure:* suffragia, i. e. *free from wrong motives.* Cic.—**b.** Of speech: *Plain, unadorned:* Cic.

ē-nucle-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [e; nucle-us] (Prop.: *To take out the kernels, to clear from the husk*; Fig.) *To lay open, explain:* Cic.

ē-nūdo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (Prop.: *To lay bare*; Fig.) *To explain:* intelligentias, Cic.

ēnūmĕrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [enumer(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: *A counting up, enumerating:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: *A recapitulation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *énumération.*

ē-nūmĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To reckon up, count over, count out:* dies, Cæs.: pretium, *i. e. to pay,* Cic. **II.** Esp.: *To enumerate* in speaking; *to recount, relate:* triumphos, Ov.: aliquid, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *énumérer.*

ēnunci-ātĭo (**ēnuntĭ-**), ōnis, *f.* [enunci(a)-o] *A declaration, enunciation, proposition:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *énonciation.*

ēnunciā-tum (**ēnuntiā-**), i, *n.* [id.] *A proposition.*

ē-nuncĭo (**-tĭo**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (*To carry a report,* etc., *out* of a place, esp. something that should be kept secret; hence) *To divulge, disclose; to report, tell, blab:* mysteria, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *énoncer.*

ēnup-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* (for enub-tio; fr. enub-o] *A marrying out of one's rank:* gentis, Liv.

ē-nutrĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a. To bring up by feeding; to nourish, feed, support:* puerum sub antris, Ov.

I. **ĕo,** īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre (*Inf. Pass.*, irier, Plaut.), *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root I; Greek εἶ-μι, ἴ-μεν] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To go,* in the widest sense of the word, and of locomotion of every kind; *to walk, ride, sail, fly, move, pass,* etc.: With persons or things as subjects: pisces ire nequibunt, Lucr.:

(with *double Dat.*) subsidio suis ierunt, Cæs.: (with *Supine in* um) cubitum, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) itur in antiquam silvam, Virg. **B.** Esp.: With accessory notion: **1.** Of hostility: *To go at; to go* or *proceed against:* infestis signis ad se ire viderunt, Cæs.—**2.** Of disappearing from the sight: *To pass away, disappear:* sæpe hominem paullatim cernimus ire, Lucr.—**3.** Politic. *t. t.*: Ire (pedibus) in sententiam, *To go over*, or *accede to, an opinion:* Liv.: (*Impers. Pass.*) ibatur in sententiam, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To go, proceed:* it clamor cælo, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of time: *To pass by, pass away:* eunt anni more fluentis aquæ, Ov.—**2.** With the accessory notion of result: *To go, proceed, turn out, happen:* incipit res melius ire, Cic.—Particular phrase: Sic eat, *So may it fare:* Liv.—**3.** *To go* or *set about, to prepare, to wish, to be about to* do anything: perditum gentem, Liv.

2. **ĕo,** *adv.* [prcb. for eom=eum; *Acc. of* is] **1.** Of place: *There;* i. e.: **a.** *In* a place: Cic.; Tac.; Liv.—**b.**: (α) Prop.: With verbs denoting motion: *Into* or *to* a place; *thither:* eo venire, Cic.—(b) Fig.: (α) *There, thither, to that point:* res eo deducta est, Cic.—(β) *To that course* or *line of conduct; to that matter, affair,* or *undertaking:* neu me cupidum eo impulsset, Ter.—**c.** *Upon* something; *thereon:* eoque imponit vasa, Sall.—**2.** Of time: In connection with usque, ante, tolid. by dum, donec, *or* quoad: *Even up to that time . . . until; all the while . . . until:* Cic.; Liv.; Nep.—**3.** Of cause or reason: **a.** Referring to what precedes: *Therefore; for the reason* or *cause already assigned; on that the previous or foregoing account:* Cic.; Sall.—**b.** Referring to what follows: *For this* or *the following reason; on the following account:* Cic.; Liv.; Nep.—**4.** Of a result or end: *To this result, end, point,* or *issue:* Cic.—**5.** Of an additional matter, *etc.*: *Hereto:* Cic.—**6.** Of measure or comparison: With comparative words: *By so much, so much, all the, the:* nihil admirabilius; eoque magis, si, *etc.*, Cic.—**7.**: **a.** Of amount or degree: *To such an amount* or *degree; to that extent* or *degree:* Cic.—**b.** *To such a point, pitch, amount* or *degree of:* (with *Gen.*, folld. by *ut c. Subj.*): eo consuetudinis adducta res est, ut . . . urbs aperiretur, Liv.—**c.** *To such an extent, so far:* Suet.—**d.** *To such a point, position, state,* or *condition:* eo redigis me, ut, *etc.*: Ter.—Particular phrase: Eo loci, *In such a position:* Cic.

eodem, v. idem.

Ēōs (only in *Nom.*), *f.*, 'Ἠώς. **I.** Prop.: *The dawn, early morning, break of day:* Ov.—Hence, **Eō-us,** a, um, *adj. Belonging to the morning, morning-*: Atlantides, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **Eous,** i, *m.*: **A.** *The morning star:* Virg.—**B.** (*sc.* equus) *Break of day*; the name of one of the horses of the sun: Ov. **II.** Meton.: *The East, East country:* Luc.—Hence, **Eo-us,** a, um, *adj. Belonging to the East; Eastern:* domus Arabum, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **Eōus,** i, *m. An inhabitant of the East, an Oriental:* Ov.

Epămĭnondas, æ, *m.*, 'Επαμεινώνδας. *Epaminondas; a Theban general.*

Ĕpăphus, i, *m.*, 'Επαφος. *Epaphus; the son of Jupiter Ammon and Io.*

ē-pas-tus (for e-pasc-tus), a, um, *adj.* [e; pasc-o] *Eaten up:* escæ, Ov.

Epēus (-ĭus), i, *m.*, 'Επειός. *Epeus* or *Epius: a son of Panopeus, the contriver of the Trojan horse.*

ĕphēbus, i, *m.*='έφηβος. *A Greek youth, young man* (from 18 to 20 years of age): Ter.

ephēmĕris, ĭdis, *f.*='εφημερίς. *A day-book, diary, ephemeris:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éphémérides.*

Ephĕsus, i, *f.*, 'Εφεσος. *Ephesus; a city of Ionia, with a temple to Diana* (now the village of *Aja-Soluk*).—Hence, **Ephĕs-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Ephesian.*—As *Subst.*: **Ephesii,** ōrum, *m. The Ephesians.*

ephippi-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [ephippium] *Furnished with an* ephippium: Cæs.

ephippĭum, ĭi, *n.*='εφίππιον (that which is on a horse). *A horse-cloth, caparison, housing:* Cæs.—Prov.: Optat ephippia bos piger, *the sluggish ox longs for housings,* i. e. *each envies the other's condition,* Hor.

ephŏrus, i (*Gen. Plur.* ephorûm, Nep.), *m.*='έφορος (Overseer). *An Ephor; a Spartan magistrate:* Cic.

Ephўra, æ, **-e,** ēs, *f.*, Εφύρα, Ion. 'Εφώρη (Overlooker). *Ephyra* or *Ephyre; a name for Corinth.*—Hence, **Ephўrēĭus,** a, um, *adj. Ephyrean, Corinthian.*

1. **Ephyre,** es, v. Ephyra.

2. **Ephўre,** es, *f. Ephyre; a seanymph.*

ephŏbăta, æ, *m.*='επιβάτης (one who goes on board ship). *A marine:* Hirt.

Epĭcharmus, i, *m.*, 'Επίχαρμος. *Epicharmus; a Pythagorean philosopher and comic poet of Cos, who resided, after his early youth, at Syracuse.*

Epĭclērus, i, *m.*='Επίκληρος (an heir). *Epiclerus; the name of a comedy of Menander.*

ephĭcōpus, a, um, *adj.*='επίκωπος. *Furnished with oars:* Cic.

Epĭcūrus, i, *m.*, 'Επίκουρος (Helper). *Epicurus; the famous Greek philosopher of Gargettus, in Attica, the author of the Epicurean philosophy, which taught that pleasure is the highest good.*—Hence, **Epĭcūr-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Of Epicurus, Epicurean.*

ephĭcus, a, um, *adj.*='επικός. *Epic:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *épique.*

Epĭdamnus, i, *m.* = 'Επίδαμνος (Subduer). *Epidamnus; an older name of Dyrrhachium.*—Hence, **1. Epĭdamnĭus,** a, um, *adj. Epidamnian.*—**2. Epĭdamn-ĭensis,** e, *adj. Epidamnian.*

Epĭdaphna, æ, *f.*, 'Επιδάφνη (By *or* at the laurel, *or* the laurel grove). *Epidaphna; the suburb of Antiochia.*

Epĭdaurus, i, *f.*, 'Επίδαυρος. *Epidaurus:* **1.** *A city in Argolis, on the Saronic Gulf, with a temple of Esculapius* (now *Pidauro*).—Hence, **Epĭdaur-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of Epidaurus, Epidaurean.*—As *Subst.*: **Epidaur-ĭus,** ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* deus) *The Epidaurean,* i. e. *Esculapius:* Ov.—**2.** *A city of Dalmatia:* Hirt.

ĕpĭdictĭcus, a, um, *adj.*='επιδεικτικός. Of speech: *For display, elaborate, showing off:* Cic.

Epĭgŏni, orum, *m.*, 'Επίγονοι (After-born). *The Epigoni:* **1.** *The sons of the seven heroes who went together against Thebes.*—**2.** *The children of the soldiers of Alexander the Great by Asiatic women.*

epĭgramma, ătis, *n.* (*Dat. Plur.* epigrammatis, Cic.)='επίγραμμα (That which is written on, *or* about, any thing): **1.** *An inscription:* Cic.; Nep.—**2.** *An epigram:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *épigramme.*

ĕpĭlŏgus, i, *m.* = 'επίλογος (That which is said in addition, *or* is added). *A winding up* of a speech, *peroration, epilogue:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *épilogue.*

ĕpĭmēnĭa, orum, *n.* = επιμήνια (Things for a month). *Provisions for a month, a month's stock:* Juv.

Epĭmĕnĭdes, is, *m.*, 'Επιμενίδης. *Epimenides; a Greek poet and diviner of Crete.*

Epĭmētheus, ei, *m.*, 'Επιμηθεύς (After-thought). *Epimetheus; a son of Iapetus and Clymene, the husband of Pandora.*—Hence, **Epĭmēth-is,** ĭdis, *f. A daughter of Epimetheus;* i. e. *Pyrrha:* Ov.

ĕpĭnīcĭa, ōrum, *n.* = επινίκια. *Songs of victory, triumphal songs:* Suet.

Epĭphănes, is, *m.*, 'Επιφανής (He that is manifested; hence, The famous *or* celebrated one). *Epiphanes; a son of Antiochus, king of Commagene.*

Epirensis, e, v. Epirus.

ĕpĭ-rhēd-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [hybrid word; fr. επί; rhed-a] (*A thing* at *or upon the* rheda). *A thong by which the horse was attached to the cart:* Juv.

Epirus (-os), i, *f.*, 'Ηπειρος (Mainland). *Epirus* or *Epiros; a province in the north of Greece.*—Hence, **1. Epīr-ensis,** e, *adj. Of Epirus.*—**2. Epīr-ōtes,** æ, *m. An Epirot.*—Hence, **Epīrōt-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, the Epirots; Epirotic.*

epistŏla (-ula) æ, *f.*='επιστολή. (That which is sent to one). *A written communication; a letter, epistle:* Cic.; Hor.—Particular phrase: Aliquis ab epistolis, *A secretary:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *épître.*

epistŏlĭum, ĭi, *n.* = επιστόλιον. *A short letter, a note:* Cat.

ĕpĭthălămĭum, ĭi, *n.*=επιθαλάμιον. (That which is about the bridal chamber). *A nuptial song, epithalamium:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *épithalame.*

epīthēca, æ, *f.* = επιθήκη. *An addition, increase:* Plaut.

epĭtŏma, æ; **-e,** ēs, *f.*=επιτομή (A cutting short). *An abridgment, epitome:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *épitome.*

ēpŏdes, um, *m.* *The epodes; a species of sea fish:* Ov.

Ēp-ŏna, æ, *f.* [equ-us; with *p* for *qu*] (*The one pertaining to equi*). *Epona; the protecting goddess of horses.*

ŏpops, ŏpis, *m.* = ἔποψ [onomatop.] *The epops* or *hoopoe:* Ov.

Ēpŏrēdĭa, æ, *f.* *Eporedia; a Roman colony in Gallia Cisalpina* (now *Ivrea*).

Ēpŏrēdŏrix, ĭgis, *m.* *Eporedorix; a noble Æduan in Cæsar's army.*

ēpos (only in *Nom.* and *Acc.*), *n.* = ἔπος. *An heroic poem, an epic:* Hor.

ē-pōto, pōtāvi, pōtum, pōtāre, 1. *v. a.* I. Prop.: Of persons, *etc.*: *To drink quite* or *entirely; to drink up, quaff:* celerius potuit comestum, quam epotum (*sc.* venenum), in omnes partes corporis permanare? Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of a vessel, *etc.*, as object: *To quaff, drain, drink up, empty:* epoto poculo, Cic. — B. Of inanimate subjects: *To swallow up, suck up:* ter licet epotum ter vomat illa (*sc.* Charybdis) fretum, Ov.

ēpōtus (for epot-tus), a, um, *P.*, v. epo-to.

epulæ, arum, v. epulum.

ēpŭl-āris, e, *adj.* [epul-um] *Of,* or *belonging to, a banquet:* Cic.

ēpŭlā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [epul(a)-or] *Feasting, eating:* Suet.

1. ēpŭl-o, ōnis, *m.* [epul-or] (*The feasting one*; hence) *A guest at a feast* or *banquet; a feaster.* I. Gen.: App. II. Esp.: A. Plur.: Triumviri *or* Septemviri Epulones, *Triumvirs* (or *Septemvirs*) *Feasters; a college of priests who superintended the sacrificial banquets to the gods:* Cic.; Liv. — B. Sing.: Triumvir Epulo, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (plur.) *Epulons.*

2. Ēpŭl-o, ōnis, *m.* [id.] (*Feaster*) *Epulo; a man's name in* Virg.

ēpŭl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [epul-um] I. Neut.: *To give an entertainment, feast, eat:* epulabar cum sodalibus omnino modice, Cic. II. Act.: *To entertain, give an entertainment to, to feast* one: aliquem epulandum ponere mensis, Virg.

ēpŭlum, i, *n.*, and in the *plur.* heterocl. ēpŭlæ, ārum, *f.* [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: *Sumptuous food* or *dishes* (so only Plur.): A. Prop.: mensæ conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, Cic. B. Fig.: dicendi, Cic. II. Esp.: A (*sumptuous, splendid, festive*) *meal; a banquet, feast* (in the Sing. usually of banquets held on religious festivals or given to a number of persons): quum epulum populo Romano daret, Cic.: divûm, Virg.

ĕqu-a, æ, *f.* (*Dat.* and *Abl. Plur.*: equabus, Pall.) [equ-us] *A mare:* Cic.; Virg.

ĕqu-e-s, ĭtis, *m.* [for equ-i-(t)-s; fr. equ-us; I, root of e-o] (*The horse-going one*; hence) I. Gen.: A. Prop.: *A horseman, rider:* Liv.; Hor. B. Meton.: Of *horse and rider:* Virg. II. Esp.: A. In Milit. lang.: 1. Prop.: *A horse-soldier, trooper* · Cæs. — 2. Meton.: In collective force: *Horse-soldiers, cavalry:* Liv. — B.: 1. Prop.: *An eques* or *knight:* Cic.; Liv. — 2. Meton.: In collective force: *The equestrian order:* Mart.

ĕque-ster, tris, tre (*m.* eque-stris, Liv.), *adj.* [for equit-ster; fr. eques, equit-is] (*Caused by an* eques; hence) 1. *Belonging to horsemen, equestrian:* statuæ, Cic. — 2. *Of,* or *belonging to, cavalry:* prœlium, Cæs. — 3. *Belonging to the order of knights; equestrian:* annulus (*i. e.* aureus, a privilege of the equestrian order), Hor. — As *Subst.*: a. equester, tris, *m.* (*sc.* homo) = eques, Tac. — b. equestria, ium, *n.* (*sc.* loca) *The seats of the knights in the theatre:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *équestre.*

ē-quĭdem, *adv.* [comp. of the demonstr. ē and quidem; v. ce] I. Gen.: *Verily, truly, indeed, at all events:* equidem audiebamus, Cic. II. Esp.: A. *Certainly, by all means, of course, to be sure:* Cic. — B. With reference to the speaker: *For my part, as far as I am concerned:* Cic.

ĕqu-īle, is, *n.* [equ-us] (*A thing pertaining to an* equus; hence) *A stable for horses:* Suet.

ĕqu-īnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *belonging to, horses:* seta, Cic.

ĕqu-īrĭa, ōrum, *n.* [id.] (*Things pertaining to horses*; hence) *The (annual) horse-race (in the Campus Martius, in honour of Mars):* Ov.

ĕquĭtā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [equit(a)-o] *That may be ridden over:* planities, Curt.

ĕquĭtā-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] I. Prop.: *A riding:* Pl. II. Meton.: *Cavalry:* Cæs.

ĕquĭt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [eques, equit-is] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To be a horseman, to ride:* quum in illo nostro exercitu equitaret, Cic. B. Fig.: *To ride:* Eurus Per Siculas equitavit, undas, Hor. II. Act.: *To ride through* a place: flumen equitatur, Flor.

ĕquŭ-lĕus (ecu-), i, *m. dim.* [for equo-leus; fr. equus (*uncontr. Gen.*), equo-i] I. Prop.: *A young horse; a colt, foal:* Liv. II. Meton.: A. *A statue of a horse:* Cic. — B. *A wooden rack* in the shape of a horse: Cic.

ĕquŭ-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for equo-lus; fr. id.] *A young horse; a colt, foal:* Cic.

ĕquus, i, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit *açva*, Gr. ἵκκος another form for ἵππος] I. Gen.: A. Prop.: *A horse, steed:* Cic. — B. Meton.: 1. Equus bipes, *a two-footed horse;* i. e. *a sea-horse:* Virg. — 2. Equus fluviatilis, *A river-horse, hippopotamus:* Pl. — 3. Equus ligneus, *i. e. a ship:* Plaut. — 4. *The Trojan horse:* Virg. C. Fig.: In the phrases: 1. Equis et quadrigis poeticis, *In prose and poetry:* Cic. — 2. Equus Trojanus, *A secret conspiracy:* Cic. II. Esp.: (*A war-horse,* in the phrase) Equis virisque, *etc.*: A. Prop.: *With horse and foot:* Liv.; Cic. B. Fig.: *With might and main, with all one's power* or *resources:* Cic.

ēr (ēres), ēris, *m.* [χηρ] *A hedgehog:* Nemes.

ē-rādīc-ĭtus (ex-), *adv.* [e *or* ex; radix, radic-is] *From the very root; root and branch:* Plaut.

ē-rādic-o (ex-), āvi, ātum, āre (*Inf. Pass. Pres.* eradicarier, Plaut.), 1. *v. a.* [id.] (Prop.: *To pluck up by the roots;* Fig.): A. *To root out, utterly destroy:* dii te eradicent, Ter. — B. *To wear out, pester* with talking: hominem, Plaut.

ē-rādo, si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* I. Prop.: *To scratch out, scrape off:* aliquem, *to strike out, erase,* Pl.: genas, *to shave off the beard,* Prop. II. Fig.: *To eradicate, extirpate:* elementa cupidinis pravi, Hor.

Ĕrāsīnus, i, *m.* = Ἐρασῖνος (One pertaining to ἔρασις, or love). *Erasinus; a river of Argolis* (now *Kephalari*).

ērā-sus (for erad-sus) a, um, *P.* of erad-o.

Ĕrātō (only in *Nom.*), *f.*, Ἐρατώ (Beloved one). *Erato.* I.: A. Prop.: *The muse of lyric and amorous poetry,* B. Meton.: for *Muse* in gen.: Virg. II. *A queen of Armenia:* Tac.

ercisco and erctum, v. her.

Ĕrĕbus, i, *m.*, Ἔρεβος. *Erebus.* I. Prop.: *A god of darkness, son of Chaos, and brother of Nox.* — Hence, Ĕrĕb-ēus, a, um, *adj.* *Of,* or *belonging to, Erebus.* II. Meton.: *The Lower World:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Érèbe.*

Ērechtheus (trisyll.), ei, *m.*, Ἐρεχθεύς (The Render). *Erechtheus; a mythic king of Athens.* — Hence, 1. Erechthēus, a, um, *adj.* *Erechthean; of,* or *belonging to, Erechtheus.* — 2. Erechth-idæ, ārum, *m.* (Prop.: *The descendants of Erechtheus;* Meton.) *The Athenians:* Ov. — 3. Erechth-is, ĭdis, *f.* *A daughter of Erechtheus:* a. *Orithyia:* Hor. — b. *Procris:* Ov.

ērec-tus (for ereg-tus), a, um: 1. *P.* of erig-o, through true root EREG. — 2. *Pa.*: a. Prop.: *Set up; upright; elevated, lofty.* proræ admodum erectæ, Cæs. — b. Fig.: (a) (*α*) In a good sense: *Elevated, lofty, noble:* (*Comp.*) erectior homo, Cic. — (*β*) In a bad sense: *Haughty, lofty:* Cic. — (b) *Intent, attentive, on the stretch:* plebs erecta exspectatione, Liv. — (c) *Animated, encouraged, resolute:* Cic.

ē-repo, repsi, *no sup.*, rēpĕre (*Pluperf. Subj.* erepsemus, Hor.), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neut.: A. Gen.: *To creep out, crawl forth:* qui sub terrâ erepsisti modo, Plaut. — B. Esp.: In an upward direction: *To creep* or *clamber up:* ad se, Suet. II. Act.: A. *To creep through:* agrum genibus, Juv. — B. *To climb:* montes, Hor.

ērep-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for erap-tio; fr. ERAP, true root of erip-io] *A forcible taking away, seizure* of a possession: Cic.

ērep-tor, ōris, *m.* [for erap-tor for id.] *A robber, plunderer:* Cic.

erep-tus (for erap-tus), a, um, *P.* of erip-io, through true root ERAP.

Ĕretrĭa, æ, *f.*, Ἐρετρία (The female rower). *Eretria; the chief city of*

Eubœa, the birthplace of the philosopher Menedemus. — Hence, **1. Eretrĭensis**, e, *adj. Of Eretria.*—As *Subst.*: **Eretrienses**, ĭum, *m. The inhabitants of Eretria.* — **2. Eretrĭ-ăci**, ōrum, *m. Eretriacs*; i. e. *philosophers of the school of Menedemus:* Cic.—**3. Eretrĭ-ci**, ōrum, *m.* = Eretriaci : Cic. —Sing.: **Eretrĭcus**, ī, *m. An Eretrian philosopher.*

Ērētum, ī, *n.*, 'Ηρητον. *Eretum; an ancient city of the Sabines* (now *Cretona*).—Hence, **Ērēt-īnus**, a, um, *adj. Belonging to Eretum.*

ergā, *præp. c. acc.* [akin to vergo] **I.** Prop.: Of locality: *Over against, opposite to:* med erga, *i. e. opposite me,* Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Of friendly feelings, *etc.: Towards:* Cic.; Cæs. — **2.** Of unfriendly feelings: *Against:* Plaut.; Tac.—**B.** *With respect, regard,* or *reference to:* Tac.

ergast-ŭlum (-ĭlum), ī, *n.* [ἐργάζομαι] (A working-place; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A house of correction,* etc.: Cic. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: *The inmates of a house of correction:* Cæs.

ergō (with short *o* only a few times in Ov. and the post-Aug. poets), *adv.* [like erga, akin to vergo] **1.** *In consequence of, on account of, because of* (with *Gen.* placed after it): legis ergo, Cic.: illius ergo, Virg.—**2.** *Consequently, accordingly, therefore, then:* Plaut.; Cic.—**3.** In a logical conclusion: *Consequently, therefore:* Cic. — **4.** In interrogative argumentation: *So, so then:* Cic. — **5.** In interrogations: *Then:* Cic.; Cæs.; Liv.—**6.** With the imperative or subjunctive: *Then, now:* Cæs.; Cic. — **7.** In resuming an interrupted train of thought, *etc.*: *As I was saying, I say, then, well then:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ergo.*

Ērichtho, ūs, *f.*, 'Εριχθώ. *Erichtho:* **I.** Prop.: *A Thessalian witch consulted by Pompey.* **II.** Meton.: *A witch:* Ov.

Ērichthŏnĭus, ĭī, *m.*, 'Εριχθόνιος (One greatly pertaining to the earth): *Erichthonius:* **1.** *A son of Vulcan, king of Athens, and the first who yoked four horses together to a chariot.* — Hence, **Erichthon-ius**, a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Erichthonian;* Meton.) *Athenian.*—**2.** *A son of Dardanus, the father of Tros, and king of Troy.* — Hence, **Erichthon-ius**, a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Erichthonian;* Meton.) *Trojan.*

ēr-ĭcĭus, ĭī, *m.* [er] (Prop.: *A hedgehog, urchin;* Meton) Milit. *t. t.*: *A beam to keep off assailants, a chevaux-de-frise:* Cæs.

Ērĭdănus, ī, *m.*, 'Ηριδανός. *Eridanus; the Greek name of the river Po.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Éridan.*

ē-rĭgo, rexi, rectum, rĭgĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for e-rego] (*To make straight out of* a place; hence) *To raise* or *set up; to erect.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: arborem, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: **a.** *To set one's self up, to rise:* conniturntur (*sc.* puĕri), ut sese erigant, Cic.: ad ĭdera fumus Erigitur, Virg.—**b.** Of a locality, *etc.*: *To lift up* or *elevate itself; to rise:* insula . . . erigitur, Virg.—**2.** Of structures: *To raise up, build, construct, erect:* turres, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To set up, erect; to arouse, excite:* mentes, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron.: *To raise itself,* etc., up; *to rise:* libertas se erigere debebat, Cic. — **2.**: **a.** *To cheer up, encourage, rouse, stimulate, excite,* etc.: animum, Cic. — **b.** With Personal pron.: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ériger.*

Ērĭgŏne, ēs, -a, æ, *f.*, 'Ηριγόνη (Early-born, *or* Child of Morn). *Erigone; the daughter of Icarius, who was placed in the sky as the constellation Virgo.*—Hence, **Erĭgŏnēĭus**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Erigone:* Canis, *i. e. Mœra, the hound of Icarius, which was placed with Erigone in the sky,* Ov.

Ērinnys (-ĭnys), ўos (*Acc. Sing.* Erinnyn, Ov.), *f.*, 'Ερινύς, 'Ερινυς (Angry one). **I.** Prop.: *An Erinnys* or *Erinys; a Fury:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A scourge, curse, fury,* etc.: patriæ communis Erinys, Virg.—**B.** *Fury, raving, madness:* quo tristis Erinnys, Quo fremitus vocat, Virg.

Ērĭphўla, æ, -e, es, *f.*, 'Εριφύλη. *Eriphyla* or *Eriphyle; the daughter of Talaus, and wife of Amphiaraus, whom she betrayed to Polynices for a golden necklace; on account of which she was slain by her son Alcmæon.*

ē-rĭpĭo, rĭpŭi, reptum, rĭpĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for e-rapio] **I.** *To snatch,* or *pull out:* torrem ab igne, Ov. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To snatch* or *take away:* vela armamentaque, Cæs.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To deliver, set free:* coloniam ex hostibus, Liv.: me malis, Virg.—**b.** With Acc. of Personal pron.: *To take one's self off; to flee, escape:* Cæs.; Cic.; Hor. **B.** Fig.: *To snatch* or *take away; to remove, deprive of:* eripies mihi hunc errorem, Cic.—Particular phrase: Eripere fugam, *To hasten one's flight away:* Virg.

ē-rōdo, *no perf.*, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To gnaw off* or *away, to consume:* vites, Pl. **II.** Meton.: *To eat away, corrode:* traduntque aëna etiam ac ferrum erodi illā aquā, Pl.

ērōgā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [erog(a)-o] *A giving out, paying out; a division, distribution:* pecuniæ, Cic.

ērŏg-ĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [erog-o] *To find out by asking, to inquire:* Plaut.

ē-rŏgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: Polit. *t. t.*: *To expend, pay out* money from the public treasury, after asking the consent of the people: pecunias ex ærario, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To lay out, expend,* etc.: Tironem Curio commendes, ut ei, si quid opus erit, in sumptum eroget, Cic.

Ĕros, ōtis, *m.*, 'Ερως (Love). *Eros; an actor in the time of Cicero.*

ērō-sus (for erod-sus), a, um, *P.* of erod-o.

errā-bundus, a, um, *adj.* [err(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *Wandering to and fro, wandering about:* Of living beings or things: nunc errabundi domos suos pervagarentur, Liv. **II.** Fig.: Of the tracks of cattle: *Wandering:* errabunda bovis vestigia, Virg.

errāt-ĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [errat-us] (*Pertaining to* erratus; hence) *Wandering to and fro, wandering about, roving, erratic:* Delos, Ov.: vitis serpens lapsu erratico, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *erratique.*

errā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [err(a)-o] *A wandering, roving about:* Cic.

errā-tum, i, *n.* [id.] *An error, fault:* or, palliatingly, *an error, mistake:* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *erratum.*

errā-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A wandering about:* longis erratibus actus, Ov.

1. **err-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** Prop.: *To wander, to wander about, to wander up and down, to rove:* Of persons or things as subjects: ignari hominumque locorumque Erramus, Virg.: Cocytus errans flumine languido, Hor.: circum villulas, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) erratur in agris, Virg. —**2.** Fig.: *To wander about, to wander,* etc.: ne errare cogatur oratio, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Prop.: *To miss the right way, to go astray, to stray:* qui erranti comiter monstrat viam, Enn. — **2.** Fig.: **a.** *To wander from the truth,* etc.; *to err, mistake:* errare malo cum Platone, quam, *etc.*, Cic.—**b.** *To err through mistake:* Sall. **II.** Act.: **A.** *To be in doubt* or *hesitation about:* erro, quam insistas viam, Plaut. — **B.** *To err* or *be mistaken about:* tempora, Ov. — **C.** Part. Perf. Pass.: *Wandered through* or *over:* erratæ terræ, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *errer.*

2. **err-o**, ōnis, *m.* [1. err-o] **I.** Gen.: *A wanderer:* Ov. **II.** Esp.: *A vagrant, vagabond:* Hor.

err-or, ōris, *m.* [1. err-o] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Of persons: *A wandering, a wandering* or *straying about:* Cic. — **2.** Of the *motion* of atoms: Lucr. — **3.** Of the *meandering* of a river: Ov.—**4.** Of the *maze* of a labyrinth: Ov. **B.** Fig.: *A wavering, uncertainty:* veri, Tac. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *A wandering from the right way, a going astray:* Plaut. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *An error, mistake, false notion, deception, illusion:* Cic. — **2.** *A* moral *error, fault:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *erreur.*

ē-rŭbesco, rŭbŭi, *no sup.*, rŭbescĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Gen.: *To grow red; to blush:* erubuisse genis, Ov. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Neut.: *To redden* or *blush with shame; to feel ashamed:* erubuit loqui, Cic.—**B.** Act.: **1.** *To redden* or *blush with shame about; to feel ashamed about:* jura fidemque Supplicis, Virg.—**2.** Part. Fut. Pass.: *Of which one should be ashamed:* ignes (*sc.* amoris), Hor.

ērūca, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **1.** *A caterpillar, canker-worm:* Col.—**2.** *A species of colewort:* Hor.—**3.** *The grub of the silkworm:* Pl.

ē-ructo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: *To emit a belch; to belch* or *belch out:* unde tu nos eruct

undo ejecisti, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To belch* or *vomit* a thing *forth; to cast out* or *emit with belching:* saniem, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To utter; to talk* or *speak of; to pour out* in speaking: cædem sermonibus suis, Cic. **C.** Meton.: *To emit, cast forth:* Cocyto arenam, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éructer.*

ē-rŭd-īo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [e; rud-is] *To free from rudeness; to cultivate, educate, instruct, teach:* **I.** Prop.: Of personal objects: studiosos discendi erudiunt, Cic.: (with *Relative clause*) quā possint erudit arte capi, Ov. **II.** Fig.: Of things as objects: ut fieret, oculos erudiere suos, Ov.

ērŭdīt-e, *adv.* [erudit-us] *Learnedly, eruditely:* Gell.: (*Comp.*) eruditius, Cic.: (*Sup.*) eruditissime, id.

ērŭdī-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [erudi-o] **I.** Prop.: *An instructing, instruction:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Learning, knowledge, erudition,* obtained by instruction: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *érudition.*

ērŭdī-trix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *An instructress:* Flor.

ērŭdītŭ-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for erudito-lus; fr. eruditus, *(uncontr. Gen.)* erudito-i] *Skilled, experienced* in love: Cat.

ērŭdī-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of erudi-o. —**2.** *Pa.: Learned, accomplished, well-informed, experienced:* **a.** Prop.: Of persons: eruditi homines, Cic.: (*Comp.*) literis eruditior, id.: (*Sup.*) (with *Abl.*) disciplinā juris civilis eruditissimus, id.—**b.** Fig.: Of things: aures, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *érudit.*

ē-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: **A.** Gen.: *To cause to break out* or *burst forth:* **1.** Prop.: æstiferos validis erumpit viribus ignes, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: in me stomachum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To cause itself,* etc., *to burst forth;* i. e. *to burst forth, break out,* etc.: Lucr.; Virg. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To break out, burst* or *sally forth:* erupit acies, Liv.: ignes ex Ætnæ vertice, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To break out, burst forth:* erumpat aliquando vera vox, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To break forth, come to light, become public* or *known:* quum illa conjuratio ex latebris erupisset, Cic.

ē-rŭo, rŭi, rūtum, rŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To cast forth, throw out; to dig, tear,* or *pluck out:* segetem ab radicibus, Virg.: (without *Object*) is, etiam si quid obrutum erit, poterit eruere, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To root out, to destroy from the foundation:* urbem a sedibus, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To draw forth* or *out, bring out, elicit, extract:* ex annalium vetustate eruenda est memoria nobilitatis tuæ, Cic.—**B.** *To overthrow, destroy:* opes, Virg.

ērup-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [eru(m)p-o] **I.** Gen.: *A breaking out, bursting forth:* universi eruptionem tentavere, Pl. **II.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.: A sally:* ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éruption.*

erup-tus, a, um, *P.* of eru(m)p-o.

erus, i, v. herus.

ērŭ-tus, a, um, *P.* of eru-o.

ervum, i, *n.* [ὄροβος] *A species of pulse; the bitter vetch.*

Ērȳcīnus, a, um, v. Eryx.

Ērymanthus, i, *m.,* Ἐρύμανθος. *Erymanthus:* **1.** *A chain of mountains in Arcadia, on the borders of Elis, where Hercules slew the Erymanthian boar.*—Hence, **a. Erymanth-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Erymanthian.*—**b. Erymanth-is,** ĭdis, *f. adj. Erymanthian:* ursa, *i. e. Callisto of Arcadia, who was changed into a bear, and placed by Jupiter as a constellation in the sky:* Ov.—**2.** *A river, which rises in the Erymanthian mountains.*

Ērȳsichthon (Eris-), ōnis, *m.,* Ἐρυσίχθων (One dragging, *or* tearing up, the earth). *Erysichthon; a son of the Thessalian king Triopas. For having cut down the grove of Ceres, he was punished with a raging hunger, which caused him to devour his own flesh.*

Ērȳthēa (-īa), æ, *f.,* Ἐρύθεια (Red-island). *Erythea,* or *Erithea; a small island in the Bay of Cadiz, where the giant Geryon dwelt.*—Hence, **Erythē-ĭus,** ĭdis, *f. adj. Erythean.*

ērȳthinus, i, *m.* = ἐρυθῖνος. *The erythinus;* prob. *the red mullet:* Ov.

Ērȳthræ, ārum, *f.* = Ἐρυθραί (Red-city). *Erythræ:* **1.** *A city of Bœotia, near Mount Cithæron.*—**2.** *One of the twelve chief cities of Ionia.*—Hence, **Erythr-æus,** a, um, *adj. Erythræan.*—As *Subst.*: **Erythræi,** ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Erythræ.* —**3.** *The port of the city of Eupalium, in Locris, on the Gulf of Corinth.*

Ērȳx, ȳcis, *m.,* Ἔρυξ. *Eryx* (now *S. Giuliano*); *a high mountain, with a city of the same name, on the western coast of Sicily, famed for its temple of Venus.*—Hence, **Erȳc-ĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Prop.: *Erycinian.*—As *Subst.*: **Erycina,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* dea) *Erycina,* i. e. *Venus:* Hor.—**2.** Meton.: *Sicilian.*

es-ca, æ, *f.* [for ed-ca] (*That which is eaten;* hence) *Food* both of men and beasts: **I.** Gen.: nec escis aut potionibus vescuntur (*sc.* dii), Cic. **II.** Esp.: *Bait:* **A.** Prop.: decipit esca feras, Mart. **B.** Fig.: esca malorum, Cic.

esc-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [esc-a] *Of,* or *belonging to,* esca; hence) **1.** *Belonging to food, eating:* uvæ, *fit for eating,* Pl.—As *Subst.*: **escaria,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* vasa) *Eating-vessels:* Juv.—**2.** *Of,* or *belonging to, bait:* vincla, Plaut.

ē-scendo, di, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [for e-scando] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Gen.: *To climb up, mount up, ascend* out of or from a place: **1.** Prop.: ex alto puteo ad summum, Plaut.—**2.** Fig.: ut ad nos contemptus Samnitium pervenit, supra non escendit, Liv. **B.** Esp.: *To disembark* from a ship, *to land:* Delphos, *i. e. to go to Delphi, and there disembark,* Liv. **II.** Act.: *To mount, ascend* a thing: suggestum, Tac.

escit, v. sum *init.*

esc-ŭlentus, a, um [esc-a] **I.** Prop.: *Full of food:* os, Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Fit for eating, good to eat, eatable, edible, esculent:* frusta, Cic.

esculentus, *etc.,* v. æsc.

ēs-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [edo through obsol. freq. es-o] *To be won to eat, to eat:* Plaut.

Esquĭlĭæ (Ex-, Æs-), ārum, *f. The Esquiliæ, Exquiliæ,* or *Æsquiliæ the largest of the seven hills of Rome, with several separate heights* (whence the *plur.* form), *added to the city by Servius Tullius* (now *the height of S. Maria Maggiore*).—Hence, **1. Esquĭl-ĭus (Ex-),** a, um, *adj. Esquiline.* —**2. Esquĭl-īnus (Ex-),** a, um, *adj. Esquiline.*—As *Subst.*: **Esquilina,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* porta) *The Esquiline gate:* Cic. —**3. Esquĭlĭārĭus (Ex-),** a, um, *adj. Esquiline.*

essĕd-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [essed-um] (*One pertaining to an* essedum; hence) **1.** *A fighter in a British* or *Gallic war-chariot:* Cæs.—**2.** *A gladiator who fights from an* essedum: Suet.

essĕdum, i, *n.* [Celtic word] *A two-wheeled war-chariot* (*of the Gauls and Britons*): Cæs.; Cic.; Virg.

Essŭi, ōrum, *m. The Essui; a tribe of the Gauls.*

es-trix, īcis, *f.* [for ed-trix; fr. ed-o] *A female glutton or gormandizer:* Plaut.

estur, v. edo *init.*

Esubĭi, ōrum, *m. The Esubii; a tribe of the Gauls.*

ēsŭrī-ālis, e, *adj.* [esuri-es] *Of,* or *belonging to, hunger:* Plaut.

ēsŭrī-es, ēi, *f.* [esuri-o] *Hunger:* Script. ap. Cic.

1. ēsŭr-īo (ess-), *no perf.,* ītum, īre, 4. *v. desid. n.* and *a.* [1. edo, (*Fut. Part.*) esur-us] **I.** Prop.: Neut.: *To desire to eat; to suffer hunger, be hungry; to hunger:* Ptolemæus esuriens, Cic.— **II.** Act.: *To hunger after; to feel an appetite for:* nil ibi, quod nobis esuriatur, erit, Ov.

2. ēsŭrī-o (ess-), ōnis, *m.* [1. esuri-o] *A hungry person:* Plaut.

ēsŭrī-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A hungering, hunger:* Cat.

ē-sus (for ed-sus), a, um, *P.* of 1. ed-o.

et, *conj.* [akin to Sanscrit *ati* = ultra, insuper] **1.** *And:* pueri et mulierculæ, Cic.: quâ de re est igitur inter summos viros major dissensio? Et omitto illa, *etc.,* id.—**2.** *And indeed, and moreover, and that too:* laudat, est sæpe, virtutem, Cic.—**3.** After words denoting similarity *or* dissimilarity, *etc.*: *And, as, than,* etc.: nisi æque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, Cic.: aliter doctos loqui et indoctos? id.—**4.** *When, and then:* nec longum tempus et ingens Exiit arbos, Virg.—**5.** *And in fact, and indeed, and truly, and so:* multa me sollicitant . . . et sexcenta sunt, Cic.—**6.** *And so too, and also; too, also, likewise:* Terentia te maxime diligit, salutemque tibi plurimam ascribit, et Tulliola, delicias nostræ, Cic. — Particular combinations: **a.** Et . . . et, *Both . . . and; as well . . . as; not only . . . but also:* Cic.—**b.** Et . . . neque *or* neque . . . et:

Both . . . and not; as well . . . as not; not only . . . but also not; . . . or the reverse, acc. as the affirm. or neg. part. precedes: Cic.: tum . . . et, et . . . tum: *Both . . . and; as well . . . as; not only . . . but also:* Cic.

ĕt-ĕnim, *conj. For, truly, because that, since:* Cic.

Ētĕŏcles, is *and* ēos, *m.*, Ἐτεοκλῆς (The one with true glory). *Eteocles; a son of Œdipus and Jocasta, and brother of Polynices.*

ētēsĭæ, ārum, *m.* = ἐτησίαι (Things pertaining to summer). *The Etesian or trade-winds, which blow annually during the dog-days, for 40 days:* Cic.

ēthŏlōgus, i, *m.* = ἠθολόγος. *One who jestingly imitates the manners, gestures,* etc., *of others; a mimic:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éthologue.*

ĕtĭam, *conj.* [akin to ἔτι, Lat. et] **1.** *And also, and furthermore, also, likewise, besides:* inveteratas non solum familiaritates exstinguī, sed odia etiam gigni sempiterna, Cic.—Particular expression: Etiam atque etiam, *Constantly, perpetually; repeatedly, again and again, over and over; pressingly, urgently:* Cic.—**2.** *And even, nay:* quæ omnes doctī atque sapientes summa, quidam etiam sola bona esse dixerunt, Cic.—**3.** With comparatives for the sake of intensity: *Yet, still:* majores etiam varietates, Cic.—**4.** *Certainly, granted, by all means, yes indeed, yes:* numquid vis? *Al.* Etiam; ut actutum advenias, Plaut.—**5.** *Yet, as yet, still:* quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientiā nostrā? quamdiū etiam furor iste tuus nos eludet? Cic.—**6.** In interrogations; esp. when made indignantly: *What? Pray? etc.:* is mihi etiam gloriabitur se omnes magistratūs sine repulsā assecutum? *what? and will he boast to me?* etc., Cic.—**7.** *But:* a. With Imperatives: cīvemsvice etiam, Plaut.—**b.** In questions that include a command: scelerate, etiam respicis? *are you going to look round?* Plaut.

ĕtĭam-num (-nunc), *conj.* [etiam; nunc] (Sometimes written separately) **I.** Prop.: *Yet, till now, still:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: In respect to past time: *Till that time, till then, still:* Cic.; Virg.

ĕtĭam-si (sometimes written separately), *conj. Even if, notwithstanding, although, albeit:* Cic.

ĕtĭam-tum (-tunc), *conj.* [etiam; tunc] *Even then, till that time, till then, still:* Ter.; Cic.

Ētrūria, æ, *f. Etruria; a country of Central Italy.*—Hence, **Etrus-cus** (for Etrur-cus), a, um, *adj. Etruscan.*—As *Subst.:* **Etrusci,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The Etruscans.*

et-si, *conj.:* **1.** *Though, although, albeit:* Cic.; Liv.—**2.** To restrict or correct a preceding proposition: *Although, yet, but:* Cic.

ētўmŏlōgĭa, æ, *f.* = ἐτυμολογία. *Etymology:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *étymologie.*

eu, *interj.* = εὖ. *Well! well done! bravo!* an exclamation of joy or approbation: Plaut.; Hor.

Eubœa, æ, *f.* = Εὔβοια. *Eubœa; an island in the Ægean Sea, separated from Bœotia by the Euripus* (now *Negroponte*).—Hence, **Eubœĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = Εὐβοϊκός: **1.** Prop.: *Eubœan.*—**2.** Meton.: *Cumæan:* carmen, *of the Cumæan Sibyl,* Ov.

euge, *interj.* = εὖγε.: **1.** *Well done! good! bravo!* Plaut.; Ter.—**2.** With an ironical signif. superadded: *Excellent! admirable!* Plaut.

eugĕ-pæ, *interj.* [contracted from euge, papæ] *Holla! well done:* Plaut.

euhan, v. evan.

Euhius, v. Evius.

Eumēdes, is, *m.*, Εὐμήδης (The well-minded *or* well-resolving one). *Eumedes; a Trojan herald, father of Dolon.*

Eumĕnes, is, *m.*, Εὐμένης (The well-disposed one). *Eumenes: a general under Alexander the Great, and after his death governor of Cappadocia.*

Eumĕnĭdes, um, *f.*, Εὐμενίδες (The benevolent *or* the gracious ones). *The Eumenides; a euphemistic name for the Furies.*

Eumolpus, i, *m.*, Εὔμολπος (The sweetly singing one). *Eumolpos:* **1.** *A mythic Thracian bard and priest of Ceres, who introduced into Attica the Eleusinian mysteries, and the cultivation of the vine.*—Hence, **Eumolp-Idæ,** ārum, *m. The Eumolpidæ; a sacerdotal family at Athens, who derived their name from Eumolpus.*—**2.** *A son of Musæus.*

eunūchus, i, *m.* = εὐνοῦχος (He who keeps, *or* guards, the bed). **I.** Prop.: *A eunuch:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The name of one of Terence's comedies.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *eunuque.*

Euphorbus, i, *m.*, Εὔφορβος (The well-nourishing one). *Euphorbus; son of Panthous, a brave Trojan, whose soul Pythagoras asserted had descended to himself.*

Euphrānor, ōris, *m.*, Εὐφράνωρ (The one delighting men). *Euphranor; a celebrated painter and sculptor.*

Euphrātes. **I.** Prop.: *The Euphrates; a river of Syria, which rises in Armenia, and, after its junction with the Tigris, falls into the Persian Gulf* (now *Frat*). **II.** Meton.: For *The dwellers on the banks of the Euphrates:* hinc movet Euphrates . . . . bellum, Virg.

Eupŏlis, ĭdis (*Acc.*, Eupolin, Hor. Eupolidem, Pers.), *m.*, Εὔπολις. (Abounding in cities). *Eupolis; a celebrated comic poet at Athens, contemporary with Aristophanes.*

Eurīpĭdēs, is, *m.*, Εὐριπίδης. *Euripides; a celebrated Athenian tragic poet.*—Hence, **Euripid-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Of Euripides.*

eurīpus (-os), i, *m.* [prps. = εὐρυπος, from εὖ; ῥιπ] (That which has, or supplies, plaited-work *or* mats in abundance) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A narrow channel, strait:* Cic.—**B.** Esp.: *The* euripus *or channel between Bœotia and Eubœa* (now *Egribos*): Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *A canal, conduit, aqueduct:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: *The trench that ran round the Roman circus:* Suet.

Eurōpa, æ: **-pe,** es, *f.*, Εὐρώπη. **I.** Prop.: *Europa or Europe; the daughter of the Phœnician king Agenor. Jupiter, under the form of a bull, carried her off to Crete.*—Hence, **Eurōpæus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Europa.* **II.** Meton.: *The continent of Europe (named after Europa).*—Hence, **Eurōpæus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Europe; European.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Europe.*

Eurōtas (-a), æ, *m.*, Εὐρώτας (Beautiful stream). *Eurotas; a river of Laconia, on the banks of which Sparta stood* (now *Basilipotamo*).

Eur-ūus, a, um, *adj.* [eur-us] *Eastern:* fluctus, Virg.

Eurus, i, *m.* = εὖρος. *Eurus.* **I.** Prop.: *The south-east wind* (*by some called Vulturnus*): minabitur Eurus, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** For *East wind:* Ov.—**B.** For *wind* in gen.: Virg.

Eurўălus, i, *m.*, Εὐρύαλος (The one pertaining to a wide threshing-floor). *Euryalus; one of the companions of Æneas, friend of Nisus, killed in the camp of the Rutuli.*

Eurўdămas, antis, *m.*, Εὐρυδάμας (The widely subduing one). *Eurydamas; a surname of Hector.*

Eurўdĭce, ēs, *f.*, Εὐρυδίκη. *Eurydice; the wife of Orpheus.*

Eurўlŏchus, i, *m.*, Εὐρύλοχος (Wide ambush) *Eurylochus; the only one of the companions of Ulysses who withstood Circe's magic cup.*

Eurўmĭdes, æ, *m. The son of Eurymus,* i. e. *Telemus.*

Eurўnŏme, es, *f.*, Εὐρυνόμη (Wide pasturage). *Eurynome, a daughter of Oceanus and Thetis.*

Eurўpўlus, i, *m.*, Εὐρύπυλος (He that has wide gates). *Eurypylus.* **1.** *Son of Hercules and king of Cos.*—Hence, **Eurўpўl-is,** ĭdis, *f. adj.* (Prop. *Eurypylan*; Meton.) *Coan:* **2.** *Son of Evæmon of Thessaly, and leader of a body of troops before Troy.*

Eurўsăces, is, *m.*, Εὐρυσάκης (He that has a wide, *or* broad, shield). *Eurysaces; a son of Ajax, so named from the broad shield of his father.*

Eurystheus (trisyll.), ei (*Acc.*, Eurysthea, Virg.), *m.*, Εὐρυσθεύς. *Eurystheus; a king of Mycenæ, who imposed upon Hercules his famous twelve labours.*

Eurўtus, i, *m.*, Εὔρυτος. *Eurytus:* **1.** *A king of Œchalia, and father of Iole.*—Hence, **Eurўt-is,** ĭdis, *f. The daughter of Eurytus,* i. e. *Iole.*—**2.** *A centaur.*

euschēm-e, *adv.* [εὐσχήμ-ως] *Becomingly, gracefully:* Plaut.

Euterpe, ēs, *f.*, Εὐτέρπη (She that pleases well). *Euterpe; the Muse of music.*

Eutrăpēlus, i, *m.*, Εὐτράπελος (The dexterous *or* lively one). *Eutrapelus* (P. Volumnius); *a Roman knight friend of Antony, surnamed Eutrapelus on account of his liveliness and wit*

Eutrŏpĭus, ĭi, *m.*, Εὐτρόπιος (The one with a good disposition). *Eutropius (Flavius); a Roman historian in the middle of the fourth century of the Christian era, author of a* Breviarium Historiæ Romanæ.

Euxīnus, a, um, *adj.* = Εὔξεινος (Hospitable). *Euxine; an epithet of the Black Sea:* mare, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **Euxinus**, ĭ, *m.* (*sc.* Pontus). *The Euxine Sea:* Ov.

Evadne, es, *f.*, Εὐάδνη (Well-pleasing one). *Evadne; wife of Capaneus, who was so fondly attached to her husband that when his body was burned she threw herself on the funeral pile and destroyed herself.*

ē-vādo, si, sum, dĕre (*Perf. sync.* evāsti, Hor.), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.**: **A.** Neut.: **1.** Prop.: **a.** Gen.: *To go forth* or *out:* abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *To get away, get clear off, escape:* ex manibus hostium, Liv.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** *To go forth* or *out, to depart:* ad conjecturam evadere, *to arrive at:* Plaut.—**b.** *To turn out, fall out, end* in some manner; *to have an issue* of some kind; *to turn to* or *become* something: vereor ne quoque hæc lætitia vana evadat, Liv. —**c.** *To come to pass, be fulfilled:* aliquando id, quod somniārimus, evadere, Cic.—**B.** Act.: **1.** Prop.: **a.** Gen.: *To pass over* or *pass* a thing; *to get over, pass beyond, leave behind:* omnem videbar Evasisse viam, Virg. —**b.** Esp.: *To get away, flee, escape from:* angustias, Liv.—**2.** Fig.: *To escape, get rid of:* gravem casum, Tac. **II.**: **A.** Neut.: *To go upwards; to mount up, ascend*, etc.: evado ad summi fastigia culminis, Virg.—**B.** Act.: *To mount, climb, ascend* a place, *etc.*: gradūs evaserat altos, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*s'*) *évader.*

ē-vāgīn-o, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [e ; vagin-a] *To draw out of the scabbard, unsheath:* gladium, Just.

ē-vāgor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: *To wander forth, to roam about, to scatter* or *spread about, to extend:* **A.** Prop.: nullo ad evagandum relicto spatio, Liv. **B.** Fig.: *To wander:* appetītūs longius evagantur, Cic. **II.** Act.: *To stray beyond, to overstep* any thing: Fig.: ordinem, Hor.

ē-vălesco, vălŭi, *no sup.*, vălescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* **I.** Prop.: *To become very strong, increase in strength, increase, grow:* si non evaluere (*sc.* rami), Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To become strong*, etc.: affectatio quietis in tumultum evaluit, Tac. **B.** Esp.: Of a word or expression: *To prevail, get into vogue:* nationis nomen evaluisse paullatim, Tac. **III.** Meton.: In the Temp. Perf.: *To have power* or *ability* for any thing, *to be able:* sed non Dardanidæ medicari cuspidis ictum Evaluit, Virg.

Evan (**Euh-**), *m.*, Εὐάν. *Evan* or *Euhan; a surname of Bacchus.*—Hence, **Evan-s**, antis, *adj. Crying Evan!* an epithet of the Bacchantes: Cat.—With *Acc.*: evantes orgia, cele-

brating the rites of Bacchus with the cry Evan! Virg.

Evander (**-drus**), ri, *m.*, Εὔανδρος (Manly). *Evander:* **1.** *Son of Carmenta.*—Hence, **Evandr-ius**, a, um, *adj. Evandrian:* ensis, *i. e. of Pallas, the son of Evander*, Virg. — **2.** *A Greek artist in metals, brought from Alexandria to Rome by M. Antony.*

ē-vānesco, vānŭi, *no sup.*, vānescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch. To vanish* or *pass* or *die away; to disappear.* **I.** Prop.: in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram, Virg. **II.** Fig.: extenuari spem nostram et evanescere vidi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*s'*) *évanouir.*

ēvān-īdus, a, um, *adj.* [evanesco] *Vanishing, passing away:* Ov.

evans, antis, v. Evan.

ē-vasto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To lay utterly waste, to devastate:* evastatur Africa, Liv.

ēvax, *interj.* [a natural cry] *Oh oh! hurra! bravo!* Plaut.

evec-tus (for eveh-tus), a, um, *P.* of eveh-o.

ē-vĕho, vexi, vectum, vĕhĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To carry out: to convey out, lead forth:* signa ex finis, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** With Personal pron.: *To throw one's self out* of a place; *to rush out:* Liv. —**b.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To ride out* or *forth; to move out, move forth:* Liv.; Tac. **B.** Fig.: *To carry out* or *away, to carry forth:* e Pirræo eloquentia evecta est, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Gen.: *To carry upwards; to raise aloft* or *on high; to elevate:* palmaque nobilis Terrarum dominos evehit ad deos, Hor. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To raise one's self up; to mount, ascend:* Liv.

ē-vello, velli *or* vulsi, vulsum, vellĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To tear, pull,* or *pluck out:* ferrum, Cæs.: (with *Dat.*) linguam Catoni, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To tear out, root out, eradicate, erase:* aculeum severitatis, Cic. **III.** Meton.: Of scent: *To remove, eradicate:* odorem e turis glebis, Lucr.

ē-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To come out, come forth:* merses profundo; pulchrior evenit, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To fall out, come to pass, happen:* timebam ne evenirent ea, quæ acciderunt, Cic.; (*Impers.*) evenit, senibus ambobus simul liter ut esset, Ter. — **B.** Of things: *To proceed, follow, result* (as a consequence) from any thing; *to turn out, issue, end* in any way: quid ex quāque re evenerit, eveniat, Cic.

ēven-tum, i, *n.* [even-io] **1.** (*That which happens to* or *befalls one*; hence) **a.** *An occurrence, event:* Cic.—**b.** *The external condition* of persons or things: Lucr.—**2.** *The issue, consequence, result, effect* of an action, *etc.*: Cic.

ēven-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **1.** *An occurrence* or *event; fortune, fate, lot:* Cic.; Liv.—**2.** *The issue, consequence, result* of an action: Cic.; Hor.

Ēvēnus, i, *m.*, Εὔηνος. *Evenus; a river of Ætolia, near Calydon* (now *Fidari*).—Hence, **Evēn-īnus**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Evenus.*

ē-verbĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To violently strike, flap:* clipeum alis, Virg.

ē-vergo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a. To send out* or *forth:* rivos, Liv.

ēverr-ĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [everr-o] (*That which serves for sweeping out;* hence) *A sweep-net, draw-net.* **I.** Prop.: Var. **II.** Fig.: everriculum malitiarum omnium, *the drag-net*, i. e. *the sweeper-away of all baseness*, Cic.

ē-verro, ri, sum, rĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To sweep out:* stercus ex æde Vestæ, Var. **II.** Fig.: *To clean out, plunder completely:* fanum, Cic.

ēver-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for evert-sio, fr. evert-o] **1.** *An overthrowing:* Cic. —**2.** *A turning out* or *expulsion* from one's possessions, *etc.*: Flor.—**3.** *Subversion, ruin:* Cic.—**4.** *An overthrowing* or *destroying* of any thing; *subversion, destruction:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éversion.*

ēver-sor, ōris, *m.* [for evert-sor; fr. id.] *A subverter, destroyer:* Cic.

1. ēver-sus (for evert-sus), a, um, *P.* of evert-o.

2. ever-sus (for everr-sus), a, um, *P.* of everr-o.

ē-verto (**-vorto**), ti, sum, tĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To turn, drive,* or *thrust out:* æquora ventis, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To overturn* any thing from its position; *to overthrow, upset, throw down:* naviculam in portu, Cic.—**2.** *To turn out, drive out, expel* a man from his possessions: Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To overturn, overthrow:* aliquem non judicio, sed vi, Cic.—**B.** *To overthrow completely, subvert, ruin, destroy:* funditus amicitiam, Cic. **III.** Meton.: Of things: *To overthrow, subvert, destroy:* urbes, Cic.

ē-vestīgā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [e; vestig(a)-o] *Traced out, discovered:* ingeniis evestigata priorum, Ov.

Evias, ădis, v. Evius.

evic-tus, a, um, *P.* of evi(n)c-o

ē-vĭde-ns, ntis, *adj.* [e; vide-o] *Apparent, visible, evident, manifest, plain, clear:* res, Cic.: (*Comp.*) multo evidentius, id.: (*Sup.*) evidentissimum id fuit, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *évident.*

ēvĭden-ter, *adv.* [for evident-ter; fr. evidens, evident-is] *Evidently, manifestly*, etc.: Liv.: (*Sup.*) evidentissime, Suet.

ēvĭdent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] (*A being* evidens; hence) *Plainness, clearness* in speech, *i. e. distinctness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *évidence.*

ē-vĭgĭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To wake up, awake:* Suet.; Pl. **B.** Fig.: *To be wakeful, vigilant:* evigilaverunt curæ et cogitationes meæ, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To watch through, pass without sleeping* a certain time: nox evigilanda, Tib. **B.** Meton.: *To elaborate watchfully*, i. e. *carefully; to compose, prepare:* libros, Ov. **C.** Fig.: *To watch*, etc.: consilia evigilata cogitationibus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éveiller.*

ē-vĭlesco, vĭlŭi, *no sup.*, vĭlescĕre,

3. v. n. inch. *To become quite vile, worthless, despicable:* Suet.

ē-vincĭo, vinxi, vinctum, vincīre, 4. *v. a.* *To bind up, bind,* etc.: diademate caput evinxit, Tac.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) suras evincta cothurno, Virg.

ē-vinco, vīci, victum, vincĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To conquer completely, to vanquish utterly:* Æduos, Tac. **B.** Fig.: *To entirely prevail, or get the superiority, over; to completely conquer or get the better of:* evicit omnia assuetus prædæ miles, Liv. **II.** Act.: *To prove triumphantly; to show* or *demonstrate conclusively; to evince:* si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare, Hor. **III.** *To carry one's point, to prevail upon, to succeed* in doing something, *etc.*: instando, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *évincer.*

evinc-tus, a, um, *P.* of evinc-io.

ē-vĭr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [e; vir] *To emasculate:* corpus, Cat.

ē-viscĕr-o, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [e; 1. viscus, viscer-is] *To take the bowels out from* one; *to disembowel:* columbam, Virg.

ēvītā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. evit(a)-o] *Avoidable:* telum, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *évitable.*

1. **ē-vīto,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To shun, avoid,* etc.: causas suspicionum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éviter.*

2. **ē-vīt-o,** āvi, *prps. no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [e; vit-a] *To deprive of life, destroy,* etc.: Enn.

Ēvĭus (Euh-), ĭi, *m.*, Εὔιος (The one pertaining to the cry, εὐα, or εὐοί). *Evius; a surname of Bacchus.*—Hence, **Evĭ-as,** ădis, *f.* *A Bacchante.*

ēvŏcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evoc(a)-o] **1.** *A calling out* or *forth; an evoking:* inferorum, Pl.—**2.**: **a.** *A summoning* of **a** debtor: Hirt.—**b.** *A calling out, summoning* of soldiers on an occasion of sudden danger: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *évocation.*

ēvŏcā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who calls (to arms):* servorum, Cic.

ēvŏcā-tus, a, um, *P.* of evoc(a)-o.—As *Subst.*: **evocatus,** i, *m.*: **1.** Prop.: *One called out or forth (a term applied to soldiers who, after having served their full time, were called upon to do military duty on an emergency):* Cæs.—**2.** Meton.: *The evocati; a name given by Galba to equestrian youths forming his body guard:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *évocat.*

ē-vŏco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *To call out* or *forth* from a place; *to bring out, draw forth, summon,* etc.: virum e curiā, Liv. **B.** Fig.: *To call forth,* etc.: probitas non præmiorum mercedibus evocata, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Relig. *t. t.*: *To call* a deity out of a besieged city: Liv.—**B.** Civil Law or Milit. *t. t.*: *To call out, summon to appear:* evocat ad se magistratūs, Cic.: legiones ex hibernis, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *évoquer.*

ēvoe (euh-) (dissyll.), *interj.* [a natural sound] *Evoe! a joyous shout at the festival of Bacchus:* Virg.

ē-vŏlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To fly out* or *forth, to fly up:* ex quercu, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To fly out* or *forth:* quorum animi evolant foras, Cic.—**B.** *To come forth quickly, to rush* or *spring forth:* quum rus ex urbe evolavissent, Cic.

ēvŏlū-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for evolv-tio; fr. evolv-o] (*An unrolling* or *opening* of a book; hence) *A reading:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *évolution.*

ēvŏlū-tus (for evolv-tus), a, um, *P.* of evolv-o.

ē-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, volvĕre (*by diæresis* ēvŏlŭam, Cat.: ēvŏlŭisse, Ov.), 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To roll out, roll forth:* silvas, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force, *To roll out, roll forth, glide away:* evolvere posset In mare se Xanthus, Virg.: per humum evolvuntur, *roll themselves along,* Tac.—**b.** *To unroll, unfold, open:* volumen epistolarum, Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To unrol and read:* librum, Cic.: poëtas, id.—**2.** Of the Fates: **a.** Gen.: *To unrol* a ball of thread, *etc.*; *to spin:* quod nolim nostros evoluisse deos, *to have spun out,* i. e. *decreed,* Prop.—**b.** Esp.: *To spin out,* i. e. *to spin to an end:* fusos, Ov. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To unfold, unrol, develop:* animi notionem, Cic.—**2.** *To unfold, disclose, narrate:* totam deliberationem accuratius, Cic. **II.** *To roll away from:* evolvere corpore montes, Ov.

ē-vŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To vomit forth:* conchas, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To vomit forth, cast out:* orationem ex ore, Cic.—**B.** *To disgorge, give up:* pecuniam, Cic.

ē-vulgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To bring forth among the people; to publish, divulge:* civile jus, Liv.

ēvul-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evello, through root EVUL] *A pulling out:* dentis, Cic.

evul-sus, a, um, *P.* of evello, through id.

ex, or **ē** (the latter form only before consonants, and even there far less frequently than ex), *præp. c. Abl.* [akin to Gr. ἐκ, ἐξ] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: Of space: **1.**: **a.** *Out of, from:* e Græciā, Cic.: ex hoc fonticulo, Hor.—**b.** *From, down from:* ex speluncā, Cic.: ex equis, Cæs.—**c.** *Out of, up from:* globus terræ eminens e mari, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** To denote the country, and, in gen., the place *from* which any thing comes: *From:* ex Æthiopiā, Ter.: ex eodem municipio, Cic.—**b.** *From, down from:* ex loco superiore, Cæs.: ex quā villā, Cic.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** Of time: **a.** *Immediately after, directly after, after:* Cic.; Tac.—Particular phrases: (α) Alius, *etc.*, ex alio, *etc.*, *One after another:* Ter.; Cic.—(β) Dies ex die, *Day after day:* Cic.—**b.** From and after a point in a given space of time: *From . . . onward: from, since:* ex eo tempore res esse in vadimonium cœpit, Cic.—**c.** *From, after:* ex Kalendis, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** With verbs of taking out, or of taking, receiving (both physically and mentally, as of perceiving, comprehending, learning, hoping, *etc.*): *From, out of, of:* solem e mundo tollere videntur, qrī amicitiam e vitā tollunt, Cic.—**b.** In specifying a multitude *out of* which something is taken, or *of* which it forms a part: *Out of, of:* ex numero disertorum, Cic.—**c.** To denote the material of which any thing is made or consists: *Of:* pocula ex auro, Cic.—**d.** To denote the material or ingredient, *etc.*: *Out of,* i. e. *with:* quo pacto ex jure hesterno panem atrum vorent, Ter.—**e.**: (α) *From, through, by, by reason of, on account of:* ex æræ alieno commota civitas, Cic.—(β) *From, after, on account of:* nomen ex vitio positum, Ov.—**f.** To denote transition, *i. e.* a change, alteration, *from* one state or condition into another: *From out of:* dii ex hominibus facti, Cic.—**g.** To denote the measure, standard, or rule: *According to, after, in conformity with* which any thing is done: ex omnium sententiā constitutum est, *etc.*, Cic.—**h.** To form adverbial expressions: Ex æquo, *in an equal degree, equally:* Ov.: ex improviso, *unexpectedly,* Cic.—**j.** *Out of:* ex tam gravi casu, Liv.—**k.** To denote a change of feeling or character: *Out of:* ex beato miser, Cic.—**m.** *For,* etc.: Aliquid facere bene et e (not ex) re publicā, *for the good, the safety of the state,* Cic. **II.**: **A.** In composition, the *x* regularly remains only before the vowels and before *h, c, p, q, s, t* (exagito, exeo, exigo, exoro, exuro; exhaurio, excedo, expello, exquiro, exscribo, extraho).—It is assimilated to a following *f* (effero, effluo, effringo), and drops away altogether before the other consonants (eblandior, educo, egredior, ejicio, eligo, emitto, enitor, evado, eveho). A few exceptions are found, viz., in *ex:* epoto and epotus as well as expotus, and escendo as well as exscensio: exbibit as well as ebibo, *etc.*—Moreover, in many words with *xs*, the *s* is elided; so, regularly in excidium for exscidium (from exscindo): the forms vary in exsul, exspecto, exspolio, exstinguo, *etc.*—**B.** Signification: **1.** Prop.: Of place or position: **a.** Gen.: Of the interior: *Out of, from, forth from:* exeo, elabor.—**b.** Esp.: Of motion from a lower to a higher position: *Up, upwards:* erigo, escendo.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** Of *change* of nature: effemino.—**b.** Of a source or originating cause: *From, out, forth:* excogito.—**3.** Meton.: **a.** Of removal: (a) Gen.: *Away from, from, out:* ejaculo.—(b) Esp.: (α) Of a surface: *From, away from:* extero.—(β) In space: *Apart, out, abroad, asunder:* expando.—(γ) Of a physical state or condition: *Out of, up from:* expergo.—(δ) Of copying: *Off, from, out:* exscribo.—**b.** Of number: *Out of, from among:* eligo, egregius.—**c.**: (a) Of the material from which anything is made: *Of, out of, from:* efficio.—(b) Of the standard or measure *according to* or *in conformity with* which any thing is done: exinde.—**d.** Pregn.: connected with the idea of coming away from, and so leaving *or* being separated from: (a) Completeness: (α) Gen.:

Quite, thoroughly, entirely, effectually: ediscō, edoceō.—(β) Esp.: *To the end* or *close, through:* edormio.—(b) Increase of the power of the simple word: (a) *Very, exceedingly, extremely:* ēdūrus, efferus.—(β) *Somewhat, a little:* egelidus.—(c) *Cessation* or *leaving off:* elugeo, eludo.—(d) *Negation* or *opposition* to the idea of the simple word: enormis.—(e) Of time: *After:* exhinc. ☞ Ex placed after its case: **terris ex omnia** surgunt, Lucr.: quibus **e sumus** uniter apti, id.

ex-ăcerbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To exasperate, irritate, grieve, afflict:* animos, Liv.

exac-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for exag-tio; fr. EXAG, true root of exig-o] **1.** *A driving out, expelling:* Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *A calling in, collecting* of debts: Cic.; Liv.—**b.** Meton.: *Tax, tribute:* Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exaction.*

exac-tor, ōris, *m.* [for exag-tor; fr. id.] **1.** *A driver-out, expeller:* regum, Liv.—**2.**: **a.** *A demander, exactor:* Liv.; Tac.—**b.** Of taxes: *A collector:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exacteur.*

exac-tus (for exag-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of exig-o, through true root EXAG.—**2.** *Pa.*: (*Measured;* hence) *Precise, accurate, exact:* numerus, Liv.: (*Sup.*) exactissimus vir, Pl.: (*Comp.;* also, with *Gen.*) morum fabræne exactior artis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exact.*

ex-ăcŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To sharpen exceedingly, to make very sharp* or *pointed:* vallos furcasque bicornes, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To sharpen* the mind, or a person in mind, feeling, *etc.*; *to excite, stimulate, inflame:* aliquem, Cic.: animos in bella, Hor.—**B.** *To stimulate* the palate, *etc.*: Ov.—**C.** *To give* or *impart a pungent flavour* to any thing: Pl.

ex-adversum (**-advorsum, -adversus**), *adv.* and *prep.* (*From opposite;* hence) *Over against, opposite, vis-à-vis.* **I.** *Adv.*: apud ipsum lacum est pistrilla, et exadversum fabrica, Ter.: (with *Dat.*) exadversum ei loco Tonstrina erat quædam, id. **II.** *Præp. c. Acc.*: exadversus eum locum, Cic.

exædĭfĭcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exædific-(a)-o] *A building to an end* or *completely, a finishing:* Fig.: Cic.

1. **ex-ædĭfĭco,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To build to an end; to finish building; to erect, construct:* **A.** Prop.: Capitolium, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To finish:* opus, Cic.

2. **ex-æd-I-fĭc-o,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ex-æd-i-fac-o; fr. ex; æd-es; (i); fac-io] (*To make* one be *out of the house;* hence) *To turn out of doors:* me ex his ædibus, **Plaut.**

exæquā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exæqu(a)-o] *A making equal, an equalizing:* Liv.

ex-æquo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To make quite equal* or *level with* any thing: tumulos tumulis exæquabant, Hirt. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To place on a level, regard as equal; to equal:* se cum inferioribus, Cic.—**B.** *To equal,* **be equal to:** Sabinæ, Ov. **III.** Meton.: *To balance:* argentum argento, Plaut.

ex-æstŭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To boil up, foam up, ferment:* exæstuat mare, Liv.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To effervesce, to glow* with heat: Ægyptus calore solis exæstuat, Just.—**b.** *To be scorched* with heat: exæstuārat, *had overheated himself,* Suet. **B.** Fig.: *To boil up,* etc.: mens exæstuat irā, Virg. **II.** Act.: *To boil up with, to give forth, exhale:* tellus exæstuat æstūs, Luc.

exaggĕrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exagger-(a)-o] **I.** (Prop.: *A heaping up:* hence) Meton.: *A mound:* Just. **II.** Fig.: *Elevation, exaltation:* animi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exagération.*

ex-aggĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To raise by damming, to dam up, to heap up:* terram, Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To heap up:* mortem morti, Hirt. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of property: *To increase by heaping up; to accumulate, enlarge:* rem familiarem, Cic.—**2.** *To exalt, heighten, magnify, exaggerate:* beneficium verbis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exagérer.*

exăgĭtā-tor, ōris, *m.* [exagit(a)-o] *One who severely blames; a censurer, reprehender:* Cic.

ex-ăgĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: Of animals: *To disturb, chase, hunt, pursue:* leporem, Ov. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To rouse up; to disquiet, harass, persecute, disturb, torment:* judices, Cic.—**2.** *To disturb* by scolding or jeering; *i. e. to violently attack, severely censure, criticise, satirise, rally:* fraudes, Cic.—**3.** *To stir up, urge on, excite* one: plebem, Sall.: mœrorem, Cic.: tempore tanta vis hominis leniunda, Sall. **II.** *To put into great* or *violent motion, to agitate greatly:* vim venti, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *exagiter.*

exăgōgă, æ, *f.* = ἐξαγωγή. *An exportation* of goods, *export:* Plaut.

ex-albesco, albŭi, *no sup.*, albescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* **I.** Gen.: *To become white:* Gell. **II.** Esp.: *To grow white, turn pale* from fright, *etc.*: Cic.

1. **ex-ā-men,** ĭnis, *n.* [for ex-agmen; fr. ex; ag-o] (*That which puts itself in motion out* of a place; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of bees: *A multitude issuing forth,* or *flying out; a swarm:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A multitude, crowd, shoal, swarm:* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *essaim.*

2. **exā-men,** ĭnis, *n.* [for exagmen; fr. EXAG, true root of exig-o] (*That which examines;* hence) **1.** *The tongue of a balance:* Virg.—**2.** *Consideration, examination:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *examen.*

exămĭn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [examen, examin-is] **I.** Prop.: *To weigh:* pondera, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To weigh, ponder, examine:* verborum pondera, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *examiner.*

ex-amplexor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep. To clasp, embrace:* Auct. Her.

ex-ămuss-im, *adv.* [ex; amuss-is] (*Thoroughly according to rule;* hence) *Exactly, precisely, perfectly:* Plaut.

ex-anclo (**-antlo**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To draw out* a liquid: vinum poculo, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *To go through, suffer, endure* (esp. a misfortune, grievance): quum exanclavisset omnes labores, tum, *etc.*, Cic.

exănĭm-ālis, e, *adj.* [ex; anima] **1.** *Lifeless, dead:* Plaut.—**2.** *Killing, destructive:* **Plaut.**

exănĭmā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exanim-(a)-o] *Terror, fright:* Cic.

ex-ănĭm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex; anim-a] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Act.: *To deprive of life, to kill:* se taxo, Cæs.—**B.** Pass.: *To be deprived of life, be killed, to die:* quum gravi vulnere exanimari se videret, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Pass.: *To be deprived of strength; to be weakened, exhausted.* exanimati pervenerunt, Cæs.: nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, *without life* or *spirit, feeble, tame,* Cic. **III.** Fig.: *To deprive of life* or *spirit; to alarm* or *terrify greatly; to trouble,* or *discourage; to put out of one's senses* with fright, horror, *etc.*: cur me querelis exanimas tuis, Hor.

exanimus, a, um, v. exanimis.

exantlo, āre, v. exanclo.

ex-ardesco, arsi, arsum, ardescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* **I.** Prop.: *To blaze up, to take fire:* materies facilis ad exardescendum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of war, civil commotions, *etc.*: *To be kindled, inflamed; to break* or *burst out:* bellum, Cic.: in seditionem milites, Liv.—**B.** Of the passions, desires, *etc.*: *To break* or *burst out, to be inflamed, to burn:* both in a good and bad sense: benevolentiæ magnitudo, Cic.—**C.** Of speech: *To break* or *burst out:* in omni genere amplificationis exarsimus, Cic.—**D.** *To rise, increase* in value, admiration, *etc.*: Of value: vasorum pretia in immensum exarsisse, Suet. **III.** Meton.: *To be burning; to become heated* or *very hot:* cotibus exarsit mucro, Luc.

ex-āresco, arŭi, *no sup.*, arescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* **I.** Prop.: *To dry up, become completely dry:* amnes, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To pass away, disappear, decay:* quum vetustate exaruit opinio, Cic.

ex-armo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To deprive of arms, to disarm:* cohortes, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *To disarm; to render mild* or *harmless:* filium mater Veturia lacrimis suis exarmavit, Flor.

ex-ăro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To plough* or *dig up:* sepulchra, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *To raise, produce by tillage:* tantum frumenti, ut, *etc.*, Cic.—**2.** *To plough, till, cultivate:* jugerum vocabatur, quod uno jugo boum in die exarari posset, Pl.—**B.** *To write, note, set down* something on tablets: hoc literularum exaravi, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *To furrow* the

brow, *etc.* quum . . . rugis vetus Frontem senectus exaret, Hor.

ex-ascĭā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [ex; asci(a)-o, *to hew*] (Prop.: *Hewn out;* Fig.) *Properly prepared:* opus, Plaut.

ex-aspĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To make rough, to roughen:* mare fluctibus, Lib. **II.** Fig.: *To make rough or sharp; to exasperate, make fierce or savage:* animos, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exaspérer.*

ex-auctōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* Milit. *t. t.*: (*To discharge from the military oath;* hence) **1.** In a good sense: **a.** *To discharge from service, to dismiss:* milites, Liv.—**b.** *To discharge from the military oath (but retain the discharged in the army as* vexillarius): Tac.—**2.** In a bad sense: *To dismiss* from the service, *to cashier:* tribunos, Cic.

ex-audĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* **I.** *To hear thoroughly* or *distinctly:* clamorem, Cæs.: omnes, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Gen.: *To hear, perceive by hearing:* multa, Cic.: (without *Object*) exaudi, vultūsque attolle jacentes, Ov. **B.** Esp.: *To hear or hearken to; to pay attention to; to regard, grant,* etc.: vota precesque, Virg.: **III.** *To give heed to, to obey:* ridebit monitor non exauditus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exaucer.*

ex-augĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a. To increase exceedingly:* Ter.

exaugŭrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exaugur(a)-o] *A desecrating, profaning:* Liv.

ex-augŭr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex; augur] (*To dis-augur;* i. e.) *To desecrate, profane:* fana sacellaque, Liv.

ex-auspĭco, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. To take an auspice or augury from* any thing: Plaut.

ex-ballist-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex; ballist-a] *To settle with by the* ballista, *to overcome by force:* Plaut.

ex-bĭbo, bĭbi, *no sup.*, bibĕre, 3. *v. a. To drink up completely:* Plaut.

ex-cæco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To blind, make blind:* aliquem, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of a plant, *etc.*: *To deprive of the eyes or buds:* Pl.—**B.** *To stop up* a river, a channel, *etc.*: Ov.—**C.** *To darken or dull* a bright colour: Pi.

ex-calcĕo (-īo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To unshoe, relieve of shoes:* pedes, Suet. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To take off one's shoes, go unshod:* Vell.—**B.** Of tragedians: *To relieve of the* cothurni: Sen.

excandesc-ens, entis, *P.* of excandesc-o.

excandescent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [excandescens, excandescent-is] *Heat, passion:* Cic.

ex-candesco, candŭi, *no sup.*, candescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* **I.** Prop.: *To take fire, to kindle, to glow:* Cato. **II.** Fig.: *To glow, to burn,* esp. with anger; *to be irritated, inflamed:* ira excanduit fortuito, Cic.

ex-canto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To charm out* or *forth, to bring out by enchantment:* sidera, Hor.

ex-carnĭfĭco, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To tear to pieces* aliquem, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To rack, torment, torture, trouble:* animum, Sen.

ex-căvo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To hollow out, excavate:* trulla excavata, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *excaver.*

ex-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre (*Subj. Perf. syncop.* excēssi, Ter.), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To go out, go away, depart, retire, withdraw:* abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To go beyond, overstep, rise above, overtop* a certain boundary: Cic.; Just. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To depart:* quum animus Eudemi e corpore excesserit, Cic. **2.** Esp.: **a.** *To depart* from life, *etc.*; *to decease, to die:* e vitā, Cic.—**b.**: (a) *To go beyond* or *exceed* a certain boundary or a certain measure, *to advance, proceed; to transcend:* ut primum ex pueris excessit, Cic.: eo laudis excedere, quo, *etc.*, *advance to such a degree* or *height of praise,* Tac.—(b) *To depart, disappear:* cupiditatum dominatus excessit, Cic.—(c) Of the mental powers: *To slip* or *escape* the memory: e memoriā, Liv. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To depart from, to leave* a place: (*Impers. Pass.*) urbem, Liv.: excessum est, id. **B.** Fig.: *To go beyond, surpass, exceed* a certain limit: modum, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *excéder.*

excell-ens, entis: **1.** *P.* of excell-o. —**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *High, lofty:* excellentia loca, Hirt. **b.** Fig.: *Distinguishing one's self* both in good and bad sense: *distinguished, superior, surpassing, excellent:* excellens omni genere laudis, Cic.: (*Comp.*) nihil excellentius, Nep.: (*Sup.*) excellentissima virtus, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *excellent.*

excellen-ter, *adv.* [for excellenter; fr. excellens, excellent-is] *Excellently:* excellenter gesta sunt, Cic.: (*Comp.*) se excellentius gerere, id.

excellent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] *Superiority, excellence:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *excellence.*

ex-cello, lŭi, sum, lĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To rise, elevate itself:* So only in the *Pa.* excellens. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To lift itself up, be elated:* animus excellit rebus secundis, Cato.—**B.** *To be eminent; to distinguish one's self* for any quality above others; *to surpass, excel:* **1.** In a good sense: dignitate principibus excellit, Cic.—**2.** In a bad sense: qui singulis vitiis excellunt, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exceller.*

excels-e, *adv.* [excels-us] *Highly, grandly, loftily:* ornat excelse, Pl.: (*Comp.*) excelsius, Cic.: (*Sup.*) excelsissime, Vell.

excels-ĭtas, atis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* excelsus; hence) *Loftiness, height:* I. Prop.: montium, Pl. **II.** Fig.: animi, Cic.

excel-sus, a, um, *adj.* [for excellsus; fr. excell-o] **I.** Prop.: *Elevated, lofty, high:* locus, Cic.: (*Sup.*) excelsissimus mons, Cæs. —As *Subst.*: **excelsum,** i, *n. A height:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *High, noble, lofty, sublime, grand* (*Comp.*) excelsior humanitas, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **excelsum,** i, *n. A high station; a conspicuous* or *lofty position.* Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *excelse.*

excep-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for excap-tio; fr. EXCAP, true root of excip-io] **I.** Gen.: *An exception, restriction, limitation:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: Law *t. t.*: *The exception* of the defendant to the plaintiff's statements, inserted in the prætor's edict: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exception.*

excep-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for excap-to; fr. EXCAP, true root of excip-io] *To take out, to take up:* **I.** Prop.: Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of the air: *To catch up, snuff up:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *excepter.*

excep-tus (for excap-tus), a, um, *P.* of excip-io, through true root EXCAP.

ex-cerno, crēvi, crētum, cernĕre, 3. *v. a.* (Prop.: *To cleanse* or *separate by sifting; to sift:* Meton.) *To separate, pick out, choose, select:* excretos prohibent a matribus hædos, Virg.

ex-cerpo, si, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ex-carpo] **I.** Prop.: *To pick* or *take out:* semina pomis, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To pick out, choose, select:* non solum ex malis eligere minima oportere, sed etiam excerpere ex ipsis, si quid inesset boni, Cic. —**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of compositions: *To select, extract, make extracts from:* quod quisque commodissime præcipere videbatur, excerpsimus, Cic.—**b.** *To select, bring prominently forward, render conspicuous:* paucos, Quint. — **B.** *To take out* in order to omit; *to strike out, omit, leave out, except:* me illorum numero, Hor.

excerp-tus, a, um, *P.* of excerp-o.

exces-sus, ūs, *m.* [for exced-sus; fr. exced-o] *A departure* from life; euphemistic for *death:* Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *excès.*

excĕtra, æ, *f.* [prps. corrupted from ἐχῖδνα] *A snake, serpent:* **I.** Prop.: Plaut. **II.** Fig.: A reproachful epithet for a bad woman: Liv.

excĭd-ĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for excid-io; fr. excsci(n)d-o] *A destroying, destruction:* Plaut.

excĭd-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [for excsid-ium; fr. id.] *Overthrow, demolition* (especially of cities, buildings, *etc.*): Virg.; Tac.

1. **ex-cĭdo,** cĭdi, *no sup.*, cĭdĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for ex-cado] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To fall out* or *down, to fall from:* de manibus, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Of a lot: *To fall* or *come out:* sors excidit, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To fall out, slip out, escape* (involuntarily and suddenly): vox excidit ore, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To slip out, escape from* the memory, *etc.*: Cic.; Virg.; Liv.—**2.**: **a.** Of personal subjects: *To pass away, perish, die, be lost:* excidit illa metu, Ov.—**b.** Of things as subjects: *To pass away, perish, be lost:* nec vera virtus, quum semel excidit, *etc.*, Hor. —**3.** Of persons: (*To fall out of a possession;* hence) *To be deprived of, lose*

ex familiā, Plaut. **III. Meton.: A.** Of personal subjects: *To slip from, slip out of, escape from:* vinclis Excidet, Virg.—**B.** *To come forth from:* quod primum serte nomen excidit, Liv.

2. **ex-cīdo,** cīdi, cīsum, cīdĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ex-cædo] **I. Prop.: A.** Gen.: *To cut* or *hew out* or *off* or *down:* arborem, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To cut out* or *prepare by cutting:* latus rupis in antrum, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To extirpate, remove, take out, banish:* aliquid ex animo, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *To raze, demolish, lay waste, destroy:* domos, Cic. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To castrate, geld:* Ov.

ex-cieo, ēre, v. excio *init.*

ex-cĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum *or* ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* (*Imperf. Indic.* excibat, Liv.: —also, acc. to cieo, ēre: *Indic. Pres.* exciet, Plaut.:—*Inf.* exciere, Liv.) **I.** Prop.: *To call out* or *forth, to bring* or *get out:* consulem ab urbe, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To rouse, excite:* dictatorem ex somno, Liv.—**B.** Of abstract objects: *To stir up, excite:* terrorem, Liv. **III.** Meton.: Of things as objects: *To bring out* or *forth; to call forth, produce:* sonitum pedibus, Lucr.

ex-cĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ex-capio] **I.: A.** Prop.: *To take* or *draw out:* aliquos e mari, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To withdraw:* servitute exceptus, *i. e. rescued from slavery,* Liv.—**2.** (*To take out* from a whole anything as not belonging to it, i. e.) *To except, make an exception of:* homines, Cic.: (*Part. Pass. in concord with clause*) excepto, quod non simul esses, cetera lætus, Hor. **II.: A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To take* a thing from any where to one's self (in good or bad sense); *to catch, capture, take, receive:* Of persons or things as subjects: poticula excipiebat Arcton, Hor.: sanguinem paterā, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: (*To take up* a thing in the order of succession, i. e.) *To come next to, to follow after, succeed* a thing: linguam excipit stomachus, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To take* or *catch up, to intercept:* Cic.: genus divinationis naturale, quod animus excipit extrinsecus ex divinatione, Cic.—**2.** *To catch with the ear,* esp. eagerly or secretly; *to catch up, listen to, overhear:* voces, Liv. —**3.** *To follow after, to succeed* a thing or person in time or order: hunc Labienus excepit, Cæs.: (without *Object*) turbulentior inde annus excepit, Liv. **C.** Meton.: *To continue, prolong* a thing in the order of succession: memoriam illius viri excipient omnes anni, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exciper.*

excī-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for excid-sio; fr. excid-o] *A destroying, destruction,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *excision.*

excĭtā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of excit-(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: (*Kindled, excited;* hence) *Animated, lively, powerful, vehement, strong:* sonus, Cic.: (*Comp.*) excitatior clamor, Liv.: (*Sup.*) excitatissimus odor, Pl.

excĭ-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [exci-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To call out* or *forth; to bring* or *send out* or *away; to command* or *make to go forth; to summon forth:* patrem ejus dicendo a mortuis excitāsses, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To call upon to stand up; to call upon, summon:* reum consularem, Cic.—**2.** Of wild beasts: *To rouse, hunt,* or *scare up:* cervum latibulis, Phædr.: (without *Object*) si excitaturus non sis, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: Of things: *To raise:* vapores, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To raise, erect, construct, produce:* aras, Virg.—**2.** *To produce, cause, bring forth,* etc.: novā culturā sarmenta excitantur, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To rouse up, to awaken:* aliquem e somno, Cic.—**B.** *To arouse, awaken, excite, stimulate, enliven, spur on, kindle:* animum ad lætitiam, Cæs.—**C.** *To cause, excite, kindle:* iras, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exciter.*

excī-tus, a, um, *P.* of exci-o.

exclāmā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exclam-(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: *A loud calling* or *crying out:* Auct. Her. **II.** Esp.: In Rhet.: *An exclamation:* Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exclamation.*

ex-clāmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: *To call* or *cry aloud, to call* or *cry out:* in stadio cursores exclamant, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** Of things as objects: *To call out, say aloud, exclaim:* multa memoriā digna, Quint.: (with *follg. clause as Object*) mihi libet exclamare, *Pro deum,* etc., Cic.—**B.** Of personal objects: *To call upon:* Brutus Ciceronem exclamavit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exclamer.*

ex-clūdo, clusi, clusum, cludĕre (*Perf. sync.,* exclūsti for exclusisti, Ter.), 3. *v. a.* [for ex-claudo] **I.** Prop.: *To shut out, exclude; to cut off, remove, separate* from any thing: laurea fervidos excludet ictūs (*sc.* solis), Hor.: aliquem a portu, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To exclude, except, remove, hinder, prevent:* consuetudinem dicendi, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To drive out, to put* or *take out:* excludito mihi hercle oculum, *i. e. knock out,* Plaut.—**B.** Of birds: *To hatch:* pullos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exclure.*

exclū-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for exclud-sio; fr. exclud-o] *A shutting out, exclusion:* Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exclusion.*

exclū-sus (for exclud-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of exclud-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Shut out, locked out:* (*Sup.*) exclusissimus, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exclus.*

excōgĭtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excogit-(a)-o] *A contriving, devising, inventing:* Cic.

excōgĭtā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of excogit(a)-o—**2.** *Pa.*: *Choice:* (*Sup.*) excogitatissimæ hostiæ, Suet.

ex-cōgĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (*To think out;* hence) *To find out by thinking; to contrive, devise, invent:* aliquid male, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) excogitatum est, Nep.

ex-cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, cŏlĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To tend very much; to cultivate, till, work with great care:* rura, Claud. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of food: *To prepare* or *obtain by careful tillage:* Loves victum hominum excolunt, Pl.—**B.** Of wool: *To prepare with attention, to spin with care:* lanas, Ov.—**C.** *To improve, polish, adorn, finish:* prætoria xystis et nemoribus, Suet. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To improve, ennoble, refine, perfect:* animos doctrinā, Cic.—**B.** Of persons: *To honour:* aliquem, Ov.

ex-cŏquo, coxi, coctum, cŏquĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.: A.** Prop.: *To cook away;* i. e. *to remove by the operation of cooking* or *dressing; to boil away:* Cato. **B.** Meton.: Of the effects of fire: *To remove:* per ignem Excoquitur vitium, Virg. **II.: A.** Prop.: *To boil* or *cook very much* or *thoroughly:* testudinem vino, Pl. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of the effects of fire: **a.** *To form, make:* arenas in vitrum, Tac.—**b.** *To temper, harden* steel *or* iron: ferrum ignis, Ov.—**2.** *To dry up:* terram sol excoquit, Lucr. **C.** Fig.: *To concoct, devise:* malum alicui, Plaut.

ex-cor-s, cordis, *adj.* [for excord-s; fr. ex; cor, cord-is] *Without heart;* i. e. *without intelligence, senseless, silly, stupid:* Cic.

excrē-mentum, i, *n.* [EXCRE, true root of excer-no] (Prop.: *That which is sifted out;* Meton.) *That which passes from the body; excrement:* oris, *spittle,* Tac.: narium, *mucus of the nose,* id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *excrément.*

ex-cresco, crēvi, crētum, crescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* **I.** Prop.: *To grow forth; to grow up, rise up:* **A.** Gen.: in hæc corpora, quæ miramur, excrescunt, Tac. **B.** Esp.: Of morbid excrescences on the body: excreverat in latere caro, Suet. **II.** Fig.: *To grow immoderately, grow large:* litium series, Suet.

1. **excrē-tus,** a, um, *P.* of excer-no, through true root EXCRE.

2. **excrē-tus,** a, um: **1.** *P.* of excre-sco.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Grown up, full grown:* hœdi, Virg.

excrūcĭā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [excruci-(a)-o] *Deserving of torture:* Plaut.

ex-crūcio, āvi, ātum, āre, (*Inf. Pass.,* excruciarier, Ter.), 1. *v. a.* *To torture* or *torment greatly; to rack, excruciate:* **I.** Prop.: Physically: ipsos crudeliter excruciatos interfecit, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: Mentally: libido et ignavia semper animum excruciant, Cic.: (with *Respective Gen.*) me excruciat animi, Ter.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) id excrucior, Plaut.

excŭb-ĭæ, ārum, *f.* [excub-o] **I.** Gen.: *A lying out of doors:* Plaut. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *A lying out on guard; a watching, keeping watch:* militares, Tac.: capitis mei, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *Persons keeping watch, a watch, guard:* Suet.

excŭb-ĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who keeps guard; a watchman, guard, sentinel:* Cæs.; Virg.

excŭb-ĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A watching, keeping watch:* Hirt.

ex-cŭbo, ŭi, ĭtum, āre, 1. *v. n.* **I.** Gen.: *To lie* or *sleep out of doors:* in agro, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *To lie out on guard, to keep watch, to watch, to be on guard:* **A.** Prop.: in armis, Cæs. **B.**

Fig.: **curam reipublicæ summæ defendendæ jam pridem apud vos excubare,** Script. ap. Cic. **C. Meton.**: Of things as subjects: *To be stationed* or *posted, to be placed:* naves ad portum excubabant, Cæs.

ex-cūdo, dī, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To strike* or *drive out:* silici scintillam, Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To prepare by striking, to forge:* excudent alii spirantia mollius æra, Virg.— **B.** *To prepare, make* any thing: **ceras,** Virg. **III.** Fig.: Of a writing: *To compose:* Cic.

ex-culco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ex-calco] **I.** *To tread* or *beat out:* Plaut. **II.** (*To tread much*; hence) *To tread down, to stamp firm* or *close:* Cæs.

excul-tus (for excol-tus), a, um, *P.* of 1. excol-o.

ex-cūrā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [ex; cur(a)-o] *Carefully attended to, taken good care of:* Plaut.

ex-curro, cŭcurri *or* curri, cursum, currĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To run out* or *forth, to hasten forward:* excurrat aliquis, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To sally forth, to make an excursion* or *irruption:* Carthago excurrere ex Africâ videbatur, Cic.— **B.** Meton.: Of localities: *To run out, project, extend:* ab intimo sinu peninsula excurrit, Liv. **C.**: Fig.: **1.** *To run out* or *forth:* ne oratio excurrat longius, *i. e. become prolix:* Cic.—**2.** *To run on, run out, extend,* etc.: in quinque syllabas, Quint. **II.** Act: *To run through* a place; Fig.: excurso spatio, Ter.

excur-sĭo, onis, *f.* [for excurrsio; fr. excurr-o] **1.** *A running out* or *forth:* Cic.—**2.: a.** Prop.: Milit. *t. t.*: *A sally, onset, attack; an excursion, inroad, invasion:* Cæs.; Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *Outset, commencement* of a speech: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *excursion.*

excur-sor, ōris, *m.* [for excurrsor; fr. excurr-o] *A skirmisher, scout, spy:* Cic.

1. **excur-sus** (for excurr-sus), a, um, *P.* of excurr-o.

2. **excur-sus,** ūs, *m.* [for excurrsus; fr. excurr-o] **1.** *A running out* or *forth:* excursūsque breves tentant (*sc.* apes), *Excursions,* Virg. — **2.** Milit. *t. t.*: *A sally, charge, onset, attack; an inroad, invasion:* Cic.; Tac.

excūsā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [excus(a)-o] *That may be excused, excusable:* delicti pars, Ov.: (*Comp.*) excusabilior error, Val. Max. ¶ Hence, Fr. *excusable.*

excūsāt-e, *adv.* [excusat-us] *Without blame:* fieri excusate, Quint.: (*Comp.*) excusatius, Pl.

excūsā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excus(a)-o] *An excusing, excuse:* Cic.; Læl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *excusation.*

excūsā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of excus(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Excused:* (*Comp.*) ego excusatior, Pl.: (*Sup.*) excusatissimus essem, Sen.

ex-cūs-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ex-caus-o; fr. ex; caus-a] (*To release from a charge, to free from blame*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To excuse* a person or thing: aliquem alicui per literas, Cic.: dixi cur excusatus abirem, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To allege in excuse, to plead as an excuse, to excuse one's self with:* propinquitatem excusavit, Cic.—**B.** *To excuse, absolve* one from any thing; *to discharge, dispense with* one: cui excusari mallet, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *excuser.*

excus-sus (for excut-sus), a, um, **1.** *P.* of excut-io.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Stretched out, extended:* lacertus, Ov.

excŭ-sus, a, um (for excud-sus), *P.* of excud-o.

ex-cutĭo, cussi, cussum, cŭtĕre (old *Perf. Subj.* excussit, for excusserit, Plaut.), 3. *v. a.* [for ex-quatio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To shake out* or *off; to drive, throw,* or *cast out* or *forth* or *away:* equus excussit equitem, Liv.: Teucros Vallo, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of things as objects: *To shake out, shake,* e. g. a cloak, to see if any thing is hidden under it: Plaut.— **2.** Of personal objects: *To search* or *examine* a person: non excutio te, si quid forte ferri habuisti, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To shake out,* etc.: delicias, *i. e. discard:* Cic.: corde metum, Ov.— **B.** *To search, examine, inspect:* verbum, Cic.—**C.** *To throw off, reject, discard:* si flava excutitur Chloë, Hor.

ex-dorsŭ-o, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ex-dorso-o; fr. ex; dorsum (*uncontr. Gen.*) dorso-i] (*To deprive of the back*; hence) Of fishes: *To take out the back-bone, to bone:* murænam exdorsua. Plaut.

execo, execror, *etc.*, v. exse.

ex-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, ēdĕre (*Præs. Subj.* exedint, Plaut.), 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To eat up, devour, consume:* tibi omne est exedendum, Ter. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To consume, corrode:* ægritudo exest animum, Cic.—**B.** *To eat up, consume, devour, destroy:* exedisse nefandis Urbem odiis, *to have destroyed,* Virg.

exĕdra, æ, *f.* = ἐξέδρα. *A hall furnished with seats; a hall for conversing* or *debating in:* Cic.

exĕdrĭum, ĭi, *n.* = ἐξέδριον. *A sitting-room, parlour:* Cic.

exemplar, āris, *n.* (**-āre,** Lucr.) [exemplar-is] **1.: a.** Prop.: *A transcript, copy:* Script. ap. Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *An image, likeness, impression:* Cic.— **2.** *A pattern, model, exemplar, original; an example:* exemplaria Græca Nocturnâ versate manu, versate diurnâ, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exemplaire.*

exemplum, i, *n.* [etym dub.; acc. to some, eximo: acc. to others, ex; amplus] (*That which is taken out of* a larger quantity as a sample; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A sample:* tritici, Auct. Her. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *An imitation, image, portrait,* taken from something; *a draught, transcript, copy:* Plaut.; Cic.—**B.**: **1.** For imitation, *etc.*: *A pattern, model, original, example, case:* Cic.; Cæs.—**2.** *A warning example; an example, warning, punishment:* Ov.; Tac. **C.**: **1.** *A way, manner, kind, nature:* Plaut.; Cæs.—**2.** *Of the tenour, purport, contents of* a letter, *etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exemple.*

exem-ptus, a, um, *P.* of exim-o, through true root EXEM. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exempt.*

ex-entĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ἐξ; ἔντερ-α] **I.** Prop.: *To disembowel, draw:* lepus, Just. **II.** Fig.: *To torture, torment* a person: Plaut. **III.** Meton.: *To empty* a thing: marsupium, Plaut.

ex-ĕo, ĭi (rarely ivi), ĭtum, īre, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To go out* or *forth, to go away.* Of persons or things as subjects: e patriâ, Cic.: per septem portûs in maris exit (*sc.* Nilus) aquas, Ov. (*Impers. Pass.*) exitur foras, Plaut.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To move out, march out:* ut paludati exeant, Cæs.— **b.** *To go out* or *forth* in any manner; *to issue, escape:* Of persons or things as subjects: e ludo meri principes exierunt, Cic.: currente rotâ cur urceus exit? Hor.— **c.** *To mount upwards, ascend, rise:* ad cœlum arbor, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To go forth,* etc.: itaque iratos proprie dicimus exisse de potestate, id est, de consilio, de ratione, de mente, Cic.— Particular expression.: Exire de vitâ or e vitâ, *To depart from life, decease:* Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of time: *To run out, end, expire:* quinto anno exeunte, Cic.—**b.** *To pass away, perish:* memoria, Liv. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To go* or *pass beyond* a thing: valles, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: *To avoid, evade, ward off:* corpore tela modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To exceed:* modum, Ov.

exequiæ, *etc.*, v. exsequ.

ex-ercĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [for ex-arceo] (*To thrust* or *drive out of the inclosure*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To drive on, keep busy, keep at work*; *to overlook, superintend*; also with an inanimate object, *to work, work at, employ, employ one's self about* a thing: exercete, viri, tauros, Virg.: humum in messem, id. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To engage busily, occupy, employ, exercise* a person or thing in some action: quid te exercuit? Cic.—**2.** Esp.: With Personal pron., *or* Pass. in reflexive force (also, once, *simply* exercere): *To employ* or *exercise,* etc., *one's self*: Plaut.; Cic.—**B.** *To practise, follow, exercise* any employment; *to employ one's self about, to make use of* anything: medicinam, Cic.; scelus, Liv.—**C.** *To disturb, disquiet, vex*: aliquem odiis, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exercer.*

exercĭtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exercit(a)-o] *Exercise, practice:* Cic.; Cæs.

exercĭtā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of exercit(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Well exercised, practised, versed, trained:* (*Sup.*) exercitatissimi ostentorum interpretes, Cic.: (*Comp.*) exercitationes ad bene promerendum, id.—**b.** *Greatly vexed, tossed, agitated*: Syrtes exercitatæ Noto, Hor.

exerc-ĭtĭum, ĭi, *n.* [exerc-eo] *Exercise:* equitum, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exercice.*

exerc-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*

ineus. [id.] *To exercise diligently* or *frequently:* Quint.

exerc-itor, ōris, *m.* [exerc-eo] *An exerciser, trainer:* Plaut.

1. **exerc-itus,** a, um: **1.** *P.* of exerc-eo.—**2.** *Pa.:* (*Vexed;* hence) *vexatious, severe:* Tac.

2. **exerc-itus,** ūs, *m.* [exerc-eo]: **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Exercise:* Plaut.—**b.** Meton.: (α) Milit. *t. t.*: (*a*) Gen.: *A trained* or *disciplined body of men, an army:* contrahere, Cæs.; Cic.—(β) Esp.: (*a a*) Of a *land army,* in opposition to a naval army or fleet: Liv. —(β β) Of *infantry,* in opposition to cavalry: Cæs.—(b) *A multitude, host, swarm, flock:* corvorum, Virg.—**2.** *Trouble, affliction:* Plaut.

exertus, a, um, *etc.,* v. exser.

exē-sor, ōris, *m.* [for exed-sor; fr. exed-o] *That which eats away* any thing: murorum, *i. e. an undermiuer,* Lucr.

exē-sus (for exed-sus), a, um, *P.* of exed-o.

ex-fūtū-tus, a, um, *a-ti.* [ex; futu-o] *Exhausted with venery:* Cat.

exhālā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exhal(a)-o] *An exhalation, vapour:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exhalation, exhalaison.*

ex-hālo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* I. Prop.: *To breathe out, exhale, evaporate:* **A.** Act.: nebulam fumosque, Virg.—**B.** Neut.: hic illic . . . exhalantes, *expiring,* Ov. **II.** Meton.: Neut.: *To steam:* vapore altaria, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exhaler.*

ex-haurĭo, si, stum, rire, 4. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: Of liquids: *To draw out, to empty by drawing, to exhaust:* sentinam, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of things not liquid: *To take out, empty out, make empty, exhaust:* ærarium, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To take away, remove:* alicui dolorem, Cic.—**B.** *To exhaust, bring to an end:* amicorum benignitatem, Cic.

exhaus-tus (for exhaur-tus), a, um, *P.* of exhaur-io.

exhērēd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [exheres, exhered-is] *To disinherit:* fratrem exheredans, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exhéréder.*

ex-hēres, ēdis, *adj. Disinherited:* **I.** Prop.: exheres sit, Quint.: (with *Gen.*) bonorum, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) bonis, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: ni exheredem fecero vitæ suæ, *i. e. deprived him of life,* Plaut.

ex-hĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [for ex-habeo] I. Prop.: *To hold forth, tender, present; to deliver, give up, produce:* librarium, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To show* by holding forth; *to display; to exhibit:* linguam paternam, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: With Personal pron., *or simply* exhibere, *To show* or *exhibit one's self:* Cic.; Suet.—**B.** *To maintain, support, sustain* a person or thing: vitam, Just. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To show, exhibit, employ; to procure, occasion, cause:* alicui molestiam, Cic. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron., *To show one's self,* etc.: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exhiber.*

exhib-itus, a, um, *P.* of exhib-eo.

ex-hĭlărc, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To gladden greatly, to make exceedingly merry* or *joyous, to rejoice, to delight:* miraris tam exhilaratam esse servitutem nostram? Cic.

ex-horresco, horrŭi, *no sup.,* horrescĕre, 3. *v. inch. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: *To tremble* or *shudder exceedingly, to be terrified:* metu, Cic.: æquoris instar, Ov. **II.** Act.: *To tremble* or *shudder at* any thing; *to be terrified at; to dread:* vultūs neve exhorrescat amicos, Virg.

exhortā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exhort(a)-or] *An exhorting, exhortation, encouraging:* Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exhortation.*

ex-hortor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. To exhort, encourage:* trepidosque obitumque timentes, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exhorter.*

exibilo, exicco, *etc.,* v. exs.

ex-īgo, ēgi, actum, īgĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ex-ago] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To drive out* or *forth, to thrust out, to take* or *get out:* reges ex civitate, Cic. —**2.** Esp.: **a.** Stage *t. t.*: *To hiss off* the stage: fabulas, Ter.—**b.**: (*a*) *To demand, require, enforce, exact* payment of a debt, taxes, *etc.,* or the performance of a duty: tributa, Cic.—(b) Exigi aliquid, *To be solicited, asked,* or *dunned for something:* Plaut.—**c.** Mercant. *t. t.*: *To dispose of, sell:* agrorum fructūs, Liv.—**d.** (*To apply* to a standard or measure, *i. e.*) *To examine, try, measure, weigh* by any thing: ad perpendiculum columnas, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To drive out, expel:* lassitudinem ex corpore, Plaut.—**2.** *To require, demand, claim* any thing due: omnibus rex rebus voluptatem, Cic.: huic pœnas, Ov.—**3.** Of trouble: *To undergo:* ærumnam, Plaut.—**4.** *To bring to an end; to conclude, finish, complete* a thing: exegi monumentum ære perennius, Hor.—**5.** *To weigh accurately, ponder, consider:* summum jus, Script ap. Cic.—**6.** *To treat, consult, deliberate* respecting something: hæc, Liv. **II.** *To drive, plunge, thrust* a weapon: ensem Per medium juvenem, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exiger.*

exĭgŭ-e, *adv.* [exigu-us] *Shortly, briefly, slightly, sparingly:* Cic.

exĭgŭ-ĭtas, atis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* exiguus; hence) *Scantiness* in measure or number; *smallness, littleness, shortness, scarcity:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exiguité.*

exĭg-ŭus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. exigo] (*Exactly measured;* opp. to abundant, beyond measure; hence) *Scanty* in measure or number; *small, little, petty, short, poor, mean:* cor, Cic.: mus, Virg.: (*Comp.*) exiguius cytisum, Col.: (*Sup.*) pars exiguissima, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **exĭgŭum,** i, *n. A little, a trifle:* exiguum campi, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exigu.*

ex-ĭlio, īre, v. exsilio.

exi-lis, e, *adj.* [for exig-lis; fr. exig-o] *Small, thin, slender, lank, meagre, poor:* jecur, Cic.: (*Comp.*) exilior caro prunorum, Pl.

exīl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [exil-is] (*The quality of the* exilis; hence) *Meagreness, weakness, poorness:* Cic.

exil-iter, *adv.* [id.] *Meagrely, poorly* · annales exiliter scripti, Cic.: (*Comp.*) exilius dicere, Var.

exilium, ii, v. exsilium.

exim, v. exin.

eximi-e, *adv.* [eximi-us] *Exceedingly, uncommonly, excellently:* Cic.

exĭm-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [exim-o] (*Taken out from* a mass, *etc.*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Excepted:* Ter.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Distinguished, extraordinary, uncommon, excellent, select:* facies, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *Distinguished, extraordinary, uncommon, excellent, select:* virtus, Cic.

ex-īmo, ēmi, emptum, īmĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ex-emo; v. emere] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To take out, take away, remove:* aliquem de reis, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To free, release, deliver:* aliquem e vinculis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To take away, remove, banish:* curas, Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To free, release, deliver* from any thing: alios ex culpâ, Cic.—**2.** Of time: *To consume, waste:* diem dicendo, Cic.

exin, v. exinde.

ex-ināno, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* I. Prop.: *To make thoroughly empty; to empty quite; to empty:* domos, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To make empty of property, to strip, to impoverish:* reges atque gentes, Cic.—**B.** *To exhaust, weaken:* ubertatem partu, Pl.

ex-inde (apocopated **exin**), *adv.* **1.**: **a.** Of space: *From that place* or *quarter; thence.* Tac.—**b.** Of local succession: *After that, next:* Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Of time: *After that, thereafter, then:* Virg.—**b.** In an enumeration or succession of events: *After that, then, next, furthermore:* Virg.—**3.** To denote the standard or rule according to which any thing is done: *Hence, accordingly:* Plaut.

existĭmā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [existim(a)-o] I. Prop.: *A judging, judgment, opinion, supposition:* Cic.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: *Reputation, good name, honour, character:* Cæs.; Cic.

existĭmā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A judge* of any thing: Cic.

ex istĭmo (-ŭmo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ex-æstimo] (*To estimate the value of a thing;* hence) *To judge, consider, suppose, think, esteem:* (with *second Acc. of further definition*) eum avarum, Cic.: (*Pass. followed by Nom.*) domi suæ honestus existimatus est, id.: (with *Objective clause*) si majores nostri existimavissent, quemquam Rulli similem futurum, id.: (*Impers. Pass.*) exstant orationes, ex quibus existimari de ingenio potest, id.

existo, ere, v. exsisto.

exĭtī-ābĭlis, e, *adj.* [exiti-um] *Destructive, fatal, deadly:* bellum civibus, Cic.

exĭtī-ālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Destructive, fatal, deadly:* donum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exitial.*

exĭ-tĭo, ōnis, *f* [EXI, true root of exe-o] *A going* or *coming out:* Plaut.

exĭtī-ōsus, a, um, *adj* [exiti-um]

(*Full of* exitium; hence) *Destructive, pernicious, deadly:* conjuratio, Cic.: (*Comp.*) exitiosior, Tac.

exĭ-tĭum, ĭi, *n.* [EXI, true root of exe-o] (*A going to nought,* i. e.) *Destruction, ruin, hurt, mischief:* Cic.

exĭ-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A going forth* or *out, egress, departure:* Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Place of egress, outlet, passage:* Liv.; Phæd. **III.** Fig.: **A.: 1.** Gen.: *End, close, conclusion, termination:* Cæs.; Cic.— **2.** Esp.: *End of life, end:* Cic.; Pl.—**B.** *Issue, result, event:* Cæs.; Cic.

exlecebra, æ, v. elecebra.

ex-lex, lēgis, *adj. Beyond the law, bound by no law, lawless:* Sulla, Cic.: potor, Hor.

ex-obsĕcro, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n. To entreat exceedingly:* Plaut.

ex-ŏcŭl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex; ocul-us] *To knock the eyes out from* one, *to deprive of eyes:* Plaut.

exŏdĭu , ĭi, *n.* = ἐξόδιον. *An afterpiece* or *interlude* (*of a comic description*): Liv.

ex-ŏlesco, ŏlēvi, ŏlētum, ŏlescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* **I.**: **A.** Gen.: *To grow* or *attain to full size:* only in Part. Perf., *Grown up, full grown, mature:* exoleta virgo, Plaut. **II.** (*To grow out* or *away from* a thing; hence) **A.** *To grow out of use* or *out of date; to pass away, disappear:* ne disciplina per desidiam exolesceret. Tac.—**B.** *To disappear, to be rubbed off,* etc.: literæ, Suet.

ex-ŏnĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To free from a burden; to disburden, unload, discharge:* plenas exonerare colos, *i. e. to spin off,* Ov. **B.** Esp.: *To get rid of* (*that which constitutes the burden*): *to remove, send off* or *away:* exoneratâ plebe coloniis deductis, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To free, release, lighten, ease:* urbem metu, Liv.—**B.** *To remove, get rid of:* laborum partem, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exonérer.*

exoptā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [exopt(a)-o] *Very desirable, greatly desired:* Plaut.

exoptā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of exopt(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.: Greatly wished* or *desired, longed for:* nuncius, Cic.: (*Comp.*) nihil exoptatius, id.: (*Sup.*) exoptatissima gratulatio, id.

ex-opto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To wish greatly, to long for* a thing: tibi pestem exoptant, Cic.

exōrā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [exor(a)-o] *Easily entreated* or *moved, exorable:* exorabiles iracundiæ, Cic.: (*Comp.*) in suis exorabilior, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exorable.*

exōrā-bŭla, ōrum, *n.* [id.] *Means of entreating* or *convincing, enticements, arguments:* Plaut.

exōrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who obtains by entreaty, a successful supplicant:* Ter.

ex-ordĭor, sus sum, dīri, 4. *v. dep.* **I.** *To weave, spin,* etc.: lanam, Cato: telam, Plaut. **II.** *To begin, commence,* etc.: causam, Auct. Her.: dicere, Cic. ¶ Part. Perf. in Pass. force: *Begun, commenced:* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **exorsa,** ōrum, *n. Beginnings, commencements:* Virg.

exord-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [exord-ior] **1.** *The beginning, the warp* (*of a web*): Quint.—**2.**: a. Gen.: *A beginning, commencement:* Cic.; Virg.—b. Esp.: As part of a speech or writing: *The introduction:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exorde.*

exŏrī-ens, entis, *P.* of exori-or.— As *Subst.*: *m.* (*sc.* sol). *The rising sun, the morning:* Prop.

ex-ŏrĭor, ortus sum, oriri, 3. and 4. *v. dep.* **I.** Gen.: *To come forth, to spring up, to rise:* **A.** Prop.: jubare exorto, Virg. **B.** Fig.: exoritur Antipatri ratio ex alterâ parte, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *To arise, proceed, originate, begin, appear, become:* **A.** Prop.: anuli beneficio rex exortus est, Cic. **B.** Fig.: exoritur trepidos inter discordia cives, Virg.

exornā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exorn(a)-o] Of speech: *Embellishment:* Cic.

exornā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id] Of speech: *An adorner, embellisher:* Cic.

exornā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of exorn(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Decked out, adorned:* (*Sup.*) cithara exornatissima, Auct. Her.

ex-orno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To fit out, equip, furnish, supply* with any thing: aciem, Sall. **B.** Meton.: *To employ, suborn, set up, instruct:* hominem exornavit, mulierem qui accesseret, Plaut. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To deck out thoroughly; to adorn, embellish,* etc.: domum, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** (*To dress a* person; *to give a* person *a good dressing,* i. e.) *To beat* or *thresh a* person: Ter.—**2.** *To adorn, embellish:* oration.em, Cic.

ex-ōro, āvi, ātum, āre (*Inf. Præs. Pass.* exorarier, Plaut.), 1. *v. a.* (*To effectually entreat;* hence) *To move, prevail upon, persuade by entreaty; to gain* or *obtain by entreaty:* pacem divûm, Virg.: (with *ut c. Subj.*) ut pejeret, exorare facile potero, Cic.: (with *double Acc.*) te veniam, Plaut.

exors, ortis, v. exsors.

1. **exor-sus** (for exord-sus), a, um, *P.* of exord-ior.

2. **exor-sus,** ūs, *m.* [for exord-sus; fr. exord-ior] *A beginning, commencement:* Cic.

1. **exor-tus,** a, um, *P.* of exor-ior.

2. **exor-tus,** ūs, *m.* [exor-ior] *A coming forth, rising:* solis, Auct. Her.

ex-os, ossis, *adj. Without bones, boneless:* Lucr.

ex-oscŭlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. To kiss very much, kiss fondly:* vulnus manûsque ejus, Tac.

exoss-o, āvi ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [exos, exoss-is] **I.** Prop.: *To deprive of the bones, to bone:* congrum, Ter. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Part. Perf. Pass.: *Flexible, pliant:* fluctus, Lucr.—**B.** *To clear of stones:* exossatus ager, Pers.

exostra, æ, *f.* = ἐξώστρα (That which thrusts forth). *The exostra: a machine in the theatre, by which the back part of the stage was turned towards the spectators:* Cic.

ex-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [for ex-odsus; fr. ex; od-i] **1.** *Hating exceedingly, detesting:* exosus ad unum Trojanos, Virg.—**2.** *Hated exceedingly, hateful, odious:* universi exosus, Eutr.

exōticus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐξωτικός. *Foreign, exotic:* unguenta, Plaut.— As *Subst.*: **exoticum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* vestimentum). *A foreign garment:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exotique.*

ex-pallesco, pallŭi, *no sup.,* pallescĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a. inch.* **I.** Neut.: *To grow, turn,* or *become very pale:* expalluit ore, Ov. **II.** Act.: *To grow, turn,* or *become pale at:* Pindarici fontis qui non expalluit haustûs, Hor.

ex-palli-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex; palli-um] *Robbed of a cloak:* Plaut.

ex-pallĭdus, a, um, *adj. Exceedingly pale* or *wan:* color, Suet.

ex-palpo, *prps. no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. To coax* or *wheedle effectually:* Plaut.

ex-pando, pandi, passum *or* pansum, pandĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To spread out, spread abroad, expand:* expassæ fores, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *To lay open, unfold, explain:* rerum naturam dictis, Lucr.

expan-sus (for expand-sus), a, um, *P.* of expand-o.

ex-păpill-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex; papill-a] *Bared from the breast:* expapillato brachio, Plaut.

expas-sus (for expa(n)d-sus), a, um, *P.* of expand-o.

ex-pătro, āvi, *no sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. To finish quite, to squander:* Cat.

expăve-sco, pāvi, *no sup.,* pāvescĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a. inch.* [expave-o] **I.** Neut.: *To become greatly terrified; to be very much afraid:* quum ad id expavisset, Liv. **II.** Act.: *To become greatly terrified at: to be very much afraid of:* muliebriter ensem, Hor.

expectatio, *etc.,* v. exs.

ex-pectŏr-o, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex; pectus, pector-is] (Prop.: *To drive from the breast;* Fig.) *To expel, banish* (*from the mind*): pavor sapientiam ex animo expectorat, Enn. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expectorer.*

ex-pĕcŭlĭ-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex; peculi-um] *Stripped of property:* Plaut.

ex-pĕd-īo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre (*Fut.* expedibo, Plaut.), 4. *v. a.* [ex; pes, ped-is] (*To free the feet from* a snare, *etc.*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To extricate, disengage, let loose, set free, liberate:* mortis laqueis caput, Hor. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To clear* or *extricate one's self:* Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To deliver, extricate, release, free* from any evil, obstacle, *etc.*: se curâ, Cic.—**B.** *To put in order, arrange, set right:* nomina mea, per deos, expedi, exsolve, *settle, pay,* Cic.—**C.** Of speech: *To disclose, unfold, relate, narrate:* pauca tibi, Virg.—**D.** Aliquid expedit, *or Impers.* expedit: (*It*) *is serviceable, profitable, advantageous, useful, expedient:* omnibus bonis expedit salvam esse rem publicam, Cic.: si ita expedit, id. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *To fetch out, bring forward, procure, make ready,*

prepare any thing folded up, put away, *etc.*: virgas, Cic.: Cererem canistris, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To prepare one's self, to get ready*, etc.: Cæs.; Tac. — **2.** Without Object: *To arm one's self* for battle: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expédier*.

expĕdīt-e, *adv.* [expedit-us] *Without impediment, without difficulty, readily, promptly, quickly:* Cic.: (*Comp.*) expeditius, id.: (*Sup.*) expeditissime, id.

expĕdī-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expedi-o] (*A disentangling* or *liberating* one's self, *etc.*, from any thing that will prove a hindrance, *etc.*; hence) *A* military *excursion, expedition*, etc.: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expédition*.

expĕdī-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of expedi-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Unimpeded, disengaged, free, easy, ready, at hand:* Of persons or things: ut expeditus in Galliam proficisci posset, Cic.: (*Comp.*) via expeditior ad honores, id.: (*Sup.*) pecunia expeditissima, id.—Adverbial expression: In expedito, *Near at hand:* Liv.

ex-pello, pŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To drive* or *thrust out* or *away*; *to eject, expel*, etc.: aliquem, Cic. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To drive* or *force itself*, etc., *out; to force us*, etc., *way out:* Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To force* or *drive out* or *away*, etc.: vitam, Tac.: aliquem vitā, Cic. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To drive one's self away from*, i. e. *to extricate* or *deliver one's self from:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expeller*.

ex-pendo, pendi, pensum, pendĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To weigh out, weigh:* aliquem, Plaut. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To weigh out* money, *etc.*, in payment; *to pay out, pay; to lay out, expend:* aurum, Cic.: nummos, Hor.— Particular phrase: Ferre (alicui) pecuniam expensam, *To set down, enter, charge, reckon, account* a sum *as paid:* Cic. — **2.** *To put in the balance with* any thing; *to weigh against:* hominem auro, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To weigh mentally; to ponder, estimate, consider, decide:* casūs, Virg.: testem, Virg.—**B.**: **1.** *To pay* as a penalty, *to suffer* as a punishment: supplicia et scelerum pœnas expendimus omnes, Virg.—**2.** *To pay for*; i. e. *to atone for, expiate, pay the penalty of*, etc.: scelus, Virg. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To measure out*, etc.: gradus expensus, Prop.—**B.** Perf. Part.: *Transferred:* legio, Script. ap. Cic.

expen-sa, æ, *f.* [for expend-sa; fr. expend-o] *A disbursement, outlay, expense:* Claud.

expen-so, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for expend-so; fr. id.] *To pay:* argentum, Plaut.

expen-sum, i, *n.* [for expend-sum; fr. id.] Mercantile *t. t.*: *That which has been disbursed; expenditure:* Plaut.— Particular phrase: Expensum alicui ferre, *To set down*, or *enter, for any one a thing* or *sum as paid*, etc.: Cic.

expen-sus (for expend-sus), a, um *P.* of expend-o.

experg-ē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [experg-o; (e); facio] **I.** Prop.: *To awaken, rouse:* expergefactus e somno, Suet. **II.** Fig.: *To arouse, stir up, excite:* Italiam terrore, Auct. Her.: expergĕfacta (*sc.* mele), Lucr.

experg-iscor, perrectus sum, pergisci (*Inf. Præs.* expergiscier, Plaut.), 3. *v. dep.* [experg-o] **I.** Prop.: *To be awakened, become awake; to awake:* si dormis, expergiscere, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To awake; to rouse* or *bestir one's self:* experrecta nobilitas, Cic.

ex-pergo, pergi, pergītum, pergĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*To make quite straight*; hence) *To awaken, rouse up:* nec quisquam expergitus exstat, Lucr.

experī-ens, entis: **1.** *P.* of experi-or.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Experienced, enterprising, active, industrious:* (*Sup.*) experientissimus arator, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) genus experiens laborum, *inured to, patient of*, Ov.

experĭent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [experiens, experient-is] **I.** Prop.: *A trial, proof, experiment:* Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Knowledge* gained by repeated trials; *experimental knowledge, practice, experience:* Virg.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expérience*.

experī-mentum, i, *n.* [experi-or] *A proof, trial, experiment:* Cic.

ex-pĕrĭor, pertus sum, pĕrīri, 4. *v. dep.* (*To try thoroughly*; hence) **I.** By way of testing: **A.** In Tempp. Præs.: *To try, prove, put to the test* a person *or* thing: amicos, Cic.: vim veneni, id. **B.** In Tempp. Perf.: *To have tried, tested, experienced*, i. e. *to find* or *know by experience:* virum, Hor.: (without *Object*) experti scire debemus, Cic. **II.** By way of attempt: **A.** Gen.: *To try to do, to attempt, to make trial of:* omnia, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Prop.: Law *t. t.*: *To try* or *test by law, to go to law:* ego experiri non potui, Cic.—**2.** Meton.: *To contend with:* Romanos, Nep.

experrec-tus (for experreg-tus), a, um, *P.* of expergiscor, through EXPERREG, true root of its primitive experg-o.

ex-pers, tis, *adj.* [for ex-pars] **I.** Prop.: *Having no part in; not sharing in; not privy to:* (with *Gen.*) expertes juris et consulti, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Having nothing of; destitute* or *devoid of; free from; without:* (with *Gen.*) vis consili expers, Hor.: (with *Abl.*) fama atque fortunis expertes, Sall.

exper-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of experior.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Tried, proved, known by experience:* virtus experta, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) expertos belli juvenes, Virg.: (*Sup.*; also, with *Dat.*) confidens ostento sibi expertissimo, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expert*.

expĕt-esso (-isso), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [expet-o] *To desire, long for:* Plaut.

expĕt-itus, a, um, *P.* of expet-o.

ex-pĕto, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: *To long for, seek after, aspire to, desire, wish for:* **A.** Prop.: Of personal subjects: nihil, Cic.: (with *second Acc. of further definition*): unum ad id bellum imperatorem, id. **B.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: mare medium terræ locum expetens, *t. e. tending towards*, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Act.: *To reach, attain to* any thing: ætatem, Plaut.—**B.** Neut.: *To light upon, fall upon, befal:* ut in eum expetant hujusce clades belli, Liv.

explā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expi(a)-o] *Satisfaction, atonement, expiation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expiation*.

expic-tus (for expig-tus), a, um, *P.* of expi(n)g-o.

expilā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expil(a)-o] *A pillaging, plundering:* Cic.

expilā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A pillager, plunderer:* Cic.

ex-pīlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To pillage, rob, plunder:* Cic.

ex-pingo, pinxi, pictum, pingĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To paint; to depict in* or *by painting:* pericula, Pl. **II.** Fig.: Of speech: *To picture, depict, describe to the life:* qui motus hominum non ita expictus est, ut, etc.. Cic.

ex-plĕo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To make complete satisfaction, amends*, or *atonement for* a crime *or* a criminal; *to purify* any thing *or* person defiled with crime; *to atone for, expiate:* scelus, Hor.: forum, Cic.: filium, Liv. **B.** Esp.: With the accessory notion of punishment: *To avenge:* tua scelera dii immortales in nostros milites expiaverunt, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To atone for, make amends for, make good:* incommodum virtute, Cæs.—**B.** *To appease:* manes mortuorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expier*.

expĭro, are, v. exspiro.

ex-piscor, piscātus sum, piscāri, 1. *v. dep.* (*To fish out*; hence) *To search out, find out:* nihil expiscatus est, Cic.

explānāt-e, *adv.* [explanat-us] *Plainly, clearly, distinctly:* (*Comp.*) explanatius, Cic.

explānā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [explan(a)-o] **1.** *An explanation:* Cic.—**2.** *A plain*, i. e. *distinct, pronunciation:* Quint.

explānā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An explainer:* Cic.

explānā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of explan(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Plain, distinct:* explanata vocum impressio, Cic.

ex-plāno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To flatten* or *spread out:* cortex in denos pedes explanatus, Pl. **II.** Fig.: Of speech: *To make plain* or *clear; to explain:* rem obscuram explanare interpretando, Cic.

ex-plĕo, ēvi, ētum, ēre (*Inf. Præs. Pass.* explerier, Lucr.—*Contr. forms:* explēris, Cic.: explēssent, Liv.: explēsse, Virg.), 2. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To fill up, fill full, fill:* rimas, Cic.: paludem cratibus, Cæs.—**2.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To fill one's self quite full, to cram one's self:* Plaut. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To fill up, complete, finish:* sententias mollioribus numeris, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *To satisfy, sate, glut, appease* a longing, or one who longs: desiderium, Cic.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*)

expleri mentem, Virg.—**b.** Esp.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To glut* or *satiate one's self:* Cic.; Virg.—**3.** *To fulfil, discharge, execute, perform* a duty: amicitiæ munus, Cic.—**4.** Of time: *To complete, finish, bring to a close:* expletus annus, Cic. **II.** *To unload:* navibus explebant sese, *i. e. disembarked,* Enn.

explē-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [explo-o] *A satisfying.* Cic.

explē-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of explo-o. —**2.** *Pa.:* *Full, complete, perfect:* comprehensio, Cic.: aliquid expletum numeris, id.

explĭcāt-e, *adv.* [explicat-us] *Plainly, clearly:* dicere, Cic.

explĭcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [explic(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *An unfolding, uncoiling:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *An unfolding, expounding; an explication, exposition, explanation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *explication.*

explĭcā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An explainer:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *explicateur.*

explĭcā-trix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *She that explains:* Cic.

1. **explĭcā-tus,** a, um: **1.** *P.* of explic(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.:* **a.** Prop.: *Spread out:* Capua planissimo in loco explicata, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: (a) *Well ordered, regular:* causa, Cic.—(b) *Plain, clear:* (*Comp.*) nihil potest esse explicatius, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expliqué.*

2. **explĭcā-tus,** ūs, *m.* [explic(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *An unfolding, stretching apart:* crurum, Pl. **II.** Fig.: Of speech: *An explication, exposition:* Cic.

explĭc-ĭtus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of explic-o.—**2.** *Pa.:* *Disentangled,* i. e. *free from obstacles, easy:* (*Comp.*) explicitius videbatur, Herdam reverti, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *explicite.*

ex-plĭco, āvi *or* ŭi, ātum *or* ĭtum, āre, i. *v. a.* I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To unfold, uncoil, unrol, unfurl, spread out, loosen, undo:* vestem, Cic.: frontem, Hor. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To extricate* or *free one's self,* etc.: Cic. **II.** Fig.: (*To unfold:* hence) **A.** *To display, make a show of,* etc.: intelligentiam tuam, Cic. **B.**: **1.** Gen.: *To liberate, set free,* etc.: Siciliam, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To set one's self free, to release* or *disentangle one's self* from business, *etc.:* Script. ap. Cic.—**C.** *To disentangle, set in order, arrange, regulate, settle, adjust* any thing complicated or difficult: negotia, Cic.—**D.** Of speech: *To develop, unfold, set forth, exhibit, treat, state:* vitam alicujus, Cic.: funera fando, Virg. **III.** Mot.: **A.** Gen.: *To spread out, stretch out, extend, deploy, display:* aciem, Liv.: per catervas arma, Hor. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To extend one's self,* etc.; *to stretch out:* Cæs.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expliquer.*

ex-plōdo, plōsi, plōsum, plōdĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ex-plaudo] **I.** Prop.: *To drive out* or *off by clapping:*—Of a player, *to hoot off:* exploso Arbuscula, Hor.: aliquem e scenâ, Cic. **II.** Met.: **A.** *To drive out* or *away; to chase away, expel:* noctem, Lucr.— **B.** *To reject* or *disapprove:* hoc genus divinationis vita explosit, Cic.

explōrāt-e, *adv.* [explorat-us] *With certainty, for a certainty, securely, surely:* Cic.: (*Comp.*) exploratius, id.

explōra-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [explor(a)-o] *An examination, exploration:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exploration.*

explōrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A searcher out, examiner, explorer; a prying person, a spy:* Plaut. As *Adj.: Searching:* loci, Mart. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Milit. *t. t.: A spy, scout:* Cæs.—**B.** Explorator viæ, *One who ran before the emperor to clear the way:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *explorateur.*

explōrātōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [explorator] *Of,* or *belonging to, a spy* or *scout:* Suet.

explōrā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of explor(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.:* (*Ascertained;* hence) *Established, confirmed, certain, sure:* (*Comp.*) explorratior devitatio, Cic.: (*Sup.*) exploratissima victoria, Vell.—Particular phrase: Pro explorato, *As a sure* or *ascertained fact; as a certainty:* Cæs.

ex-plōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (*To call aloud* or *greatly;* hence, as a result) I. Gen.: **A.**: Verb. Fin.: *To search out, seek to discover; to examine, explore, investigate, ascertain:* rem totam, Cic.—**B.** Part. Perf.: *Examined ascertained, known:* omnia explorata, Cæs. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Milit. *t. t.: To spy out, reconnoitre, ascertain by scouts,* etc.: Africam, Cic.—**B.** *To examine* as to quality; *to try, test, put to the proof:* explorat robora fumus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *explorer.*

explō-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for explod-sio; fr. explod-o] *A clapping off; a driving off* the stage, etc., *by clapping:* Script. ap. Cic.

explō-sus (for explod-sus), a, um, *P.* of explod-o.

ex-pŏlĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To smoothe off thoroughly, polish off, polish up, polish thoroughly:* ædes, Plaut.—**B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To polish one's self thoroughly;* i. e. *to be very neat, clean,* etc., Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *To polish, finish, embellish, improve, refine:* nox te expolivit, Cic.

expŏlī-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expoli-o] **I.** Prop.: *A smoothing off, rubbing up, polishing, finishing:* urbana, *i. e. of a town house,* Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of style: *An adorning, embellishing:* Cic.

expŏlī-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of expol-io.—**2.** *Pa.:* *Polished,* i. e. *smooth, neat, clean:* (*Comp.*) dens expolitior, Cat.: (*Sup.*) villæ expolitissimæ, Script. ap. Gell.

ex-pōno, pōsŭi, pōsĭtum, pōnĕre (*Perf.* exposivit, Plaut.:—*Part. Pass. sync.* expŏstus, Virg.), 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To put* or *set out, to expose:* vasa, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of children: *To expose:* pueros, Liv. —**2.** Naut. *t. t.*: *To set on shore; to land, disembark:* frumentum, Cic.: quartâ vix demum exponimur horâ, Hor.—**3.** Mercant. *t. t.*: *To offer* a sum to one, *to be ready to pay:* ei decem exposuisti, Cic.—**4.** *To leave exposed* or *unprotected; to expose:* provincias, Tac. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To set out* or *forth; to expose, lay open,* or *bare:* vitam alterius in oculis conspectuque omnium exponere, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Of speech: *To set forth, exhibit, explain, expound:* mandata in senatu, Cic.: eadem multitudini, Cæs.: (without *Object*) hoc, de quo modo exposuit Antonius, *gave an explanation,* Cic.: (*Neut. Part. Pass. in concord with clause*) exposito quid iniquitas loci posset, *etc.,* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exposer.*

exporge, v. exporrigo *init.*

exporrec-tus (for exporreg-tus), a, um, *P.* of exporrig-o, through true root EXPORRIGE.

ex-porrĭgo, exi, ectum, ĕre (*Imper.* exporge, Ter.), 3. *v. a. To stretch out, spread out, extend:* exporge frontem, *i. e. smoothe your brow,* Ter.: equites, Hirt.

exportā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [export(a)-o] *Exportation:* rerum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exportation.*

ex-porto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To bear* or *carry out; to convey away, export:* corpora luce carentûm Exportant tectis, Virg.: frumentum in fame, *in a time of famine,* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exporter.*

ex-posco, pōposci, *no sup.*, posc ĕre, 3. *v. a.* I. Gen.: *To ask earnestly beg, request, entreat, implore:* signum prœlii, Cæs.: Iliacos iterum demens audire labores Expo-cit, Virg. **II.** Esp.: *To demand to be delivered up* for punishment, etc.: ad exposcendos eos, Liv.

expōsĭt-ĭcĭus (-ĭtĭus), a, um, *adj.* [expono, (*Sup.*) exposit-um] *Exposed, foundling:* puella, Plaut.

expōs-ĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [EXPOS, true root of expo(s)-no) **I.** *An exposing* of an infant: Just.—**2.** Of speech: *A setting forth, exposition; an exhibiting, showing; a narration:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exposition.*

expōs-ĭtus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of expo(s)-no, through true root EXPOS.—**2.** *Pa.:* (*Publicly set out;* hence) **a.** Prop.: *Open, free, accessible:* limen, Stat.—**b.** Fig.: (a) *Accessible, affable:* mores, Stat. — (b) In a bad sense, *Common, vulgar:* qui nihil expositum soleat deducere, *etc.,* Juv.

expostŭlā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expostul(a)-o] *An expostulation, complaint:* Cic.

ex-postŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* I. Gen.: *To demand urgently, to require:* primas sibi partes, Tac. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To require to be delivered up;* to *demand* one for punishment: Celsum ad supplicium, Tac.—**B.** *To find fault, quarrel, dispute, expostulate* with; *to complain* of: **1.** Act.: aliquem cum aliquo, Cic.—**2.** Neut.: de cupiditatibus, id.

express-e, *adv.* [1. express-us] *Expressly, distinctly:* Auct. Her.: (*Comp.*) expressius, Col.

expres-sus (for exprem-sus), a

um. **I.** *P.* of exprim-o, through true root EXPREM.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Clearly exhibited, prominent, distinct, visible, manifest, plain, express:* **a.** Prop.: species deorum, quæ nihil concreti habeat, nihil solidi, nihil expressi, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: (*Comp.*) expressiora et illustriora, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exprès.*

ex-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, primĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ex-premo] **I.** Prop.: *To press* or *squeeze out:* **A.** With that which is pressed out, *etc.*, as object: lacrimulam oculos terendo, Ter.—**B.** With that from which any thing is pressed out, *etc.*, as object: Venus madidas exprimit imbre comas, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To form by pressure,* etc. (*i. e.* to make an impression of any thing, as in metal, wax, *etc.*); *to represent, form, mould, cast,* etc.: ungues Exprimet et molles imitabitur ære capillos, Hor.—**B.** *To represent, pourtray:* verecundiæ roborem, Pl.—**C.** *To show the form of:* vestis singulos artûs exprimens, Tac. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *To squeeze* or *wring out; to extort, wrest, elicit:* vocem, Cæs.: pecuniam vi, Cic.—**2.** *To devise, invent,* etc.: utilitas expressit nomina rerum, Lucr.—**B.**: **1.** *To imitate, copy, represent, pourtray, describe, express,* esp. in words: bellum ab hoc expressum est, Cic.—**2.** *To express* or *render* by translating into another language: verbum e verbo experimentes, Cic. — **3.** *To pronounce* or *articulate:* literas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exprimer.*

exprŏbrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exprob(a)-o] *A reproaching, upbraiding:* Ter.

ex-prŏbr-o, probrāvi, probrātum, probrāre, 1. *v. a.* [ex ; probr-um] (*To make a matter of reproach out of* something; hence) *To make a matter of reproach, to cast in the teeth, to charge* any thing against any one; also *to charge, upbraid, reproach* a person with something: officia, Cic.: casûs bellicos tibi, id.

ex-prōmo, prompsi, promptum, promĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To take out* or *forth, to bring forth:* heminas octo in urceum, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To show forth, discover, exhibit, display:* vim eloquentiæ in eâ causâ, Cic.—**B.** Of speech: *To speak out, utter, declare, state:* leges, Cic.

exprom-ptus, a, um, *P.* of exprom-o.

expugna-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [expugn(a)-o] *That may be taken, carried,* or *reduced:* urbs terrâ marique, Liv.

expugna-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of expugn(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Efficient, efficacious:* (*Comp.*) expugnantior herba, Ov.

expugnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expugn(a)-o] *The taking, carrying, storming* of a place: Cæs.; Cic.

expugnā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A taker, stormer, conqueror* of a place: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *A violator:* pudicitiæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *expugnateur.*

ex-pugno, āvi, ātum, āre (*Inf. Fut.* expugnassere, Plaut.), 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To take by assault; to storm, capture, reduce, subdue entirely:* urbem, Liv. : naves, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To take by assault, to capture,* etc. : alicui aurum, Plaut.—**B.** *To conquer, subdue, overcome,* etc.: fortunas patrias, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *expugner.*

expul-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expello, through root EXPUL] *A driving out, expulsion:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expulsion.*

expul-so, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To drive out, expel:* Mart.

expul-sor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A driver out, expeller:* Cic.

expul-sus, a, um, *P.* of expello, through root EXPUL.

expul-trix, īcis, *f.* [expello, through id.] *She that drives out* or *expels*; Fig.: expultrix vitiorum, Cic.

expunc-tus (for expung-tus), a, um, *P.* of expung-o.

ex-pungo, xi, ctum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*To prick out*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To strike, cross,* or *blot out; to erase* from a list *by points* (set above or below); *to expunge* a debt; *to discharge* a soldier: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *To get out of the way, remove:* pupillum, Pers.

expurgā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expurg(a)-o] *A justification, vindication, excuse:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expurgation.*

ex-purgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To purge quite, cleanse, purify:* quæ poterunt unquam satis expurgare (me) cicutæ? *i. e. to cure of poetic ecstasy,* Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To cleanse, purify:* sermonem, Cic.—**B.** *To clear from censure; to exculpate, vindicate, justify, excuse:* me expurgare tibi volo, Plaut.

ex-pūtesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch. To rot:* Plaut.

ex-pūto, āvi, atum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** *To consider well, to examine:* utramque rem, Plaut. **II.** *To fathom, comprehend:* aliquem, Cic.

Exquiliæ, *etc.*, v. Esquiliæ.

ex-quīro, sīvi, sītum, rĕre (exquæris, Plaut. : exquæsivero, id. : exquæsitum, id. [for ex-quæro] *To search diligently, to seek for* any thing; *to make inquiry, to inquire, to ask:* sententias, Cæs. : ex te causas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *exquérir.*

exquīsīt-e, *adv.* [exquisit-us] *Carefully, accurately, particularly, excellently, exquisitely:* Cic. : (*Comp.*) exquisitius, id.: (*Sup.*) exquisitissime, Gell.

exquīs-ītus (for exquæs-itus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of exquiro, through old root EXQUÆS. — **2.** *Pa.*: *Carefully sought out, ripely considered, choice, excellent, exquisite:* (*Comp.*) exquisitius dicendi genus, Cic.: (*Sup.*) laudantur exquisitissimis verbis legiones, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exquis.*

exradicītus, etc., v. erad.

ex-săcrĭfĭco, (**ex-a-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. To sacrifice much* or *greatly:* Poet. ap. Cic.

ex-sævĭo (**ex-æv-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n. To cease raging, spend itself:* Liv.

ex-sanguis (**ex-ang-**), e, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Deprived of blood, without blood, bloodless:* umbræ, Virg. **II.** Meton.: A. *Pale, wan:* exsanguis metu, Ov.—B. *Making pale:* cuminum, Hor. **III.** Fig.: *Powerless, feeble, weak:* orationis genus, Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exsanguin.*

ex-sarcio (**ex-ar-, ex-ser-, exer-**), *no perf.*, tum, cīre, 4. *v. a.* (*To patch up thoroughly, mend;* hence) *To amend, repair, restore:* sumptum, Ter.

ex-sātĭo (**ex-at-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To satisfy fully; to satiate, glut, sate:* exsatiati cibo, Liv.

exsātūrā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [exsatur(a)-o] *That may be satiated:* pectus, Virg.

ex-sātŭro (**ex-a-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To satisfy fully, satiate, sate:* supplicio animum, Cic.

exscen-sĭo (**excen-**), ōnis, *f.* [for exscend-sio ; fr. exscend-o] *A debarkation, landing:* Liv.

ex-scindo (**-cindo**), scĭdi, scissum, scindĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*To tear out* or *away from*; hence) *To extirpate, destroy:* I. Prop.: ferro gentem, Virg. **II.** Fig.: intestinum malum, Pl.

ex-scrĕo (**-creo**), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. To hawk* or *cough up; to spit out by coughing:* pura, Pl.

ex-scrĭbo (**-ribo**), scripsi, scriptum, scribĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To write out, write off, copy:* tabulas, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of paintings: *To copy:* imagines, Pl.—**B.** *To write* or *note down:* nomina, Plaut. **III.** Fig.: *To copy* or *take after; to resemble:* filia totum patrem mirâ similitudine exscripserat, Pl.

exscrip-tus (for exscribtus), a, um, *P.* of exscrib-o.

ex-sculpo (**-culpo**), psi, ptum, pĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To scratch, chisel, carve,* or *scoop out:* nescio quid e quercu, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To get out, elicit, extort:* ex aliquo verum, Ter. **II.** *To scratch out, erase:* versûs, Nep.

ex-sĕco (**-sĭco, -ĭco**), sĕcŭi, sectum, sĕcāre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To cut out* or *away:* **A.** Prop.: vitiosas partes, Cic. **B.** Fig.: quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, *deducts from the principal,* Hor. **II.** Esp.: *To cut, castrate, geld:* Cic.

exsĕcrā-bĭlis (**execra-**), e, *adj.* [exsecr(a)-or] **1.** *Execrable, accursed, detestable:* (*Comp.*) nihil exsecrabilius, Pl.—**2.** *Execrating:* præuntibus exsecrabile carmen sacerdotibus, *the formula of execration,* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exécrable.*

exsĕcrā-tĭo (**execra-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Execration, malediction, curse:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A solemn oath* (containing an imprecation in case of its infringement): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exécration.*

exsĕcrā-tus (**execra-**), a, um: **1.** *P.* of exsecr(a)-or.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Accursed, execrable, detestable:* (*Sup.*) exsecratissima auguria, Pl.

ex-sĕcr-or (**ex-ecr-**), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [for ex-sacr-or ; fr. ex ; sacr-o] I. Prop.: **A.** Act.: *To curse greatly, execrate:* Cic. — **B.** Neut.: verba exsecrantis linguâ Edidit, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *To take a solemn oath*

with imprecations (in case of its infringement): eamus omnis exsecrata civitas, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exécrer.*

exsec-tĭo (exec-), ōnis, *f.* [exsec-o] *A cutting out:* Cic.

exsec-tus (exec-), a, um, *P.* of exsec-o.

exsĕc-ūtĭo (exec-), tĭōnis, *f.* [for exsequ-utio; fr. exsequ-or] **I.: a.** *An accomplishing, performing; performance, execution:* Tac.—**b.** *Administration:* Tac.—**2.** *A relating* or *describing; description, discussion,* etc.: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exécution.*

exsĕc-ūtor (exec-), tōris, *m.* [for exsequ-utor; fr. exsequ-or] 1. (Prop.: *A pursuer* of an enemy; hence, Fig.) *A prosecutor, revenger:* Suet.—**2.** *A performer, executor, accomplisher:* Vell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exécuteur.*

exsĕc-ūtus (exec-), (for exsequūtus), a, um, *P.* of exsequ-or.

exsĕqu-ĭæ (exequ-), ārum, *f.* [exsequ-or] (*The following* a corpse; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A funeral procession, funeral; funeral rites* or *obsequies:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The mortal remains:* Eutr.

exsĕquĭ-ālis (exequi-), e, *adj.* [exsequi-æ] *Of,* or *belonging to, a funeral; funereal:* carmina, *dirges,* Ov.

ex-sĕquor (-equor), sĕcūtus sum, sĕqui, 3. *v. dep.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To follow to the end, to pursue:* sectam, Cat. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To follow* or *accompany* to the grave: aliquem omni laude, Poet. ap. Cic.—**2.** *To pursue* as an enemy: aliquem ferro, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To follow, follow after, accompany: to go after, to pursue:* æternitatem, Cic.: spem, consilia, Liv. —**B.** *To follow up, prosecute, carry out; to perform, execute, accomplish, fulfil:* mandata, Cic.—**C.** *To accomplish* or *go through with* in speaking; *to relate, describe, say, tell:* mellis cœlestia dona, Virg.—**D.** *To pursue with punishment, to punish, avenge:* violata jura, Liv. ¶ Perf. Part. in Pass. force: *Executed, performed:* exsecuto regis imperio, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exécuter.*

ex-sĕro (-ĕro), ŭi, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To stretch out* or *forth; to thrust out, put forth:* enses, Ov.: linguam ab irrisu, *from,* i. e. *for the purpose of, ridicule,* Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To thrust one's self out, to force one's way out, to come forth:* Ov.—**2.** Pass. Part. Perf.: Of parts of the body: *Thrust out, protruding from the dress;* i. e. *bare, uncovered:* humeri exserti, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To thrust forth:* secreta mentis ore, Sen. **B.** Esp.: *To reveal, show:* paullatim principem exserunt, *i. e. showed himself as,* Suet. **III.** Meton.: Pass. Part. Perf.: Of persons: *Bare, uncovered:* unum exserta latus Camilla, Virg.

exser-to (exer-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [exser-o] **I.** *To stretch out, thrust forth:* ora, Virg. **II.** *To uncover, to bare:* humeros, Stat.

exser-tus (exer-), a, um: **1.** *P.* of exser-o.—**2.** *Pa.:* **a.** *Thrust forth, projecting:* dentes Pl.—**b.** *Open, evident, conspicuous:* (*Comp.*) exsertior opera, Pacat.

ex-sībĭlo (-ibĭlo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** *To hiss out* or *forth:* dirum quiddam, Sen. **II.** *To hiss off* an actor from the stage: histrio exsibilatur, Cic.

exsiccā-tus (exicca-), a, um: **1.** *P.* of exsicc(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.:* *Dried up, dry, jejune:* orationis genus, Cic.

ex-sicco (-icco), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To dry up, make quite dry:* arbores, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *To drain dry, to empty* a vessel, etc.: vina culullis, Hor.

ex-signo (-ignо), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To write out, note down, record:* sacra, Liv.

ex-sĭlĭo (-ĭlĭo), sĭlŭi, sultum, sĭlīre, 4. *v. n.* [for ex-salio] *To spring out* or *forth, to spring* or *leap up, to start up:* perturbatus exsiluisti, Cic.: domo, *out of the house,* Hor.

exsŭl-ĭum (exil-), ĭi, *n.* [for exsulium; fr. exsul] (*The condition of an* exsul; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Banishment, exile:* Cic.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A place of exile, a retreat:* Tac.—**B.** Plur.: *Those who are banished; exiles:* plenum exsiliis mare, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exil.*

ex-sincēr-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex; sincer-us] *Deprived of its genuineness, corrupted:* tergum, *i. e. beaten,* Plaut.

ex-sisto (-isto), stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To step out or forth; to come forth, emerge, appear:* subinersus equus voraginibus non exstitit, Cic. **B.** Esp.: (*To come forth;* i. e.) *To spring, proceed, arise, become:* exsistit hoc loco quæstio subdifficilis, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To be visible* or *manifest* in any manner, *to exist, to be:* timeo, ne in eum exsistam crudelior, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exister.*

exsŏlū-tus (for exsolv-tus), a, um, *P.* of exsolv-o.

ex-solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, solvĕre (by *diæresis* exsoluatur, Luc.: exsoluisse, Ov.), 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To loose, unloose, unbind, untie, undo:* pugionem a latere, Tac. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To set loose, release, deliver, free, liberate:* paulatim se corpore, Virg.—**2.** Mercant. *t. t.*: *To discharge, pay* a debt, *etc.*: nomina mea, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To throw off, lay aside, rid one's self of* a thing: legis nexus, Tac.—**B.** *To release, free* from any thing: animos religione, Liv.—**C.** *To discharge, pay:* exsolvit quod promiserat, Cic.: pœnas alicui, Liv.—**D.** *To solve, explain* any thing: Lucr.

ex-somn-is (-omn-is), e, *adj.* [ex; somn-us] *Sleepless, wakeful, watchful:* Virg.

ex-sorbĕo (-orbeo), ŭi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To suck out, suck* or *sup up, suck in, drain:* sanguinem, Cic. **II.** Fig.: (*To suck out;* i. e.) **A.** *To swallow up, destroy:* animam amborum, Plaut.—**B.** *To drain to the dregs:* difficultates, Cic.—**C.** *To exhaust:* viros, Juv.

ex-sors (-ors), sortis, *adj.* (*Without* sors; hence) **1.** *For which a lot has not been cast; chosen,* or *obtained without lot:* honor, Virg.—**2.** *Having no share in, free from, deprived of:* (with *Gen.*) amicitiæ et fœderis, Liv.: (with *Gerund in* di) secandi, Hor.

ex-spātĭor (-patior), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of living subjects: *To wander from the course* or *out of the way:* exspatiantur equi, Ov.—**B.** Of things as subjects: **1.** Of rivers: *To quit the channel, to overflow:* flumina exspatiata, Ov.—**2.** *To spread abroad, extend, spread out,* etc.: bracchium in latus, Quint. **II.** Fig.: Of speech: *To wander* from the point; *to digress:* Quint.

expectā-bĭlis (exp-), e, *adj.* [exspect(a)-o] *To be expected, expectable:* opera, Tac.

expectā-tĭo (exp-), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An expecting, expectation:* Cic.; Hirt.

expectā-tus (exp-), a, um: **1.** *P.* of exspect(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.:* *Expected, longed for, desired, welcome:* (*Comp.*) exspectatior venire, Plaut.: (*Sup.*) exspectatissimæ literæ, Cic.—As *Subst.:* **expectatum**, i, *n.* *That which is,* etc., *expected; expectation:* Cic.

ex-specto (-pecto), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (*To look out* for a thing *very much;* hence) **I.: A.** Prop.: *To await, expect* something that is to come or to take place, *to wait for* it, *etc.*: transitum tempestatis, Cic.: haud animo æquo Exspectans comites, Hor. **B.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: *To await* one: me tranquilla senectus Expectat, Hor. **II.** (*To look for* a person or thing, with hope, desire, expectation, or fear; hence) **A.** Prop.: **1.** *To look, hope,* or *long for; to desire,* etc.: longiores epistolas, Cic.: puellam, Hor.—**2.** *To look for, anticipate, apprehend, fear, dread,* etc.: dedecus, Cic. **B.** Meton.: Of things as subjects: *To have need of, require* any thing: silvarumque aliæ pressos propaginis arcūs Exspectant, Virg.

ex-spergo (-pergo), *no perf.*, sum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ex-spargo] **I.** *To scatter abroad, disperse:* exspergo quo possit vis animai, *be dispersed, diffused,* Lucr. **II.** *To besprinkle:* sanie Limina, Virg.

ex-spes (-pes), *adj.* (only in *Nom. Sing.*) *Without hope, hopeless:* fractis enatat exspes Navibus, Hor.: (with *Gen.*) vitæ, Tac.

exspīrā-tĭo (exp-), ōnis, *f.* [exspir(a)-o] *A breathing out, exhalation:* terræ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expiration.*

ex-spīro (-pīro), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop: *To breathe* or *blow out; to exhale, give out,* etc.: flammas pectore, Virg. **B.** Meton.: *To put forth, send out, produce,* etc.: odorem de corpore, Lucr. **II.** Neut.: **A.: 1.** Prop.: *To breathe forth* or *out:* vis fera ventorum . . . Exspirare aliquā cupiens, Ov.—**2.** Fig.: *To breathe forth:* iræ pectoris exspirantes, Cat.—**3.** Meton.: *To rush* or *burst forth* as if by breathing: ignis foras, Lucr.—**B.:** 1. Prop.: *To breathe one's last, to expire:* atram Fundit

aumcm exspirans, Virg.—**2.** Fig.: *To expire, come to an end, cease:* mecum exspiratura res publica erat, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expirer.*

ex-splendesco (-plendesco), splendŭi, *no sup.*, splendescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch. To shine forth, glitter:* I. Prop.: ignis, Sen. II. Fig.: clarius exsplendescebat, quam condiscipuli æquo animo ferre possent, Nep.

ex-spŏlĭo (-polio), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* I. Prop.: *To spoil, pillage, or plunder thoroughly:* fana atque domos, Sall. II. Fig.: A. *To spoil, take away:* dignitatem, Hirt.—B. *To deprive* or *strip of:* exercitu Pompeium, Cic.

ex-spŭo (-puo), spŭi, spūtum, spŭĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neut.: *To spit out, to spit:* in mare, Pl. II. Act.: A. Prop.: *To spit out* or *forth:* sanguinem, Pl. B. Meton.: *To cast out, eject, emit:* lacrimam, Plaut. C. Fig.: *To expel, banish, remove:* miseriam ex animo, Ter.

exsta-ns, ntis, *P.* of exst(a)-o.

ex-sterno (-terno), āvi, ātum, are, 1 *v. a. To terrify greatly, affright:* exsternata fugam tentabat, Ov.

ex-stillo (-tillo), āri, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. To drop* or *trickle out:* sinapis, oculi ut exstillent, facit, Plaut.

exstĭmŭlā-tor (ext-), ōris, *m.* [exstimul(a)-o] *An inciter, instigator:* Tac.

ex-stĭmŭlo (-tĭmŭlo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* I. Prop.: *To prick, to goad:* aliquem aculeo, Pl. II. Fig.: *To goad on, excite, instigate, stimulate:* aliquem dictis, Ox.

exstinc-tĭo (ext-), ōnis, *f.* [for exsting-tio ; fr. exsti(n)g-uo] *Extinction, annihilation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *extinction.*

exstinc-tor, ōris, *m.* [for exsting-tor ; fr. id.] 1. *An extinguisher:* Cic.—2. *A destroyer:* patriæ, Cic.

exstinc-tus (ext-), a, um, *P.* of exsting-uo. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éteint.*

ex-stinguo (-tinguo), stinxi, stinctum, stingĕre (*Perf. Subj.* exstinxit, for exstinxerit, Plaut.:—*Contracted forms* exstinxsti, Virg.: exstinxem, id.), 3. *v. a.* I. Prop.: *To put out, quench, extinguish:* ignem, Ov. II. Fig.: (*To extinguish* or *put out ;* i. e.) A. Of living objects: *To kill, deprive of life, cut off:* vir egregius exstinctus, Cic.—B.: 1. Of concrete things as objects: *To destroy* in any way: aquam Albanam, *i. e. get rid of,* or *dry up,* Liv.—2. Of abstract things as objects: *To abolish, destroy, annihilate,* etc.: amicitias, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éteindre.*

ex-stirp-o (-tirp-o), āvi, ātum, are, 1. *v. a.* [ex ; stirps, stirp-is] I. Prop.: *To pluck up by the stem* or *root, to root out:* arbores, Curt. II. Fig.: *To root out; eradicate, extirpate:* vitia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *extirper.*

ex-sto (-to), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* I. Prop.: *To stand out* or *forth, to project, to stand above:* exstare capite solo ex aquâ, Cæs.: exstat ferrum de pectore, Ov. II. Fig.: *To stand forth:* quo magis id exstare atque eminere videatur, Cic. III. Meton.: *To be visible, show itself,* etc., *appear; to be extant, to exist, to be:* exstant epistolæ Philippi ad Alexandrum, Cic.

exstruc-tĭo (ext-), ōnis, *f.* [exstruc. true root of exstru-o] *A building up, erecting, structure:* Cic.

ex-strŭo (-truo), xi, ctum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* I. Gen.: *To pile* or *heap up thoroughly:* acervum, Cic. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: *To build up, raise, rear, construct, erect:* rogum, Cic.: aggerem in altitudinem pedum octoginta, Cæs. B. Fig.: *To construct, build up,* etc.: disciplinam, Cic. C. Meton.: *To cover with buildings,* etc.: mare, Sall.

exsuc-tus (exuc-) (for exsugtus), a, um, *P.* of exsugo.

ex-sūdo (-udo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neut.: *To come out by sweating; to sweat out, exude:* exsudat inutilis humor, Virg. II. Act.: (Prop.: *To sweat out ;* Fig.) *To perform with sweating* or *toil ; to toil through, undergo:* causas, Hor.

ex-sūgo (-ugo), suxi, suctum, sūgĕre (*Fut. Ind.* acc. to 2. conj., exsugebo, Plaut.), 3. *v. a.* I. Prop.: *To suck out:* sanguinem, Plaut. II. Meton.: *To dry* or *empty by sucking:* vulnus, Cels.

ex-sul (-ul), ŭlis, *comm. gen.* [for ex-sol ; fr. ex ; sol-um] (*One who quits,* or *is banished from, his native soil ;* hence) *A banished person, exile.* I. Prop.: Cic.; Ov. II. Fig.: mentis, *deprived of reason,* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exilé.*

exsŭlā-tĭo (exula-), ōnis, *f.* [exsul(a)-o] *Banishment, exile:* Flor.

exsŭl-o (exul-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. To be an exile* or *banished person ; to live in exile.* I. Prop.: in Volscos exsulatum abiit, Liv. II. Fig.: quum omnes meo discessu exsulâsse rempublicam putent, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exiler.*

exsultā-bundus (exulta-), a, um, *adj.* [exsult(a)-o] *Leaping for joy, exulting:* Just.

exsul-tim (exul-), *adv.* [for exsult-tim ; fr. exsult-o] *Leaping about, friskingly:* Hor.

exsul-to (exul-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [for exsal-to ; fr. EXSAL, true root of exsil-io] I. Prop.: *To spring, leap,* or *jump up:* A. Prop.: Of living subjects: equi ferocitate exsultantes, Cic. B. Fig.: Of things as subjects: vada, Virg. II. Fig.: A. *To gambol about, move freely:* in reliquis orationibus exsultavit audacius, Cic.—B. *To exult, rejoice exceedingly ; to run riot, to revel ; to vaunt, to boast:* furorem exsultantem reprimere, Cic.

exsŭpĕrā-bĭlis (exu-), e, *adj.* [exsuper(a)-o] 1. *That may be overcome, surmountable:* Virg.—2. *That overcomes, overpowering, irresistible:* Auct. ap. Gell.

exsŭpĕra-ns (exu-) ntis : 1. *P.* of exsuper(a)-o.—2. *Pa.*: *Surpassing, excellent, supreme:* forma, Gell. (*Comp.*) exsuperantior, id.: (*Sup.*) ex superantissimus, App.

exsŭpĕran-tĭa (exu-), æ, *f.* [exsuperans, exsuperant-is] *Pre-eminence, superiority:* Cic.

exsŭpĕrā-tĭo (exu-), ōnis, *f.* [exsuper(a)-o] *Exaggeration* as a fig. of speech : Auct. Her.

ex-sŭpĕro (-upero), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.*: I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To mount up, appear above:* exsuperant flammæ, Virg. B. Fig.: *To get the upper hand ; to overcome, prevail, excel:* virtute, Virg. II. Act.: A. Prop.: *To project* or *tower over* or *above* any thing ; *to surmount, rise above:* jugum, Virg. B. Fig.: 1. *To surpass, exceed:* laudes alicujus, Liv.—2. *To be too much for ; to overpower, overcome:* vires meas, Ov.

exsurdo (-urdo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex ; surd-us] I. Prop.: *To render deaf, to deafen:* aures, Val. Max. II. Meton.: Of the taste: *To dull, blunt:* vina palatum, Hor.

ex-surgo (-urgo) surrexi, surrectum, surgĕre, 3. *v. n.* I. Prop.: *To rise up, rise, get up, stand up:* exsurge, quæso, Cic. II. Fig.: *To raise up, raise its,* etc., *head, rise* auctoritate vestrâ res publica exsurget, Cic.

exsuscĭtā-tĭo (exu-), ōnis, *f.* [exsuscit(a)-o] *An awakening, arousing,* as a fig. of speech : Auct. Her.

ex-suscĭto (-uscito), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* I. Prop.: *To rouse from sleep, awaken :* aliquem, Cic. II. Meton.: Of fire : *To kindle:* flammas aurâ, Ov. III. Fig.: *To stir up, rouse up, excite:* animos, Cic.

exta, ōrum, *n.* (*Gen. Plur.* extûm, Auct. ap. Cic.) *The higher internal organs of the body* (such as the heart, lungs, liver); *the inwards :* Virg.; Pl.

ex-tābesco, tābŭi, *no sup.*, tābescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch. To pass away entirely, vanish, disappear, pine away :* Cic.

ext-āris, e, *adj.* [ext-a] *Of,* or *belonging to,* exta or *the inwards :* Plaut.

ex-templo (original uncontracted form **extempŭlo**), *adv.* [ex ; templ-um] *Immediately, straightway, forthwith :* Cic.; Virg.

ex-tempŏr-ālis, e, *adj.* [ex ; tempus, tempor-is] *On the spur of the moment, extemporary, extemporaneous.* Tac.; Quint.

extempŏrāl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [extemporal-is] (*The quality of the* extemporalis ; hence) *The faculty of extemporaneous speaking,* etc.: Suet.

extempŭlo, *adv.*, v. extemplo.

ex-tendo, tendi, tensum *or* tentum, tendĕre, 3. *v. a.* I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To stretch out, spread out, extend:* Cic.—**Particular phrase:** Per extentum funem ire, *To walk on a stretched* or *tight rope,* i. e. *to perform a difficult feat:* Hor. B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To stretch* or *spread one's self,* etc., *out ; to spread out, extend :* Ov.; Virg. II. Fig.: A. *To extend, spread, etc.,* tamare

factis, **Virg.**—**B.** *To extend, stretch out:* **spem in Africam,** Liv.—**C.** *To extend, increase, enlarge,* etc.: **cupiditatem gloriæ,** Liv.—**D.** *To extend, draw out, prolong, continue,* etc., in respect to time: **vivet extento Proculeius ævo,** Hor.—**E.** *To pass, spend,* etc.: **ætatem in latebrosis locis,** Plaut.—**F.** With Personal pron.: (*To stretch one's self out;* i. e.) *To exert one's self:* Cæs.; Liv.—**G.** With words denoting a march, the act of running, etc., as object: *To do* or *perform vigorously,* etc.: **extentis itineribus,** *by vigorous marches,* Liv.: **extendere cursūs,** *to run vigorously,* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *étendre.*

exten-sus (for extend-sus), a, um, *P.* of extend-o.

exten-to, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for extend-to; fr. extend-o] *To stretch out, extend:* **I.** Prop.: nervos, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: vires, *i. e. to exert,* Plaut.

exten-tus (for extend-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of extend-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Extended, extensive, wide:* (*Sup.*) quam extentissima vallis, Liv.—**b.** *Drawn out, prolonged, extended:* sonus, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *étendu.*

exten-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [extenu(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A thinning:* vitium, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *A lessening, diminution, extenuation,* as a figure of speech: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exténuation.*

exten-tŭā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of extenu(a)-o. — **2.** *Pa.*: *Thinned, weakened, weak:* **a.** Prop.: (*Sup.*) copiolæ extenuatissimæ, Script. ap. Cic. —**b.** Fig.: extenuata ratio, Auct. Her.

ex-tĕnŭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To make very thin, fine,* or *small; to thin, reduce, diminish:* aër extenuatus in sublime fertur, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To diminish, lessen, weaken:* censūs, Cic.: vires, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exténuer.*

ex-ter (-tĕrus), tĕra, tĕrum, *adj.* [ex] **I.** Pos.: **A.** *On the outside, outward:* res extera sese Insinuat, Lucr. —**B.** With respect to one's family or country: *Foreign, strange:* nationes, Cic. **II.** Comp.: **exterior,** us, *Outward, outer, exterior:* collis, Cæs.: comes, *i. e. on the left side,* Hor. **III.** Sup.: **A. extrēmus,** a, um: **1.** Prop.: Of place or position: **a.** *The outermost, uimost, extreme:* extrema pars epistolæ, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **extrēmum,** i, *n. The end, extremity:* Cic.; Liv.—**b.** *The last part, the close of* a thing: literis in extremis, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** Of time or the order of succession: (**a**) *The latest, last:* mensis extremus, Cic. — Adverbial expression: Ad extremum, *At last, finally:* Cic.—As *Subst.*: (α) **extremus,** i, *m. The last one, the last:* Hor. —(β) **extremum,** i, *n. The end* or *close:* Cic.; Liv.—(b) *The last part, the close of* a thing: hiems, Cic.—**b.** *Extreme* in quality or degree: (**a**) *The utmost, highest, greatest:* fames, Cæs.— Adverbial expression: Ad extremum, *To the utmost degree, utterly,* Liv.—As *Subst.*: **extrema,** ōrum, *n. Extremities:* Script. ap. Cic.—(b) *The lowest, vilest, meanest:* ingenium, Liv. —**B. extĭmus,** a, um, *The outermost, furthest, most remote:* orbis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *extérieur, extrême.*

ex-tĕrĕbro, *no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To extract by boring, to bore out:* aurum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To extort, obtain by force:* aliquid, Plaut.

ex-tergeo, tersi, tersum, tergĕre, 2. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To wipe out* or *off; to wipe dry, wipe:* baxeas, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *To strip clean, to plunder:* fanum, Cic.

exterior, us, v. exter.

extĕrĭus, v. extra.

ex-termĭn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex; termin-us] (*To drive out from the boundaries;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To drive out; to expel, exile, banish:* aliquem, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To put away, set aside, remove:* quæstiones, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exterminer.*

exter-nus, a, um, *adj.* [exter] **1.** *Outward, external:* tepor, Cic. — As *Subst.*: **externum,** i, *n. Something external:* Cic.; Hor.—**2.** With respect to one's family or country: *Foreign, strange:* auxilia, Cæs.: amor, *i. e. for a foreigner,* Ov.—As *Subst.*: **a. externus,** i, *m. A stranger, foreigner:* Cic.—b. **externa,** ōrum, *n. Outward* or *external things:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *externe.*

ex-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, tĕrĕre, 3. *v. a. To rub out, bring out by rubbing; to remove by rubbing; to rub off* or *away:* congestas exteret ille nives, *i. e. will dash aside,* Ov.: extritur viribus ignis, Lucr.

ex-terrĕo, terrŭi, terrĭtum, terrēre, 2. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To alarm, terrify,* etc., *greatly:* præter modum exterreri, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To rouse up, make wild, madden* through terror: exterritus (*sc.* anguis) æstu, Virg.

exter-sus (for exterg-sus), a, um, *P.* of exterg-eo.

exterus, a, um, v. exter.

ex-texo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*To unweave;* Fig.) *To cheat of one's money:* Plaut.

ex-tĭmesco, tĭmŭi, *no sup.,* tĭmescĕre, 3. *v. inch. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: *To fear greatly, to be greatly afraid* or *terrified:* equi gladiatorum sibilis extimescebant, Cic. **II.** Act.: *To fear greatly; to be greatly afraid of* or *terrified at; to dread:* adventum nostrum, Cic.

extĭmus, a, um, v. exter.

extinctus, extinguo, *etc.,* v. exs.

ext-ĭ-spex, spĭcis, *m.* [for ext-i-spec-s; fr. ext-a; (i); spec-io] (*An inspector of entrails;* hence) *A diviner, soothsayer:* Cic.

ext-ĭ-spĭc-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [for ext-i-spec-ium; fr. id.] *An inspection of the entrails* (*for the purpose of divination*): Suet.

exto, are, v. exsto.

ex-tollo, *no perf. nor sup.,* tollĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To lift up, raise up, elevate:* cruentum pugionem, Cic. **B. Esp.:** *To rear, erect* a building: Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.:** **1.** Gen.: *To raise, elevate, exalt, lift up:* animos, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To raise one's self,* etc., *up, to rise,* etc.: Cic.—**B.** *To put off, defer:* res serias in alium diem, Plaut.

ex-torquĕo, si, tum, quĕre, 2. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To twist out, wrench out, wrest away:* sicam de manibus, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To put to the rack; to rack, torture:* aliquem in servilem modum, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To wrest out* or *away, obtain* or *take away by force; to tear away, to extort:* opinionem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *extorquer.*

ex-torr-is, e, *adj.* [for ex-terr-is; for ex ; terr-a] *Driven out of the country, exiled; banished:* extorres profugerunt, Cic.

extor-tor, ōris, *m.* [for extorqutor; fr. extorqu-eo] *An extorter:* bonorum, Ter.

extor-tus (for extorqu-tus), a, um, *P.* of extorqu-eo.

extrā, *adv.* and *præp.* [exter] [contr. from exter-ā; *Abl.* of exter] **I.** *Adv.*: *On the outside, without:* **A.** Prop.: quum extra et intus hostem haberent, Cæs.: (*Comp.*) extra iusque sitæ (*sc.* urbes), Ov. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *Except, besides* (so, constantly in the expression extra quam, *Except that, unless that*): Cic.; Liv.—**2.** *Besides, in addition, extra:* aliquid mihi extra pro illis debes, Sen. **II.** *Præp. c. Acc.*: **A.** Prop.: *Outside of, without, beyond:* extra ostium limenque carceris, Cic. **B.** Fig.: With abstract substantives: *Beyond:* extra ordinem, Cic.: extra consuetudinem, Cæs. **C.** Meton.: *Excepting, except:* extra ducem paucosque præterea, Cic.

extrac-tus (for extrah-tus), a, um, *P.* of extrah-o.

ex-trăho, xi, ctum, hĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To draw out* or *forth; to drag out:* telum e corpore, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To withdraw, extricate, release; to draw out, extract, eradicate:* ex animis hominum extraxit (*sc.* Epicurus) radicitus religionem, Cic.—**B.** *To draw out, protract, prolong:* res calumniis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *extraire.*

extrā-nĕus, a, um, *adj.* [extra] *That is without; external, extraneous:* causa, Auct. Her.—As *Subst.*: **extraneus,** i, *m. A stranger:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *estrangier* (-*ger*), (mod.) *étranger;* whence, Eng. *stranger.*

extra-ordĭn-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [extra; ordo, ordin-is] (*Pertaining to that which is* extra ordinem; hence) *Out of the common order, extraordinary:* pecunia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *extraordinaire.*

extrā-rĭus, a, um, *adj.* [extra] **1.** *Outward, external, extrinsic:* res, Cic. —**2.** As respects one's family: *Strange, not related:* aliquis, Ter.

extrēm-ĭtas ātis, *f.* [extrem-us] (*The quality of the* extremus; hence) *The extremity* or *end* of a thing: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *extrémité.*

extrēm-o, *adv.* [id.] *At last, at the last:* Nep.

extrēm-um, *adv.* [id.] **1.** *At last:* Ov.—**2.** *For the last time:* Ov.

extrēmus, a, um, v. exter.

ex-trīc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex ; tric-æ] (*To free from hindrances;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To disentangle, extricate, free, clear,* etc. : extricata densis Cerva plagis, Hor. **II.** Fig. : *To disentangle, unravel, clear up:* nihil, Phæd. **III.** Meton.: *To procure with difficulty, hunt up:* mercedem aut nummos unde unde extricat, Hor.

ex-trīc-or, *prps. no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.]=extrico, *no.* II.: Plaut.

extrī-n-sēcus, *adv.* [contr. fr. exter-i-n-secus ; fr. exter, exter-i ; (i); (n) ; secus] **1.** *From without, from abroad:* Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Without, on the outside:* Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *Moreover:* Eutr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *extrinsèque.*

extrī-tus, a, um, *P.* of exter-o, through root EXTRI ; v. tero *init.*

ex-trūdo, trūsi, trūsum, trūdĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To thrust out* or *forth; to drive out* or *away:* te in viam, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To crowd, fill out,* etc.: rerum novitate extrusa vetustas, Lucr.

extruo, ĕre, v. exstruo.

extrū-sus (for extrud-sus), a, um, *P.* of extrud-o.

ex-tŭmĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, tumēre, 2. *v. n. To swell up:* Plaut.

ex-tundo, tŭdi, tūsum, tundĕre, 3. *v. a. To beat out, strike out, force out.* **I.** Prop.: calcibus frontem, Phæd. **II.** Fig.: quum labor extuderit fastidia, *has driven off,* Hor.

ex-turbo, turbāvi, turbātum, turbāre, 1. *v. a. To drive* or *thrust out* or *away.* **I.** Prop.: homines e possessionibus, Cic. : alicui oculos atque dentes, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: mentem, *i. e. to disturb,* Cic.

ex-ūbĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. To be in great abundance, to abound:* spumis exuberat amnis, Virg.

exuccus ; exuctus ; exudo, are ; **exugo,** ere ; **exul,** ulis, v. exs.

ex-ulcĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To make very sore, to cause to ulcerate:* ventrem, Cels. **II.** Fig.: *To make worse, exasperate, aggravate:* dolorem, Pl.: ea, quæ sanare nequeunt, exulcerant, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exulcérer.*

exulo, are ; **exulto,** are, v. exs.

ex-ūlŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: *To howl* or *cry out greatly; to howl violently:* nactusque silentia ruris Exululat, Ov. **II.** Act.: *To call* or *invoke with howlings:* Phrygias exululata modis, Ov.

ex-ūlŭlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* =exululo, *no.* I.: Ov.

exunc-tus (for exung-tus), a, um, *P.* of exung-o.

ex-undo, undāvi, undātum, undāre, 1. *v. n.* **I.** *To flow out* or *over ; to overflow:* tura balsamaque vi tempestatum in adversa litora exundant, Tac. **II.** *To pour forth abundantly, to rush forth, to overflow:* eloquentia, Tac.

ex-ungo, *no perf.*, unctum, ungĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To anoint:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *To spend* or *squander in purchasing unguents:* Plaut.

ex-ŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [etym. dub.; prps. ἐκ-δύω] **I.** Prop.: *To draw out* or *off ; to pull off, put off:* aliquem ex laqueis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To lay aside, cast off, divest one's self of* any thing : silvestrem animum, Virg. **III.** Meton.: *To strip, despoil, deprive* of any thing : hostem armis, Liv.

ex-urgĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, urgēre, 2. *v. a. To squeeze out:* Plaut.

ex-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To burn up, consume:* vicos, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To scorch, to dry up by scorching:* paludem, Virg. **III.** Fig. : *To consume, destroy, ravage, waste,* etc. : exustus flos veteris ubertatis, Cic.

exus-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for exur-tio ; fr. exur-o] **1.** *A burning up, a consuming by fire:* terrarum, Cic.—**2.** *A scorching:* solis, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exustion.*

exus-tus (for exur-tus), a, um, *P.* of exur-o.

exŭ-tus, a, um, *P.* of exu-o.

exŭv-iæ, ārum, *f.* [for exu-iæ ; fr. exu-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *That which is laid aside* or *taken off* from the body, as *clothes, equipments, arms,* etc.: Plaut.; Virg.—**B.** *Spoils* stripped from an enemy, as arms, booty, *etc.*: Virg.; Tib. **II.** Meton.: Of animals: **A.** Of a snake : *The slough:* Virg.—**B.** Of wild beasts : *The skin* or *hide:* Virg.—**C.** *Hair* cut from the head : Cat.—**D.** Of cattle : *The hide.* Plaut.

F

F, f, *n. indecl.* or *f.* The sixth letter of the Latin alphabet, in shape answering to the Æolic digamma, and in very ancient times occasionally put for it ; so the Lat. frango, root FRAG, answering to the Gr. ϝραγ ; and as among the Æolians the digamma took the place of the aspiration, so in the Sabine and in the rustic language of the Romans *f* and *h* were frequently interchanged, so that we have both fedus and hedus (hædus), fasena and harena (arena), fordeum and hordeum, *etc.*—F is interchanged sometimes also with *b* ; so rufus, and ruber ; cf. fremo, from βρεμω.—F has arisen by assimilation from *b, d, p, s, x,* in offero, affero, officina, differo, effero, *etc.*

fă-ba, æ, *f.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root BHAKSH, *edere, vorare ;* Gr. φάγειν] (*That which is eaten ;* hence) *A bean ;* prps. our *hog's bean* or *horse-bean* (*not eaten by the Pythagoreans*): Hor. —Prov.: Istæc in me cudetur faba, *That bean will be threshed on me,* i. e. *I shall have to smart for it:* Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fève.*

făb-ālis, e, *adj.* [fab-a] *Of,* or *belonging to, beans, bean-:* Ov.

Făbāris, is, *m. The Fabaris ; a small tributary of the Tiber, otherwise called Farfarus* (now *Farfaro* or *Farfa*).

făbel-la, æ, *f. dim.* [for fabul-la ; fr. fabul-a] **I.** Gen.: *A brief narrative, a short history, story:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *A short fable, a tale:* Tib.—**B.** *A short play :* Cic.

1. **fă-ber,** bri (*Gen. Plur.* mostly fabrûm), *m.* [for fac-ber ; fr. fac-io] (*A maker ;* hence) *An artificer* (*in hard materials*): I. Prop.: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: parentes fabri liberûm sunt, Plaut.

2. **fă-ber,** bra, brum, *adj.* [id.] *Workmanlike, skilful :* ars, Ov.: (*Sup.*) faberrimum signaculum, App.

Făb-ĭus, ĭi, *m.* [fab-a] (*One pertaining to beans*). *Fabius ; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Fabi-us** (**-ānus**), a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a Fabius ; Fabian.*

făbr-ē, *adv.* [2. faber, fabr-i] *In a workmanlike manner, skilfully, ingeniously :* Plaut.: (*Sup.*) faberrime, App.

făbr-ĕ-făcio, fēci, factum, făcere, 3. *v. a.*—Pass.: **fio,** factus sum, fĭĕri [2. faber, fabr-i ; (e); facio] *To make* or *fashion skilfully* : classem, Sext. Aur. Vict.: fabrefactis navigiis, Liv.

făbr-ĭca, æ, *f.* [1. faber, fabr-i] (*The thing pertaining to a* faber ; hence) **1.** *The workshop of an artisan* (*who works in hard materials*): Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *The art, trade,* or *profession of an artisan:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *An artistic production, a fabric :* Cic.—**c.** Fig.: *A crafty device, trick, stratagem:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fabrique.*

făbrĭcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fabric(a)-or] *A making, framing, structure, construction* (*by the rules of art*): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fabrication.*

făbrĭcā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *An artificer, framer, contriver, fabricator:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *A causer, producer :* Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fabricateur.*

făbr-ĭcĭus, ĭi, *m.* [1. faber, fabr-i] (*One pertaining to a* faber). *Fabricius ; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Fabrici-us** (**-ānus**), a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a Fabricius ; Fabrician.*

făbrĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [fabric-a] (*To make a* fabrica *of any thing ;* hence) *To frame, forge, make, construct, build,* etc. : arma, Hor.: cratera, Ov.: machinam, Virg.

făbrĭc-or, ātus sum, āri (*Inf.* fabricarier, Poet. ap. Cic.), 1. *v. dep.*

[id.] (id.) **I.** Prop.: *To frame, forge, construct, build:* signa fabricari, Cic.: Jovi fulmen, id. **II.** Meton.: *To prepare, form, fashion:* hominem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fabriquer.*

făbr-ĭlis, e, *adj.* [l. faber, fabr-i] *Of, or belonging to, an artificer (in hard material):* dextra, Ov. — As *Subst.*: **fabrĭlia**, ium, *n.* (*sc.* instrumenta) *A workman's tools:* Hor.

1. **fă-bŭla**, æ, *f.* [f(a)-or] (*The thing brought about by speaking*; hence) **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *A narration, narrative, account, story:* Liv.; Tac. **B.** Meton.: *Affair, concern, matter:* Plaut. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *A fictitious narrative tale, story:* Cic.; Ov.—**B.**: **1.** *A dramatic poem, drama, play:* Cic.; Hor.—**2.** *A fable:* Cic.—Prov.: Of a person who appears just when he is mentioned: Lupus in fabulâ, *The wolf in the fable* (like the Eng., *Talk of the devil, and he will appear*): Ter.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fable, fabliau.*

2. **făb-ŭla**, æ, *f. dim.* [fab-a] *A small bean:* Plaut.

fābŭl-āris, e, *adj.* [fabul-a] *Fabulous:* historia, Suet.

fābŭlā-tor, ōris, *m.* [fabul(a)-or] *A narrator, story-teller:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *fabulateur.*

fābŭl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* (*Inf. Præs.* fabularier, Plaut.; Ter.) [l. fabul-a] *To speak, converse, talk, chat:* reliqua alia, Plaut.

fābŭl-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Full of* fabula; hence) *Fabulous, fabled; renowned in story:* Hydaspes, Hor.: (*Comp.*) fabulosior, Pl.: (*Sup.*) fabulosissimus, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fabuleux.*

făc-esso, ī, itum, ĕre, 3. *v. intens. a.* and *n.* [fac-io] **I.** Act.: **A.** Gen.: *To do eagerly or earnestly, to dispatch, perform, execute, accomplish:* jussa, Virg. **B.** Esp.: In a bad sense: *To bring on, cause, occasion, create:* innocenti periculum, Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To go away, retire, depart:* ab omni societate, Cic.

făcēt-e, *adv.* [facet-us] **1.** *Finely, properly, elegantly:* facete dictum, *well said! good!* Plaut.—**2.** *Wittily, pleasantly, humorously, facetiously:* (*Comp.*) facetius, Cic.: (*Sup.*) facetissime, id.

făcēt-Iæ, ārum (**-ĭa**, æ), *f.* [id.] **1.** *A witty or clever thing* in action or behaviour: Plaut.—**2.** *Wit, witty sayings, witticisms, pleasantry, drollery, humour, facetiousness:* Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *facétie.*

făcētus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **1.** *Courteous, polite:* quemque facetus adopta, Hor.—**2.** Of speech: **a.** *Elegant, fine:* Hor. — **b.** *Merry, witty, jocose, humorous, facetious:* (*Sup.*) facetissimus poëta, Cic.

făcĭ-es, ēi (old form of *Gen. Sing.* facies and facii, acc. to Gell.:—*Dat. Plur.* does not occur), *f.* [prob. faci-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Make, form, figure, shape:* Hor.; Virg. **B.** Esp.: *Face, visage, countenance:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *External form, look, condition, appearance:* Plaut.; Cic. **B.** Esp.: In Tac.: *External appearance* (as opposed to reality), *pretence, pretext:* Tac. **III.** Meton.: *Look, sight, aspect:* Virg.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *face.*

făcĭl-e, *adv.* [facil-is] **1.** : **a.** *Easily, without trouble or difficulty:* (*Comp.*) facilius persuadere, Cæs.: (*Sup.*) facillime evolare, Cic.—**b.** *Certainly, unquestionably, without contradiction, beyond dispute:* facile princeps, Cic.—**c.** With a negative: *Not easily,* i. e. *hardly:* Sall.; Cic.—**2.** *Readily, willingly, without hesitation:* Cic. — **3.** *Pleasantly, agreeably, well:* Cæs.

făc-ĭlis, e, *adj.* [fac-io] (*That may,* or *can, be done* or *made*; hence) **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *Easy to do, easy, without difficulty:* (*Sup.*) quod est facillimum facis, Plaut.—Adverbial expressions: In facile, ex (e) facili, *Easily:* Liv.; Ov. **B.** Meton.: *Ready, quick:* ad dicendum, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Of character: *Easy, good-natured, compliant, willing, yielding, courteous, affable:* in causis recipiendis, Cic.—**B.** Of fortune: *Favourable, prosperous:* (*Comp.*) res et fortunæ tuæ faciliores videntur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *facile.*

făcĭl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [facil-is] (*The quality of the* facilis; hence) **1.** *Easiness, ease, facility* in doing any thing: Pl.—**2.** *Facility* or *fluency of expression:* Quint.—**3.** Of character: **a.** In a good sense: *Willingness, readiness, good-nature, courteousness, affability:* Cic.—**b.** In a bad sense: *Levity, heedlessness:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *facilité.*

făcĭnŏr-ōsus, a, um, *adj.*, [facinus, facinor-is] (*Full of* facinus; hence) *Criminal, atrocious, vicious:* vita, Cic.: (*Comp.*) facinorosior, Just.: (*Sup.*) facinorosissimi sicarii, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **facinorosus**, i, *m. A criminal* or *vicious person, one full of crime:* Cic.

făc-ĭnus, ŏris, *n.* [fac-io] (*The thing done, performed,* or *made*; hence) **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *A deed, act, action:* Cæs.; Cic.—**b.** Esp.: (a) Prop.: *A bad deed, misdeed, crime:* Sall.; Cic.—(b) Meton.: *An instrument of villany:* Ov.—**2.** *A thing:* Plaut.

1. **făc-Io**, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.*;—Pass. **fīo**, factus sum, fīĕri (*Imper.* face, which, as well as fac, is freq. in Plaut. and Ter.:—faxo, Plaut.: faxim, Ter.: faxit, Plaut.: faximus, id.: faxitis, Liv.: faxint, Cic.: faxem (=fecissem), Plaut.) [akin to Sanscrit root भू, *esse, existere,* Greek φύ, Lat. fu-i, fu-turus] **I.** Act.: **A.** Gen.: *To make,* in the most comprehensive sense of the word; *to prepare, produce, bring to pass, effect, perform, commit, carry out* or *into effect,* etc.: pecuniam, *to make* or *get money,* Cic.: pontem in Arari, Cæs.: copiam pugnandi militibus, Liv.—Particular phrases: **1.** Quid faciam (facias, fiet, *etc.*), *What can I* (or *one*) *do? What is to be done?* Plaut.; Cic.—**2.** Fit, *etc.*, aliquo *or* aliquâ re, (*It*) *happens to, becomes of a person* or *thing:* Plaut.; Cic.—**3.** Ut fit, *As it usually happens, as is commonly the case:* Cic.—**4.** As an expression of assent: Fiat, *So be it, very good:* Plaut. **B.** Esp.: **1.**: **a.** Act.: *To make* or *render* a person or thing something: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) vectigalia deteriora, Cæs.: heredem filiam, Cic.—**b.** Pass.: *To be made* or *become* something, *etc.*: (*followed by Nom.*) hi consules facti, Cic.—**2.** *To value, esteem, regard* a person or thing in any manner: quanti Brutum facerem, Cic.—**3.** *To represent* a thing in any manner; *to feign, assert, say, represent:* (with *second Acc. of further definition*) Xenophon facit . . . Socratem disputantem, Cic.—**4.** *To make believe, to pretend:* facio me alias res agere, Cic.—**5.** Imperat.: Fac, *Suppose, assume:* Cic.—**6.** Mercant. *t. t.*: *To practise, exercise, follow* a trade, *etc.*: mercaturas, Cic.—**7.** Relig. *t. t. To perform* or *celebrate* a religious rite; *to offer sacrifice, make an offering; to sacrifice:* sacrificium publicum, Cic.: (without *Object*) quum faciam vitulâ pro frugibus, Virg. **II.** Neut.: **A.** With adverbs: *To do, deal,* or *act* in any manner: bene fecit Silius, Cic.: Dalmatis dî male faciant, id.—**B.** *To take part, to side:* secum facere Sullam, Cic.—**C.** *To be good* or *of use* for any thing; *to be useful, of service* to or for a thing, *etc.*: nec cœlum nec aquæ faciunt, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *faire.*

2. **facio**, are, v. arefacio.

fac-tĕon [fac-io] *Must be made* (formed by Cicero, after the analogy of the Greek verbal in τέος): Cic.

fac-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.** *A making, doing, preparing:* Cic.—**2.** (Prop.: *A taking part* or *siding with any one*: Meton.): **a.** Gen.: *A company of persons associated* or *acting together; a class, order, sect, party:* Plaut.; Pl.—**b.** Esp.: (a) *A company of political adherents* or *partisans; a party, side, faction:* Cæs.; Cic.—(b) Scenic *t. t.*: *A division, company,* or *party of charioteers* at the Roman races: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *faction, façon.*

factĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* (for faction-osus; fr. factio, faction-is] (*Full of* factio; hence) **1.** *Full of doing, mighty:* linguâ factiosi, i. e. *full of great promises,* Plaut. — **2.** *Factious, seditious:* factiosa tyrannis, Cic.: (*Comp.*) factiosior mulier, Sext. Aur. Vict.: (*Sup.*) factiosissimus quisque, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *factieux.*

fact-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [fact-o] **I.** Gen.: *To make* or *do frequently; to be wont to make* or *do:* versūs, Hor.: hæc apud majores nostros factitata, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *To make* or *declare* a person something: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) quem palam heredem semper factitârat, Cic.

fac-to, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [fac-io] *To make, do, perform:* operis quicquam, Plaut.

fac-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A maker, doer,* etc.; in ball-playing, *he who strikes the ball; the batsman:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *facteur.*

fac-tum, i, *n.* [id.] *That which is done; a deed, act, exploit:* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fait.*

fac-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of fac-io.—

2. Pa.: *Done, accomplished*: (*Comp.*) factius nihilo, Plaut.

făc-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [fax, fac-is] *A little torch*: Cato.; Plaut.

făcul-tas, ātis, *f.* [old adj. facul = facilis] (*The quality of the* facul; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Capability, possibility, power, means, opportunity* of doing anything easily: Cic.; Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *A sufficient or great number, abundance, plenty, supply, stock, store*: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *faculté.*

făcund-e, *adv.* [facund-us] *Eloquently, with eloquence*: alloqui, Liv.: (*Sup.*) facundissime, Gell.

făcund-ĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* facundus; hence) *Eloquence*: Hor.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *faconde.*

făcund-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (id.) *Eloquence*: Plaut.

fă-cundus, a, um, *adj.* [f(a)-or] (*Full of speaking*; hence) *That speaks with ease or fluency, eloquent*: Mercuri, facunde nepos Atlantis, Hor.: (*Comp.*) alius alio facundior, Quint.: (*Sup.*) facundissima libertas, id.

fæc-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [fæx, fæc-is] *Burnt tartar or salt of tartar*, deposited in the form of a crust by wine (used as a condiment or as a drug): Lucr.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fécule.*

Fæsŭlæ (Fes-), ārum, **-a**, æ, *f. Fæsulæ*, or *Fæsula*; *a city of Etruria* (now *Fiesole*).—Hence, **Fæsŭl-ānus (Fesul-)**, a, um, *adj. Fæsulan.*

fæx, fæcis, *f.* [etym. dub.] **1.** *Grounds, sediment, lees, dregs* of liquids: **a.** Prop.: poti fæce tenus cadi, Hor. —**b.** Fig.: apud sordem urbis et fæcem, Cic.—**2.** *Burnt tartar* or *salt of tartar*: Hor.—**3.** *The liquor or brine of pickles*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fèces.*

fāg-ĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fag-us] *Of beech, beechen*: alveus, Ov.

fāg-ĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of beech, beechen*: pocula, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *faine*, "beech-mast."

fāgus, i, *f.* = φηγός. *A beech-tree*: Virg.

fāla, æ, *f.* [old Etrurian word = cælum] (*Heaven*; hence, *A lofty thing*; hence) *A scaffolding* of boards or planks, *a scaffold*: Plaut.—**2.** *One of the seven wooden pillars in the* spina *of the circus*: Juv.

fălārĭca (pha-), æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] *A falarica*; *a missile bound round with tow and smeared with pitch, which, when ignited, was thrown by means of the catapult, or simply by hand*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *falarique.*

falc-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [falx, falc-is] (*One pertaining to a* falx; hence) *A sickle- or scythe-maker*: Cic.

fălc-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Furnished with scythes*: currus, Liv. **II.** Meton.: *Scythe-shaped, falcated*: ensis, Ov.

falc-ĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [falx, falc-is; (i); fer-o] *Scythe-bearing, holding a scythe*: manus, Ov.

Fălĕrĭi, ōrum, *m. Falerii*; *the capital of the Falisci, a Tuscan people* (now *Civita Castellana*).

Fălernus ager. *The Falernian territory, famed especially for its wines, situate at the foot of the Massicus.*—Hence, **Fălern-us**, a, um, *adj. Falernian.*—As *Subst.*: **Falernum**, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum) *Falernian wine*: Hor.

Falisca, æ, *f.* **-i**, ōrum, *m. Falisca* or *Falisci*; *the capital of the Falisci*: Pl.; Eutr.—Hence, **Falisc-us**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Falisci.*

Fălisci, orum, *m.* **1.** *The Falisci*; *a people of Etruria.*—**2.** = Falisca.

fallāc-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fallax, fallac-is] (*The quality of the* fallax; hence) *Deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem, intrigue*: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fallace.*

fallāc-i-lŏqu-us, a, um, *adj.* [fallax, fallac-is; (i); loqu-or] *Speaking deceitfully or falsely*: Script. ap. Cic.

fallāc-ĭter, *adv.* [fallax, fallac-is] *Deceitfully, fallaciously*: Cic.: (*Sup.*) fallacissime, Pl.

fall-ax, ācis (*Gen. Plur.* fallacûm, Cat.), *adj.* [fall-o] *Deceitful, deceptive, fallacious*: (*Comp.*) fallacior undis, Ov.: (*Sup.*) fallacissimus, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) homines amicitiæ fallaces, Tac.

fallo, fĕfelli, falsum, fallĕre (*Inf. Præs. Pass.* fallier, Pers.), 3. *v. a.* [for sfallo, akin to Gr. σφάλλω, Sanscrit root SPHAL, *se movere, trepidare*] (*To cause to fall or stumble*; hence) **I.** Gen.: *To deceive, trick, dupe, cheat*: fidem, Cic.: aliquem in scribendo, id.: (*without Object*) quum maxime fallunt, id. **II.** Esp.: **A.**: **1.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To deceive one's self*: Cic.; Virg. —**2.** Impers.: Fallit (me), *It deceives me, I am mistaken*: Cic. — **B.** *To deceive in swearing, to swear falsely by*: expedit matris cineres opertos Fallere, *i. e. to swear falsely by the ashes of your mother*, Hor.—**C.**: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To lie concealed from, to escape the notice*, or *elude the observation of* a person: aliquem, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To deceive one's self*: Plaut.—**2.** Fallit (me), *It is*, etc., *concealed from me, unknown to me; I do*, etc., *not know; I am*, etc., *ignorant of*: Lucr.; Cæs.; Cic.—**D.** *To beguile, cheat, lighten; to pass away, cause to pass imperceptibly*, a space of time, or any thing troublesome or disagreeable: Ov.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *faillir.*

fals-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [fals-um] (*One pertaining to* falsum; hence) *A forger* of wills, *etc.*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *faussaire.*

fals-e, *adv.* [fals-us] *Falsely, untruly*: Cic.

fals-ĭ-dĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* [fal-sus; (i); dic-o] *Speaking falsely, lying*: Plaut.

fals-ĭ-fĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* [for fals-i-fac-us; fr. fals-us; (i); fac-io] *That acts falsely; working deceit*: Plaut.

fals-ĭ-jūr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fals-us; (i); jur-o] *That swears falsely*: Plaut.

fals-ĭ-lŏqu-us, a, um, *adj.* [fals-us; (i); loqu-or] *False speaking, lying*: Plaut.

fals-ĭmōnĭa, æ, *f.* [fals-us] *A trick, imposition*: Plaut.

fals-ĭ-pārens, entis, *adj.* [fals-us; (i); parens] *That has a pretended father*: Cat.

fals-o, *adv.* [fals-us] *Untruly, wrongly, erroneously, falsely*: Cæs.; Cic.

fal-sus (for fall-sus), **a, um**: **1.** *P.* of fall-o.—**2.**: *Pa. Deceptive, pretended, feigned, counterfeit, spurious, false*: spes, Cic.: nihil falsius, Petr.: (*Sup.*) id falsissimum, Col.—As *Subst.*: **falsum**, i, *n. A falsehood, a fraud*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *faux.*

falx, falcis, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A sickle, reaping-hook; a scythe*: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A military implement shaped like a sickle, used in sieges to pull down walls, or the enemy stationed on the walls; a hook*: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *faux.*

fāma, æ, *f.* = φήμη. **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *That which people say; the common talk, report, saying, tradition*: Cic. — **b.** Meton.: Personified: *Fame; a goddess, daughter of Terra*: Virg.—**2.**: *The voice or judgment* of the many; public *opinion*: Cæs.; Cic.—**3.**: **a.** Gen.: *Fame, character, reputation* of a person: Cic.; Hor.—**b.** Esp.: (a) In a good sense: *Fair fame, reputation, renown*: Cic.; Hor.—(b) In a bad sense: *Ill-repute, infamy, scandal*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *fame.*

fām-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [fam-a] *Having* or *labouring under ill-repute*; in *bad odour, notorious, disreputable*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *famé.*

fămē-lĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [fames, (*uncontr. Gen.*) fame-is] *Suffering from hunger, famished, starved*: Plaut.—As *Subst.*: **famelicus**, i, *m. A hungry, starved, famished person*: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *famélique.*

fă-mes, is (*Abl.* scanned fămē, Lucr.; Virg.; Ov.), *f.* [akin to Gr. φαγεῖν] (*That which eats or is voracious*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Hunger*: Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Famine*: Cic. — **B.** *Poverty, indigence*: Ter. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *A violent longing* for any thing; *greediness, greed, avidity*: Virg. — **B.** Of speech: *Poverty of expression*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *faim.*

fāmĭgĕrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [famiger(a)-o, *to spread a report*] (*A spreading a report*; hence) *A report, rumour*: Plaut.

fāmĭgĕrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A tale-bearer*: Plaut.

fămĭl-ĭa, æ (when connected with pater, mater, filius, and filia, the *Gen. Sing.* usually takes the old form familias, although familiæ and familiarum occur also in this connection), *f.* [for famul-ia; fr. famul-us] (*The things pertaining to the* famulus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The whole number of slaves under one master; a household establishment, family - servants, domestics*: Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *A house and all belonging to it; a family estate, family property, fortune*: Ter.; Cic. — Particular combinations: Paterfamilias, materfamilias, filiusfamilias, *etc.*, or paterfamiliæ, materfamiliæ, *etc.* (also separately, pater familiæ, mater familiæ, *etc.*), *The master of a house* in respect to ownership *the proprietor of an estate,*

head of a family; the mistress of a house, matron; a son or daughter under the father's power: Cæs.; Cic.; Liv.; Sall.; Tac.—**2.** *A family,* as part of a gens: Cic.—**B.** *A company, sect, troop:* Particular expression: Ducere familiam, *To lead a company,* i. e. *to be at the head, be the first:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *famille.*

fămĭlĭ-āris, e, *adj.* [famili-a] **I.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, a house, household,* or *family; household, domestic, family, private:* res familiares, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Familiar, intimate, friendly:* (*Sup.*) homo familiarissimus, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) (*Comp.*) familiarior nobis, id.—As *Subst.*: **1. familiaris,** is, *m.* (*sc.* amicus) *A familiar friend, an intimate acquaintance:* Cic.—**2. femiliarissimus,** i, *m. A very familiar friend, a most intimate acquaintance:* Cic. — **B.** Relig. *t. t.: Of,* or *belonging to, one's self,* or *to one's own people* or *country:* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *familier.*

fămĭlĭār-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [familiar-is] (*The state* or *condition* of the familiaris; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Familiarity, intimacy, familiar intercourse, friendship:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: *Intimate acquaintances, friends:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *familiarité.*

fămĭlĭār-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Familiarly, intimately, on friendly terms:* Cic.: (*Comp.*) familiarius, id.: (*Sup.*) familiarissime, id.

fām-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fam-a] (*Full of* fama; hence) **1.** In a good sense: *Famous, renowned:* ponet famosæ mortis amorem, Hor.—**2.** In a bad sense: **a.** Prop.: *Infamous, notorious:* largitio, Sall.—**b.** Meton.: *Defamatory, slanderous, scandalous:* carmen, *a lampoon,* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fameux.*

famul, v. 1. famulus.

făm-ŭla (or **făm-ŭl-a**), æ, *f.* [from same root as famulus, v. famulus *init.*] *A maid-servant, handmaid,* etc.: Cic.; Virg.

făm-ŭl-āris, e, *adj.* [1. famul-us] *Of,* or *belonging to, servants:* vestis, Cic.

făm-ŭl-ātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] (*The condition of a* famulus; hence) *Servitude, slavery:* Cic.

făm-ŭl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To be a servant, to serve:* hi famulantur, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) tibi, Cat.

1. fă-mŭlus (or **făm-ŭl-us**), i (old form **famul,** Lucr.), *m.* [usually referred to fac-io; so, for fac-mulus] (*He who does a* thing; —acc. to Curtius, fr. Oscan faam-a, *a house* (?), whence fam-el, Lat. fam-ul-us, *One pertaining to a house;* hence) *A servant, attendant:* Cic.; Ov.

2. făm-ŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [1. famul-us] *Serving, serviceable, servile:* Ov.

fān-ātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [fan-um] (*Of,* or *belonging to, a temple;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Inspired* by a divinity: Liv. **II.** Meton.: *Frantic, furious, mad:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fanatique.*

fa-ndus, a, um, *adj.* [f(a'-or] **1.** *That may be spoken* or *uttered; right:* Virg.—**2.** *Predicting:* Script. ap. Cic.

Fannĭus, ĭi, *m. Fannius; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Fanni-us** (**-ānus**), a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a Fannius; Fannian.*

1. fā-num, i, *n.* [f(a)-or] (*A thing spoken;* hence) *A place dedicated to some deity by forms of consecration; a sanctuary, temple:* Cic.

2. Fanum, i, *n. Fanum; a city of Umbria, on the Adriatic Sea* (now *Fano*).

far, farris, *n.* [prob. for fer; fr. fer-o] (*The supporting thing;* hence) *A species of grain; spelt:* Virg.

farcĭo, farsi, fartum, farsum, *or* farctum, farcire, 4. *v.a.* [prob. akin to root φαρ, in φρασσω] *To stuff, cram, fill full:* pulvinus rosâ fartus, Cic.

farc-tus a, um, *P.* of farc-io.

1. farfārus (**-ĕrus**), i, *m. The plant coltsfoot:* Plaut.

2. Farfārus, i, *m. Farfarus; a river in the territory of the Sabines, called also Fabaris.*

farr-āgo, ĭnis, *f.* [far, farr-is] (*That which comes* or *is made from* far; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Mixed food for cattle, mash:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A medley, hodgepodge:* Juv.—**B.** *A trifle:* Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fourrage.*

farr-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Provided with* far; hence) **1.** *Filled with corn:* olla, Pers.—**2.** *Made of corn:* omnia, Juv.

far-sus (for farc-sus), a, um, *P.* of farc-io.

far-tor, ōris, *m.* [for farc-tor; fr. farc-io] (*One who crams* or *stuffs* a thing into something; hence) *A sausage-maker:* Hor.

far-tum (farc-), i, *n.* [for farc-tum; fr. id.] *Stuffing, filling inside:* Plaut.

far-tus (for farc-tus), a, um, *P.* of farc-io.

fa-s, *indecl. n.* [etym. dub.; acc. to some f(a)-or, and so, *that which is spoken:* acc. to others, akin to Gr. θη in τιθη-μι, and so *the thing laid down*] **I.** Prop.: *That which is right in the sight of heaven; divine law:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Personified: *Fas, as a deity:* Liv.—**B.** *Right, justice, equity; a lawful, fit,* or *allowable thing:* nec scire fas est omnia, Hor. (with *Supine in* u) si hoc fas est dictu, Cic.

fascĭa, æ, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit root BADH, *ligare*] **I.** Prop.: *A band, bandage, girth, fillet,* etc.: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A streak of cloud in the sky:* Juv.

fasc-ĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [fasc-is] *A small bundle, packet:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fascicule.*

fascĭno, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v.a.* [akin to βασκαίνω] *To enchant, bewitch, fascinate* by the eyes or the tongue: oculus mihi fascinat agnos, Virg.: malâ linguâ, Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fasciner.*

fascĭn-um, i, *n.* [fascin-o] **I.** Prop.: *A bewitching, witchcraft:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: = membrum virile, Hor.

fascĭ-ōla, æ, *f. dim.* [fascis, (*uncontr. Gen.*) fasci-is] *A small bandage:* Hor.

fasc-is, is, *m.* [akin to fasc-ia] **I.** Gen.: *A bundle, packet, parcel:* Virg. **II.** Esp.: Plur.: **A.** Prop.: *A bundle of rods and an axe carried by the lictors before a chief magistrate, with which criminals were scourged and beheaded:* Cic. **B.** Meton.: *A high office,* esp. *the consulship:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *faix, faisceau, fascine.*

faselus, faseolus, v. phas.

fas-sus (for fat-sus), a, um, *P.* of fat-eor.

fasti, orum, v. 1. fastus.

fastīdī-o, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [fastidi-um] **I.** Prop.: *To feel disgust, loathing,* or *nausea; to shrink* or *flinch* from any thing unpleasant; *to loathe, dislike, despise:* **A.** Neut.: majus infundam tibi Fastidienti poculum, Hor.—**B.** Act.: fastidis omnia, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *To be disdainful, scornful, haughty; to disdain, despise, scorn:* **A.** Neut.: in recte factis sæpe fastidiunt, Cic.—**B.** Act.: preces, Liv.

fastīdĭōs-e, *adv.* [fastidios-us] *Squeamishly, scornfully, disdainfully, fastidiously:* Cic.: (*Comp.*) fastidiosius, id.

fastīdī-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fastidium] (*Full of* fastidium; hence) **1.** *That feels disgust, disdainful, scornful, fastidious, nice:* in pares fastidiosus, Auct. Her.: (*Comp.*; also, with *Gen.*) fastidiosior literarum, Cic.: (*Sup.*) fastidiosissimum mancipium, Pl.—**2.** *That creates disgust, disgusting, loathsome, disagreeable:* copia, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fastidieux.*

fas-tĭdĭum, ĭi, *n.* [for fast-tædium; fr. fast-us; tædium] (*Weariness of splendour;* hence) **1.:** **a.** Prop.: (a) Of food: *Loathing, distaste; nausea:* Cic.; Hor.—(b) Of the sight: *Loathing:* Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *Dislike, aversion, disgust:* Cic.; Hor. —**2.** *Scornful contempt, haughtiness, pride:* Cic.; Virg.

fastīg-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [fastig-o] (*A making pointed;* concr. *that which is made pointed;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A projecting point, top* or *gable end* of a building, *etc.:* Cic.; Virg.—**B.** *The extreme part, extremity* of a thing; *top, height, summit:* Cæs.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Depth:* Virg.—**B.** *A slope, declivity, descent:* Cæs. **III.** Fig.: **A.:** **1.** *The highest point* or *summit; the highest degree, most exalted rank* or *dignity:* Liv.; Quint.—**2.** *Dignity, rank, condition* in gen.: Tac.—**B.** *A leading* or *chief point; a head* in a discourse: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *faîte.*

fastīgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To make pointed, sharpen to a point, raise* or *bring up to a point:* frumenta verno tempore fastigantur in stipulam, Pl. **II.** Meton.: Part. Perf.: *Sloping to a point; sloping down, steep, descending:* tigna, Cæs.: collis, id.

1. fa-stus, a, um, *adj.* [f(a)-or] (*Speaking;* hence) Law *t. t.: On which it is allowed to speak:* dies (sc. only), *a*

day on which judgment could be pronounced, on which courts could be held, a court day: Liv.; Ov.—As *Subst.*: Plur.: **fasti,** ōrum, *m.* (Prop.: *Court-days;* Meton.) **1.** *A list of court-days; a table of the sittings of judges:* Cic.— **2.** *A list of all the days of the year, with their festivals, magistrates, events,* etc.; *a calendar, almanac:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fastes.*

2. **fa-stus,** ūs, *m.* [prps. akin to Gr. *φα-ινω*, Sanscrit root BHĀ, *splendere*] (*Shining, splendour;* hence, in a bad sense, *Scornful contempt* of others, *haughtiness, arrogance, pride:* Ov.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *faste.*

fāt-ālis, e, *adj.* [fat-um] **I.** Gen.: *Of,* or *belonging to, fate: ordained by fate* or *destiny; decreed, destined, fated, fatal:* annus, Cic. **II.** Esp.: In a bad sense: *Dangerous, destructive, deadly:* telum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fatal.*

fātāl-iter, *adv.* [fatal-is] *According to fate, fatally:* Cic.

fā-tĕor, fassus sum, fātēri (*Inf. Præs.* faterier, Hor.), 2. *v. dep.* [f(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *To confess, own, acknowledge:* paupertatem, Ov.: si quis contra rempublicam se amici causā fecisse fateatur, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To discover, show, indicate, manifest:* vultu fassus Telamonius iram, Ov.: mors sola fatetur, Quantula sint hominum corpuscula, Juv. ☞ In pass. signif.: fassus ab ore pudor, Ov.

fāt-ī-căn-us (-cĭn-us) a, um, *adj.* [fat-um; (i); can-o] *Announcing fate,* i.e. *prophesying, prophetic:* sortes, Ov.

fāt-ī-dĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* [fat-um; (i); dic-o] *That points out fate, prophesying, prophetic:* vates, Virg.: anus, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **fatidicus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A prophet:* Cic.

fāt-ī-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [fat-um; (i); fer-o] *That brings death, deadly:* arcus, Virg.

fātĭgā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fatig(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *Weariness, fatigue:* Liv. **II.** Fig.: *Jeer, banter:* Eutr.

fā-tĭgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [etym. dub., prob. akin to fat-iscor] **I.** Prop.: *To employ to weariness; to weary, tire, fatigue; to vex, harass:* quos nulla fatigant Prœlia, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To weary, fatigue, importune; to plague, torment, vex:* aliquem verbis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fatiguer.*

fāt-ī-lĕg-us, a, um, *adj.* [fat-um; (i); leg-o] *Gathering* or *collecting death:* Sabæi, Lucr.

fāt-ī-lŏqu-us, a, um, *adj.* [fat-um; (i); loqu-or] *Fate-speaking, prophetic:* Liv.

fātim, *adv. Sufficiently:* acc. to Serv. Virg., from FATIS, from which also comes affatim.

fā-tisco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [prob. akin to root χα in χα-ίνω, *to yawn, gape*] **I.** Prop.: *To open in chinks* or *clefts; to gape* or *crack open; to fall apart, tumble to pieces:* area neu pulvere victa fatiscat, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To grow weak, become exhausted; to droop, faint, decrease:* donec fatisceret seditio, Tac.

fă-tiscor, *no perf.,* i, 3. *v. dep.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To open in chinks* or *clefts; to gape* or *crack open; to fall apart, tumble to pieces:* Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *To grow faint, become exhausted; to droop, faint, decrease:* Lucr.

fātū-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fatu-us] (*The quality of the* fatuus; hence) *Foolishness, silliness, fatuity:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fatuité.*

fā-tum, i, *n.* [f(a)-or] (*The thing spoken;* hence) **1.** *A prophetic declaration; an oracle, prediction:* Cic.; Virg.—**2.:** a. Prop.: (α) Gen.: *That which has been inevitably decreed; destiny, fate:* Cic.—(b) Esp.: (α) *The will* or *determination* of the gods: Virg.—(β) *The eternal, immutable, law of nature:* Cic.—(γ) *Bad fortune, ill fate, calamity, mishap:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: (α) *One who causes misfortune, a plague, pest:* Cic.—(b) *A cause* or *source of fate* or *destruction:* Plaut.—**c.** Plur.: Personified: *The Fates:* Hor.—**d.** Sing. *or* Plur.: *Death:* Cic.; Ov.

fātŭus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Foolish, silly:* fatuus et amens es, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of food: *Insipid, tasteless:* betæ, Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fade, fat.*

fauc-es, ium, *f.* (in the poets also sometimes in the *Abl. Sing.* fauce) [Sanscrit root BHAKSH, *edere, vorare,* Gr. *φαν-είν*] (*The eating or devouring thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The upper part of the throat,* from the tongue to the gullet; *the pharynx, throat, gullet:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A narrow way, narrow inlet or outlet; a defile, pass:* Cic.; Liv.—**B.** *The jaws* of the earth, *gulf, abyss:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fausset.*

Fau-nus, i, *m.* [for Fav-nus; fr. fav-eo] (*The Favourer*) **I.** Prop.: *Faunus; a mythic personage, regarded as the tutelary deity of agriculture and of shepherds. After the introduction of the worship of Pan into Italy, he was identified with Pan.* **II.** Meton.: Plur.: *The Fauni; as sylvan deities.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Faune.*

faust-e, *adv.* [faust-us] *Favourably, fortunately:* evenire, Cic.

Faust-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. faust-us] (*The quality of the* faustus; hence) (Prop.: *Happy condition;* Meton.) Personified: *Faustitas; the goddess of fertility of the soil.*

Faust-ŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [faust-us] (*The favourable* or *auspicious one*) *Faustulus; the shepherd who brought up Romulus and Remus.*

1. **fau-stus,** a, um, *adj.* [for favstus; fr. fav-eo] (*Favouring;* hence) *Of favourable* or *fortunate omen, fortunate, favourable, auspicious, lucky:* Cic.; Hor.

2. **Faustus,** i, *m.*; **-a,** æ, *f.* [1. faustus] *Faustus* and *Fausta; Roman names.*

fau-tor (făv-ĭ-), ōris, *m.* [for favtor; fr. fav-eo] *A favourer, furtherer, promoter, patron:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fauteur.*

fau-trix, ĭcis, *f.* [for fav-trix; fr. id.] *A patroness, protectress:* Ter.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fautrice.*

făv-ĕo, fāvi, fautum, făvēre, 2. *v. n.* [prps. akin to Gr. *θυ-ω*, Sanscrit root DHU or DHŪ, *commovere, agitare*] **I.** Gen.: *To be favourable; to be well disposed* or *inclined towards; to favour, promote, befriend, protect:* assis, O Tegeææ, favens, Virg.: (with *Dat.*) qui diligebant hunc, illi favebant, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) favetur, id.—Particular expression: Favere linguis (rarely linguā, ore, *etc.*), *To be favourable,* etc., *with the tongue,* etc.; hence, *to keep still, be silent,* etc.: Hor.; Tib.; Virg. **II.** Esp.: *To applaud:* tu Veneri dominæ plaude favente manu, Ov.

făvil-la, æ, *f.* [prob. for favul-la; fr. facul-a; by substitution of *i* for *u,* and of *v* for *c*] (*A small torch,* i. e. *a small shining* or *glowing thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Hot cinders* or *ashes, embers:* Lucr.; Suet. **B.** Esp.: *The ashes of the dead* still glowing: Hor. **II.** Fig.: *A glimmering spark,* i. e. *beginning, origin:* favilla mali, Prop.

favitor, oris, v. fautor.

Făv-ōnĭus, ĭi, *m.* [fav-eo] (*The favouring one*) *Favonius; the west wind* (also called Zephyrus), *which blew at the commencement of spring, and promoted vegetation:* Cic.; Hor.

făv-or, ōris, *m.* [fav-eo] (*That which favours;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *Favour, good-will, inclination, partiality,* esp. of a party: Cic. **II.** Esp.: *Acclamation, applause:* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *faveur.*

făvōrā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [favor, through obsol. verb *favor(a)-o,* "to favour"] *Favoured, in favour, popular, pleasing, agreeable:* civitas, Tac.: (*Comp.*) id enim favorabilius, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *favorable.*

făvus, i, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A honeycomb:* Cic.; Virg.

fax, făcis, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit root BHĀ, *splendere;* Gr. *φα-είνειν*] (*The shining* or *brilliant thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A torch, flambeau, link:* Cic.; Virg.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** On account of the use of torches at weddings: *A wedding, marriage:* Hor —**B.** *The light* of the heavenly bodies: Lucr.—**C.** *A fiery meteor, fire-ball, shooting-star:* Lucr.; Cic. **III.** Fig.: *Flame* in good *or* bad sense; *any thing that inflames* or *incites; incitement, stimulus, cause of ruin, destruction:* Cic.; Hor.

faxim, faxo, v. facio.

fĕbr-ĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [febr-is] *A slight fever:* Cic.

fĕbrĭcŭl-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [febricul-a] (*Full of* febricula; hence) *Feverish:* Cat.

fĕbris, is (*Acc. Sing.* varies between febrem and febrim; *Abl.* most freq. febri), *f.* [etym. dub.; prps. akin to ferveo] **I.** Prop.: *A fever:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: Personified: *Febris* or *Fever; a deity with three temples in Rome:* Cic. **III.** Fig.: Of a *source of uneasiness, torment:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fièvre.*

Fĕbrŭ-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [febru-um]

(*The thing pertaining to* februum; hence) *The month of expuation* (because on the 15th of this month the great feast of expiation and purification, Februa, was held): *February;* until the time of the decemvirs the last month of the Roman year, afterwards the second: Ov.; Cic.—Hence, **Februārius**, a, um, *adj.* Of *February:* ab Idibus Februariis, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Fevrier.*

februum, i, *n.* [Sabine word] (Prop.: *A purgative;* Meton) **1.** *An expiation, atonement:* Ov. — **2.** Plur.: *The Roman festival of lustration and expiation, celebrated on the 15th of the month hence called February:* Ov.

Feciales, v. Fetiales.

fēcund-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fecund-us] (*The quality of the* fecundus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Fruitfulness, fertility, fecundity:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of style: *Luxuriance:* Cic.—**B.** Of mind: *Fertility, richness,* etc.: Pl. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Personified: *Fecunditas* or *Fertility; a deity:* Tac.—**B.** *Plenty, abundance:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fécondité.*

fēcund-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, **1.** *v. a.* [id.] *To make fruitful, to fertilize:* Ægyptum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *féconder.*

fē-cundus, a, um, *adj.* [fe-o] (*Greatly producing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Fruitful, fertile:* (*Comp.*) sue . . . nihil genuit natura fecundius, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Rich, abundant, abounding in* any thing: (with *Gen.*) Æmilium genus fecundum bonorum civium, Tac.: (with *Abl.*) uberibus fecundus (*sc.* specus) aquis, Ov.—**B.** *Making fruitful, fertilizing:* aliquam, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *Fruitful, fertile, prolific, abundant:* (with *Gen.*) culpæ secula, Hor.: (*Sup.*; also, with *Abl.*) amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fécond.*

fel, fellis, *n.* [akin to bilis and χολή] **I.** Prop.: *The gall-bladder; gall, bile:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: For *Poisonous liquid, poison:* vipereum, Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Bitterness, acrimony, animosity:* Plaut.—**B.** *Anger, wrath:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fiel.*

fēles (-is), is, *f.* **I.** Prop.: *A cat:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *A thief, robber:* feles virginalis, Plaut.

fēlic-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. felix, felic-is] (*The quality* or *condition of the* felix; hence) **1.** *Fruitfulness, fertility:* terræ, Pl.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Happiness, felicity, good fortune:* Cæs.; Cic.—**b.** Meton.: Personified: *Felicitas* or *Good Fortune; a deity:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *félicité.*

fēlic-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] **1.** *Fruitfully, abundantly:* (*Comp.*) veniunt felicius uvæ, Virg.—**2.**: **a.** *Auspiciously, favourably:* Cic.—**b.** *Luckily, happily:* (*Sup.*) felicissime, Cæs.

fē-lix, līcis, *adj.* [fe-o] **I.** Prop.: *Fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile:* felix arbor, Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *That brings good luck, of good omen, auspicious, favourable, propitious:* Virg. **B.** *Lucky, happy, fortunate:* ver, Cic.: (*Sup.*) felicissima facilitas, Quint.: (with *Gen.*) felices operum dies, Virg.

fēmel-la, æ, *f. dim.* [for femin-la; fr. femin-a] *A young female; a girl;* Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *femelle;* Eng. *female.*

fē-mĭna, æ, *f.* [fe-o] (*She that brings forth* or *produces;* hence) **1.** Of human beings: *A female, woman:* Cic.—As *Adj.*: *Female:* femina turba, Prop.—**2.** Of beasts: *A female, she.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *femme.*

fēmĭn-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [femin-a] **1.** *Of,* or *belonging to, a woman; womanly, feminine, female:* pœna, *i. e. executed on a woman:* Virg.—**2.** *Womanish, effeminate, unmanly:* amor prædæ, Virg.

fēmur, ŏris *or* ĭnis, *n.* [etym. dub.] *The upper part of the thigh; the thigh:* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fémur.*

fēnĕ-bris (fœn-), e, *adj.* [for fenor-bris; fr. fenus, fenor-is] *Of,* or *relating to, interest* or *usury:* leges, Liv.

fēnĕrā-tĭo (fœn-), ōnis, *f.* [fenerā)-or] *A lending on interest, usury:* Cic.

fēnĕrāt-o (fœ-), *adv.* [fenerat-us] *With interest:* Plaut.

fēnĕrā-tor (fœ-), ōris, *m.* [fenerā)-or] *One who lends on interest; a money-lender, capitalist;* with odious secondary idea, *a usurer:* Cic.

fēnĕr-o (fœ-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for fenor-o; fr. fenus, fenor-is] **I.** Prop.: *To lend on interest:* fenerat immo magis, Mart. **II.** Meton.: *To lend, impart, furnish:* sol suum lumen sideribus fenerat, Pl.

fēnĕr-or (fœ-), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [for fenor-or; fr. id.] **I.** Prop.: *To lend on interest:* binis centesimus feneratus est, *took 2 per cent* (per month, *i. e.* 24 per cent. per annum): Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To drain by usury:* provincias, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *To practise usury:* neque enim beneficium feneramur, *practise usury with benefits,* Cic.

Fenestella, æ, *f. Fenestella; a gate of Rome:* Ov.

fĕn-estra, æ, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit root BHÁ, *lucere, splendere;* Gr. φανερός] (*The accomplisher of showing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *An opening in the wall to admit the light, a window* (orig. closed by two wooden shutters or by curtains, and not till the time of the empire by sheets of mica, lapis specularis): Cic.: fenestræ bifores, *a window with two leaves* or *doors opening from top to bottom:* Ov.: junctæ, *i. e. closed,* Hor.: patulæ, *i. e. open,* Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A hole* through the tip of the ears: Juv.—**B.** Of *a breach* in a wall: Virg.—**C.** Of *a recess:* Plaut. **D.** Of *a loop hole* in the walls of a fortress: Cic. **III.** Fig.: *An opportunity, opening, occasion:* Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fenêtre.*

fēn-ĕus (fœn-), a, um, *adj.* [fenum] *Of hay:* Cic.

fēn-ĭlĭa (fœn-) ĭum, *n.* [id.] (*Places* or *things pertaining to hay;* hence) *A hay-loft:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fenil.*

fēn-i-sĕc-a, æ, *m.* [fen-um; (i); sec-o] (Prop.: *A haycutter, mower* Meton.) *A countryman, rustic:* Pers.

fēn-i-sex (fœn-), ĕcis, *m.* [for fen-i-sec-s; fr. id.] *A haycutter, mower:* Pl.

fē-num (fœ-), i, *n.* [fe-o] (*That which is produced;* hence) *Hay:* Cic.; Ov.—Prov.: Fenum habet in cornu, *He has hay on his horn,* i. e. *he is a dangerous fellow* (*the expression being taken from an ox apt to gore, the horns of which were bound about with hay*), Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *foin, fane.*

fē-nus (fœ-), ŏris, *n.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: (*That which is produced;* hence) *The proceeds of capital lent out, interest:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Capital lent on interest:* Plaut.; Cic.—**B.** *Gain, profit, advantage:* Cic.; Prop.

fēnus-cŭlum (fœnus-), i, *n. dim.* [for fenor-culum; fr. fenus, fenor-is] *A little interest:* Plaut.

feo [causative of fui or fio] *To cause to be, to produce:* found only in derivatives.

fera, æ, v. ferus.

fĕrāc-ĭus, *comp. adv.* [ferax, ferac-is] *More fruitfully:* Liv.

fērālis, e, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the dead* or *corpses:* feralia munera, *offerings to the dead,* Ov. **B.** Esp.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the festival of the dead* (*celebrated annually in the month of February*): dies, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **Fĕrālĭa**, lium, *n. The general festival of the dead, kept in February:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Deadly, fatal, dangerous:* Ov.

fĕr-ax, ācis, [fer-o] (*Bearing;* hence) *Fruitful, fertile.* **I.** Prop.: (*Sup.*) feracissimi agri, Cæs.: (with *Gen.*) venenorum ferax, Hor.: (with *Abl.*) ferax oleo, Virg. **II.** Fig.: (*Comp.*) feracior in philosophiâ locus est, Cic.

ferctum, i, v. fertum.

fer-cŭlum, i, *n.* [fer-o] (*That which serves for carrying* or *bearing;* hence) **1.** *A barrow, litter, bier* (*for carrying the spoils, the images of the gods,* etc., *in public processions*): Cic.; Liv.—**2.** (Prop.: *A frame* on which dishes were brought to table, or *even a single dish* on which food is served; Meton.) *A dish* or *mess of food; a course:* Hor.

fĕrē, *adv.* [etym. dub.] **1.** To indicate that to which any thing comes near, esp. a number, quantity, multitude: *Nearly, almost, for the most part, about:* quintâ fere horâ, *about the fifth hour,* Cic.—**2.** To indicate that which has come close up to a thing: **a.**: (a) *Quite, entirely, just:* paria fere peccata, *quite equal,* Hor. (b) With negatives: *Scarcely, hardly:* Cæs.; Cic.—**3.** Of time; to point out that which takes place in the usual course of things: *In general, ordinarily, usually, commonly:* hoc fere sic fieri solere accepimus, Cic.

fĕr-ens, entis, *P.* of fer-o.

fĕrent-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ferens, ferent-is] (*Pertaining to the* ferens;

quence) **I.** Prop.: *Carrying arms:* ferentarii equites, *a sort of light troops who fought with missile weapons:* equites, Var. — As *Subst.*: **ferentārius**, ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* eques *or* miles) *A light-armed javelin man:* Sall. **II.** Meton.: *Active or ready:* amicus, Plaut.

Fĕrentīnum, i, *n. Ferentinum:* **1.** **a.** Prop.: *A small town of the Hernici, in Latium* (now *Ferentino*).—Hence (a) **Fĕrentīn-us**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Ferentinum.*—As *Subst.*: **Fĕrentīna**, æ, *f.* (dea) *Ferentina; a goddess worshipped in the neighbourhood of Ferentinum.* — (b) **Ferentīn-as**, ātis, *adj. m. Ferentine.*—**b.** Meton.: For *a little old town:* si lædet caupona, Ferentinum ire jubebo, Hor.—**2.** *A small town in Etruria, the birthplace of the Emperor Otho.*

fĕrĕtrum, i, *n.* = φέρετρον (*That which bears or carries*; hence) *A litter, bier*, etc.: Ov.; Virg.

fĕrĭæ, ārum, *f.* [prob. from the same root as festus: cf. festus *init.*] (*Bright days—days of rejoicing—days of supplication*; hence) *Days of rest, holidays, festivals:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *férie.*

fĕrĭā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of feri(a)or.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: Of persons: *Keeping holiday, unoccupied, disengaged, at leisure:* **dens feriatus**, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: Of things: machæra feriata, *unemployed, idle:* Plaut.

fĕr-inus, a, um, *adj.* [fer-us] *Of*, or *belonging to, wild beasts or animals:* caro, Sall.: lac, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **ferīna**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* caro) *The flesh of wild animals, game:* Virg.

fĕrĭo, *no perf., nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To strike, smite, beat, knock, cut, thrust:* Of living beings or things as subjects: quum feriunt adversarium, Cic.: (without *Object*) cornu ferit ille, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** **a.** *To kill by striking, to give a death-blow; to smite, slay, kill:* aliquem securi, Cic.—**b.** *To kill or slaughter* animals in sacrifice: nos humilem feriemus agnam, Hor.—**2.** Of money: *To stamp, coin:* asses, Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To strike*, etc.: sole fere vadiis feriente cacumina montis, Ov.: (without *Object*) binis aut ternis ferire verbis, Cic.—**B.** *To cozen, cheat, gull:* Plaut. **III.** Meton.: From slaying the victim in making a compact is formed the phrase **Fœdus ferire**, *To make a compact, covenant*, or *treaty:* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *férir.*

fĕrĭ-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [feri-æ] *To keep holiday:* Hor.

fĕr-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fer-us] (*The quality of the* ferus; hence) *Wildness, savageness; wild or savage state; fierce disposition*, etc.: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fierté.*

fermē, *adv.* [akin to fere] **1.** To indicate that which comes near to any thing: *Nearly, almost, for the most part, about:* duodequadragesimo ferme anno, ex quo, *etc.*, Liv.—**2.** To indicate that which has approached a thing, or is like it: **a.** *Quite, precisely, just:* ferme ut pueri, Ter.—**b.** With negatives: *Scarcely, hardly:* Cic.—**3.** *Generally, usually, for the most part, commonly:* quod ferme evenit, Cic.

fer-mentum, i, *n.* [for fervmentum; fr. ferv-eo] (*The warm thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *That which causes fermentation; leaven, ferment:* Cels. **II.** Fig.: *A ferment*, i.e. *anger, passion:* Plaut. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *A drink made of fermented barley; malt liquor, beer:* Virg.—**B.** Of the *cause of anger or vexation:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ferment.*

fĕr-o, tŭli (sometimes tĕtŭli), lātum, ferre, *v. a.* and *n. irreg.* [akin to Gr. φέρ-ω, Sanscrit root BHRI;—tul-i and te-tul-i are perf. forms of TUL-O, TOL-O, *i. e.* tollo;—and la-tum stands for TLA-TUM, which is akin to τλά-ω, τλη-τός] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bear, carry, bring:* arma, Cæs.: faces in Capitolium, Cic.: nuces sinu, Hor.—Particular expression: Ferre (aliquem in) oculis, *To carry one in one's eyes*, i. e. *to love exceedingly:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With the idea of motion predominating: *To move (in any direction) by carrying, to set in motion*, esp. *to quickly* or *rapidly move onward; to bear, lead*, or *drive away; to raise, lift*:—and of things, *to flow, mount, run down:* signa, Cæs.: cœlo supinas si tuleris manūs, Hor.: (without *Object*) quo ventus ferebat, *bore, drove*, Cæs. —**2.** With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To bear one's self along; to move* or *go quickly; to haste* or *speed:* Cæs.; Cic.; Virg.; Hor.—**3.** *To carry off, take away by force*, as a robber, *etc.*: alii rapiunt incensa feruntque Pergama, Virg.—**4.** *To bear, produce, yield:* quibus jugera Fruges et Cererem ferunt, Hor.—**5.** Of women or female animals: **a.** Ferre ventrem, *To be pregnant; to be big with child* or *with young:* Liv.—**b.** *To bear, bring forth, produce:* Tib.—**6.** *To offer* as an oblation: lancesque et liba Baccho, Virg. —**7.** *To get, receive, acquire, obtain*, as gain, a reward, a possession, *etc.*: partem prædæ, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To bear, carry, bring:* alicui opem, Cic.—**B.** **1.** *To move* in any direction; *to bring, drive, raise:* laudibus aliquem in cœlum, Cic.—Particular expression: Animus fert, *The mind moves*, i. e. *I, etc., feel moved, disposed to, intend, will:* Ov.—**2.** *To carry off, take away:* omnia fert ætas, Virg.—**3.** *To bear, bring forth, produce:* hæc ætas oratorem prope perfectum tulit, Cic.—**4.** *To bear away; to get, obtain, receive:* gloriam annonæ levatæ, Liv.: centuriam, *i. e. to obtain its votes*, Cic. —**5.**: **a.** *To bear, support* any thing unpleasant; *to bear* in any manner: si quis ægre ferat, se pauperem esse, Cic.—**b.** *To bear* or *put up with, to suffer, tolerate, endure:* cogitandi non ferebat laborem, Cic.—**6.** With the accessory notion of publicity: (*To carry about in public*; hence) *To make public, to disclose, show, exhibit:* eum ipsum dolorem hic tulit paulo apertius, Cic. — **Particular phrase:** Præ se ferre (*To carry before one*, i. e.) *To show, to let be seen:* Cic.—**7.** Of speech: **a.** *To report, relate, make known, assert:* hæc omnibus ferebat sermonibus, Cæs. — **b.** Ferunt, fertur, *etc., They relate, tell, say; it is said*, etc.: Cic.—**c.** Pass.: *To be accounted, held, deemed*, etc.: non sat idoneus Pugnæ ferebaris, Hor.—**d.** *To give out, pass off*, etc.: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) hunc (*sc.* Mercurium) omnium inventorem artium ferunt, Cæs. —**8.**: **a.** Polit. or Law *t. t.*: Ferre suffragium *or* sententiam, *To give one's vote*, etc.; *to vote:* Cic.—**b.** Ferre legem (privilegium, rogationem) ad populum, *or simply* ferre, *To bring forward* or *make a motion*, etc.; *to propose a law*, etc.: Cic.; Cæs.; Liv.—**c.**: (a) Ferre aliquem judicem, *To offer* or *propose one as judge* to the defendant: Cic.—(b) Ferre judicem alicui, *To propose a judge to*, i. e. *to bring a suit against, to sue* a person: Liv.—**9.** Mercant. *t. t.*: *To enter*; *to set* or *note down* a sum in a book: aliquid expensum, Cic.—**10.** Of abstract subjects: *To require, demand, render necessary; to allow, permit, suffer:* quid causa, quid res, quid tempus ferat, Cic.: (without *Object*) quamdiu voluntas Aponii **tulit, id.**

fĕrōc-ĭa, æ, *f.* [ferox, feroc-is] (*The quality of the* ferox; hence) **1.** *Boldness, spirit, courage*, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—**2.** *Savageness, fierceness, ferocity:* Cic.; Ov.

fĕrōc-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* ferox; hence) **1.** *Boldness, spirit, courage*, etc.: Cic.—**2.** *Fierceness, savageness, ferocity:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *férocité.*

fĕrōc-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] **1.** *Courageously, valorously, bravely:* facta, Liv.: (*Sup.*) ferocissime, Liv.—**2.** *Fiercely, savagely, insolently:* (*Comp.*) paulo ferocius, Cic.

fĕrōc-ŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Somewhat fierce:* Hirt.

Fĕrōnĭa, æ, *f. Feronia; an Italian deity, the patroness of plants and of freedmen.*

fĕr-ox, ōcis, *adj.* [acc. to some akin to fer-a, fer-us, and so *pertaining to a wild animal*; but rather from fer-o, and so, *Bearing one's self along; rushing onwards*; hence) **1.** In a good sense: *Impetuous, courageous, spirited, bold, warlike:* gens, Cic.: (*Sup. with Partitive Gen.*) ferocissimi auxiliarium, Tac.—**2.** In a bad sense: *Wild, fierce, savage, headstrong, untameable, insolent:* (*Comp.*) victoria civilis eos ipsos ferociores reddit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *féroce, farouche.*

ferr-āmentum, i, *n.* [ferr-um] (*A thing made of iron*; hence) *An iron implement, tool*, or *weapon:* Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ferrement.*

ferr-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of*, or *belonging to, iron:* fabri, *blacksmiths*, Plaut.—As *Subst.*: **ferrārĭa**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* vena) *An iron mine, iron works.* Cæs.

fĕr-ātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining*

ō iron: in comic poets said of slaves who are *ironed, fettered:* Plaut.

ferr-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Furnished with iron; covered with iron:* sudes, *i. e.* tipped with iron, Virg.: hasta, Liv. — As *Subst.*: **ferrati,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* milites) *Soldiers in iron armour:* Tac.

ferr-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Pertaining to iron:* fabrica, *the art of working iron,* Pl. **B.** Esp.: *Made of iron, iron-:* talei ferrei, Cæs.: ager, *i.e. glistening with weapons,* Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Hard, unfeeling, iron-hearted, cruel:* ferreus essem, si te non amarem, Cic.—**B.** *Shameless, impudent:* os, Cic.—**C.** *Firm, fixed, rigid, unyielding, immoveable:* Liv.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ferré.*

ferr-I-crĕp-ĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [ferr-um; (i); crep-o] *That clanks with iron:* Plaut.

ferr-I-tĕr-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [ferr-um; (i); ter-o] (*That which pertains to iron-rubbing;* hence) *The place of those who are galled with irons or fetters:* Plaut.

ferr-I-trĭb-ax, ācis, *adj.* [hybrid word: ferr-um; (i); τρῐβ-ω] *Iron-galled,* i. e. *galled with fetters:* Plaut.

ferrūgĭn-ĕus (-us), a, um, *adj.* [ferrugo, ferrugin-is] *Of the colour of iron-rust, dusky:* cymba, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ferrugineux.*

ferr-ūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [ferr-um] (*That which springs from iron;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Iron-rust:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *The colour of iron-rust, a dark green, bluish green, dusky colour:* Virg.

fer-rum, i, *n.* [prps. akin to firmus: strong metal] **I.** Prop.: *Iron:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of things made of iron: *An iron implement:* **1.** Of a *plough:* Virg.—**2.** Of a *hatchet:* Hor.—**3.** Of an *axe:* Hor.—**4.** Of a *dart:* Hor.—**5.** Of *the tip of an arrow:* Ov.—**6.** Of an *iron stylus:* Ov.—**7.** Of *hair-scissors:* Ov.—**8.** Of *curling-irons:* Virg.—**9.** Of a *sword:* Cic.—**B.** *Arms,* for *battle, war,* etc.: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fer.*

ferr-ūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [akin to ferrum] *Cement, binding:* Pl.

ferrūmĭn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v.a.* [ferrumen, ferrumin-is] *To cement, solder, bind, join:* Plaut.; Pl.

fer-tĭlis, e, *adj.* [fer-o] **1.:** **a.** Prop.: *Fruitful, fertile:* agri fertiles, Cic.: (*Comp.*) fertilior, seges, Ov.—**b.** Fig.: *Fertile, productive:* fertile pectus, Ov.—**2.** *That makes fruitful* or *fertile, fertilizing:* (*Sup.*) majores fertilissimum in agro oculum domini esse dixerunt, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fertile.*

fertĭl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fertil-is] (*The quality of the* fertilis; hence) *Fruitfulness, fertility, abundance:* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fertilité.*

fer-tum (-ctum), i, *n.* [fer-o] (*That which is brought;* hence) *An oblation-cake:* Pers.

fer-tus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Bearing;* hence) *Fertile:* arva, Poet. ap. Cic.

fĕrŭla, æ, *f.* **I.** Prop.: *The plant fennel-giant, in the pith of which sparks of fire keep alight; for which reason it is feigned to have been used by Prometheus when he stole the fire from heaven.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** For *A rod* to punish slight offences of slaves or schoolboys: Hor.—**B.** For *A whip* or *stick* for driving draught cattle: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *férule.*

fĕr-us, a, um, *adj.* [akin to θήρ, Æol. φήρ] **I.** Prop.: Of animals and plants: *Wild:* beluæ, Cic.: fructus, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **A. ferus,** i, *m. A wild animal, wild beast:* Virg.; Phæd. —**B. fera,** æ, *f.*: **1.** Prop.: a. Gen.: *A wild animal, wild beast:* Cic.—b. Esp.: *A (sea-) monster:* Ov.—**2.** Meton.: Of the constellations of the *Great* and *Little Bear:* Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of places: *Wild, uncultivated:* montes, Virg.—**B.** Of persons, *etc.*: *Wild, rude, uncultivated; savage, barbarous, cruel:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fier.*

fervĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ferve-o; facio] **I.** Gen.: *To make hot, to heat, to warm thoroughly:* æs ipsæ sese patinæ fervefaciunt illico, Plaut. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Perf. Part.: *Heated in the fire, made red-hot:* jacula, Cæs.—**B.** *To make to boil; to boil, boil up:* pice fervefactâ, Cæs.

ferve-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of ferve-o. —**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** (a) Gen.: (α) Prop.: *Burning hot, glowing, burning:* (*Sup.*) sol ferventissimus, Sen.—(β) Fig.: *Hot, heated, inflamed; violent, furious* (*Comp.*) animus ferventior, Cic.—(b) Esp.: *Red-hot:* glandes, Cæs.—**b.** (a) Prop.: *Boiling hot, boiling:* aqua, Cic.—(b) Fig.: *Impetuous, furious, raging:* ingenium, Hor.—**c.** *Boiling, raging, impetuous:* fluvius, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fervent.*

ferven-ter, *adv.* [for fervent-ter; fr. fervens, fervent-is] *Hotly, warmly:* loqui, Script. ap. Cic.: (*Sup.*) ferventissime, id.

fer-vĕo, bŭi, *no sup.*, vēre, 2. *v. n.*; also **fer-vo,** vi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [akin to θέρ-ω, *to heat* or *warm*] **I.** Prop.: *To be hot:* quæcunque immundis fervent illata popinis, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To burn* or *glow, to be heated, to rage, to rave:* avaritiâ, Cic.; Hor.—**B.** *To boil, rage, be agitated:* animus tumidâ fervebat ab irâ, Ov.—**C.** *To burn, eagerly desire:* sceptrumque capessere fervet, Claud.—**D.** Of an undertaking: *To glow, be carried on briskly:* fervet opus, Virg. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To boil up, burn, foam, rage:* omnia tunc pariter vento nimbisque videbis Fervĕre, Virg.—**B.** *To be in a ferment, to be crowded, to swarm with numbers; to come forth in great numbers, to swarm forth:* fervent examina putri De bove, Ov.

ferve-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, scĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ferve-o] **I.** *To become hot, to glow, to grow hot:* ventus Mobilitate suâ, Lucr. **II.** *To glow,* etc.: animus fervescit, Lucr. **III.** *To rage, boil up:* ventorum validis fervescunt viribus undæ, Lucr.

ferv-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Glowing hot, burning, fiery, glowing:* (*Sup.*) fervidissimum tempus diei, Curt. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of the taste: *Hot, pungent, biting:* (*Comp.*) fervidius merum, Hor.—**B.** *Boiling, raging, furious:* æquor, Hor. **III.** Fig.: *Glowing, fiery, hot, vehement, impetuous, violent:* genus dicendi, Cic.

ferv-or, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.:** **a.** Prop.: *A raging* or *violent heat; a raging burning:* Cic.; Virg.—**b.** Fig.: *Heat, vehemence, ardour, passion:* Cic. —**2.** Of wine or must: *Fermentation, fermenting:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ferveur.*

Fescennĭa, æ, *f. Fescennia; a city of Etruria, on the Tiber, famous for a sort of facetious and satirical verses.*—Hence, **Fescenn-ĭnus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Fescennia; Fescennine:* versus, Liv.

fessus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to fatis, fatiscor] *Wearied, tired, fatigued, worn out, weak, feeble:* Cic.; Virg.; Tac.

festĭna-ns, ntis, *P.* of festin(a)-o.

festĭnan-ter, *adv.* [for festinanter; fr. festinans, festinant-is] *Hastily, speedily, quickly:* festinanter dictum, Cic.: (*Comp.*) festinantius, Tac.

festĭnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [festin(a)-o] *A hastening, haste, speed:* Cic.

festĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub.: acc. to some akin to φθά-νω: acc. to others from festus, an old part. of fero] (*To get before another; to bear one's self along;* hence) **I.** Neut.: *To hasten, make haste, be quick:* solent nautæ festinare quæstûs sui causâ, Cic.: ad Antonii factum festinat oratio, id. **II.** Act.: *To make haste with* a thing; *to hasten, hurry, accelerate:* festinata missio, Tac.

festĭn-us, a, um, *adj.* [festin-o] *Hasty, hastening, in haste, quick, speedy* cursu festinus anhelo, Ov.

festīv-e, *adv.* [festiv-us] **1.** *Joyously, gaily, cheerfully:* Plaut.—As a particle of assent: Cic.—**2.** *Humorously, facetiously, wittily:* Cic.

festīv-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* festivus; hence) **1.** *Festive gaiety, festivity.*—**2.** *A pleasant* or *kind demeanour; kindness:* Ter.—**3.** *Humour, pleasantry:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *festivité.*

fest-īvus, a, um, *adj.* [1. fest-um] (*Feast-like, belonging to a feast;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Lively, gay, festive:* ludi, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Agreeable, pleasing, handsome, fine, beautiful:* festiva copia librorum, Cic.: (*Sup.*) ædes festivissimæ, Plaut.—**B.**: **1.** Of behaviour, character, *etc.*: *Well behaved, polite, pleasant, agreeable:* quibus (*sc.* pueris) nihil potest esse festivius, Cic.—**2.** Of speech: *Humorous, pleasant, witty:* oratio, Cic.

festūca, æ, *f.* [acc. to Pott akin to fistula, from findo; acc. to Benfey, akin to Sanscrit BADH or BANDH, *to bind*] **I.** Prop.: *A stalk, stem, straw:* Var. **II.** Meton.: *A rod with which slaves were touched in the ceremony of manumission:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fétu.*

festus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; according to some, akin to Sanscrit root BHĀ, *splendere,* whence Greek φαν, root of φαίνω;—acc. to others, akin to χαρ, root of χαίρω;—and acc. to others, akin to θες, root of θέσσασθαι = αἰτεῖν, ἱκετεύειν] (*Bright:* —

feiouing; — *Supplicating;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, holidays; solemn, festive, festal:* dies, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **festum,** i, *n.*: **A.** *A holiday, festival:* Ov.— **B.** *A festal banquet, a feast:* Ov.—**II.** Meton.: **A.** Of things relating to holidays: *Festal, solemn:* chori, Ov.—**B.** *Public, festal, festive, joyous:* (*Comp.*) festior annus, Claud.: (*Sup.*) festissimi dies, Vop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fête.*

Fesulæ, Fesulanus, v. Fæsul.

feteo, ere, *etc.*, v. fœt.

Fētiāles, ium, *m. The Fetiales; a Roman college of priests, who sanctioned treaties when concluded, and demanded satisfaction from the enemy before a formal declaration of war:* Cic.—Hence, **Fetial-is,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Fetiales; fetial:* ceremoniæ, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fécial.*

fē-tūra (fœ-), æ, *f.* [fe-o] **I.** Prop.: *A bringing forth, bearing,* or *dropping* of young; *a breeding:* Virg. **II.** Fig.: *The production* of a literary work: Pl. **III.** Meton.: *Young ones, offspring, brood:* Cic.

1. **fē-tus** (fœ-), a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Fructifying* or *fructified;* hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *That is,* or *was, filled with young; pregnant, breeding:* pecus, Virg.—**b.** Meton.: (a) Of the soil: *Fruitful, productive, fertile:* Lucr.; Cic.—(b) *Filled* with any thing; *full:* machina feta armis, Virg.—**2.** *That has brought forth, newly delivered:* fetâ truculentior ursâ, Ov.

2. **fē-tus** (fœ-), ūs [id.] *m.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of living beings: *A bringing forth, bearing, dropping, hatching* of young: Plaut.; Cic.—**B.** Of the soil, *etc.*: *A bearing, producing:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Young ones, offspring, progeny, brood:* Cic.; Ov.—**B.** *Fruit, produce:* Cic.; Virg. **III.** Fig.: *Progeny, offspring:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fétus, fœtus.*

1. **fī,** *interj. Pah! foh!* an expression of disgust: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fi!*

2. **fī,** *imperat.* of fio; v. facio.

fībra, æ, *f.* [prps. akin to filum] **I.** Prop.: *A fibre, filament,* in a plant, in a part of an animal's body, *etc.*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: For *Entrails* in gen.: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fibre.*

Fībrēnus, i, *m. Fibrenus; a small stream in Latium, near Arpinum, that flowed round a country seat of Cicero's* (now *the Fibreno*).

fī-bŭla, æ, *f.* [for fig-bula; fr. fig-o] (*That which serves to fasten* two things together; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A brooch:* Ov.—**b.** Meton.. *The headband* or *fillet* (*which confines the hair, and which was fastened by a buckle*): Virg.—**2.** *A clasp:* Virg.—**3.** *A buckle:* Virg.—**4.** In carpentry: *A brace* or *trenail:* Cæs.

Fīcāna, æ, *f. Ficana; a small town of Latium, near Rome.*

fīc-ēd-ŭla, æ, *f.* [fic-us; ed-o] (*Fig-eater*) *The fig-pecker; becafico:* Juv.; Mart.

fict-e, *adv.* [fict-us] *Feignedly, fictitiously:* Cic.

fict-ĭlis, e, *adj.* [fingo, (*Sup.*) fictum] (*That is moulded;* hence) *Made of clay, earthen, fictile:* figuræ, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **fictile,** is, *n. An earthen vessel:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fictil.*

fictitius, a, um, v. ficticius.

fic-tor, ōris, *m.* [for fig-tor; fr. fi(n)g-o] **1.** *One who makes images of clay, wood, wax,* etc.; *an image-maker, statuary:* Cic.—**2.** *One who makes, forms, fashions:* Plaut.—**3.** *A feigner, counterfeiter:* Virg.

fic-trix, īcis, *f.* [for fig-trix; fr. id.] *She that forms* or *fashions:* Fig.: Cic.

fic-tūra, æ, *f.* [for fig-tura; fr. id.] *A forming, fashioning:* Plaut.

fic-tus (for fig-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of fi(n)g-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Of things: *Feigned, fictitious, false:* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **fictum,** i, *n. Deception, fiction:* Virg.—**b.** Of persons: *Dissembling, false:* Hor.

ficŭ-la, æ, *f. dim.* [ficus (*uncontr. Gen.*) ficu-is] *A little fig:* Plaut.

Ficŭlĕa, æ, *f. Ficulea; a small town of the Sabines.*—Hence, **Ficulnensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Ficulea; Ficulean.*

ficul-nus (-nĕus), a, um, *adj.* [ficul-a] (*Pertaining to a* ficula; hence) *Of a fig-tree:* Hor.

fīcus, i *and* ūs, *f.* and *m.* **I.** Prop.: *A fig-tree:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The fruit of the fig-tree, a fig:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *figue, fic;* Eng. *fig.*

fīdēlĭa, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] *An earthen vessel, pot:* Plaut.

fīd-ēlis, e, *adj.* [1. fid-es] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* fides; hence) **I.** Prop.: *That may be trusted* or *relied upon, trusty, faithful, sincere:* (*Sup.*) fidelissima conjux, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) sibi fidelis, Cæs.—Adverbial expression: Fidele, *Faithfully:* Plaut.—As *Subst.*: **fidelis,** is, *m. A trusty person, a confidant:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of things: *To be depended upon, sure, safe, strong, durable:* navis, Cic.: (*Comp.*) fidelior, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fidèle, féal.*

fīdēl-ĭtas, atis, *f.* [fidel-is] (*The quality of the* fidelis; hence) *Faithfulness* (as shown in one's acts), *trustiness, firm adherence, fidelity:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fidélité.*

fīdēl-iter, *adv.* [id.] **1.** *Faithfully, trustily, certainly, surely, honestly:* vivere fideliter, Cic.: (*Comp.*) servitque fidelius ægro, Ov.: (*Sup.*) narrare fidelissime, Pl.—**2.** *Surely, strongly, firmly:* Script. ap. Cic.

Fīdēnæ, ārum (also *Sing.* **-a,** æ, *f.*). *Fidenæ* or *Fidena; a town of Latium, on the Tiber* (now *Castro Giubileo*).—Hence, **Fidēn-as,** ātis, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Fidenæ.*—As *Subst.*: **Fidēnates,** ium, *m. The inhabitants of Fidenæ.*

fīd-ens, entis: **1.** *P.* of fid-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: (*Trusting to one's self, self-confident;* hence) *Confident, courageous, bold:* idem est fidens, Cic.: (*Comp.*) fidentior, Amm.: (*Sup.*) fidentissimus, id.: (with *Gen.*) animi, Virg.

fīdent-er, *adv.* [for fident-ter; fr. fidens. fident-is] *Confidently, fearlessly, boldly:* (*Comp.*) **fidentius, id.:** (*Sup.*) fidentissime, Amm.

fident-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] *Confidence, self-confidence, boldness:* Cic.

1. **fīd-es,** ēi (*Gen.* fidēi, Lucr.: fidē, Ov.; Hor.: *Dat.* fide, Hor.), *f.* [fid-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Trust* in a person *or* thing; *faith, confidence, reliance, credence, belief:* Ter.; Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Mercant. *t. t.*: *Credit:* Cic.—**2.** Of the soil, *etc.*: *Faithfulness;* i. e. *return, yield:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *That which produces confidence* or *belief,* viz.: **1.** The quality that produces confidence: **a.** Gen.: (a) In a person: *Trustworthiness, faithfulness, conscientiousness, credibility, honesty:* Cic.; Ov.—(b) Of things: *Credibility, truth, trustworthiness, authority:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: Law *t. t.*: (a) *Good faith, sincerity:* Cic.—Particular expression: **Ex** fide bonâ, *In good faith, sincerely, honestly, conscientiously:* Cic.—(b) Mala fides, *Bad faith, deception, dishonesty,* etc.: Cic.—**2.** An assurance that produces confidence: **a.** Gen.: *A promise, engagement, word:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *A given promise of protection* or *security;* hence, *protection, guardian care:* Cic.—**3.** Personified: *Fides* or *Faith; a goddess:* Hor.—**B.** *Faithful realization; result,* or *issue:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *foi.*

2. **fīd-es,** is, *f.* [σφίδ-η] (Prop.: *A gut-string;* Meton.) *A stringed instrument, lyre, lute, cithern, guitar:* Cic.; Hor.; Ov.

fīd-i-cen, ĭnis, *m.* [for fid-i-can; fr. 2. fid-es; (i); can-o] **I.** Prop.: *A lute-player, harper, minstrel:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A lyric poet:* Hor.

fīd-i-cĭn-a, æ, *f.* [for fid-i-can-a; fr. id.] *A female lute-player, lyrist, harpist:* Plaut.

fīdĭcĭn-us, a, um, *adj.* [fidicen, fidicin-is] (*Of,* or *pertaining to, a* fidicen; hence) *Of,* or *for, playing on stringed instruments, for lute-playing:* Plaut.

fīd-ĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [2. fid-es] (*A small* fides; hence) *A small stringed instrument; a small lute* or *cithern:* Cic.

fidissĭm-e, *sup. adv.* [fidissim-us *sup.* of fidus] *Most faithfully:* Cic.

Fīd-ius, ĭi, *m.* [1. fid-es] (*The one pertaining to* fides) *Fidius; a surname of Jupiter:* Plaut.; Cic.

fīd-o, fīsus sum, fīdĕre, 3. *v. n.* [akin to πιθ, root of πείθ-ω, πείθ-ομαι, and prps. to Sanscrit root BADH or BANDH, *ligare*] *To trust, confide, put confidence in* a person *or* thing: puer bene sibi fidens, Cic.

fidūc-ĭa, æ, *f.* [from obsol. fiducus, *or* fiduc-s (=fidux), *trusting;* fr. fido] (*The quality of the* fiducus *or* fidux; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Trust, confidence, reliance, assurance:* Cæs.; Cic.; Virg. **B.** Esp.: With Personal *or* Possess. pron.; *or simply* fiducia: *Self-confidence, boldness, courage:* Plaut.; Virg.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Trustiness, trustworthiness:* Plaut. **B.** Law *t. t.*: *A deposit, pledge, security, mortgage:* Cic.

fĭdūcĭ-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fiduci-a] (Prop.: *Of, or relating to,* fiducia; Meton.) *Intrusted, given, or held in trust:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fiduciaire.*

fĭd-us, a, um, *adj.* [fid-o] *Relied on;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Trusty, faithful, reliable, sure:* amici, Cic.: (*Comp.*) fidiora genera hominum, Liv.: (*Sup.*; also, with *Gen.*) regina tui fidissima, Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of things: *Sure, certain, safe:* pons, Tac.

fĭg-o, fixi, fixum, fĭgĕre (*Part. Perf.* ficta, Lucr.), 3. *v. a.* [prob. akin to σφίγγ-ω] **I.** Prop.: *To fix, fasten, drive in,* etc.: scuta sublime fixa, Cic.: humo plantas, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *To fix by piercing through; to transfix:* cervos, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To fix, fasten:* nequitiæ fige modum tuæ, Hor.—**B.** Of speech: *To prick, taunt* a person: adversarios, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ficher, figer.*

fĭgŭl-āris, e, *adj.* [figul-us] *Of,* or *belonging to, a potter; potter's-:* rota, Plaut.

fĭg-ŭlus, i, *m.* [fi(n)g-o] (*A moulder;* hence) **1.** *A potter:* Pl.—**2.** *A brick-maker:* Juv.

fĭg-ūra, æ, *f.* [id.] (*The thing formed;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A form, shape, figure* of bodies, *etc.*: Cæs.; Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With the Epicureans: *The atoms* or *molecular parts* of bodies: Lucr.—**2.** *A form, shade, ghost* of the dead: Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Quality, kind, form, species, nature, manner:* Cic.; Ov. **B.** Esp.: Rhetor. *t. t.*: **1.** *A figure* of speech: Cic.—**2.** *A figure; that which contains hints* or *allusions:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *figure.*

fĭgūrā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of figur(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Formed, fashioned, shaped:* Cic.; Tac.

fĭgūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [figur-a] *To form, fashion, shape* any thing: mundum, Cic.: (without *Object*) formare, figurare, colorare, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *figurer.*

fīl-ātim, *adv.* [fīl-um] *Thread by thread:* Lucr.

fīlĭa, æ (*Dat.* and *Abl. Plur.* sometimes filiabus), *f.* [akin to filius] I. Prop.: *A daughter:* Cic. II. Meton.: **A.** Of animals: *Female offspring:* filia Picenæ porcæ, Mart. — **B.** Of trees: *Offspring, offshoot:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fille.*

fīlĭc-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [filix, filicis] (*Provided with* or *having* filix; hence) *Adorned with fern:* Cic.

fīlī-ŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [fili-a] *A little daughter:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *filleule.*

fīlī-ŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [fīl-us] *A little son:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *filleul.*

fīlĭus, ĭi, *m.* [akin to Greek φυ, Sanscrit BHŪ, *existere*] (In passive sense, *One caused to be* or *procreated;* hence) I. Prop.: *A son:* Cic.—Particular expressions: **A.** Terræ filius, *A son of mother earth,* i. e. *a man of unknown origin;* hence, *an obscure, mean person:* Cic.—**B.** Fortunæ filius, *A child of fortune; fortune's favourite:* Hor. II. Meton.: **A.** Of a country, *&c.*: *A native, inhabitant,* etc.: Cat.—**B.** Plur.: *Children.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *fils.*

fīlix (fe-), ĭcis, *f. Fern:* Virg.

fī-lum, i, *n.* [etym. dub.; acc. to some akin to Sanscrit root BADH or BANDH, *ligare;* but prps. for fig-lum, fr. fig-o] (*The fastening thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A thread,* etc.: Virg.; Ov. **B.** Esp.: Of *the thread of life* spun by the Fates: Virg.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A fillet of wool* wound round the upper part of the flamen's cap; hence, for *a priest's fillet:* Liv.—**B.** Of any thing slender and drawn out like a thread: *A string, cord, filament, fibre:* Ov.—**C.** *Outline, contour, form, shape* of an object: mulieris, Plaut. **III.** Fig.: *Texture, sort, quality, nature, style* of speaking or writing: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fil, file, filon.*

fimbriæ, ārum, *f.* [akin to fibra] *Fibres, threads, fringe:* Cic.

fimbrĭ-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [fimbri-æ] (*Provided with* fimbriæ; hence) *Fibrous, fringed:* Suet.; Pl.

fīmus, i, *m.*, or **-um**, i. [etym. dub.] *Manure, dung, ordure, excrement* (only in *Sing.*): Virg.

fi(n)d-o, fĭdi, fissum, findĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root BHID, *to cleave*] I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To cleave, split, part, separate, divide:* patrios findere sarculo Agros, Hor. — **B.** With personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To cleave,* etc., *one's self,* i. e. *to split, burst:* Plaut.; Ov.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To divide:* qui dies mensem Veneris marinæ Findit Aprilem, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fendre.*

fi(n)g-o, finxi, fictum, fingĕre, 3. *v. a.* [prob. akin to θίγ-ω, *to touch*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To form, shape, fashion, frame, make:* nidos, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of the plastic art: *To form* or *fashion* in wax, clay, stone, *etc.*; *to mould* or *model,* as a statuary: imaginem, Cic.—**2.** *To set to rights, arrange; to adorn, dress, trim:* ficta, Plaut.: crinem, Virg. — **3.** *To alter, change,* for the purpose of dissembling: vultum, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To form, fashion, make:* animos, Cic.: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) di bene fecerunt, inopis me quodque pusilli Finxerunt animi, Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To form by instruction; to instruct, teach, train:* voce paternâ Fingeris ad rectum, Hor.—**2.**: **a.** *To form mentally* or *in words; to represent to one's self; to imagine, conceive, think, suppose; to represent* to others, *to sketch out:* in summo oratore fingendo, Cic. —**b.** *To contrive, devise, invent, feign* something: fingere qui non visa potest, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *feindre;* Eng. *feign.*

fĭn-īo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [fin-is] I. Prop.: *To limit, bound, inclose within boundaries:* populi Romani imperium Rhenum finire, Cæs. — Particular phrase: Finiens orbis *or* circulus, *The horizon:* Cic.; Sen. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To set bounds to, restrain, check:* an potest cupiditas finiri? Cic.—**B.** *To prescribe, determine, fix, appoint, assign:* Hercyniæ silvæ latitudinem, Cæs.: sepulchris finivit modum, Cic.—**C.** Logic. *t. t.* *To define:* Quint.—**D.**: **1.**: **a.** Act.: *To put an end to; to finish, terminate:* labores, Hor.—**b.** Pass.: *To come to an end, to end:* ut sententiæ verbis finiantur, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To come to an end, to cease:* Ov.; Tac.—**b.** Pass.: *To be brought,* or *to come to, an end; to die:* qui morbo finiuntur, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *finir.*

fī-nis, is (*Abl.* regularly fine; sometimes fini), *m.* and *f.* [prob. for fidnis; fr. fi(n)d-o] (*The dividing* or *separating thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A boundary, limit, border:* Cic.; Liv. **II.** Fig.: *A limit, bound:* ingenii, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Plur.: *Borders,* and hence, *territory, land, country* inclosed within borders: Cæs.; Liv.—Particular expression: Fine, *Up to, as far as,* a certain point: pectoris fine, Cæs.—**B.**: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *An end, close, termination, conclusion:* quando finem habet motus, Cic.—Particular expressions: (a) Ad eum finem, *Until that:* Cic.—(b) Quem ad finem, *Till when? how long?* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: (a) *End of life, latter end, death:* Hor.; Tac.—(b) *The end, extremity* of an ascending series, *i. e. the highest point, greatest degree, summit:* Cic.; Tac.—(c) *An end, purpose, intention, design:* Cic.; Tac. —**2.** In Rhetor.: *A definition, explanation:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fin.*

finit-e, *adv.* [finit-us] *To a certain extent, within limits:* Cic.

fīn-ītĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [fin-is] (*Pertaining to a* finis; hence) I. Prop.: *Bordering upon, adjoining, neighbouring:* sumus enim finitimi Atinatibus, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **finitimi**, ōrum, *m. Neighbours:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Bordering upon, adjoining, near akin, like:* (with *Dat.*) falsa veris, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) ejus, id.

fīnī-tor, ōris, *m.* [fini-o] *One who determines boundaries, a surveyor:* Cic.

fīnī-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of fini-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: Rhet. *t. t.*: Of words: *That terminate properly; well rounded, rhythmical:* Cic.

fĭo, eri, v. facio.

firmā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [firm(a)-o] (*That which strengthens;* hence) *A prop, support, stay:* Ov.

firmā-mentum, i, *n.* [id.] (*That which strengthens;* hence) I. Prop.: *A support, prop, stay:* Cæs. II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *A support, prop, stay:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: Rhetor. *t. t.*: *The chief support* of an argument, *the main point:* Cic. ¶ Hence (in late Lat. meaning of "sky"), Fr. *firmament.*

firmā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A confirmer, establisher:* pacis, Tac.

firm-e, *adv.* [firm-us] **1.** *Firmly, with firmness, strongly:* (*Sup.*) pulvinus quam firmissime statuatur, Vitr.—**2.** *Firmly, strongly, powerfully, energetically:* Cic.—**3.** *Lastingly, for a long time:* (*Comp.*) firmius, Ov.—**4.** *Steadfastly, fixedly, firmly:* Cic.—**5.** *Firmly, inflexibly, immovably:* Pl.

firm-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* firmus; hence) **1.** (Materia.)

Firmness, solidity, durability, strength: Cæs.—**2.** *Strength, power:* Cic.—**3.** Of mental qualities: *Firmness, endurance, constancy:* Cic.

firm-iter, *adv.* [id.] **1.** *Firmly, with firmness, strongly:* Cæs.—**2.** *Lastingly, for a long time:* Gell.—**3.** *Certainly, surely:* Plaut.

firm-itūdo, inis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* firmus; hence) **1.** (Material) *Firmness, solidity, durability, strength:* Cæs.—**2.** Of physical qualities: *Strength, power:* Auct. Her.—**3.** Of mental qualities: *Firmness, constancy, strength:* Cic.; Tac.

firm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. *v. a.* [firm-us] **I.** Prop.: *To make firm* or *fast; to strengthen, support:* dentes Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To make strong, to strengthen:* corpora juvenum firmari labore voluerunt, Cic.—**B.** *To refresh, recruit, nourish:* milites quiete, Curt. **III.** Fig.: **A.:** **1.** Gen.: *To fortify, strengthen, secure: to make lasting, durable, permanent:* opes, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To strengthen in resolution; to encourage, animate:* Cæs.: cunctos alloquio, Tac.—**b.** In fidelity: *To make sure of, secure:* civitates obsidibus, Hirt.—**B.** *To confirm, show, or prove; to affirm, assert, declare* the correctness or truth of a circumstance, statement, etc.: fidem, Ter.: vim fati ex divinationis ratione, Cic.

firmus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sans. root DHṚ, "to bear"] **I.** Prop.: (*Bearing;* hence) (Materially) *Firm, strong, solid, durable, stable:* robora. Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** (Physically) *Strong,* i. e.: **1.** *Possessing strength:* Cic.—**2.** *Durable, lasting:* vina, Virg.—**B.** *Imparting strength, strengthening, nourishing:* (*Comp.*) firmius est triticum, quam milium, Cels. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Firm, powerful, strong:* civitas, Cic.—**B.** *Strong, proper, suitable, fit for* any thing: fundus nec vendibilis nec pascere firmus, Hor.—**C.** *Durable, lasting, sure, established:* (*Sup.*) vitæ prasidia firmissima, Cic.—**D.** *Steadfast, immoveable, fixed, steady:* Cic.—**E.** *Certain, sure, to be depended upon:* literæ, Cic.—**F.** *Firm, inflexible, immoveable:* accusator, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ferme.*

fisc-ālis, e, *adj.* [fisc-us] *Of,* or *relating to, the public* or *the imperial treasury, fiscal:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fiscal.*

fisc-ella, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A small basket:* Virg. **II.** Esp.: *A wicker muzzle* for cattle: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fiscelle.*

fisc-īna, æ, *f.* [id.] (*A thing pertaining to a* fiscus; hence) **I.** Gen.: *A small basket:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Esp.: **A.** As *a basket for leaves, fodder,* etc.: Ov.—**B.** As *a muzzle:* Pl.

fiscus, i, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Gen.: *A basket* (*woven of slender twigs, rushes,* etc.): Col. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *A money-basket,* or, as we say, *a money-bag, purse:* Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *The state treasury, public revenue:* Cic.—**2.** Under the empire, *The imperial treasury, imperial revenues, emperor's privy purse:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fisc.*

fis-sĭlis, e, *adj.* [for fid-silis; fr. fi(n)d-o] **1.** *That may be cleft* or *split, fissile:* robur, Virg.—**2.** *Cleft, split:* caput, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fissile.*

fis-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for fid-sio; fr. id.] *A cleaving, dividing:* Cic.

fis-sum, i, *n.* [for fid-sum; fr. id.] *A cleft, slit, fissure* (only in the lang. of augurs, of the divided liver): Cic.

fis-sus (for fid-sus), a, um, *P.* of fi(n)d-o.

fistūca, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] *A rammer, beetle:* Cæs.

fis-tūla, æ, *f.* [prob. for fid-tula; fr. fi(n)d-o] (*The splitting thing;* i. e. *capable of being split;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A hollow reed* or *stalk* of plants: Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of things made of reeds, etc.: **1.** *A reed-pipe, shepherd's pipe, Pan-pipe:* Virg. —**2.** *A reed-pen:* Pers.—**B.** Of things similar to a reed in shape, whether externally or internally: **1.** *A water-pipe* (*usually of lead*): Cic.—**2.** *A small pitch-pipe* (*for the voice*): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fistule, flûte.*

fistŭl-ātor, ōris, *m.* [fistul-a] *A player on the shepherd's pipe:* Cic.

fistŭl-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Furnished with pipes:* Suet.

fixus (i. e. fig-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of fig-o.—**2.** *Pa.: Fixed, fast, immoveable:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fixe.*

flăbell-ĭ-fĕr-a, æ, *f.* [flabel-lum; (i); fer-o] *A fan-bearer* (*a female slave*): Plaut.

flăbel-lum, i, *n. dim.* [for flaberlum; fr. flabrum, flab(e)r-i] *A small fan* or *fly-flap:* **I.** Prop.: Ter. **II.** Fig.: Of the tongue: Cic.

flă-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [fl(a)-o] (*That can be blown;* hence) *Airy, of the nature of air:* Cic.

flă-bra, orum, *n.* [id.] (*Things which effect the blowing;* hence) **1.** *Blasts,* esp. of wind: Lucr.—**2.** *Breezes, winds:* Virg.

flacc-ĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* [flacc-us] (*To wither, dry up;* hence) Fig.: *To be faint, languid, weak; to flag, droop:* Cic.

flacce-sco (**flacci-**), flaccŭi, *no sup.,* flaccescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [flacce-o] **I.** Prop.: *To wither, dry up:* stercus, Var. **II.** Fig.: *To become faint,* or *feeble; to droop, languish:* flaccescebat oratio, Cic

flacc-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [flacc-eo] **I.** Prop.: *Flabby, flaccid:* aures, Col. **II.** Fig.: *Languid, feeble:* (*Comp.*) flaccidior turbo, Lucr.

flac-cus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root MLAI, *to fade*] **I.** Prop.: (*Withered;* hence) *Flabby:* auriculæ, Var. **II.** Meton.: Of persons: *Flap-eared:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *flasque.*

flăgell-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. *v. a.* [flagell-um] *To whip, scourge* lash: quæstorem, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *flageller.*

flăgel-lum, i, *n. dim.* [for flagerlum; fr. flagrum, flag(e)r-i] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A whip, scourge:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: *A driving-whip:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A young branch* or *shoot, a vine-shoot:* Virg.—**B.** *The arm* (*of a polypus*): Ov.—**C.** *The thong* (*of a javelin*): Virg. **III.** Fig.: *The lash* or *stings of conscience:* Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fléau.*

flāgĭtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [flagit(a)-o] *An earnest request* or *demand, importunity:* Cic.; Tac.

flāgĭtā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.** *An importunate demander:* Liv.—**2.:** **a.** Prop.: *One who importunately demands a payment; a dunning creditor:* Plaut.—**b.** Meton.: *One who importunately reminds another of a promise:* Cic.

flāgĭtĭōs-e, *adv.* [flagitios-us] *Shamefully, basely, infamously, flagitiously:* vivere, Cic.: (*Sup.*) flagitiosissime, id.

flāgĭtĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [flagitium] (*Full of* flagitium; hence) *Shameful, disgraceful, infamous, flagitious:* Of persons or things: minus flagitiosum, Sall.: (*Comp.*) flagitiosior, Cic.: (*Sup.*) flagitiosissimus, id.

flāgĭt-ium, ii, *n.* [flagit-o] (*An earnestly desiring* some bad thing; hence, effect for cause) **I.** Prop.: *A shameful* or *disgraceful act* done in the heat of passion; *a disgraceful thing:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Without the notion of passion: *A shameful* or *disgraceful act* or *thing:* Cic.; Tac.—**B.** *Shame, disgrace,* as a term of reproach; *i. e. rascal, scoundrel:* Plaut.—**C.** *Shame, disgrace:* Cic.

flāg-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre (old *Inf. Præs. Pass.* flagitarier, Plaut.), l. *v. a. intens.* [akin to φλέγω; cf. flagro *init.*] **I.** Gen.: *To demand* any thing *hotly, fiercely, violently; to entreat, solicit* a thing:—*to press earnestly, importune, dun* a person for any thing: consulis auxilium, Cic.: (with *double Acc.*) Cæsar Æduos frumentum flagitare, Cæs. **II.** Esp.: *To summon before the court, to accuse:* peculatorem, Tac.

flăgra-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of flagr(a)-o. —**2.** *Pa.:* **a.** Prop.: *Flaming, blazing:* telum, Virg.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Burning with heat, violently* or *excessively hot, burning:* (*Sup.*) flagrantissimus æstus, Liv.—(b) Of colour: *Glittering, shining:* Virg.—**c.** Fig.: (a) *Glowing with passion, ardent, vehement, eager:* cupiditas, Cic.: (*Comp.*) flagrantior dolor, Juv.—(b) *Restless, unquiet* (like a flickering flame): Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *flagrant.*

flăgran-ter, *adv.* [for flagrantter; fr. flagrans, flagrant-is] *Ardently, vehemently, eagerly:* Front.: (*Sup.*) flagrantissime, Tac.

flăgrant-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] **I.** Prop.: *A burning, being on fire:* Gell. **II.** Fig.: *A burning, eagerness, eager desire:* Cic. **III.** Meton.: As a term of reproach: *Shame, disgrace:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *flagrance.*

flăgr-ĭ-trĭb-a, æ, *m.* [hybrid word: flagr-um; (i); τριβ-ω] *A whip-rubber,* i. e. *one who wears out the whip with being flogged* (*a term applied, in comedy, to a slave*): Plaut.

flăg-ro, āvi, ātum, āre, l. *v. n.* [akin to Greek φλεγ, Sanscrit BHRĀJ, *splendere*] **I.** Prop.: *To flame, blaze,*

burn, be on fire: flagrantes onerariæ, Cic. **II.** Meton. *To burn with heat:* Lucr. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To be inflamed wi h passion* (in good or bad sense); *to blaze, glow, burn, be on fire; to be violently excited, stirred, provoked:* desiderio, Cic.—**B.** *To be greatly disturbed, annoyed at* any evil; *to suffer from* it: rumore malo, Hor.

flāg-rum, i, *n.* [akin to pleoto and πλήσσω] (*That which beats;* hence) *A whip, scourge:* Liv.; Juv.

1. **flā-men,** ĭnis, *m.* [for fleg-men; fr. φλεγ-ω, *to burn*] (*The burner;* i. e. *the person who lights the sacrificial fires;* hence) *A flamen or priest (of a particular deity):* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *flamine.*

2. **flā-men,** ĭnis, *n.* [fi(a)-o] (*The blowing thing;* hence) **1.** *A gale, breeze:* Virg.—**2.** *A blowing, blast:* Ov.; Hor.

flāmĭn-ĭca, æ, *f.* [1. flamen, flamin-is] (*The one pertaining to a* flamen; hence) *The wife of a flamen:* Ov.; Tac.

flāmĭn-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.] (*A thing pertaining to a* flamen; hence) *The office of flamen:* Cic.

Flāmĭnĭus, ĭi, *m. Flaminius; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Flāmĭnĭ-us,** a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, a Flaminius:* Flaminian.—As *Subst.*: **Flaminia,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* Via) *The Flaminian Way or Road.*

flam-ma, æ (old *Gen. Sing.* flammāi, Lucr.), *f.* [for fleg-ma; fr. φλεγ-ω] (*The burning thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A blazing fire, blaze, flame:* Cæs.; Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of colour: *Flame-colour, fiery colour:* Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of an orator: *Flame,* i. e. *glowing* or *fervid delivery:* Cic.—**B.** Of any passion, esp. of love: *Flame, fire, glow, passion:* Cic.; Hor. —**C.** *A devouring flame, destructive fire, suffering, danger:* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *flamme.*

flammĕ-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [flamme-um] (*One pertaining to a* flammeum; hence) *A maker of bridal veils:* Plaut.

flammĕ-ŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *A small bridal veil:* Juv.

flamm-esco, *no perf. nor sup.,* escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [flamm-a] *To become inflamed:* cœlum, Lucr.

flammĕum, i, v. flammeus.

flamm-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [flamm-a] (*Of,* or *pertaining to,* flamma; hence) **1.** *Flaming, fiery:* Cic.—**2.** Of colour: *Flaming, flame-coloured, fiery, red:* Ov.—As *Subst.*: **flammĕum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* velum) *A* (*flame-coloured*) *bridal veil:* Juv.

flamm-i-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [flamm-a; (i); fer-o] *Flame-bearing,* i. e. *flaming, burning, fiery:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *flammifère.*

flamm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [flamm-a] **I.** Neut.: *To flame, blaze, burn* (prps. only in *Part. Præs.*): flammantia lumina, Virg. **II.** Act.: **A.:** 1. Prop.: *To inflame, set on fire:* fax nubila flammans, Val. Fl.: ut interirent aut crucibus affixi, aut flammandi, Tac. — 2. Fig.: *To inflame, stimulate, fire,* etc.: omnes exercitûs flammaverat arrogantia venientium a Vitellio militum, Tac.—**B.** *To make flame-coloured* or *red; to redden:* flammata toga, *i. e. bright-red,* Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *flamber.*

flamm-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little flame:* Cic.

flā-tus, ūs, *m.* [fi(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A blowing, breathing, snorting:* Virg.; Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A breath, breeze:* fortunæ, Cic.—**B.** Mostly Plur.: *Inflatedness, haughtiness:* Virg.

flāv-ĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* [flav-us] *To be golden-yellow* or *gold-coloured:* Virg.

flāve-sco, *no perf. nor sup.,* scĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [flave-o] *To become golden-yellow* or *gold-coloured:* Virg.; Ov.

Flāvĭus, ĭi, *m. Flavius; a Roman name.*

flā-vus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to φλέγ-ω] (*Burning;* hence, of colour) *Golden yellow, reddish yellow, flaxen coloured:* Lucr.; Ov.

flē-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [fle-o] **1.** *To be wept over, to be lamented, lamentable:* (*Comp.*) nulli flebilior, quam tibi, Virgili, Hor.—**2.**: **a.** *That makes* or *causes to weep, that brings tears:* ultor, Ov.—**b.** *Weeping, tearful, doleful:* Cic.; Hor. — Adverbial expression: Flebile, *Dolefully,* etc.: Ov.

flēbĭl-iter, *adv.* [flebil-is] *Mournfully, dolefully:* Cic.; Hor.

flec-to, flexi, flexum, flectĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [prob. akin to πλέκ-ω] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To bend, bow, curve, turn, turn round:* tu flectis amnes, tu mare barbarum, Hor.: membra, quocunque vult, flectit, Cic. —**2.** Esp.: **a.** With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To turn one's self, to turn:* Cæs.; Ov.—**b.** Naut. *t. t.: To go round* or *double* a promontory: Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To bend, turn, direct:* vitam, Cic. — **2.** Esp.: **a.** With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To bend* or *turn one's self; to bend, turn:* Enn.; Hor. —**b.** *To bend* in opinion or in will; *to move, persuade, prevail upon, overcome, soften:* quibus rebus ita flectebar animo, Cic.: desine fata deûm flecti sperare precando, Virg.—**c.** *To turn aside from, to avoid* a thing: ut eam (viam) flectas, te rogo, Cic. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To turn, go,* or *march* in any direction: quum procul hos lævo flectentes limite cernunt, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To turn* in any direction: in ambitionem, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fléchir.*

flĕ-o, ēvi, ētum, ēre (contr. forms flêsti, Ov.; flêmus, Prop.; flêrunt, Virg.; flêsset, id.: flêsse, Ov.; Liv.), 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to φλέ-ω, "to gush"] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To weep, cry:* ille me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, Cic. **B.** Meton.: Of things: *To drop, trickle down:* uberibus flent omnia guttis. Lucr. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To weep for, bewail, lament* a person or thing: filii necem, Tac. **B.** Meton.: *To sing* any thing *mournfully* or *in mournful strains:* amorem testudine, Hor.

flē-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of fleo.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Dripping:* sanguine fleti, Lucr.

2. **flē-tus,** ūs, *m.* [fle-o] **I.** Prop.: *A weeping:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Lamentation:* Phæd.—**B.** *Tears:* Ov.

flex-ănĭm-us, a, um, *adj.* [1. flexus; anim-us] **1.** *That bends* or *sways the heart; moving, affecting:* oratio, Cic. — **2.** *Bent* or *swayed in heart; touched, moved, affected:* Auct. ap. Cic.

flex-ĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. flex-us] (*Pertaining to bending;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *That may be bent, pliant, flexible:* materiam rerum totam esse flexibilem, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Pliant, flexible, tractable:* nihil non flexibile ad bonitatem, Cic.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Fickle, wavering, inconstant:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *flexible.*

flex-ĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] (id.) **1.** *Pliant, pliable, flexile:* circuitus, Virg. —**2.** Of the hair: *Curled:* coma, Ov.

flex-ĭ-lŏqu-us, a, um, *adj.* [2 flex-us; (i); loqu-or] (*Speaking winding things;* hence) *Ambiguous, equivocal:* oracula, Cic.

flex-ĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for flec(t)-sio; fr. flect-o] **I.** Prop.: *A bending, swaying, turning; a bend, turn, curve:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A turning, winding,* etc.: Cic.—**B.** Of the voice: *Modulation, inflection, change:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *flexion.*

flex-ĭ-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [1. flex-us; (i); pes] *Curve-footed:* hederæ, Ov

flexŭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. flexus. (*uncontr. Gen.*) flexu-is] *Full of turns* or *winding, tortuous, flexuous:* iter, Cic.: (*Sup.*) flexuosissimi orbes, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *flexueux.*

flexūra, æ, *f.* [for flec(t)-sura; fr. flect-o] *A bending, winding:* Lucr.

1. **flexus** (for flec(t)-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of flect-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: Prop.: *Bent, curved:* error (*sc.* Labyrinthi), Ov.

2. **flexus,** ūs, *m.* [for flec(t)-sus; fr. flect-o] **I.** Prop.: *A bending, turning, winding:* Cic.; Liv. **II.** Fig.: *A turning, changing, transition* from one state to another: Cic.

flic-tus, ūs, *m.* [for flig-tus; fr. flig-o] *A striking, dashing together, collision:* Virg.

fligo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. a. To strike, strike down:* Liv. Andron.

fl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to Sanscrit root DHMÂ, *flare*] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To blow:* belle nobis flavit ab Epiro lenissimus ventus, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To give forth a sound* by being blown: tibia cornu Flabit, Ov. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To blow, blow at, blow out, blow up,* or *blow away* any thing: flammam, Lucr. **B.** Meton.: Of an instrument: *To blow; to cause to sound* by blowing: tibia flatur, Ov.

floc-cus, i, *m.* [prps. πλέκ-ω] (*The weaving thing* or *thing for weaving;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A flock* or *lock of wool; a wool-like substance,* on clothes, *etc.*: Cels. **II.** Meton.: *Something trifling, a bagatelle, trifle:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *flocon.*

Flōr-a, æ, *f.* [flos, flor-is] (*The*

one with, or *having flowers*) *Flora; the goddess of flowers.*—Hence, **Flōrālis**, e, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Flora; Floral.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Flore; floral.*

flōre-ns, ntis : **1.** *P.* of flore-o. — **2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Shining, glistening, glittering:* catervæ ære, Virg.—**b.** *Flourishing, blooming, prosperous, in the prime, in repute, fine, excellent:* (*Comp.*) quæ mihi florentiora sunt visa, Cic.: (*Sup.*) florentissima Samnitium castra, id.

Flōrentīa, æ, *f. Florentia; a city of Etruria* (now *Florence*).—Hence, **Florent-ini**, ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Florentia; Florentines.*

flōr-ĕo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [flos, flor-is] **I.** Prop.: *To bloom, blossom, flower, be in flower*, etc.: narcisso floreat alnus, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To be in a flourishing* or *prosperous condition; to be in good repute; to be eminent, distinguished*, etc.: Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of wine: *To froth:* Ov. —**B.** *To be filled with*, or *abound with*, any thing: tum mare velivolis florebat, Lucr.: (with *Gen.*) urbes puerûm florere videmus, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fleurir.*

flōre-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, scĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [flore-o] **I.** Prop.: *To begin to blossom* or *flower, to come out in blossom*: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To begin to flourish* or *prosper, to grow into repute*: Cic.

flōr-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Of*, or *pertaining to, flowers*; hence) **1.** *Composed* or *made of flowers*: coronæ, *garlands of flowers*, Plaut.—**2.** *Abounding in flowers, flowery*: rura, Virg.

flōrĭd-ŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [florid-us] *Somewhat blooming*: Cat.

flōr-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [flor-eo] **I.** Prop.: *With flowers, flowery*: serta, *garlands of flowers*, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of personal appearance: *Blooming, beautiful*: puellula, Cat.—**B.** Of style: *Florid, flowery*: (*Comp.*) Demetrius Phalereus est floridior, Cic.: (*Sup.*) floridissimus tui sermonis afflatus, Aus. ¶ Hence, Fr. *floride.*

flōr-ĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [flos, flor-is; (i); fer-o] *Bearing flowers, flowery*: saltus, Lucr.

flōr-ĭ-lĕg-us, a, um, *adj.* [flos, flor-is; (i); leg-o] *Flower-culling*: apes, Ov.

flos, flōris, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit root PHAL, *se expandere, florescere*, Gr. φλέ-ω] (*That which expands* or *bursts forth*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A blossom, flower*: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *The flower, crown, prime ornament* of any thing: Cic.; Liv. **B.** Esp.: Of speech: *A flower, embellishment, ornament*: Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *Flower-juice, honey-juice* (*sucked out by the bees*): Virg.—**2.**: **a.** *The prime* or *best part*, also *the best kind* of any thing: Plaut.—**b.** *The highest part, top, crown, head* of a thing: (a) Of *the froth of wine*: Cato.—(b) Of *the first hairs of the beard*: Virg.—(c) Of *the tip of a flame*: Lucr.—**B.** Flos ætatis, *Maidenly* or *youthful innocence* (said of girls or boys); *virginity*: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fleur.*

flos-cŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [for florculus; fr. flos, flor-is] **I.** Prop.: *A little flower, floweret*: Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of persons: *Floweret, pride, ornament*: Cat.—**B.** Of *the bloom* or *early part of life*: Juv.—**C.** Of speech: *Flower of rhetoric, ornament*: Cic.

fluct-ĭ-frăg-us, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus; (i); fra(n)g-o] *Wave-breaking*: litus, Lucr.

fluctŭā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fluctu(a)-o] Of the mind: *Wavering, vacillation*: animorum, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fluctuation, flottaison.*

fluctu-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [fluctus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) fluctu-is] **I.** *To be in a state of waves, to be billowy*: Plaut. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To move like a wave; to wave, undulate, move to and fro, be driven hither and thither*: quadriremem in salo fluctuantem reliquerat, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To be restless, unquiet, uncertain; to waver, hesitate, vacillate, fluctuate*: animo nunc huc nunc fluctuat illuc, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fluctuer, flotter.*

fluctŭ-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To wave, undulate*: Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To be restless, unquiet, uncertain; to waver*, etc.: Liv.

fluctŭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of waves, billowy*: mare, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fluctueux.*

fluc-tus, ūs [for flugv-tus; fr. FLUGV, root of fluo; v. fluo *init.*] *m.* **I.** Prop.: Of fluids: *A flowing, waving*: Lucr. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A flow, flood; waving water, wave, billow, surge*: Cic.; Virg.—**B.** Of odours, fire, *etc.*: *A stream*: Lucr.; Val. Fl. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *A wave*: babariæ fluctus, Cic.—**B.** *Turbulence, commotion, disturbance*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *flot.*

flŭ-ens, entis : **1.** *P.* of flu-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Lax, debauched, enervated, effeminate*: Quint.; Sen.—**b.** Of speech, or the speaker: (a) *Flowing, fluent*: Cic.—(b) *Lax, unrestrained, diffuse, prolix*: Cic.

flŭen-ter, *adv.* [for fluent-ter; fr. fluens, fluent-is] *In a flowing, waving manner*: Lucr.

flŭent-i-sŏn-us, a, um, *adj.* [fluent-um; (i); son-o] *Stream resounding*: litus, Cat.

flŭ-entum, i, *n.* [flu-o] (*That which flows*; hence) *A stream, running water*: Virg.

flŭ-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Flowing, fluid*: liquor, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Soft, slack, lax, languid*: frondes, *soft, ripe*, Lucr.: corpora, Liv. — **B.** *Dissolving*: calor, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fluide.*

flŭ-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To flow*: per rictûs aurum fluitare, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To float, swim, sail, be tossed about* on the water: navis fluitans, Cic.—**B.** *To move in a waving* or *unsteady manner; to move, undulate*: summo fluitantia (*sc.* vela) malo, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *To be doubtful* or *uncertain, to waver*: spe, Hor.

flŭ-men, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] (*That which flows* or *streams along*, hence) **I.** Gen.: *A flood, stream, flowing water*: flumen vivum, i. e. *a living, running stream*, Virg. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *A river*: Cæs.; Cic. **B.** Meton.: Of things which flow in streams or like streams: *A stream, flood*: Lucr.; Virg. **C.** Fig.: Of style: *A flow, fluency, flood, stream*: Cic.

flūmĭn-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [flumen, flumin-is] *Of*, or *belonging to, a river in a river, river-*: aqua, Ov.

flŭ-o, xi, xum (old form, ctum), ĕre (*Fut. Perf.* fluĕris, Lucr.), 3. *v. n.* [root FLU or FLUGV, akin to Sanscrit root PLU, *fluere*] **I.** Prop.: Of fluids: *To flow*: fluvius Eurotas, propter Lacedæmonem fluit, Cic.: nudo sub pede musta fluunt, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of bodies: *To flow, overflow, run down, drip* with any fluid: madidâque fluens in veste Mencetes, Virg.—**B.**: **1.** Of things moving in the manner of fluids: *To flow, stream, pour, wave, undulate*: ramos compesce fluentes, Virg.—**2.** *To pass away, fall away, fall off* or *out, vanish, disappear*. fluent arma de manibus, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To flow, spring, arise, come forth; to go, proceed*: Calidii oratio ita libere fluebat, *etc.*, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To be wandering, rambling*: ne fluat oratio, Cic.—**2.** *To dissolve, vanish, perish*: fluit voluptas corporis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fluer.*

flū-to, *no perf. nor sup.*, tāre, 1. *v. n.* [flu-o] **I.** Prop.: *To flow*: aqua flutat, Lucr. **II.** Meton.: *To undulate, wave*: vela, Lucr.

flŭvĭ-ālis, e, *adj.* [fluvi-us] *Of*, or *belonging to, a river; river-*: arundo, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fluvial.*

flŭvĭ-ātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of*, or *belonging to, a river; river-*: testudines, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fluviatile.*

flŭv-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [for flugvidus; fr. FLUGV, root of flu-o] *Flowing, fluid*: Lucr.

flŭv-ĭus, ĭi (*Gen. Plur.* flŭvjōrum scanned as a trisyllable, Virg.), *m.* [for flugv-ius; fr. FLUGV, root of flu-o] (*The flowing thing*; hence) **1.** *A river*: Cic.; Virg.—**2.** *Running water, stream*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fleuve.*

fluxĭo (*i. e.* flug-sio), ōnis, *f.* [fr. FLUGV, root of fluo] *A flowing, flow*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fluxion.*

1. **fluxus** (*i. e.* flugv-sus), a, um [id.] **1.** *P.* of fluo.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Flowing, fluid*: succus, Pl.—**b.** Meton.: (a) Gen.: *Flowing, loose, slack*: (*Comp.*) fluxior cinctura, Suet.—(b) Esp.: (*a*) Of a vessel for liquids: *Leaking, leaky*: vas, Lucr.—(*β*) *Frail, perishable*: corpora, Tac.—**c.** Fig.: (a) *Lax, loose, dissolute, remiss, careless, negligent*: animus, Suet.—(b) *Frail, fleeting, transient, perishable*: res in secundis fluxæ, Cic.

2. **fluxus** (*i.e.* flugv-sus), ūs, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A flow, flux*: fluxus aëris, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *A flowing* or *passing away* of a space of time: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *flux.*

fŏc-āle, is, *n.* [for fauc-ale; fr. fauc-es] (*A thing pertaining to the*

throat; hence) *A wrapper for the neck:* Hor.

fŏc-illo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [foc-us] *To revive* or *refresh; to cherish:* societatem, Suet.

fŏcŭ-lus, i, *m.* (Plur. heterocl. **-a,** ōrum, *n.*, Plaut.), *dim.* [for foco-ius; fr. focus, (*concontr. Gen.*) foco-i] (*A small* focus; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A small fire-place* or *hearth:* Pl.—**b.** Meton.: *Fire:* Juv.—**2.** *A small altar:* Liv.—**3.** *A fire-pan, brazier:* Plaut.

fŏc-us, i, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit root DHUÇ, *flagrare, urdere*] (*The burning thing,* or *thing for fire;* hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A fire-place, hearth:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *The house* or *family:* Hor.—**2.** *A funeral pile.*—**3.** *An altar:* Ov.—**4.** *A fire-pan, coal-pan, brazier:* Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *feu.*

fŏd-ĭco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [fod-io] **I.** (Prop.: *To dig;* hence) Meton.: *To dig, punch:* lævum Qui fodicet latus, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *To hurt, grieve, sting, vex,* etc.: animum, Plaut.: (without *Object*) fodicantibus iis rebus, Cic.

fŏd-io, fōdi, fossum, fŏdĕre (*Inf. Præs. Pass.* fodīri, Plaut.), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [akin to βόθ-ρος, βοθ-ός] (*To make a pit, deep place,* etc., in the ground; hence) **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To dig, delve, dig up:* arva, Ov. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of the effects of digging, *etc.*: **a.** *To dig,* or *excavate by digging:* scrobes, Cæs.—**b.** *To overthrow by digging; to undermine:* murum, Ov.—**c.** *To raise* or *obtain by digging; to dig up:* argentum, Liv.—**2.** Of a state corresponding to that produced by digging: *To prick, pierce, stab:* ora, Tac.: armos, Virg.—Of the water as object: *To dig through, to throw up:* ungula fodit aquas, Ov. **C.** Fig.: *To sting, pierce, fill with anguish, excite, incite:* aliquem, Cic. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To dig, to be employed in digging:* fodit; invenit auri aliquantum, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To punch,* etc.: noli fodere, Ter. **C.** Fig.: Of pain: *To dig* into one: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fouiller, fouir.*

fœcunde, etc., v. fec.

fœd-e, *adv.* [1. fœd-us] *Foully, cruelly, basely, horribly:* Lucr.: (*Comp.*) fœdius, Liv.: (*Sup.*) fœdissime, Cic.

fœdĕr-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. fœdus, fœder-is] (*Provided with* or *having a* fœdus; hence) *Leagued together, confederate, allied:* civitates, Cic. —As *Subst.*: **fœderati,** ōrum, *m. Allied persons, confederates, allies:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fédéré.*

fœdĭ-frăg-us, a, um, *adj.* [for fœder-fragus; fr. fœdus, fœder-is; fra(n)g-o] *League-breaking, perfidious:* Pœni, Cic.

fœd-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. fœd-us] (*The quality of the* fœdus; hence) *Foulness, filthiness, horridness, hideousness:* physical *or* mental: Cic.

fœd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make foul, filthy, hideous; to render unsightly; to defile, disfigure, deform:* physically or mentally: agros, Liv.: Romam, Cic.

1. fœd-us, a, um, *adj.* [akin to fœteo] *Foul, filthy, ugly, unseemly, detestable, abominable, horrible:* physically or mentally: pestilentia, Liv.: (*Comp.*) nihil fœdius, Cic.: (*Sup.*; also, with *Dat.*) luxuria senectuti fœdissima, id.

2. fœd-us, ĕris, *n.* [for fid us; fr. fid-o] (*A trusting;* hence) **1.** Polit. *t. t.*: *A league, treaty, compact:* Cæs.; Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *A compact, covenant, agreement:* Cic.; Ov.—**b.** Meton.: Of things: *A law:* Lucr.; Virg.

fœn, v. fen.

fœt-ĕo (**fæt-, fet-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop. *To have an ill smell, to stink:* Plaut. **II.** Fig.: fīl fīl fœtet Tuus mihi sermo, Plaut.

fœt-ĭdus (**fæt-, fet-**), a, um, *adj.* [fœt-eo] *That has an ill smell, stinking, fœtid:* Cic.: (*Comp.*) fœtidĭor, Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fétide.*

fœtor (**fæt-, fet-**), ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *An offensive smell, a stench:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Foulness, noisomeness:* Script. ap. Suet.

fœtus, v. fet.

Fōlĭa, æ, *f. Folia; the name of a witch of Ariminum:* Hor.

fōlĭ-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [foli-um] *Provided with* or *having leaves; leafy:* caulis, Pl.—As *Subst.*: **foliatum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* unguentum) *An unguent* or *oil made of the leaves of spikenard; nard-oil:* Juv.

fŏl-ium, ĭi, *n.* [akin to φύλ-λον] **I.** Prop.: Of plants, *etc.*: *A leaf:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of *a leaf* of paper: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *feuille, folio.*

foll-ĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [foll-is] (*A small* follis; hence) **1.** *A ball inflated with air, an air-ball:* Suet.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *A small bag* or *sack:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *A husk, pod, shell, skin, follicle:* Sen.—(b) Of the *shell* of an egg: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *follicule.*

foll-is, is, *m.* [akin to θύλ-ις, θύλ-ακος, "a bag" or "pouch"] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A pair of bellows:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: Of *puffed cheeks:* Juv.—**2.** *A leathern money-bag:* Juv.

foll-ĭtim, *adv.* [foll-is] *By money-bags:* Plaut.

fō-mentum, i, *n.* [for fov-mentum: fr. fov-eo] **1.** (*That which warms;* hence) a. Prop.: *A warm application, lotion,* or *poultice; a fomentation:* Hor.—**b.** Fig.: *A lenitive, mitigation, alleviation:* Cic.; Tac.—**2.** (*That which fosters;* hence) *Nourishment:* Hor.

fō-mes, ĭtis, *m.* [for fov-mes; fr. fov-eo] (*That which fosters;* hence) *Touchwood, fuel:* Virg.

fon-s, fontis, *m.* [prob. for fund-s; fr. fund-o] (*A pouring forth;* Concr.: *That which pours itself forth;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A spring, fountain:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Fountain-head, source, origin, cause:* Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** For *spring-water, water:* Virg.—**B.** Personified: *Fons; as a deity:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fonts.*

font-ānus, a, um, *adj.* [fons, fontis] *Of,* or *from, a spring; spring-:* ora, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fontaine.*

Fontēius, ĭi, -a, æ, *f.* [id.] (*One pertaining to a* fons) *Fonteius* and *Fonteia* (*Roman names*).

font-ĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A little spring* or *fountain:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fonticule,* "an issue."

font-ĭnālis (**-analis**), e, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *from, a spring* or *fountain:* aqua, Vitr. — Hence, **fontinalis** (**fonta-**), is, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a spring:* porta (prps. = Porta Capena), Liv.—As *Subst.*: **Fontinalis,** is, *m. Fontinalis; the god of fountains:* Plaut.

for, fātus sum, āri (*Inf. Pres.,* farier, Virg.), 1. *v. defect. n.* and *a.* [akin to φά-ω, φη-μι] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Neut.: *To speak, say:* ad eos deus fatur, Cic.: data copia fandi, Virg.—**B.** Act.: *To speak, utter, say* a thing: vix ea fatus eram, Virg. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To utter in prophecy; to foretel, predict:* fabor enim, quando, *etc.*, Virg.—**B.** *To sing in verse, to celebrate:* Tarpeiæ turpe sepulcrum Fabor, Prop.

fōrā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [for(a)-o] *That may be pierced:* Ov.

fōrā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] (*That which is pierced;* hence) *An opening* or *aperture* made by boring, *a hole:* Cæs.; Hor.

fŏras, *adv.* [akin to θύρα, "a door"] (*To the doors;* hence, with accessory notion of motion beyond) *Out through the doors, out of doors, forth, out:* Cæs.; Cic.

for-cep-s, cĭpis, *m.* and *f.* [etym. dub.: either, for form-cap-s; fr. formus; cap-io, and so, *the thing taking hold of that which is hot;*—or for for-cap-s; fr. for-is; cap-io; and so, *the thing for taking forth or out;* hence) **1.** *A pair of tongs* or *pincers* for taking hold of metal, *etc.*: Virg.—**2.** *A pair of pincers,* in gen.: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *forceps.*

for-dus, a, um, *adj.* [for fer-dus; fr. fer-o] (*Bearing;* hence) *With young, pregnant:* bos, Ov.

fore and **forem,** v. sum.

fōr-ensis, e, *adj.* [for-um] *Of,* or *belonging to, the market or forum; public, forensic:* oratio, Cic.: factio, Liv.—As *Subst.*: **forensia,** ium, *n.* (*sc.* vestimenta) *A state-dress:* Suet.

Fōrentum, ĭ, *n. Forentum; a town of Apulia* (now *Forenza*).

1. **fŏr-is,** is, *f.* [akin to Gr. θύρ-α; Sanscrit *dvâr* and *dvâra:* Goth. **daur**; Germ. Thür; Engl. door] **I.** Prop.: Of a house, *etc.*: *A door, gate;*—Plur., *the two leaves of a door:* Plaut.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of *A door, opening, entrance* of other things: Cic. **III.** Fig.: Of abstract things: *A door:* amicitiæ, Cic.

2. **fōr-is,** *adv.* [id.] **1.** *Out at the doors, out of doors, abroad, without:* Cic.; Tac.—**2.** *From without, from abroad:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fors,* "except."

for-ma, æ, *f.* [for fer-ma; fr. fer-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Form,* in the most comprehensive sense of the word; *contour, figure, shape,* etc.: Cic.; Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A fine form, beauty:* Hor.—**2.** *A model* or *mould* after which any thing is made; *a pattern*

of *stamp*; *a last* of a shoemaker, *etc.*: Hor.; Tac.—**3.** *A rescript, formulary*: Capitol.—**4.** *A frame, case*, etc.: Pl. **II.** Fig.: *Shape, form, nature, manner, kind*: temporum, Cic.: scelerum, Virg. **III.** Meton.: *A beauty, beautiful girl*: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *forme.*

formālis, e, *adj.* [form-a] (*Pertaining to* forma; hence) **1.** *Pertaining to a rescript; circular*: epistola, Suet. —**2.** *Pertaining to a form or mould*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *formel.*

formā-mentum, i, *n.* [form(a)-o] (*That which is formed*; hence) *A shape, form*: Lucr.

formā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A shaping, forming; a form, design, plan.* **I.** Prop.: Vitr. **II.** Fig.: morum, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *formation.*

formā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A former, fashioner*: **I.** Prop.: universi, Sen. **II.** Fig.: morum, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *formateur.*

formā-tūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *A forming, fashioning, shaping*: Lucr.

Formĭæ, ārum, *f. Formiæ; a very ancient city of Latium, on the borders of Campania, the fabled seat of the Læstrygones* (now *Mola di Gaëta*).—Hence, **Formi-ānus**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Formiæ; Formian.* — As *Subst.*: **1. Formiānum**, i, *n.* (*sc.* prædium) *An estate in Formiæ.*—**2. Formiāni**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Formians.*

formĭca, æ, *f.* [fr. *βύρμηξ*, Æol. for *μύρμηξ*] *An ant, emmet, pismire*: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fourmi.*

formĭc-ĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [formic-a] *Of or like ants*: gradus, *i. e. creeping, crawling*, Plaut.

formīdā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [formid(a)-o] *Causing fear, terrible, formidable*: lumen, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *formidable.*

1. formī-do, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [prps. form-us, akin to *θερμός*] (*To be heated or agitated* about something; hence) **I.** Act.: *To fear, dread*: illius iracundiam formidant, Cic.: classe formidatus, Hor. **II.** Neut.: *To be afraid, terrified, frightened*: neque prius desinam formidare, quam, *etc.*, Script. ap. Cic.

2. formīd-o, ĭnis, *f.* [1. formid-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A fearing; fearfulness, fear, terror, dread*: Cic.; Hor. **B.** Esp.: *Awe, reverence*: Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *That which produces fear; a frightful thing, a fright, horror*: Virg. **B.** Esp.: *A scarecrow* (*made of different coloured feathers*): Hor.; Virg.

formīdŏlōs-e, *adv.* [formidolosus] *Fearfully, terribly*: Cic.

formīdŏl-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. for formidin-osus; fr. formido, formidin-is] (*Full of* formido; hence) **1.** *Producing fear, dreadful, terrible, terrific*: Scorpius formidolosus, Hor.: (*Sup.*) formidolosissimum bellum, Cic. —**2.** *Experiencing fear, afraid, timid, timorous*: (*Comp.*; also, with *Gen.*) formidolosior hostium, Tac.

form-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [form-a] **I.** Prop.: *To shape, fashion, form* · pueros. Cic.: classem, Virg.: (without *Object*) formare, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To shape, form, regulate, dispose, direct: to prepare, compose*, etc.: orationem, Cic.: formant enim natura prius nos intus ad omnem Fortunarum habitum, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *former.*

formōs-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [formos-us] (*The quality of the* formosus; hence) *Beauty*: Cic.

formōsus, a, um, *adj.* [form-a] (*Full of* forma; hence) *Finely formed, beautiful, handsome*: (*Comp.*) formosior (*sc.* forma), Cic.: (*Sup.*) virgines formosissimæ, id.: formosa æstas, Ov.

form-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] (*A little* forma; hence) **1.** *A fine form, beauty*: Plaut.—**2.** a. Prop.: Law *t. t.*: *A form, formula* for regulating judicial proceedings: Cic.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *A lawsuit, action, process*: Suet.; Quint. —(b) In diplomacy: *Form of contract, covenant, agreement, regulation*: Liv. —**3.** *A rule, principle*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *formule.*

for-mus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit *gharma*, "calor;" Gr. *θερ-μός*; Germ. and Engl. warm] *Warm*: Fest.

fornāc-ālis, e, *adj.* [fornax, fornac-is] *Of, or belonging to, an oven or ovens*: dea, *i. e. the goddess Fornax*, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **Fornācālĭa**, ium, *n.* (*sc.* sacra) *The festival of the goddess Fornax; the oven-festival*: Ov.

forn-ax, ācis, *f.* [forn-us] (*A thing pertaining to a* fornus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A furnace, kiln*: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of *the crater of Ætna*: Ov.—**B.** Personified: *Fornax; the goddess who presides over ovens; the oven-goddess*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fournaise.*

fornĭc-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [fornix, fornic-is] (*Provided with or having a* fornix; hence) **1.** *Vaulted, arched*: paries, Cic.—**2.** As an *Adj. Propr.*, Via Fornicata (*Arch-street, a street in Rome leading to the Campus Martius*): Liv.

fornix, ĭcis, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *An arch or vault*: Virg.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A brothel* (*situate in underground vaults*): Hor.

fornus, i=furnus.

for-s, fortis, *f.* [prob. for fer-tis; fr. fer-o] (*A bringing*: Concr. *That which brings*; hence, with the accessory notion of casualty) **I.** Prop.: *Chance, hap, hazard* (only in *Nom.* and *Abl.*): Cic.; Liv.—Particular adverbial expressions: **A.** Fors (ellipt. for fors sit, *It might occur, might happen*; hence) *Perchance, perhaps, peradventure*: Virg.; Hor.—**B.** Forte: **1.** *By chance, by accident, casually, accidentally*: Cic.; Tac. — **2.** *Perhaps, perchance, peradventure*: Hor. **II.** Meton.: Personified: *Fors; the goddess of chance* (also in the connection Fors Fortuna), *whose temple was on the Tiber, outside of the city*: Cic.; Ter.

fors-an, *adv.* [ellipt. for fors sit an] *Perhaps, perchance, peradventure*: Liv.; Virg.

for-sit, *adv.* [for fors sĭt] *Perhaps*: Hor.

for-sĭt-an, *adv.* [for fors sit an] *Perhaps, peradventure*: Cic.; Virg.

fort-an, *adv.* [fort-e; an] *Perhaps*: Cic.

fort-as-se (**-sis**), *adv.* [for forte; an; sit] **1.** *Perhaps, peradventure, probably, possibly*: Cic.—**2.** *Perchance, indeed: perhaps so, forsooth*: Cic.—**3.** In designating numbers: *About*: Plaut.; Cic.

forte, v. fors.

fort-ĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [fort-is] *Somewhat bold or brave*: Cic.

for-tis, e, *adj.* [Sans. root DHṚISH, "to be courageous"] **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *Courageous, brave, stout-hearted, steadfast*: (*Sup.*) vir fortissimus, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Physically: *Strong, powerful*: fortes tauri, Virg. **III.** Fig.: Of things: *Strong, powerful*, etc.: (*Comp.*) ex quo fit, ut animosior senectus sit quam adolescentia et fortior, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fort*, (Subst.) *force.*

fort-iter, *adv.* [fort-is] **I.** Prop. *Strongly, powerfully, vigorously*: a stringere, Plaut.: (*Comp.*) fortius attrahere lora, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Strongly, powerfully, boldly, intrepidly, valiantly, manfully*: (*Sup.*) injuriam facere fortissime perseverat, Cic.

fort-ĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* fortis; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Strength*: Phæd. **II.** Fig.: *Firmness, manliness* shown in enduring or undertaking hardship or trouble; *fortitude, resolution, bravery, courage, intrepidity*: Cic.

fortŭĭt-o, *adv.* [fortuit-us] *By chance, accidentally, fortuitously*. Cæs.; Cic.

fort-ŭĭtus, a, um *adj.* [fort-e] (*That takes place by chance or accident, casual, accidental, fortuitous*: nec fortuitum spernere cæspitem, Hor.: nam neque fortuitos ortūs surgentibus astris, *etc.*, Manil.—As *Subst.*: **fortuita**, ōrum, *n. Accidental circumstances, fortuitous events*: Tac. ¶ ¶ Hence, Fr. *fortuit.*

fort-ūna, æ [fors, fort-is] (*That which belongs* or *appertains to* fors; hence) **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *Chance, hap, luck, fate, fortune*: Cic. **B.** Meton.: Personified: *Fortuna* or *Fortune* (*the goddess of fate, luck*, or *fortune*): Cic.; Hor. **II.** Esp.: **A.**: **1.** *Luck, good luck, good fortune, prosperity*: Cic.: Hor.—**2.** *Ill-luck, mishap, misfortune, adversity*: Hor. — **B.**: **1.** Prop.: *State, condition, circumstances, fate, lot*: Hor.—**2.** Meton.: *Property, possessions, goods, fortune* (mostly plur.): Cæs.; Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fortune.*

fortūnāt-e, *adv.* [fortunat-us] *Fortunately, prosperously*: Cic.

fortūnā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of fortun(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: a. Gen.: *Prospered, prosperous, lucky, happy, fortunate*: (*Comp.*) fortunatior fortuna, Cic.: (*Sup.*) qui tum fortunatissimus haberetur, id.: (with *Gen.*) fortunatus laborum, *happy in his sufferings*, Virg. —**b.** Esp.: *In good circumstances, well*

off, wealthy, rich: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fortuné.*

fortūn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [fortun-a] *To make fortunate, prosper, bless:* tibi patrimonium dei fortunent, Cic.

1. **fŏrŭ-li,** ōrum, *m. dim.* [for foro-li; fr. forus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) foro-i] *A book-case:* Suet.

2. **Fŏrŭli,** ōrum, *m. Foruli; a village of the Sabines* (now *Civita Tomassa*).

1. **fōr-um,** i, *n.* [usually considered akin to foris and foras, and so, *that which is out of doors;* but prps. rather akin to Gr. root πορ, whence πορ-ος, "a passage," and so *that which is passed through;* hence] **I.** *The open space or area before a tomb:* Cic. **II.** : **A.** : **1.** Prop.: *A market,* as a place for buying and selling: piscarium, Plaut.— **2.** Meton.: *A market-town, market-place:* Cic.; Sall.—**B.** : **1.** Prop.: a. Gen.: *The market-place, forum,* as the principal place of meeting, where public affairs were discussed, courts of justice held, money transactions carried on: Cæs.—**b,** Esp.: At Rome: Forum Romanum *or* Forum. *The Roman Forum* or *The Forum; a long, open space between the Capitoline and Palatine hills, surrounded by porticoes and the shops of bankers:* Cic.; Hor.— **2.** Meton.: **a.** For *affairs of state:* Cic.—**b.** For *the administration of justice* in the forum: forum agere, *to hold a court, hold an assize:* Cic.—**c.** For *the transaction of business* in the forum: Cic.—**C.** As a name of towns: **1.** Forum Appii, *a market town in Latium on the Via Appia, near Tres Tabernæ* (now *S. Donato*).—**2.** Forum Aurelium, *a town near Rome, on the Via Aurelia* (now *Monte Alto*).—**3.** Forum Cornelium, *a town in Gallia Cispadana* (now *Imola*).—**4.** Forum Gallorum, *a town in Gallia Cispadana, between Mutina and Bononi* (now *Castel Franco*).—**5.** Forum Julii, *a town in Gallia Narbonensis, colony of the eighth legion* (now *Fréjus*).—Hence, **Forojuli-ensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Forum Julii.*—As *Subst.:* **Forojulienses,** ium, *m. The inhabitants of Forum Julii.*—**6.** Forum Voconii, *a town 24 miles from Forum Julii, in the Pyrenees* (now, acc. to some, *Canet;* acc. to others, *Luc*). ¶ Hence, Fr. *forum, foire, for.*

fōr-us, i, *m.,* **-um,** i, *n.* [akin to for-um] (*That which is passed through;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A gangway* in a ship: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A row of seats* in the circus: Liv.—**B.** *A cell* of bees: Virg.

Fosi, ōrum, *m. The Fosi; a Germanic tribe* (near the modern *Celle*).

fos-sa, æ, *f.* [for fod-sa; fr. fodio] (*The dug thing;* hence) *A ditch, trench, fosse:* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fosse.*

fos-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for fod-sio; fr. id.] *A digging:* Cic.

fos-sor, ōris, *m.* [for fod-sor; fr. id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A digger, delver, ditcher:* Virg. **B.** Esp.: *A sapper, miner,* etc.: Stat. **II.** Meton.: *A labouring man, a clown:* Pers.

fos-sūra, æ, *f.* [for fod-sura; fr. id.] *A digging:* Suet.

fos-sus (for fod-sus), a, um, *P.* of fodio.

fō-tus (for fov-tus), a, um, *P.* of fov-eo.

fŏv-ĕa, æ, *f.* [for fod-ea; fr. fod-io] (*A dug thing;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *A pit:* Virg. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *A pitfall:* Cic. **B.** Fig.: *A snare:* Plaut.

fŏvĕo, fōvi, fōtum, fŏvēre, 2. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To warm, keep warm:* pullos, Cic.: terram, Lucr. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of disensed parts of the body: *To foment (whether with warm or cold applications):* corpus refoventque foventque, Ov.—**B.** *To cherish, foster,* etc.: aliquem gremio, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *To cherish, caress, love, favour, support, assist:* hoc regnum dea gentibus esse . . . jam tum tenditque fovetque, Virg.

frac-tūra, æ, *f.* [for frag-tura; fr. fra(n)g-o] *A breach, fracture, cleft:* Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fracture.*

frac-tus (for frag-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of fra(n)g-o.—**2.** *Pa.: Weakened, weak, feeble, faint:* (*Comp.*) spes amplificandæ fortunæ fractior, Cic.

fræno, frænum, *etc.,* v. fren.

frăg-a, ōrum, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root GHRĀ, *odorari*] (*The fragrant things;* hence) *Strawberries:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fraise.*

frăg-ĭlis, e, *adj.* [fra(n)g-o] (*That may* or *can be broken;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Easily broken, brittle, fragile:* rami, Virg.: aquæ fragiles, i. e. *ice,* Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Weak, frail:* res humanæ fragiles, Cic.: (*Comp.*) vita fragilior, Pl.—As *Subst.:* **fragile,** is, *n. A fragile,* or *easily broken, substance* or *body:* Hor. **III.** Meton.: *Resembling a breaking sound; crackling,* etc.: sonitus, Lucr.: laurus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fragile, frêle*: Eng. *frail.*

frăgĭl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fragil-is] (*The quality of the* fragilis; hence) **1.** *Brittleness, fragility:* Pl.—**2.** *Weakness, frailness, frailty:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fragilité.*

frag-men, ĭnis, *n.* [fra(n)g-o] **1.** (*That which breaks;* hence) *A fracture:* Val. Fl.—**2.** (*That which is broken;* hence) *A fragment, broken piece* (mostly plur.): Virg.; Ov.

frag-mentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A piece broken off; a piece, remnant, fragment* (mostly plur.): Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fragment.*

frăg-or, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A breaking, breaking to pieces:* Lucr. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A crashing* (as when something is broken to pieces); *a crash, noise, din:* Cic.; Liv.; Virg.—**B.** Poet. for *report, rumour:* Val. Fl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frayeur.*

frăg-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [for fragorosus; fr. fragor, fragor-is] (*Full of* fragor; hence) **1.**: a. Prop.: *Apt to be broken, fragile:* Lucr.—**b.** Meton.: *Rough, uneven:* silvæ, Ov.—**2.** *Crashing, rushing, roaring:* torrens, Virg.

frăg-ro, āvi, *no sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root GHRĀ, *odorari*] **I.** Neut.: *To emit a smell; to smell* well *or* ill; *to emit fragrance; to reek:* fragrat acerbus odor, Val. Fl.: redolentque thymo fragrantia mella, Virg. **II.** Act.: *To emit a scent of:* fragravit ore, quod rosarium Pæsti, Mart.

frāmĕa, æ, *f.* [old Germ. word] *A spear* or *lance* of large size: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *framée.*

fra(n)g-o, frēgi, fractum, frangĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ϸαγ, root of ῥήγ-νυμι, with the digamma prefixed] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To break, break in pieces, dash to pieces, shiver:* anulus aureus fractus est, Cic.: quum corpora . . . Frangeret (*sc.* Cyclops) ad saxum, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of the soil: *To break into small pieces, to crush:* fractis glebis, Virg.—**2.** Of corn, *etc.: To crush, grind, bruise,* etc.: fruges robore saxi, Lucr.—**3.** Of food: *To crush* in the mouth, *etc.*: glandemque sues fregere sub ulmis, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To break down, subdue, weaken, diminish, violate; to soften, move, touch:* nationes, Cic.: diem, Hor. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: **1.** Of persons: *To restrain, check one's self,* etc.: Cic.—**2.** Of things: *To check,* etc., *itself;* i. e. *to diminish, abate,* etc.: dum se calor frangat, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Of a couch, *etc.: To press* or *weigh down:* Mart.—**2.** Of the hair: *To divide, separate, part,* etc.: Quint.—**3.** Of the waves, *etc.: To break* the force *or* form of; *to repel, drive back,* etc.: Cic.; Ov.—**4.** Of water: *To beat* or *dash* apart in swimming: Luc.—**5.** Of a road: *To turn away* or *off from:* iter, Stat.—**B.** *To make supple:* bovis exuvias, Val. Fl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *franchir.*

frāter, tris, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit *bhrâtri*, "frater;" Goth. bróthar; Engl. brother; Germ. Bruder; Gr. φράτηρ or φράτωρ, clansman] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A brother:* Cic.; Virg.; Ov. **B.** Esp.: Plur.: *Brother and sister:* Tac. **II.** Fig.: *Brother,* as a familiar or honorary appellation: Cic.; Hor.; Ov. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Frater patruelis, *or simply* frater, *A cousin:* Cic.—**B.** Prps. also for *a brother-in-law, sister's husband:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frère.*

frāter-cŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [frater, frat(e)r-is] *A little brother:* I. Prop.: Juv. **II.** Fig.: As a familiar appellation: Cic.

frātern-e, *adv.* [fratern-us] **I.** Prop.: *In a brotherly manner:* facere, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Heartily, affectionately:* Cic.

frātern-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* fraternus; hence) *Brotherhood, fraternity:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fraternité.*

frāter-nus, a, um, *adj.* [frater, frat(e)r-is] (*Of,* or *belonging to, a* frater; hence) **1.** *Of,* or *belonging to, a brother; brotherly, fraternal; a brother's:* Cic.; Virg.; Hor.—**2.** *Of,* or *belonging to, a relative* or *kinsman:* Ov.

frātr-i-cīd-a, æ, *m.* [for fratr-i-cæd-a; fr. frater, fratr-is; (i); cæd-o]

A brother's murderer, a fratricide: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fratricide.*

fraudā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fraud(a)-o] *A cheating, deceiving, defrauding, deceit, fraud:* Cic.

fraudā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A cheat, deceiver, defrauder:* Cic.

fraud-o (in Plaut. also **frudo**), āvi, ātum, āre (*Perf. Subj.* fraudāssis, Plaut.; and in the depon. form frausus siet, id.), 1. *v. a.* [fraus, fraud-is] **I.** Prop.: *To cheat, beguile, defraud:* socium, Cic.: (with *Abl. of thing taken away by fraud*) quum Cæcilius a Vario magnā pecuniā fraudaretur, id. **II.** Meton.: *To embezzle* a thing from a person; *to purloin, steal, withdraw; to diminish:* stipendium, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frauder.*

fraud-ŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [fraus, fraud-is] (*Full of* fraus; hence) *Cheating, deceitful, fraudulent:* Carthaginienses fraudulenti, Cic.: (*Sup.*) pessimi et fraudulentissimi, Plaut.

fraus (**frus**), fraudis (*Gen. Plur.* fraudium, Cic.: fraudum, Tac.), *f.* [etym. dub.] **1.: a.** Prop.: *Deceit, deception, guile, imposture, fraud:* Cæs.; Cic.—**b.** Meton.: (a) Of persons, as a term of reproach: *A cheater, deceiver, cheat:* Plaut.; Ter.—(b) *A bad action, offence, crime:* Cic.—(c) Personified: *Fraus or Fraud; as a deity:* Cic.—**2.: a.** Prop.: *A being deceived, self-deception, delusion, error, mistake:* Cic.; Virg.—**b.** Meton.: *Injury, detriment, damage* produced by deception or ignorance: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fraude.*

fraxĭn-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [1. fraxinus] *Of ash-wood, ashen, ash-:* sudes, Virg.

1. **fraxĭnus,** i, *f.* **I.** Prop.: *An ash-tree, ash:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *An ashen spear or javelin:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frêne.*

2. **fraxĭn-us,** a, um, *adj.* [1.fraxinus] *Of ash-wood, ashen, ash-:* virga, Ov.

Frĕgellæ, ārum, *f. Fregellæ; a very old city of Latium, on the Liris* (now *Ceprano*). — Hence, **Frĕgellānus,** a, um, *adj. Fregellan.* — As *Subst.:* **Fregellāni,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Fregellans.*

Frĕgēnæ, ārum, *f. Fregenæ; a town of Etruria* (now *Castel Guido*).

frĕm-ĕbundus, a, um, *adj.* [fremo] *Making a low roaring; growling, muttering, murmuring:* Ov.

frĕm-ĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A dull roaring; a rushing, resounding, murmuring; a droning or humming:* Cæs.; Cic.; Hor.

frĕm-o, ŭi, ĭtum, ĕre, 3. *v.n.* and *a.* [akin to βρέμ-ω] **I.** Neut.: *To make a low roaring; to growl, murmur, rage, roar:* fremant omnes licet, dicam quid sentio, Cic.: fremit (*sc.* lupus) ad caulas, Virg. **II.** Act.: *To murmur, grumble, growl, rage* at or after anything: arma amens fremit, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frémir.*

frĕm-or, ōris, *m.* [frem-o] *A low roaring, murmuring:* Virg.

frendo, *no perf.*, frēsum *or* fressum, frendĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** Neut.: *To gnash* with the teeth: graviter frendens, Virg. **II.** Act.: *To crush, bruise,* or *grind to pieces:* fabam, Var.

freni (**frænī**), ōrum, v. frenum *init.*

frēn-o (**fræn-o**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [fren-um] **I.** Prop.: *To furnish with a bridle, to bridle:* frenati equi, Hirt. **II.** Meton.: *To bridle, curb, restrain, check:* tempestates . . . carcere frenat, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *To bridle, curb, restrain, govern:* furores nullis judiciis frenare poteramus, Cic.

Frentāni, ōrum, *m. The Frentani; an Italian tribe in Samnium.*—Hence, **Frentān-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Frentani.*

frē-num (**fræ-**), i (in Plur. sometimes **-i,** ōrum, *m.*) [akin to Sanscrit root DHṚI, *tenere*] (*The holding or restraining* thing; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Sing.: *A bit, curb:* Hor.—Prov.: Frenum mordere, *To bite the bit,* i. e. *to take the bit in one's teeth, to offer opposition, to resist:* Script. ap. Cic.—**B.** Plur.: *A bridle* (*including bit, headpiece, and reins; the several parts by which the animal is held in*): Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Sing.: *A curb, restraint:* Virg.—**B.** Plur.: *Bridle, restraint, limit, hindrance, check:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frein.*

frĕquens, entis, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: *Often, frequent, constant* in doing something, or in going or being somewhere: auditor, Cic.: (*Comp.*) frequentior cum aliquo, Liv.—**B.** Of things: *Repeated, often, frequent, common, usual:* (*Sup.*) apud oratores frequentissimum, Quint. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of a multitude: *Assembled in great numbers, full, crowded, numerous:* frequentes cives, Cic.—**B.** Of places: *Filled, full, crowded, populous, much frequented:* frequens municipium, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fréquent.*

frĕquentā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [frequent(a)-o] **1.** (*A repeating;* hence) In Rhet.: *A condensed recapitulation of arguments:* Auct. Her.—**2.** *A crowding together:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fréquentation.*

frĕquentā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of frequent(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Frequent, common, much used:* Pl.—**b.** Fig.: *Full of, rich* or *abounding in* any thing: Cic.

frĕquen-ter, *adv.* [for frequenter; fr. frequens, frequent-is] **1.** *Often, frequently:* frequenter ventitare, Cic.: (*Comp.*) cecidere frequentius ignes, Ov.: (*Sup.*) frequentissime uti, Cic.—**2.** *Numerously, in great numbers, by many:* Cic.

frĕquent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr.id.] **I.** Prop.: *An assembling in great numbers:* Q. Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of persons: *A numerous assembly; an assemblage, multitude, crowd, throng,* etc.: Sall.; Cic.—**B.** Of things: *A large number, abundance,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fréquence.*

frĕquent-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [fr. id.] **I.**: **A.** *To visit,* or *resort, frequently to,* a person or place; *to frequent* a place: domum, Cic.—**B.** *To do,* etc., *repeatedly* or *frequently; to repeat* in any way: hæc frequentat Phalereus maxime, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To fill with a great number* or *multitude; to crowd, people, stock* a place; *to assemble* or *bring together in numbers in* or *at* a place: templa frequentari . . . Nunc decet, *be crowded,* Ov.: quos quum casu hic dies ad ærarium frequentasset, *etc., had assembled in great numbers,* Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To celebrate* or *keep in great numbers,* esp. a festival: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fréquenter.*

Fresilĭa, æ, *f. Fresilia; a city of the Marsi.*

Frĕt-ensis, e [fret-um] *Belonging to the straits* (*of Sicily*): mare, Cic.

frĕtum, i, *n.*, **-us,** ūs, *m.* [prob. akin to fer-veo, θέρ-ειν, like the Germ. Brandung, *surge,* from brennen, to *burn*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A strait, sound, channel:* Sall.; Cic. **B.** Esp.: *The Straits,* for *the Straits of Sicily:* Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The sea:* Virg.; Hor. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *Division, separation, line of demarcation:* Luc.; Cic.—**2.** Of debt.: *Straits, dangerous circumstances:* Cic.—**B.** *A raging, swelling, heat, violence:* Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fret;* Eng. *frith.*

1. **frē-tus,** a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root DHṚI, *tenere, sustinere*] (*Held* or *supported* by something; hence) *Relying* or *depending upon, trusting to:* (with *Abl.*) fretus intelligentiā vestrā, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) nulli rei fretus, Liv.

2. **frētus,** ūs, *m.*, v. fretum.

frī-co, cŭi, cātum *and* ctum, cāre, 1. *v. a.* [akin to fri-o] *To rub, rub down:* fricat arbore costas, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frayer.*

1. **fric-tus,** a, um, *P.* of fric-o.

2. **fric-tus,** tūs, *m.* [fric-o] *A rubbing:* Juv.

3. **fric-tus** (for frig-tus), a, um, *P.* of frig-o.

frĭg-ĕo, frixi (only in old Grammarians), *no sup.*, frigēre, 2. *v. n.* [ῥιγ-, root of ῥιγ-έω, with the digamma prefixed; hence, with esp. reference to cold] **I.** Prop.: *To shiver with cold, to be cold and stiff; to be cold, chilly:* corpusque lavant frigentis, *of him who was cold and stiff,* i. e. *of the dead,* Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Of persons: *To be inactive* or *at a standstill; to have no thing to do; to be lifeless, languid, frigid:* valde metuo, ne frigeas in hibernis, Cic.—**2.** Of things: *To be dull, frigid, halt, droop:* ubi friget sermo, Ter.—**B.** *To be coldly received, coldly treated, disregarded:* concio Pompeii frigebat, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *froidir.*

frigĕr-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for frigor-o; fr. frigus, frigor-is] *To make cool, cool, refresh with coolness:* Cat.

frīge-sco, frixi, *no sup.*, frigescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [frige-o] **I.** Prop.: *To become* or *grow cold, to be chilled:* ubi frigescere pedes manūsque intelligit, Tac. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To become inactive, languid, faint:* Cic.—**B.** *To grow cold* towards any one: Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fraichir.*

frĭgĭd-ē, *adv.* [frigid-us] **1.** *Inactively, slowly, feebly:* Script. ap. Cic.— **2.** *Flatly, trivially, insipidly, frigidly:* (*Comp.*) sunt dicta frigidius, Quint.: (*Sup.*) infantem frigidissime reportavit, id.

frĭgĭdŭ-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for frigido-lus ; fr. frigidus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) frigido-i] **1.** *Somewhat cold and stiff:* puella, Virg.—**2.** *Somewhat feeble* or *faint:* singultus, Cat.

frĭg-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [frig-eo] *Cold, cool, chill:* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **frigida rura,** Hor.: (*Comp.*) frigidius **flumen,** Cic.: (*Sup.*) loca frigidissima, Cæs.—As *Subst.*: **1. frigida,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* **aqua**) *Cold water:* Cels. **B.** Esp.: Of a dead person, or one stiffened with fright : Stygiâ nabat jam frigida **cymbâ,** Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.: 1.** *Without ardour* or *energy, cold, frigid, indifferent, inactive, remiss, indolent, feeble:* literæ frigidæ, Cic.—**2.** *Cool, deliberate, in cold blood:* Hor.—**B.** *Without force* or *point, flat, dull, trivial, frigid, insipid, vain,* etc.: genus acuminis frigidum, Cic.—**C.** Of things: *Cold, shuddering, numbed, frozen:* frigidus horror Membra quatit, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *froid.*

frĭg-o, frixi (only in one old Grammarian), frictum *or* frixum, frigĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to φρύγ-ω] *To roast, parch, fry:* frictum cicer, Hor. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *frire.*

frĭg-us, ŏris, *n.* [akin to ῥιγ-έω, with the digamma prefixed] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Cold, coldness, coolness:* Cic.; Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *The cold* weather, *the cold of winter, winter:* Virg.—**2.** *The coldness* of death : Virg. —**3.** *A cold shudder* (*produced by fear*): Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Coldness* in action, *i. e. inactivity:* Script. ap. Cic.—**B.** *A cold* or *frigid reception* of a person or thing, esp. of a discourse ; *coolness, coldness, indifference, disfavour:* Hor. **III.** Meton. : *A cold* or *cool place:* Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *froid.*

frī-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [prob. akin to χρί-ω] *To rub, break,* or *crumble into small pieces:* Lucr.; Pl.

Frīsĭi, orum, *m. The Frisii ; a people of Northern Germany.*

frīvŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] *Silly, empty, trifling, frivolous ; pitiful, sorry, worthless:* sermo, Auct. Her.—As *Subst.*: **frivola,** orum, *n. Wretched furniture, paltry things:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frivole.*

frixus (for frig-sus), a, um, *P.* of frig-o.

frond-ātor, ōris, *m.* [frons, frondis] *One who attends to leaves ; a vine-dresser :* Virg.

frond-ĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* [id.] *To have* or *put forth leaves, to be in leaf:* nunc frondent silvæ, Virg.

fronde-sco (**frunde-,** Lucr.), frondŭi (acc. to Prisc.), *no sup.,* frondescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [fronde-o] *To become leafy, to begin to put forth leaves, to shoot out:* verno tempore frondescere, Cic.: simili frondescit virga metallo, **Virg.**

frond-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [frons, frond-is] *Pertaining to a leaf* or *leaves ; leafy :* nemora, Virg.

frond-ĭ-fer (**frund-**), fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [frons, frond-is ; (i); fer-o] *Leaf-bearing, leafy:* nemus, Lucr.

frond-ōsus (**frund-**), a, um, *adj.* [frons, frond-is] *Full of leaves, leafy :* frondoso vertice collis, Virg.: (*Comp.*) taxus frondosior, Sil.

1. **frons** (**frunis**), frondis, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop. : *A leaf ;* — Plur. : *Leaves, foliage:* Hor.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A garland made of leafy boughs, a garland of leaves, a leafy chaplet :* Hor.

2. **frons,** frontis, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit *bhrû,* "an eyebrow ;" Gr. ὀ-φρύ-ς, Eng. "*brow*"] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *The forehead, brow, front* of men or animals : frontem contrahere, *to contract* or *knit the brows,* Cic.: explicare frontem, *to smoothe the brow,* i. e. *to cheer up,* Hor.: frontem ferire, *to smite the forehead* (as a sign of vexation), Cic. **B.** Esp. : *The brow:* **1.** As a mirror of the feelings : frons tranquilla et serena, Cic.: læta, Virg.—**2.** As the seat of shame : exclamat perisse Frontem de rebus, *i. e. shame,* Pers. **II.** Meton. : **A.** *The fore part* of any thing, *the front:* castrorum, Cæs. — Particular expression: **A** fronte, *In front, before:* Cic.—**B.** *The outer end of a book-roll* or *volume:* Ov. —**C.** *The breadth* or *frontage* of land : Hor. **III.** Fig.: *The outside, exterior, external quality, appearance:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *front.*

front-ālĭa, ĭum, *n.* [2. frons, frontis] (*Things pertaining to the* frons ; hence) *An ornament for the forehead* of horses : Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frontal.*

front-o, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *That has a large forehead:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fronton.*

fructŭ-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fructus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) fructu-is] (*Of, or belonging to,* fructus ; hence) *For which* a portion of the *produce is paid ; fructuary :* agri, Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fruitier.*

fructŭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Full of,* or *abounding in,* fructus ; hence) **1.** *Abounding in fruit* or *produce ; fruitful, productive:* **a.** Prop.: (*Sup.*) locus fructuosissimus, Cæs.—**b.** Fig.: philosophia, Cic.—**2.** *Abounding in profit* or *advantage ; advantageous, profitable:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fructueux.*

1. **fruc-tus** (for frug-tus), a, um, *P.* of fru(g)-or.

2. **fruc-tus,** ūs (old *Gen. Sing.* fructuis, Var.: fructi, Ter.), *m.* [for frug-tus ; fr. fru(g)-or] **I.** Prop.: *An enjoying, enjoyment* of a thing : Cic.; Plaut. **II.** Meton.: (*That which is enjoyed:* hence) *Fruit, produce* of the soil, trees, cattle, *etc.*: Cic.; Liv. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Proceeds, profit, advantage, income,* etc. : Cic.—**B.** *Fruit, consequence, result, effect:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fruit.*

frūg-ālis, e, *adj.* [frug-i] (*Of,* or *pertaining to, the* frugi ; hence) *Economical, thrifty, temperate, frugal ;* and in gen. *worthy, virtuous* (only in *Comp.* and *Sup.*): ut frugalior sim, Ter.: homines frugalissimi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frugal.*

frūgāl-ĭtas, atis, *f.* [frugal-is] (*The quality of the* frugalis hence) **1.: a.** Prop. : *Economy, temperance, thriftiness, frugality:* Cic.—**b.** Fig. : Of speech : *Abundance, sparingness, measure:* Quint.—**2.** *Worth, virtue.* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frugalité.*

frūgāl-iter, *adv.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Moderately, temperately, thriftily, frugally :* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Moderately, with moderation,* etc.: Cic.

frūg-i, *indecl. adj.* [most prob. a Dat. of frux, frug-is] (*For food, fit for food,* etc.; hence) *Useful, fit, proper, worthy, honest, discreet, virtuous, temperate, frugal* (for *Comp.* and *Sup.* the words frugalior and frugalissimus were used): Of persons or things : frugi severaque vita, Cic.: tam frugi tamque pudica, Hor.

frūg-ĭ-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [frux, frug-is ; (i); fer-o] **I.** Prop.: *Fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile:* agri, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Fruitful, profitable:* philosophia, Cic.

frūg-ĭ-fĕrens, ferentis, *adj.* [frux, frug-is ; (i) ; ferens] *Fruit-bearing, fruitful :* terræ, Lucr.

frūg-ĭ-lĕg-us, a, um, *adj.* [frux, frug-is ; (i) ; leg-o] *Fruit-gathering :* formicæ, Ov.

frūg-ĭ-păr-us, a, um, *adj.* [frux, frug-is ; (i) ; par-io] *Fruit-bearing, fruitful :* fetus, Lucr.

frŭ-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of fru-or.

frūment-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [frument-um] *Of,* or *belonging to, corn ; corn-* ;—in milit. language, *of,* or *belonging to, provisions ; provision-* : res, *corn, provisions,* Cic.: loca, *i. e. abounding in corn,* Cæs.: navis, *a store-ship,* id.: lex, *respecting the distribution of grain at low rates,* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **frumentarius,** ii, *m.* (*sc.* negotiator) **1.** *A corn-dealer, corn-factor :* Cic.— **2.** Milit. *t. t.*: *A purveyor of corn, commissary of stores,* Hirt.

frūmentā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [frument(a)-or] **1.** *A providing of corn ;*— Milit. *t. t.*: *A foraging :* Cæs.—**2.** *A distribution of corn :* Suet.

frūmentā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.** : *A provider* or *purchaser of corn:* Liv. —**2.** *A forager:* Liv.

frūment-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [frument-um] Milit. *t.t.*: *To fetch corn, forage:* Liv.

frū-mentum, i, *n.* [fru-or] (*The thing eaten ;* hence) **1.** *Corn, grain :* Cic.; Liv.; Hor.—**2.** Plur.: *The small seeds* or *grains* of figs : Pl. ¶ Hence Fr. *froment.*

frŭ-or, fructus *and* frŭĭtus sum, frŭi, 3. *v. dep.* [fr. root FRU or FRUG, akin to Sans. root BHUJ, *to enjoy* : also, *to eat and drink ;* also, still further, *to possess*] **I.** Gen.: *To derive enjoyment from* a thing ; *to enjoy, delight in:* (with *Abl.*) recordatione nostræ amicitiæ, Cic.: (with *Acc.*) ingenium, Ter.: (*Abs.*) dî tibi divitias dederint artemque fruendi, Hor. **II.** Esp.:

Law t.t.: *To have the use and enjoyment of* a thing, *to have the usufruct of* it: Cic.; Liv. ☞ Part. Fut. in Pass. force: nobis hæc fruenda. Cic.

Frūsīno, ōnis, *f. Frusino; a city of Latium* (now *Frosinone*).—Hence, **Frūsīn-as**, ātis, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Frusino.*—As *Subst.*: **Frusinates**, um, *m.* (*sc.* cives). *The inhabitants of Frusino.*

frūstrā, *adv.* [akin to fraudo] **I.** Prop.: *In a deceived manner, in a state of deception, in error:* ut neque vos capiamini, et illi frustra sint, Sall. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Without effect, in vain:* auxilium frustra implorare, Cic.—**B.** *Without cause, groundlessly:* frustra tempus contero, Cic.

frustrā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [frustr(a)-or] *Deception:* Lucr.

frustrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A deceiving, deception, disappointment, frustration:* Liv.

frustr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [frustr-a] *To deceive, disappoint, frustrate:* ego me frustro, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frustrer.*

frustr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To deceive, disappoint, trick, frustrate:* Tarquinios spe auxilii, Liv.: (*Abs.*) Cocceius vide ne frustretur, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To make vain, of no effect,* or *useless:* arborum rami frustrabantur ictūs, Curt.

frustum, i, *n.* [etym. dub.] *A piece, bit:* **I.** Prop.: Of food: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: Of speech, etc.: Quint.

frŭ-tex, ĭcis, *m.* [prob. akin to βρύ-ω, to sprout forth] (*That which sprouts* or *shoots forth;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A shrub, bush:* Ov. **B.** Esp.: Collectively in Sing.: *A shrubbery:* Phæd. **II.** Meton.: *The lower part of the stem of a tree; the trunk:* Suet. **III.** Fig.: As a term of reproach: *Loggerhead, blockhead:* Plaut.

frŭtĭc-ētum, i, *n.* [frutex, frutic-is] *A place provided with,* or *having, shrubs* or *bushes; a thicket, covert:* Hor.

frŭtĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *To put forth shoots, sprout out, become bushy,* etc.: spatiose fruticare, Pl.

frŭtĭc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To put forth shoots, sprout out, become bushy:* **I.** Prop.: fruticatur arbor, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of the hair: fruticante pilo, Juv.

frŭtĭc-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of shrubs* or *bushes; shrubby, bushy:* vimina, Ov.: (*Comp.*) rūtæ rami fruticosiores, Pl.: (*Sup.*) calamus fruticosissimus, id.

frux, frūgis (and more freq. in the plur., fruges, um), *f.* [for frug-s; akin to fru(g)-or; v. fruor *init.*] (*The thing eaten;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Fruits of the earth; produce of the fields, pod-fruit,* i. e. *pulse, legumes;* sometimes, also, *fruits* (grain, tree-fruit, *etc.*): Cic.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: *Result, success, value:* Cic.—Particular expression: Ad frugem *or* ad bonam frugem, *To* (*turn* or *bring one's self to*) *moral worth, excellence, virtue:* Cic.

fūcā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of fuc(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Painted, coloured, beautified, falsified, counterfeit:* nitor, Cic.: (*Comp.*) versus fucatior, Gell.

Fūc-ĭnus, i, *m.* [l. fuc-us] (*A thing pertaining to* fucus; *Orchil-lake*). *Fucinus; a lake of Latium, in the territory of the Marsi* (now *Lago di Celano*): Virg.; Liv.

fūc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *To colour, paint, dye of a red colour:* Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Virg. **II.** Esp.: *To paint, to rouge:* composita est aliis fucandi cura colorīs, Ov.

fūc-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Full of* fucus; hence) (Prop.: *Painted* or *dyed of a red colour;* Meton.) *Coloured, counterfeit, spurious:* vicinitas non fucosa, Cic.

1. **fūcus**, i, *m.* = φῦκος. **I.** Prop.: *Rock-lichen, orchil,* used as a red dye and as rouge for the cheeks: Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Red* or *purple colour:* Hor.—**B.** *Rouge:* Plaut.—**C.** *The (red-dish) juice with which bees stop up the entrances to their hive; bee-glue:* Virg. **III.** Fig.: *Pretence, disguise, deceit, dissimulation:* Cic.

2. **fūcus**, i, *m. A drone:* Virg.

Fūfĭdĭus, ĭi, *m. Fufidius; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Fūfĭdĭ-ānus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a Fufidius; Fufidian.*

Fūfius, ĭi, *m. Fufius; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Fufi-us**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Fufius; Fufian.*

fŭg-a, æ (*Gen. Sing.* fugaï, Lucr.), [fug-io] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A fleeing, flight; a running away:* dant sese in fugam milites, *take to flight,* Cic.: hostes dare in fugam, *to put to flight,* Cæs. **B.** Esp.: *Flight from one's native land; expatriation, exile, banishment:* Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A flying; swift course* or *motion; speed:* Virg.; Hor.—**B.** *Disappearance, departure,* etc.: Hor. **III.** Fig.: *A fleeing from, avoiding, desire to escape* an evil; *disinclination, aversion to:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fugue.*

fŭgāc-ĭus, *comp. adv.* [fugax, fugac-is] *In a more fleeing manner:* fugacius bellum gerere, Liv.

fŭg-ax, ācis, *adj.* [fug-io] **I.** Prop.: *Apt to flee, flying swiftly, swift, fleet:* (*Comp.*) ventis volucrique fugacior aurā, Ov.: (*Sup.*) fugacissimus hostis, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Fleeting, transitory:* Cic.—**B.** *Fleeing, shunning, avoiding* a thing: (with *Gen.*) sollicitæque fugax ambitionis eram, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fugace.*

fŭgĭ-ens, entis: **1.** *P.* of fugi-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Fleeing, fleeting, vanishing:* vinum fugiens, *i. e. growing flat,* Cic.—**b.** *Averse to* any thing: (with *Gen.*) nemo erat adeo fugiens laboris, quin, *etc.,* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fuyant.*

fŭg-ĭo, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, fŭgĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to Gr. root φυγ, whence φυγ-ή, φεύγ-ω] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To flee* or *fly; to take to flight, flee away, run away:* fenum habet in cornu; longe fuge, Hor.: ex prælio, Cic.—Prov.: Ita fugias ne prætereasam, *So flee, that you do not* (*flee*) *pass the hut;* i. e. *in fleeing from one danger beware of falling into another,* Ter. **B.** Fig.: *To flee, run away,* etc.: ab omni, quod abhorret ab oculorum auriumque approbatione, fugiamus, Cic. **C.** Meton.: **1.** *To pass quickly; to speed, hasten away, flee away:* Of things or persons: fugiens per gramina rivus, Virg.—**2.** *To hasten out of sight; to vanish, disappear, pass away, perish:* fugit irreparabile tempus, Virg. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To flee from, seek to avoid; to avoid, shun* any thing: concilia conventūsque hominum, Cæs.: percontatorem fugito, Hor.—**2.** Esp.: *To avoid* or *leave* one's country: nos patriam fugimus, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To flee from,* etc.: vituperationem tarditatis, Cic.—**2.** *To avoid* doing something; *to omit, forbear, beware:* (with *Inf.*) quid sit futurum cras, fuge quærere, Hor. **C.** Meton.: *To flee away from, to escape:* aciem, Cic.: judicium, Hor.—Particular expression: Fugit, *etc.,* me, *It escapes,* etc., *me* or *my notice; I,* etc., *do not observe it, do not know it,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fuir.*

fŭgĭta-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of fugit(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Fleeing, avoiding:* (with *Gen.*) fugitans litium, Ter.

fŭgĭtīv-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [fugitiv-us] (*One pertaining to a* fugitivus; hence) *One employed to catch fugitive slaves; a slave-catcher:* Fior.

fŭgĭ-tīvus, a, um, *adj.* [fugi-o] *Fleeing away, fugitive:* neque tam fugitivi illi a dominis, quam tu ab jure et ab legibus, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **1.** *A runaway* or *fugitive slave:* Cic.; Hor.—**2.** Milit. *t. t.*: *A runaway soldier, a deserter:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fugitif.*

fŭgĭ-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. intens. a.* and *n.* [fugi-o] **I.** Neut.: *To flee eagerly* or *in haste:* miserrimus fui fugitando, Ter. **II.** Act.: **A.** *To flee, avoid, shun:* quæstionem, Cic.—**B.** *To avoid, omit,* or *forbear to do* any thing: (with *Inf.*) quod facere fugitant, Ter.

fŭg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [akin to fug-io] *To cause to flee, put to flight, drive* or *chase away, rout, discomfit:* fugato omni equitatu, Cæs.

fulcī-men, ĭnis, *n.* [fulci-o] *A prop, support, pillar:* Ov.

fulcĭo, fulsi, fultum, fulcīre, 4. *v. a* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To prop up, keep upright by props, stay, support:* porticum Stoicorum, Cic.: Atlas, cœlum qui vertice fulcit, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To support, sustain, uphold:* rempublicam, Cic.—**B.** *To besiege, oppress:* Antiopa ærumnis cor luctificabile fulta, Pers. **III.** Meton.: *To make strong* or *fast; to fasten, secure, support, strengthen:* appositā janua fulta serā, Ov.

ful-crum, i, *n.* [for fulc-crum; fr. fulc-io] (*That which serves for supporting;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The post* or *foot of a couch, a bed-post:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A couch bed:* Prop.

fulge-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of fulge-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Shining, glittering:* (*Sup.*) fulgentissimus juvenis, Vell.—

b. Fig.: *Illustrious*: fulgentissimo ore, Vell.

fulg-ĕo, fulsi, *no sup.*, fulgēre (acc. to 3rd conj.: fulgit, Lucr.: fulgēre, Virg.), 2. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscit root BHRĀJ, *splendere;* Greek φλέγ-ω] **I.** Prop.: *To flash, to lighten:* Jove fulgente cum populo agi nefas esse, Cic.: (*Impers.*) si fulserit, id. **II.** Meton.: *To flash, glitter, gleam, glare, glisten, shine:* micantes fulsere gladii, Liv.: qui fulgent purpurā, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of oratory: *To flash, to lighten:* Cic.—**B.** *To shine, glitter:* intaminatis fulget (*sc.* virtus) honoribus, Hor.

fulg-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [fulg-eo] *Flashing, glittering, shining:* Lucr.; Claud.

fulgo, ĕre, v. fulgeo *init.*

fulg-or, ōris, *m.* [fulg-eo] (*The flashing thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Lightning, a flash of lightning:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Flash, glitter, gleam, brightness:* Cic.; Hor.—**B.** Concr.: 1. Plur.: *Glitter ing utensils, plate:* Hor. —2. *A shining star:* Cic. **III.** Fig.: *Brightness, splendour, glory, renown:* Hor.; Ov.

fulg-ur, ŭris, *n.* [id.] (*The flashing thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A flash of lightning:* Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** 1. *Lightning* that strikes, *a thunderbolt:* Lucr.; Hor.—2. Relig. *t. t.: A thing struck by lightning:* Juv. —**B.** *Brightness, splendour:* Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *foudre.*

fulgŭr-ālis, e, *adj.* [fulgur] *Of,* or *relating to, lightning:* Cic.

fulgŭrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [fulgur(a)-o] (*The lightener;* hence) *A priest who interprets and propitiates lightning, a lightning-interpreter:* Cic.

fulgŭr-o, 1. *v. n.* (only in 3rd pers. or as *part.*) [fulgur] **I.** Prop.: *To lighten:* Jove fulgurante, Cic.: (*Impers.*) fulgurat, Pl. **II.** Fig.: Of oratory: *To flash, lighten:* fulgurat vis eloquentiæ, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *foudroyer.*

fūlĭca, æ, **-ix,** ĭcis, *f.*: 1. *A coot, water-hen,* or *dabchick:* Ov.—2. *A* (*sea-*) *coot:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *foulque.*

fū-līgo, ĭnis, *f.* [prob. akin to fumus] **I.** Prop.: *Soot:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Black paint:* Juv.

fulix, icis, v. fulica.

fullo, ōnis, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A fuller, cloth-fuller:* Mart.

ful-men, ĭnis, *n.* [for fulg-men; fr. fulg-eo] (*The flashing thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Lightning* that strikes or sets on fire; *a lightning-flash, thunderbolt:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Thunderbolt, bolt,* i. e. *Destructive power, crushing calamity:* Cic.; Juv.—**B.** Of oratory: *Mighty* or *crushing power:* Cic.—**C.** *Destruction, murderous power:* Ov.—**D.** Of the Scipios, as heroes and conquerors of the Carthaginians: *A thunderbolt,* i. e. *a ravager,* etc.: duo fulmina nostri imperii, Cn. et P. Scipiones, Cic.

fulmĭn-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fulmen, fulmin-is] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* fulmen; hence) 1. *Of,* or *belonging to, lightning:* Lucr.; Hor.—2. *Destructive, murderous, killing:* Virg.; Ov.

fulmĭn-o, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] **I.** Neut.: *To lighten, to hurl lightning:* **A.** Prop.: nec fulminantis magna manus Jovis, Hor.: (*Impers.*) aut Boreæ de parte trucis quum fulminat, Virg. **B.** Fig.: Cæsar dum magnus ad altum Fulminat Euphratem bello, Virg. **II.** Act.: *To strike* or *blast with lightning:* cœlestis flamma . . . fulminat ornos, Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fulminer.*

ful-tūra, æ, *f.* [for fulc-tura; fr. fulc-io] (*A supporting;* hence) *A prop, stay, support.* **I.** Prop.: Vitr. **II.** Fig.: Of food: Hor.

ful-tus (for fulc-tus), a, um, *P.* of fulci-o.

Fulvĭus, ĭi, *m.*; **-a,** æ, *f. Fulvius* and *Fulvia; Roman names.*

fulvus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to furvus and fuscus] *Deep yellow, reddish yellow, gold-coloured, tawny:* Lucr.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fauve.*

fūm-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fum-us] (*Pertaining to smoke;* hence) *Smoking, smoky, emitting smoke:* fumida tædis Lumina, Virg.

fūm-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [fum-o] **I.** Prop.: *Smoky, smoking:* piceum fert fumida lumen Tæda, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Sending forth vapour* or *steam; steaming:* furit intus aquāi Fumidus . . . amnis, Virg.

fūm-I-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [fumus; (i); fer-o] 1. *Producing smoke, smoking:* ignes, Virg.—2. *Produced,* or *caused, by smoke; smoky:* glomeratque sub antro Fumiferam noctem, Virg.—3. *Producing,* or *sending forth, steam,* or *exhalations; steaming:* Aponus, Luc.

fūm-I-fĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* [for fum-i-fac-us; fr. fum-us; (i); fac-io] *Making smoke, smoking:* Ov.

fūm-o, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [fum-us] **I.** Prop.: *To smoke:* villarum culmina fumant, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *To steam; to emit vapour, exhalations, a smoke-like appearance,* etc.; *to reek:* recenti fossione terram fumare calentem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fumer.*

fūm-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Full of,* or *abounding in,* fumus; hence) 1. *Smoking, emitting smoke, smoky:* ligna, Cato.—2.: a. Prop.: *Well-smoked:* imagines, Cic.: perna, *smoke-dried,* Hor.—b. Meton.: *Smelling of smoke, smoky:* defrutum, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fumeux.*

fū-mus, i, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit root DHU or DHŪ, *agitare;* whence, *dhūma,* fumus; Greek *θύ-ω, to rush*] (*The rushing* or *agitated* thing; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Smoke:* Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Smoke,* i. e. *nothingness, destruction:* ubi omne Verterat in fumum et cinerem, *i. e. had consumed, squandered,* Hor. **III.** Meton.: *Steam, vapour, fume,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fumée.*

funale, is, v. funalis.

fūn-ālis, e, *adj.* [fun-is] *Pertaining* or *relating to a rope* or *cord:* equus, *a trace-horse,* Suet.—As *Subst.:* **funale,** is, *n.*: 1. *A cord* or *thong* of a sling: Liv.—2.: a. Prop.: *A wax-torch:* Cic.—b. Meton.: *A chandelier:* Ov.

fūn-ambŭl-us, i, *m.* [fun-is; ambul-o] *A rope-walker* or *-dancer:* Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *funambule.*

func-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for fung-tio; fr. fung-or] *A performing, executing, discharging; a performance, execution:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fonction.*

func-tus (for fung-tus), a, um, *P.* of fung-or. ¶ Hence, Fr. *feu,* "late" or "deceased."

fund-a, æ, *f.* = *σ-φενδ-ονη*: 1.: a. Prop.: *A sling:* Cæs.—b. Meton.: *The hollow in which a jewel is set; the bezel:* Pl.—2. *A casting-net, drag-net:* Virg.

fundā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [2. fund(a)-o] (*That which is founded;* hence) *A foundation:* Virg.; Ov.

fundā-mentum, i, *n.* [id.] (id.) *A foundation, ground-work:* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fondement.*

Fundānĭus, ĭi, *m. Fundanius; a Roman name.*

Fundanus, a, um, v. Fundi.

fundā-tor, ōris, *m.* [fund(a)-o] *A founder:* urbis, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fondateur.*

fundā-tus, a, um: 1. *P.* of fund(a)-o.—2. *Pa.: Firm, durable:* a. Prop.: (*Comp.*) fundatior directura, Vitr.—b. Fig.: (*Sup.*) fundatissima familia, Cic.

Fundi, ōrum, *m. Fundi; a sea-coast town of Latium* (now *Fondi*).—Hence, **Fund-ānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Fundi.*

fund-ĭtor, ōris, *m.* [fund-a] *One who slings, a slinger:* Cæs.

fund-ĭtus, *adv.* [fund-us] **I.** Prop.: *From the very bottom, from the foundation:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Utterly, entirely, totally, completely:* Cic.; Virg. **III.** Meton.: *At the bottom, below:* Lucr.

1. fu(n)d-o, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, 3. *v. a.* [root FUD, akin to Gr. χυ, whence χύσις, *etc.*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To pour, pour out, shed:* fundit Onigros aquas, Ov.: sanguinem e paterā, Cic. **B.** Esp.: 1. Pass. in reflexive force: *To pour itself,* etc.: Cic.; Liv.—2. Of liquefying metals: *To make by melting; to cast* or *found:* glandes, Hirt. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To pour out* or *forth:* vitam cum sanguine, Virg.—**B.**: 1. With Personal pron.: *To lay out* or *display one's self,* etc.: Cic.—2. Pass. in reflexive force: *To spread itself out, spread abroad, extend,* etc.: Cic.—3. Of speech, sound, *etc.*: *To pour forth, utter:* inanes sonos, Cic.: ore loquelas, Virg. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To wet, moisten, bathe* any thing with a liquid: tempora funde mero, Tib.—**B.** Of things not liquid: 1.: a. Gen.: *To pour forth in abundance; to scatter, cast, hurl:* segetem corbibus fudere in Tiberim, Liv.—b. Esp.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To pour one's self forth,* etc.; *to spread abroad, extend,* etc.: Cic.; Pl.—2. With the accessory notion of production: *To bring forth, bear,* or *produce in*

abundance: ut aut flores, aut fruges fundat (*sc.* terra), aut baccas, Cic.— **3.** With the notion of depth or downward direction: *To throw* or *cast to the ground, to prostrate:* nec prius absistit, quam septem ingentia victor Corpora (*sc.* cervorum) fundat humi, Virg.— **4.** Milit. *t. t.: To overthrow, overcome, beat, vanquish* an enemy: hostes nefarios prostravit, fudit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fondre;* Eng. *found* (=*cast*).

2. fund-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [fund-us] **I.** Prop.: *To lay the bottom, keel, foundation* of a thing; *to found:* arces, Virg.: naves, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To found, establish:* imperium, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *To fasten, secure, make firm:* ancora fundabat naves, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fonder;* Eng. *found* (= *establish*).

fund-us, i, *m.* [Greek βυθ-ός; Sanscrit *budh-na,* "depth," "ground"] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *The bottom* of any thing: Cic.; Virg.—**B.** Of the ground: (*The soil;* hence) *A piece of land with all that stands upon it; a farm, estate:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *The foundation:* Phrygiæ res vertere fundo, Virg. **B.** Esp.: Law *t. t.: One who lays,* as it were, *the foundation for a decision, who has the principal decision* or *approval* of a thing; *the principal decider, approver:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fond, fonds;* Eng. *fund.*

fūnĕ-bris, e, *adj.* [for funer-bris; fr. funus, funer-is] **1.** *Of,* or *belonging to, a funeral, funeral-, funereal:* epulum, Cic.—**2.** *Of,* or *belonging to, death; deadly, mortal, fatal, cruel:* funĕbria ligna, Ov.: funĕbre bellum, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *funèbre.*

fūnĕr-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [funus, funer-is] *Of,* or *belonging to, a* funus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, a funeral, funeral-:* faces, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Deadly, fatal:* torris, Ov. —**B.** *Ill-omened, dismal:* bubo, Ov.

fūnĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] (*To make a* funus; hence) **I.** *To bury with funeral rites, to inter:* aliquem, Pl.: cadaver, Suet.: (*Abs.*) funerantium more comitantur exsequias, Pl. **II.** (*To make a dead body of one;* hence) *To kill, destroy,* etc. (prps. only in Part. Perf.): prope funeratus Arboris ictu, Ov.

fūnest-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [funest-us] **I.** A. Prop.: (*To render* funestus; hence) *To pollute, defile, contaminate,* etc.: aras ac templa humanis hostiis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To pollute, defile, contaminate, bring dishonour* or *disgrace upon:* gentem, Juv.

fūnes-tus, a, um, *adj.* [for funertus; fr. funus, funer-is] (*Having* funus; hence) **1.** *Causing death, destruction,* or *calamity; deadly, fatal, destructive, calamitous; mournful, dismal:* (*Comp.*) funestior dies, Cic.: (*Sup.*) Caligula funestissimus, Eutr.— **2.** *Filled with misfortune* or *with grief; fatal, mournful, sad:* manūs, *i. e. polluted with blood,* Ov.: familia, *in mourning,* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *funeste.*

fung-or, functus sum, fungi, 3. *v. dep.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Gen.: *To busy one's self with* or *be engaged in* something; *to perform, execute, administer, discharge, observe, do* any thing: (with *Abl.*) ut dolore careas et muneribus fungare corporis, Cic.: dapibus, *to take food,* Ov.: cæde, *to murder,* id.: morte *or* fato, *to die,* id.: fungar vice cotis, *to serve instead of,* Hor.: (with *Acc.*) militare munus fungens, Nep.: (without *Object*) at facere et fungi sine corpore nulla potest res, *i. e. to suffer,* Lucr. **II.** Esp.: *To perform, discharge, contribute, pay* any thing due from one: (with *Abl.*) eo sumptu respublica fungatur, Tac.: (with *Acc.*) quid aratorem in republicâ fungi ac sustinere velitis, Cic.

fungus, i, *m.* [=σ-φογγος, σ-πογγος] **I.** Prop.: *A mushroom, fungus:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A soft-pated fellow, a dolt:* Plaut.—**B.** *An excrescence on the wick of a candle* or *lamp; a broad candle-snuff:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fongus.*

fūn-ĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [fun-is] *A slender rope, a cord:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *funicule.*

fū-nis, is, *m.* (*fem.,* Lucr.) [etym. dub.; prob. akin to Sanscrit root BADH or BANDH, *ligare*] (*The fastening thing;* hence) *A rope, line, cord:* Cæs.; Virg.—Particular expression: Funem ducere *or* sequi, *To lead* or *follow the rope,* i. e. *to command* or *to serve* (the fig. being most probably that of an animal led by a rope), Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *funin.*

fū-nus, ĕris, *n.* [etym. dub.; prps. akin to Sanscrit root HU, whence Gr. *θύ-ω, to offer* by throwing on the fire, *to burn*] (*The thing burned;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A dead body, corpse:* Virg.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Funeral rites; a funeral, burial:* Cic.; Tac.—**B.** *A funeral procession:* Hor.— **C.** *Death, violent death, murder:* Virg.; Hor. **III.** Fig.: *Death,* i. e. *ruin, destruction:* Cic.; Hor.

fuo, ĕre, v. sum *init.*

fūr, is, *comm. gen.* [**Gr. φώρ**; Sans. *chor-a,* "a thief;" fr. root CHUR, *to steal*] (*He who steals;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A thief:* Plaut.; Cic. **II.** Fig.: As a term of vituperation: *Thief, rascal, rogue, knave:* Virg.

fūrācissĭm-e, *sup. adv.* [furacissim-us, *Sup.* of furax] *Most thievishly:* scrutari, Cic.

fūr-ax, ācis, *adj.* [1. fur-or] *Inclined to steal, given to stealing, thievish:* servus, Cic.: (*Comp.*) furacius illo, Mart.: (*Sup.*) furacissimæ manūs, Cic.

furca, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A* (two-pronged) *fork:* Liv.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of things shaped like a fork: **A.** *A fork-shaped prop, pole,* or *stake:* Liv.—**B.** *A fork* or *yoke* (*an instrument of punishment in the form of a fork* (V or II) *which was placed on the culprit's neck, while his hands were fastened to the two ends*): Liv.; Hor.— **C.** *A fork-shaped gallows:* Pl.—**D.** *A fork,* i. e. *a narrow pass* or *defile:* Furcæ Caudinæ, *the narrow pass of Caudium* (usually called Furculæ Caudinæ). ¶ Hence, Fr. *fourche, fourchette.*

furc-ĭ-fer, fĕri, *m.* [furc-a; (i); fer-o] *A yoke-bearer,* as a term of vituperation; *rascal, scoundrel:* Cic.

furcil-la, æ, *f. dim.* [for furcul-la; fr. furcul-a] *A little fork:* Cic.

furc-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [furc-a] (*A little* furca; hence) **1.** *A small fork-shaped prop:* Liv.—**2.** *A little fork,* i. e. *a narrow pass* or *defile:* Liv.: Furculæ Caudinæ, *The Caudine Forks; two narrow defiles near Caudium, where the Roman army, in the year* A.U.C. 534, *was hemmed in by the Samnites* (now *Val d'Arpaja*).

fŭr-ens, entis, *P.* of fur-o.

fŭren-ter, *adv.* [for furent-ter; fr. furens, furent-is] *Furiously:* irasci, Cic.

furfur, ŭris, *m.* **I.** Prop.: *Bran:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *Scurf* or *scales* on the skin, *etc.:* Pl.

furia, æ, v. furiæ.

fŭr-ĭæ, ārum (*rare in sing.*), *f.* [fur-o] **I.** Prop.: *Violent passion, rage, madness, fury:* Of persons or things: Virg.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: Personified: **A.** Plur.: *The Furies,* or (*three*) *goddesses of vengeance* (*Alecto, Megæra, and Tisiphone*): Cic.; Virg. —**B.** Plur.: *Avenging* or *tormenting spirits:* Cic.; Liv. **III.** Fig.: Sing.: Of persons who are furious, or who are plotting mischief: *A fury, tormenting spirit:* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *furie.*

fŭrĭ-ālis, e, *adj.* [furi-æ] (*Pertaining to the* Furiæ; hence) **1.** *Like the Furies, furious, raging, dreadful:* vox, Cic.: cædes, Ov.—**2.** *Making mad, infuriating:* Poet. ap. Cic.

fŭrĭāl-iter, *adv.* [furial-is] *Furiously, madly, frantically:* odit, Ov.

fŭr-ĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [furo] **I.** Gen.: *Raging, mad, furious.* taurus, Ov.: latronis impetūs furibundos retardare, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *Filled with prophetic inspiration, inspired:* prædictiones, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *furibond.*

Fŭr-īna (Furr-), æ, *f.* [prob. fur-o] (*The raging one.*) *Furina* or *Furrina; a goddess worshipped in ancient Rome.*

fŭrĭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [furi-æ] *To drive mad; to madden, enrage, infuriate;* libido, Quæ solet matres furiare equorum, Hor.

fŭrĭōs-e, *adv.* [furios-us] *Furiously, madly:* facere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) furiosius, Spart.

fŭrĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [furi-æ] *Full of madness* or *rage; mad, raging, furious:* mulier furiosa, Cic.: (*Comp.*) furiosior amor, Ov.: (*Sup.*) conciones furiosissimæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *furieux.*

Fūrĭus (Fus-), ĭi, *m. Furius* or *Fusius; a Roman name.* — Hence, **Fūrĭ-us (Fusĭ-),** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a Furius; Furian; Fusian.*

furn-ārĭa, æ, *f.* [furn-us] (*A thing pertaining to an oven;* hence) *Baking, the trade of a baker:* Suet.

Furnĭus, ĭi, *m. Furnius; a Roman name.*

fur-nus, i, *m.* [akin to θέρ-ομαι] (*The heated thing;* hence) *An oven:* Ov.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fourneau, four, fournaise.*

fŭr-o, ŭi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to Sans. root BHUR, whence BHURANYA, "to be active"] **I.** Neut.: *To rage, rave* in sickness or in passion; *to be out of one's mind, mad, furious:* **A.** Prop.: furere et bacchari, Cic.: furit ille dolore, Ov.: (with *cognate Acc.*) furorem, Virg.—**B.** Fig.: furit ardor edendi, Ov. **II.** Act.: *To be enraged* or *feel rage at,* or *about* a thing: furebat se contumaciter urbaneque vexatum, Cic.

1. **fŭr-or,** ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [fur] **I.** Prop.: *To steal, purloin, pilfer:* solet hæc, quæ furatus est, dicere se emisse, Cic.: (without *Object*) in furando, id. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To secretly take away, withdraw:* pone caput fessosque oculos furare labori, Virg.—**B.** *To obtain by stealth:* civitatem, Cic.—**C.** *To personate:* speciem furabor Iacchi, Prop.—**D.** *To plagiarise:* commentarium, Cic.

2. **fŭr-or,** ōris, *m.* [fur-o] *A raging* or *raving; rage, madness, fury* of the mind, *etc.*; also, of storms: Cic.; Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fureur.*

fur-tim, *adv.* [1. fur-or] *By stealth, secretly, privily:* Q. Cic.; Tac.

furtīv-e, *adv.* [furtiv-us] *Stealthily, secretly, furtively:* Ov.

furt-īvus, a, um, *adj.* [furt-um] (*Pertaining to a* furtum; hence) **1.** *Stolen, purloined, pilfered:* lana, Hor. —**2.** *Secret, hidden, concealed, furtive:* iter, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *furtif.*

fur-tum, i, *n.* [1. fur-or] **1.** (*The stealing thing;* hence) *Theft:* Cic.; Hor. —**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *A stolen thing:* Cic. —**b.** Meton.: (a) *A secret action, crafty deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem:* Virg.—(b) *Stolen* or *secret love, intrigue:* Ov.; Cat.

fūrun-cŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [for furon-culus; fr. fur, through obsol. *furo, furon-is,* "a thief"] **I.** Prop.: *A petty thief, pilferer:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A pointed, burning sore on the human body; a boil, furuncle:* Cels. —**B.** *A knob* (*on a vine*): Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *furoncle.*

fur-vus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root USH, *to burn;* whence Lat. roots UR, US, ur-o, us-tus] (*Burnt;* hence) *Dark, dusky, black, swarthy:* antra, Ov.: Proserpina, Hor.

fusc-īna, æ, *f.* [akin to furc-a] *A three-pronged spear, a trident:* Cic.; Suet.

fusc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [fusc-us] *To make dark, swarthy,* or *dusky; to blacken, darken:* dentes, Ov.

1. **fuscus,** a, um, *adj.* [akin to furvus; v. h. v.] **I.** Prop.: *Dark, swarthy, dusky:* purpura pæne fusca, Cic.: (*Comp.*) fraxinus fuscior, Pl. **II.** Meton.: Of the voice: *Indistinct, husky, hoarse:* Cic.

2. **Fuscus,** i, *m. Fuscus; a Roman name.*

fūs-e, *adv.* [fus-us] **1.** *Spread out, extended:* (*Comp.*) fusius paulo, Quint. —**2.** *Copiously, at length, diffusely:* fuse dicendi facultas, Cic.

fū-sĭlis, e, *adj.* [for fud-silis; fr. fu(n)d-o] (*That can be poured out;* hence) *Molten, fluid, liquid:* aurum, Ov.: argilla, *softened clay,* Cæs.

fū-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for fud-sio; fr. id.] *A pouring forth, outpouring:* animi, Cic. ¶ Hence (acc. to late Lat. meaning of "a smelting" or "founding"), Fr. *fusion.*

fustis, is (*Abl.* regularly fusti; fuste, Hor.), *m.* [etym. dub.] *A knobbed stick, a cudgel, staff, club:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fût.*

fustŭ-ārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [for fustiarium; fr. fustis, (*uncontr. Gen.*) fustis] (*A thing pertaining to a* fustis; hence) As a punishment: *A cudgelling to death:* Cic.

1. **fū-sus** (for fud-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of fu(n)d-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Spread out, extended, broad, large, copious, diffuse:* **a.** Prop.: aër, Cic.: (*Comp.*) fusior alvus, *more relaxed,* Cels.—**b.** Fig.: Æschines, Quint.: genus sermonis non liquidum, non fusum, Cic.

2. **fūsus,** i, *m. A spindle:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fuseau, fusée.*

fū-tĭlis, e, *adj.* [for fud-tilis; fr. fu(n)d-o] (*That pours out;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *That easily lets loose, cannot contain:* canes, *that void their excrement through fear,* Phæd.: glacies, *brittle,* Virg. **II.** Fig.: *That cannot be relied upon, empty, poor, worthless, futile:* haruspices, Cic.: sententiæ, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *futile.*

fūtĭl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [futil-is] (*The quality of the* futilis; hence) *Worthlessness, emptiness, vanity, futility:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *futilité.*

fū-tūrus, a, um, *P.* of sum, through root FU; v. sum *init.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *futur*; Eng. *future.*

fuvi, v. sum *init.*

G

G, g, *indecl. n.* or *f.* **I.** The seventh letter of the Latin alphabet, but which did not originally belong to the Latin orthography, its place being supplied by C. It was introduced about the time of the second Punic war. **II.** As an initial, *g*, in pure Latin words, enters into combination only with *l* and *r*; and therefore in words which, from their etymology, had the combination *gn*, the *g* was rejected in the classical age, and thus arose the classical forms natus, nosco, *etc.*, from the original *gnatus, gnosco,* etc.: whereas in compounds the *g* again makes its appearance: *cognatus, cognosco,* etc. **III.** Commutation took place most freq. between *g* and *c*; v. the letter C:—with *j* in mejo from mingo, major from MAG (magis, maximus). **IV.** By assimilation, *g* was produced from *b* and *d* in oggero, suggero, aggero, *etc.*, from *ob-gero, sub-gero, ad-gero,* etc. **V.** As an abbreviation, G sometimes denotes *Gaius.*

Gābăli, ōrum, *m. The Gabali; a people of Gaul* (about mod. *Gevaudan*).

Gābĭi, ōrum, *m. Gabii; an ancient city of Latium, twelve miles from Rome* (about mod. *Lago di Castiglione*).—Hence, **Găb-īnus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Gabii; Gabine.*—As *Subst.*: **Gabīni,** ōrum, *m. The Gabines.*

Gābīn-ĭus, ĭi, *m.* [Gabir-i] (*One pertaining to the* Gabini.) *Gabinius; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Gabīnĭ-us** (**-ānus**), a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a Gabinius; Gabinian.*

Gādes, ĭum, *f. Gades; a colony of the Phœnicians, in Hispania Bætica* (now *Cadiz*).—Hence, **Gād-ītānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Gades.*—As *Subst.*: **Gaditanus,** i, *m. A man of Gades.*

gæsum, i, *n.* [a Celtic word] *A gæsum; a long, heavy javelin used by the Gauls:* Cæs.

Gætŭli, orum, *m. The Gætuli; a people of northwestern Africa* (in mod. *Morocco*).—Hence, **1. Gætūl-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Gætuli; Gætulian.*—**2. Gætul-icus,** i, *m.* (*One pertaining to the* Gætuli.) *Gætulicus;* an agnomen *of Cn. Cornelius Cossus Lentulus, the conqueror of the Gætulians.*

Gaius, i, **-a,** æ, v. Caius.

Gălæsus (**-ēsus**), i, *m.*, Γαλαῖσος. *Galæsus* or *Galesus; a river of Southern Italy, near Tarento* (now *Galeso*).

Gălanthis, ĭdis, *f. Galanthis; a female attendant of Alcmene, changed into a weasel.*

Gălātæ, ārum, *m. The Galatæ* or *Galatians* (*called also Gallograci*); *a Celtic people who migrated into Phrygia.*—Hence, **Gălăt-ĭa,** æ, *f. The country inhabited by the Galatians, Galatia* (now *Ejalet Anadoli* and *Karaman*).

Gălătēa, æ, *f.*, Γαλάτεια. *Galatea:* **1.** *A sea-nymph.*—**2.** *A rustic maiden, mentioned by Virgil.*—**3.** *A female friend of Horace.*

galba, æ, *f.* [a Gallic word, prps akin to the Germ. gelb (yellow) of Kalb (calf)] **1.** *The galba; a small*

worm: the ash-borer, or *the larva of the ash-spinner*: Suet.—**2.** In the Gallic= præpinguis. *Fat paunch, big belly*: Suet.—**3.** As a proper name: *Galba*: **a.** *A chief of the Suessiones*: Cæs.—**b.** *A* cognomen *in the* gens Sulpicia, esp. *of one of the Roman emperors*: Suet.

galbăn-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [galbanum] *Of galbanum*: odores, Virg.

galbănum, i, *n.* [χαλβάνη] *Galbanum; the resinous sap of an umbelliferous plant in Syria*: Luc. ¶ Hence, Fr. *galbanum*.

galbăn-us (galbin-), (or **galbănus, -ĭnus**) a, um, *adj.* [either galban-um or galb-us] *Greenish-yellow, yellowish*: vestimenta, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jaune*.

galb-ĕum, i, *n.*; **-ĕus (calb-),** i, *m.* [galb-us] (*A thing pertaining to* galbus; *a yellow thing*) *An arm-band, fillet*: Suet.

galbus, χλωρός, Gloss. *Yellow*.

gāl-ĕa, ēæ, *f.* [καλ-ύπτω, "to cover;" cf. celo] (*The covering thing*; hence) *A helmet, head-piece* of leather or bronze: Cic.; Virg.

gālĕā-tus, a, um, *P.* of gale(a)-o. —As *Subst.*: **gālĕātus,** i, *m. A helmed warrior*: Juv.

gālĕ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [gale-a] *To cover with a helmet, to helm*: galeata Minerva, Cic.

Gālĕōtæ, arum, *m. Galeotæ; the name of certain interpreters of prodigies in Sicily.*

gālēr-ĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [galerum] **I.** Prop.: *A small covering for the head; a cap*: Mart. **II.** Meton.: *A (kind of) peruke*: Suet.

gālēr-ĭtus, a. um, *adj.* [id.] (*Provided with a* galerum; hence) **I.** Prop.: *That wears a hood*: Prop. **II.** Meton.: Of a bird: *Crested*: galerita avis, *The crested-lark*, Pl.

Gālērius, ii, *m.*; **a,** æ, *f. Galerius, Galeria; Roman names.*

gāl-ĕrus, i, *m.* [akin to galea] (*The covering thing*; hence) *A covering for the head*, made of undressed skin; *a cap, hat*: Virg.

Galesus, i, v. Galæsus.

galla, æ, *f. Gall-nut*: Virg.

Galli, ōrum, *m. The Galli* or *Gauls; both beyond the Rhine and in Upper Italy (afterwards also in Phrygia as Gallo-Græci* or *Galatæ*).—In Sing.: **Gallus, i,** *m. A Gaul.*—In *Fem.*: **Galla,** æ. *A female Gaul.*—Hence, **1. Gall-ĭa,** æ, *f. Gallia* or *Gaul; the country of the Gauls.*—**2. Gallĭcus, a,** um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, the Gauls; Gallic*: carbo, *a greyhound*, Ov. — Hence, **a. Gallic-a,** æ (*sc.* solea), *f. A Gallic shoe*, prob. what is now termed "*galosh*," or "*calosh*."—**b. Gallic-anus,** a, um, *adj.*: (a) *Of*, or *belonging to, the Roman province Gallia* (*in Upper Italy*), *Gallican.*—As *Subst.*: **Gallicanus,** i, *m. An inhabitant of the province Gallia; a Gallican.*—(b) *Gallic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Gallique, Gaulois, Gallican.*

1. **gall-ĭna,** æ, *f.* [1. gall-us] (*One pertaining to a* gallus; hence) *A hen*: Hor.; Suet.—Prov.: Gallinæ albæ filius, *Son of a white hen*, i. e. *child of fortune, fortune's favourite*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *géline*.

2. **Gallīna,** æ, *m. Gallina; the name of a gladiator.*

gallīnā-cĕus, a, um, *adj.* [gallina (*uncontr. Gen.*), gallina-i] *Of*, or *belonging to, domestic fowls* or *poultry*: gallus, *a poultry-cock*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gallinacé*.

gallīn-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [gallina] *Of*, or *belonging to, poultry*: scala, *a poultry-ladder (by which poultry mount to their roosting-place)*, Cels.—As *Subst.*: **gallinarius,** ii, *m. One who attends to poultry*: Cic.

Gall-ŏ-græci, ōrum, *m.* [Gall-i; (o); Græci] *The Gallogræci* or *Gauls who migrated into Phrygia (called also Galatæ)*.—Hence, **Gallŏgræcī-a,** æ, *f. Gallogræcia; the country of the Gallogræci (called also Galatia).*

Gallōnĭus, ii, *m. Gallonius; a Roman name.*

1. **gal-lus,** i, *m.* [for gar-lus; akin to Sanscrit root GAR, *sonum edere*; whence Gr. γηρ-ύω, Lat. garr-io] (*The one uttering a cry*; hence) *A cock, poultry cock*: Cic.

2. **Gallus,** i, v. 1. Galli.

3. **Gallus,** i, *m. The Gallus, a tributary of the Sagaris, in Phrygia, the water of which, according to fable, made those who drunk it mad* (now *Gativo*).—Hence, **1. Gall-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Of*, or *belonging to, the Gallus*; Meton.) *Phrygian, Trojan.*—**2. Galli,** ōrum, *m. The priests of Galli* or *Cybele, so called because of their raving, during which they emasculated themselves.*—In *Sing.*: **Gallus,** i, *m.*; and (on account of their emasculated condition) in the *Fem.*, **Galla,** æ.—Hence, **Gall-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, the priests of Isis; Gallic.*

4. **Gallus,** i, *m. Gallus; a Roman name.*

gă-nĕa, æ, *f.*, **-nĕum,** i, *n.* [prps. for gas-nea, -neum, akin to Sanscrit root GHAS, *comedere*] (*The thing pertaining to eating*; hence) *An eating-house, cook-shop, ordinary*: Cic.; Plaut.

gănĕ-o, ōnis, *m.* [gane-a] (*One with* or *having a* ganea; hence) *A frequenter of a* ganea; *a glutton*, etc.: Cic.

gangaba, æ, *m.* [Persian word] *A porter*: Curt.

Gangărĭdæ, ārum (*Gen. Plur.*, Gangaridûm, Virg.), *m.*, Γαγγαρίδαι. *The Gangaridæ; an Indian people on the Ganges.*

Ganges, is, *m.*, Γάγγης. *The Ganges; a river of India.*—Hence (fr. *uncontr. Gen.* Gange-is), **Gangē-tĭcus,** a, um, and **Gangē-tis,** tĭdis, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, the Ganges; Gangetic.*

gannĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* [onomatop.] (Prop.: *To yelp, bark*; Meton.) Of persons: *To snarl, growl, grumble*: Ter.; Cat.

gannī-tus, ūs, *m.* [ganni-o] **I.** Prop.: *A yelping* or *barking* of dogs: Lucr. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A snarling, grumbling*: Mart.—**B.** *A whining, moaning*: Pl.

Gănȳmēdes, i, *m.*, Γανυμήδης. *Ganymede*: **1.** *A son of Laomedon, who, on account of his youthful beauty, was carried off by Jupiter's eagle from Mount Ida to heaven, and there made Jupiter's cup-bearer in place of Hebe.*—**2.** *A eunuch in the service of Arsinoe, an enemy of Cæsar.*

Gărămantes, um, *m. The Garamantes; a powerful tribe of the interior of Africa.*—Hence, **Gărămant-is,** ĭdis, *f. Garamantian.*

Gargānus, i, *m. Garganus; a mountain ridge in Appulia* (now *Monte Gargano* or *Monte di S. Angelo*).—Hence, **Gargān-us,** a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Garganus; Gargan.*

Gargăphĭe, ēs, *f.*, Γαργαφίη. *Gargaphie; a valley of Bœotia sacred to Diana, with a fountain of the same name, where Actæon was torn to pieces by his hounds.*

Gargăra, ōrum, *n. plur.*, Γάργαρα, τὰ. *Gargara; the upper part of Mount Ida, in Troas, with a city of the same name at its foot.*

Gargĭlĭus. *Gargilius; a famous hunter.*

Garītes, um, *m. The Garites; a people in Aquitanian Gaul.*

garr-īo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root GṚ or GAR, *sonum edere*] **I.** Prop.: *To chatter, prate, chat, talk idly*: quidlibet, Hor.: (without *Object*) tanta est impunitas garriendi, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of frogs: *To croak*: Mart.

garrŭl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [garrul-us] (*The quality of the* garrulus; hence) **1.** *A chattering, babbling, prating, talkativeness, garrulity*: Ov.—**2.** Of the crow: *A constant croaking*: Pl.

garr-ŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [garr-io] **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *Chattering, prattling, babbling, prating, talkative, garrulous*: garrulus idem est, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of birds: *Chattering, noisy*; or, with reference to their peculiar note, *Croaking, calling, twittering, hooting, warbling*, etc.: Ov.; Pl.—**B.** Of the cricket: *Chirping*: Phæd.—**C.** Of inanimate things: **1.** Of streams: *Babbling, murmuring*: Ov.—**2.** Of musical instruments, *etc.*: *Vocal, tuneful* Tib.

gărum (-on), i, *n.* = γάρον. *Garum; a thick sauce, fish-sauce*: Hor.

Gărumna (-nna), æ, *m. The Garumna; a river of Gaul* (now *Garonne*).

Garumni, ōrum, *m. The Garumni; a people of Gaul, on the Garonne* (*in the neighbourhood of the modern St. Bertrand de Cominges*).

gaude-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of gaude-o. —**2.** *Pa.*: *Joyous, joyful*: animus, Cic.

gau-d-ĕo, gāvisus sum, gaudēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [root GAU, or GAUD, akin to Gr. γα-ίω, γηθ-έω] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Of persons: *To rejoice inwardly, be glad* respecting any thing, *to take pleasure in, be pleased with, delight in* any thing: **1.** Neut.: gaudendi locus, Cic.: gaudes si cameram percûsti forte, Hor.—Particular expression: Gaudere in sinu, *or* in se, *To rejoice in one's bosom*, or *in one's self*; i. e. *to rejoice in*

secret, to feel a secret joy: Cic.; Cat.—**2.** Act.: gavisos homines dolorem, Script. ap. Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) quæ perfecta esse gaudeo, Cic.—**B.** Of things: *To rejoice* or *delight:* Phœbo gaudet Parnassia rupes, Virg. **II.** Esp.: *To greet, to express one's good will,* etc.: Celso gaudere . . . Musa rogata refer, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jouir.*

gaud-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [gaud-eo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Inward joy, gladness:* Cic.; Hor.; Liv. **B.** Esp.: *Sensual pleasure, delight, enjoyment:* Liv. **II.** Meton.: *Joy,* i. e. *the beloved object which produces joy:* Ov.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *joie.*

gausăpe, is, **-um,** i, *n.* = γαυσάπης. **I.** Prop.: *A shaggy woollen cloth, frieze, felt (having a long nap on one side, and being smooth on the other,* used for clothing, covering, etc.); *a garment* or *covering of frieze:* Hor.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: *A shaggy beard:* Pers.

gav-isus (for gau-isus), a, um, *P.* of gau-deo.

Gavĭus, ĭi, *m. Gavius; a Roman who was crucified by Verres.*

gāza, æ, *f.* [Persian word; Gr. γαῖα] **I.** Prop.: *A royal treasure,* in Persia: Curt. **II.** Meton.: *Treasure, riches, wealth:* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gaze.*

Gĕbenna (**Ceb-** and **Cev-**), æ, *f. Gebenna, Cebenna,* or *Cevenna; a mountain-chain in Gaul* (now the *Cévennes*).

Geidūni (**Gord-**), ōrum, *m. The Geiduni,* or *Gorduni; a people subject to the Nervii.*

1. Gĕla, æ, *f.* Γέλα. *Gela; a city of Sicily, at first called Lindos, and afterwards Gela, from the river Gela* or *Gelas, on which it stood* (now *Alicuta* or *Terra Nuova*).—Hence, **1. Gĕl-ōus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Gela.* **2. Gĕl-enses,** ĭum, *m. The inhabitants of Gela.*

2. Gĕla, æ, *m. Gela; a river of Sicily* (now *Fiume de Ghiozzo*).

Geldŭba, æ, *f. Gelduba; a castle on the Rhine* (now *Gelb* or *Gellep*).

gĕlĭd-e, *adv.* [gelid-us] *Coldly, faintly, indolently:* Hor.

gĕl-ĭdus, a, um (*Gen. Fem. Sing.,* gelidaï, Lucr.), *adj.* [gel-o] (*Freezing;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *Icy cold, very cold, icy, frosty:* nemus, Hor.: (*Comp.*) multo gelidior, Cic.: (*Sup.*) gelidissimæ aquæ, Pl.—As *Subst.*: **gelida,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* aqua) *Water cold as ice:* Hor. **II.** Esp.: *Icy cold, cold, stiff* with death, old age, or fright: Virg.; Ov.

Gellĭus, ĭi, *m. Gellius; a Roman name.*

1. gĕl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [gel-u] **I.** Act.: **A.** Gen.: *To cause to freeze, to congeal:*—Pass.: *To be frozen, to freeze:* qui ferrum gelat, Mart.: gelatus caseus, Col. **B.** Esp.: *To freeze, chill, stiffen* with fright, horror: Juv.; Stat. **II.** Neut.: *To freeze:* Pl.; Stat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *geler.*

2. Gĕlo (**-on**), ōnis, *m. Gelo,* or *Gelon; a King of Syracuse.*

Gĕlōni, ōrum, *m.,* Γέλωνοι. *The Geloni; a Scythian people on the Borysthenes, in the modern Ukraine.*—Sing.: collect.: **Gelonus,** i, *m. The Gelonians:* Virg.

gĕl-u, ūs (**-um,** i, Lucr.), *n.* [Sicilian γέλ-α] **I.** Gen.: *Icy coldness, frost, cold:* Virg.; Pl. **II.** Esp.: *Coldness, chill* produced by death, old age, fright, *etc.*: Virg.; Luc. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gelée.*

gĕm-ĕbundus, a, um, *adj.* [gem-o] *Groaning, sighing:* Ov.

gĕmell-ĭ-păr-a, æ, *f. adj.* [gemell-us; (i); par-io] *Twin-bearing:* dea, *i. e. Latona,* Ov.

gĕmel-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for gemin-lus; fr. gemin-us] **I.** Prop.: *Born at the same time, twin-born, twin-:* fratres, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **gemellus,** i, *m. A twin:* Cat. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Paired, doubled, double-:* legio, *formed out of two legions,* Cæs.—**B.** *Resembling* or *like,* as twins: pravorum et amore gemellum, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gemeaux, jumeau.*

gĕmĭnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gemin(a)-o] *A doubling:* verborum, Cic.

gĕmĭn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [gemin-us] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To double:* sole geminato, Cic.: decem vitæ frater geminaverat annos, *i. e. had completed his twentieth year,* Ov. **B.** Meton.: *To pair, join,* or *unite* two things together: acuta Si geminant Corybantes æra, *i. e. strike together,* Hor. **II.** Neut.: *To be double:* Lucr.

gĕ-mĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [for genminus; fr. gen-o] (*Brought forth* or *born* with another; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Twin-born, twin-:* fratres gemini, Cic. nec gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo, *i. e. from Helen, the twin-daughter of Leda,* Hor.: (*Sup.*) frater geminissimus, Plaut.—As *Subst.*: **gemini,** ōrum, *m.* **A.** Gen.: Of persons or animals: *Twins:* Cic.; Pl. **B.** Esp.: As a constellation: *The Twins (Castor and Pollux;* acc. to others, *Apollo and Hercules*): Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *Paired, double, twofold, both, two:* geminum lumen, Cic.—**2.** *Both, two:* geminæ acies, *both eyes,* Virg.—**B.** *Resembling, correspondent, similar, like,* as twins: eadem impudentia, gemina audacia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *géminé.*

gĕm-ĭtus, ūs (*Gen. Sing.* gemiti, Plaut.), *m.* [gem-o] **I.** Prop.: *A sighing, sigh; a groaning, groan:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of things: *A groaning, roaring, roar:* Virg.

gem-ma, æ, *f.* [for gen-ma; fr. gen-o] (*The bearing* or *producing thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A bud, eye,* or *gem* on a plant: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** From similarity of form: *A precious stone,* esp. one already cut; *a jewel, gem:* Cic.; Hor.—**B.** Of things made of precious stones: **1.** *A drinking-vessel, goblet:* Ov.—**2.** *A seal ring, signet:* Ov.—**C.** Plur.: *The eyes* of the peacock's tail: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gemme.*

gemm-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [gemm-a] **I.** Prop.: *Of precious stones; set* or *adorned with precious stones:* trulla, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *Jewel-shaped:* radix gemmeæ rotunditatis, Pl.—**2.** *Jewelled, adorned with jewel-like marks* or *spots:* cauda, Phæd.—**B.** *Glittering, sparkling* like gems: Euripus, Pl.

gemm-ĭ-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [gemm-a; (i); fer-o] **1.** *Bearing* or *producing gems:* gemmiferi amnes, Pl. —**2.** *Carrying* or *having gems:* corona, Val. Fl.

gemm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [gemm-a] **I.** Neut.: *To put forth buds, to bud* or *gem:* gemmare vites rustici dicunt, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Neut.: **1.** Prop.: *To be adorned with precious stones, to sparkle with gems* (only in Part. Præs.): gemmantia sceptra, Ov.—**2.** Meton.: *To glitter, sparkle,* like gems: herbæ gemmantes rore recenti, Lucr.—**B.** Act.: *To set* or *adorn with jewels* (only in Part. Perf.): gemmata monilia, Ov.: gemmati arculi, Liv.

gĕm-o, ŭi, ĭtum, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [prps. akin to γέμ-ω. *To be full;* hence, with reference to the effects produced by fullness of grief] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: Of living beings: *To sigh, groan:* hos gemere videbam, Cic.: ah gemat in terris! *let him groan in the lower world,* Prop. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of the turtle-dove: *To utter a plaintive* or *mournful note:* nec gemere aeriæ cessabit turtur ab ulmo, Virg. —**2.** *To groan, creak:* gemuit sub pondere cymba, Virg. **II.** Act.: *To sigh over, bemoan, bewail* any thing: hæc gemebant boni, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) murreta relinqui . . . Sulphura contemni vicus gemit, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *geindre, gémir.*

gĕm-ōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [gem-o] *Of,* or *pertaining to, sighing* or *groaning:* gemoniæ scalæ, *steps of sighs,* i.e. *steps on the Aventine Hill leading to the Tiber, to which the bodies of executed criminals were dragged by hooks, to be thrown into the Tiber:* Val. Max.—As *Subst.*: **gemoniæ,** ārum, *f.* (*sc.* scalæ) = gemoniæ scalæ: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gémonies.*

gĕn-a, æ, *f.* (mostly plur.) [akin to γέν-υ, the chin] (*A jaw;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A cheek*:—Plur., *the cheeks:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: *The eyes:* Ov.

Gĕnăbum, i, *n. Genabum; a city of the Carnutes in Gallia Lugdunensis, afterwards called Aurelianensis Urbs* or *Civitas Aurelianorum* (whence the modern name *Orleans*).—Hence, **Gĕnab-ensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Genabum; Genabian.*—As *Subst.*: **Genabenses,** ium, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Genabians.*

Gĕnauni, ōrum, *m. The Genauni; a Germanic people in Rhætia* (*in the lower Val d'Agno*).

gĕnĕălŏgus, i, *m.* = γενεαλόγος. *A genealogist:* Cic.

gĕn-er, ĕri, *m.* [Sans. *jâm-âtṛi*; fr. root JAM = YAM, "to marry"] (*One who marries;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A son-in-law:* Cic.; also *of a daughter*

bridegroom: Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of *the husband of a grand-daughter* or *great-grand-daughter* (for progener): Tac.—**B.** Of a *sister's husband, brother-in-law:* Nep.—**C.** Of *a (daughter's) paramour:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gendre.*

gĕnĕr-ālis, e, *adj.* [genus, generis] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* genus; hence) *Of,* or *belonging to, a kind* or *species; generic:* constitutio, Cic. *Of,* or *relating to, all; general:* generale quoddam decorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *général.*

gĕnĕrāl-ĭter, *adv.* [general-is] *In general, generally:* Cic.

gĕnĕra-sco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [gener(a)-o] *To be generated, produced:* Lucr.

gĕnĕr-ātim, *adv.* [genus, generis] 1. *By kinds, species,* or *classes:* Cic.; Virg.—2. *Generally, in general:* Cic.

gĕnĕrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [gener(a)-o] *An engenderer, producer:* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *générateur.*

gĕnĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [genus, gener-is] **I.** Prop.: *To beget, procreate, engender, produce, create:* in the Pass. also, *to spring, descend from:* hominem generavit et ornavit deus, Cic.: quem generāsse Telon Sebethide nymphā Fertur, Virg.: (without *Object*) asina generare cœpit, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To bring forth, create, produce:* quæ nihil dum ipsæ ex se generare queunt, Quint. ¶ Hence Fr. *générer.*

gĕnĕrōs-ĭus, *comp. adv.* [generosus] *More nobly:* perire, Hor.

gĕnĕr-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [genus, gener-is] (*Full of* genus; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *Of a good* or *noble birth; noble, eminent:* virgo, Cic.: (*Comp.*) nemo generosior est te, Hor.: (*Sup.*) fortissimum quemque generossissimum existumo, Sall. **II.** Meton.: Of animals or things: *Of a good* or *noble species; noble, superior, excellent:* pecus, Virg.: vinum, Hor. **III.** Fig.: *Noble-minded, magnanimous, generous:* rex, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *généreux.*

gĕnĕsis, is, *f.* = γένεσις. **I.** Prop.: *Generation, birth; creation:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *The constellation that is rising at one's birth* or *nativity:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *genèse, génésie.*

genesta, æ, v. genista.

gĕn-ĕtrix (-ĭtrix), ĭcis, *f.* [gen-o] **I.** Prop.: *She that has borne* any one; *a mother:* Virg. **II.** Fig.: *She that produces; mother:* frugum, *i. e. Ceres,* Ov. **III.** Meton.: *A mother-in-law:* Ov.

Gĕnēva, æ, *f. Geneva; a city of the Allobroyes.*

gĕnĭ-ālis, e, *adj.* [Geni-us] *Of,* or *belonging to,* Genius; hence) 1. (*Of,* or *belonging to, the Genii,* or *tutelary spirits* (*who presided over marriage;* hence) *Bridal, marriage-*: lectus, Cic.: torus, Virg.—2. *Of,* or *belonging to, enjoyment; jovial, pleasant, delightful, joyous, genial:* festum, Ov.: hiems, Virg.

gĕnĭāl-ĭter, *adv.* [genial-is] *Jovially, merrily, genially:* Ov.

gĕnĭcŭl-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [geniculum] *Having knots, knotted, jointed, geniculated:* culmus, Cic.

gĕnĭ-cŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [for genuculum; fr. genu] **I.** Prop.: *A little knee:* Var. **II.** Meton.: Of plants: *A little knot* or *joint:* Pl.

gĕnista (-esta), æ, *f. The broom-plant, broom:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *genêt.*

gĕnĭtā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [geno, through obsol. genit(a)-o] *That generates* or *begets;* hence) *Productive, fruitful, generative:* Lucr.

gĕnĭt-ālis, e, *adj.* [genit-us, *a begetting*] *Of,* or *belonging to, a begetting; causing generation* or *birth; fruitful, generative, genital:* semina, Virg.: dies, *birthday* (usually natalis dies), Tac.—As *Subst.*: **Genitalis,** is, *f.* (*sc.* dea) *Genitalis; a surname of Diana, as presiding over births.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *génital.*

gĕnĭtāl-ĭter, *adv.* [genital-is] *In a generative* or *fertilizing manner:* Lucr.

gĕn-ĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [gen-o] (*Begetting;* hence) *Of,* or *belonging to, generation* or *birth.* **I.** Gen.: imago, *native, original nature,* Ov. **II.** Esp.: Gramm. *t. t.*: genitivus casus, *the genitive case,* Quint. — As *Subst.*: **genitivus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* casus) *The genitive case:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *génitif.*

gĕn-ĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A begetter, parent, father, sire:* **I.** Prop.: Cic.; Ov. **II.** Fig.: genitor usus, Hor.

genitrix, ĭcis, v. genetrix.

gĕn-ĭtūra, æ, *f.* [gen-o] **I.** Prop.: *A begetting, bearing, birth, generation:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: In astrology, *One's natal star* or *constellation, nativity:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *géniture.*

gĕn-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of gigno, through root GEN.

Gĕn-ĭus, i, *m.* [gen-o] (*The one pertaining to existence* or *being;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The tutelary deity* or *genius* of a person, place, *etc.*: Virg.; Tib. **II.** Meton.: *Wit, talent, genius:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *génie.*

geno, ĕre, v. gigno *init.*

gen-s, gentis, *f.* [gen-o] (*A begetting;* Concr.: *That which is begotten;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A clan* (or rather *a House, embracing several families united together by a common name and by certain religious rites*): Cic.; Hor.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of the gods: *A family:* majorum gentium dii, *i. e. the superior deities* (the Consentes), Cic.—**B.** Of *a single descendant, offspring* out of an entire race: Virg.—**C.** In a contemptuous sense: *Tribe, brood:* Cic.—**D.** Of beasts: *A race, breed,* etc.: Virg.; Ov.—**E.**: 1. *A race, nation, population:* Cic.—Particular expression: Gen. Plur. in partitive force dependent on some adverb: *In the world, on earth:* ubinam gentium? Cic.: nusquam gentium, Ter. — 2. Plur.: *Foreign nations, foreigners:* Tac. — **F.** *A region, country:* Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gens, gent.*

gent-ĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [gens, gentis] *Of,* or *belonging to, a nation; national:* more gentico, Tac.

gentīl-ĭcĭus (-ĭtius), a, um, *adj.* [gentil-is] (*Of,* or *belonging to, a* gentilis; hence) *Of,* or *belonging to, a particular clan* or *House:* gentilicia sacra, Liv.

gent-īlis, e, *adj.* [gens, gent-is] 1. *Of,* or *belonging to, a clan* or *House:* nomen, Suet.: manus, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **gentilis,** is, *m. A person belonging to the same clan* or *House; a clansman:* Cic.; Liv.—2. *Of,* or *belonging to, the same people* or *nation; national:* nationes, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gentil.*

gentīl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gentil-is] (*The state* or *condition of the* gentilis; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The relationship of those who belong to the same* gens: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Relatives bearing the same name:* Sext. Aur. Vict. ¶ Hence (in late Latin meaning of "heathenism"), Fr. *gentilité.*

gĕnu, ūs, *n.* (*Neut. Nom.* and *Acc. Sing.,* genus, Cic.:—*Plur.,* gĕnua, as a dissyllable, Virg.) [akin to γόνυ] **I.** Prop.: *The knee:* Cic.; Hor.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: Of plants: *A knot, joint* (usually called *geniculum*): Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *genou.*

Gĕnŭa, æ, *f. Genua; a seaport town of Liguria* (now *Genoa*).

gĕnŭ-ālia, ĭum, *n.* [genu] (*Things pertaining to the knee;* hence) *Garters:* Ov.

1. **gĕn-ŭĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* [gen-o] **I.** Prop.: *Innate, native, natural:* virtutes, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Genuine:* comœdia, Gell.

2. **gĕn-ŭĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* [gen-æ] *Of,* or *belonging to, the jaw* or *cheek:* dentes, *jaw-teeth, back-teeth,* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **genuinus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* dens). *A back-tooth* or *grinder:* Juv.—Prov.: Genuinum frangere in aliquo, *To break a grinder in any person,* i. e. *to criticise severely,* Pers.

1. **gĕn-us,** ĕris, *n.* = γένος. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Birth, descent, origin; a race, stock,* etc.: Cic.; Hor. **B.** Esp.: *High* or *noble birth:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A descendant, offspring, child;* and collect., *descendants, posterity, race:* Virg.; Hor.; Ov.—**B.**: 1. Of persons, animals, or things: *A class, sort, species, kind:* Cic.; Hor.—Particular expression: In respective Acc.: Omne, hoc, id, quod genus (for omnis, ejus, hujus, cujus generis) *Of every, of this, of which kind:* Cato; Var.; Cic.—2. Philos. *t. t.*: *A general term, (logical) genus:* Cic.—**C.** Gramm. *t. t.*: *The gender* of nouns and verbs: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *genre.*

2. **genus,** ūs, v. genu.

Gĕnūsus (-ŭus), i, *m. Genusus* or *Genusuus; a river of Greek Illyria* (now *Iskoumi,* acc. to others, *Siomini* or *Semno*).

gĕōgrăphĭa, æ, *f.* = γεωγραφία. *Geography:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *géographie.*

gĕōmĕtres, æ (geomētrēs, as a trisyllable, Juv.), *m.* = γεωμέτρης (Earth-measurer). *A geometer:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *géomètre.*

gĕōmĕtrĭa, æ, *f.* = γεωμετρία (Earth-measuring). *Geometry:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *géométrie.*

gĕōmĕtrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = γε-

ωμετρικός. Of, or *belonging to, geometry; geometrical:* rationes, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **1. geometricus,** i, *m. A geometrician:* Quint.—**2. gĕōmetrĭca,** ōrum, *n. Geometry:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *géométrique.*

gĕōrgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = γεωργικός. *Of,* or *pertaining to, husbandry; agricultural:* carmen, Col. — Hence, **Georgĭca,** ōrum, *n. The Georgics* (*of Virgil*): Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *géorgique, géorgiques.*

gĕr-ens, entis: 1. *P.* of ger-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Managing:* (with *Gen.*) negotii bene gerens, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gérant.*

Gergŏvĭa, æ, *f. Gergovia:* **1.** *A town of the Arverni, in Aquitanian Gaul* (*now Jargean*).—**2.** *A town of the Boii* (prps. *Charlieu*).

germān-e, *adv.* [1. german-us] *Faithfully, truly:* rescribere, Cic.

Germāni, ōrum, *m.*, Γερμανοί. *The Germans; a people between the Rhine, the Danube, the Vistula, and the sea.*—*Sing.*: **Germanus,** i. *A German.* —Hence, **1. Germān-us,** a, um, *adj. German.*—**2. Germān-ĭa,** æ, *f. Germany; the country of the Germans*—divided into *Upper* and *Lower Germany.* —Plur.: **Germaniæ,** ārum, *f. The Germanies,* i. e. *the whole of Germany.* —**3. Germān-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Germans; Germanic, German.*—As *Subst.*: **Germanicus, i,** *m. Germanicus:* **a.** (*sc.* victor). *An agnomen of several generals who gained victories over the Germans.* — Hence, **Germānĭc-iānus,** a, um, *adj.* (*Of,* or *belonging to,* a Germanicus; hence) *Stationed* or *serving in Germany:* exercitus, Suet. — As *Subst.*: **Germanicĭani,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* milites). *Soldiers stationed in Germany:* Suet.—**b.** (*sc.* nummus). *A germanicus; a gold coin struck by the Emperor Domitian:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Germanique.*

germān-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. germanus] **I.** Prop.: (*The condition,* or *state, of the* germanus *or* germana; hence) *Brotherhood, sisterhood:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *The relationship of colonies from a common mother-city:* Liv.

1. **germ-ānus,** a, um, *adj.* [prob. for germin-anus; fr. germen, germinis] (*Belonging to the* same *origin;* hence) **I.** Prop.: Of brothers and sisters who have the same parents, or at least the same father: *Full, own:* Cic. — As *Subst.*: **germanus,** i, *n.*, and **germana,** æ, *f. Full brother, full sister:* Of persons or animals: Virg.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of,* or *belonging to, brothers and sisters; brotherly, sisterly:* modus, Plaut.—**B.** *Genuine, real, actual, true:* (*Sup.*) germanissimus Stoicus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (law) *germain,* "brother;" *germaine,* "sister."

2. **Germanus,** a, um, v. Germani.

ger-men, ĭnis, *n.* [prob. ger-o] (*The thing produced;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A sprig, offshoot, sprout, bud:* Virg. **II.** Fig.: *A germ, origin:* Lucr. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Plur.: *Fruits, productions:* Claud. — **B.**: *The embryo* or *fœtus:* Ov.—**C.**: **1.** *Child, offspring:* Claud.—**2.** *Root, stock:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *germe.*

1. **gĕr-o,** gessi, gestum, gĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bear, carry,* or *have* anything about one, *or* on one's person, *to carry about; to wear:* Horatius trigemina spolia præ se gerens, Liv.: qua modo brachia gessit, Crura gerit, Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To bear, carry, bring* to a place: saxa, Liv.—**2.** With the accessory idea of production, *To bear, bring forth, produce:* violam nullo terra serente gerit, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To bear, have, entertain, cherish:* et nos aliquod nomenque decusque Gessimus, Virg.: inimicitias, Cic. : (without *Object*) aliter atque animo gerebat, Sall.—Particular phrases: **1.** Gerere se, *To bear, deport, behave,* or *conduct one's self; to act:* Cic.—**2.** Gerere aliquem, *To behave* or *conduct one's self as* any one: Claud.—**3.** Gerere se et aliquem, *To treat one's self and another* in any manner: Sall.—**4.** Gerere præ se aliquid, *To carry something before one:* i. e. *to show, exhibit, manifest:* Cic.—**B.** With the accessory idea of activity or exertion: *To sustain the charge of* any undertaking or business, whether public or private; *to administer, manage, regulate, rule, govern, conduct, carry on, wage, transact, accomplish, perform*:—Pass.: *To happen, take place, be done:* rempublicam, Cic.: magnæ res belli domique gerebantur, id.: (without *Object*) a spe gerendi absunt, id.—Particular phrase: Morem gerere, *To perform one's will; to comply with one's wishes; to humour* or *gratify one:* Cic.—**C.** Of time: *To pass, spend:* Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gérer.*

2. **gĕr-o,** ōnis, *m.* [1. ger-o] *A carrier:* Plaut.

gerræ, ārum, *f.* = γέρρα (Prop.: *Wattled twigs;* Meton.). *Trifles, stuff, trumpery, nonsense:* Plaut.

gerr-o [gerr-æ] (*One having* gerræ; hence) *A trifler, idle fellow:* Ter.

gĕr-ŭlus, i, *m.* [ger-o] (*He that bears* or *carries;* hence) *A bearer, carrier, porter:* Hor.

Gērўŏn, ōnis, **-ōnes,** æ (*Gen. Sing.*, Geryonaï, Lucr.), *m.*, Γηρύων and Γηρυόνης. *Geryon,* or *Geryones; a mythic king in Spain, having three bodies, whose oxen were carried off by Hercules.*

Gĕsorĭācus, i, *m.*, **-um,** i, *n. Gesoriacus* or *Gesoriacum; a town and port of Gallia Belgica* (now *Boulogne*).

gestā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [gest(a)-o] **I.** *That which is borne* or *worn; a burden, load; ornament, accoutrements,* etc.: Virg. **II.** *That with* or *in which any thing is carried; a litter, sedan:* Tac.

gestā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A being carried* or *conveyed about* (in a litter, carriage, boat, *etc.*); *a riding, driving,* or *sailing* for pleasure: Suet. **II.** Meton.: *A place where one is carried to take the air; a promenade, drive:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gestation.*

gestā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.** *A bearer, carrier:* Pl.—**2.** *One who rides out* to take the air: Mart.

gestātōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [gestator] (*Pertaining to a* gestator; hence) *That serves for carrying:* sella, *a sedan-chair,* Suet.

gestĭcŭlā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gesticul(a)-or] *Pantomimic motion, gesticulation:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gesticulation.*

gestĭcŭl-or, ātus sum, āri, *l. v. dep.* [gesticul-us, *a mimic gesture*] *To make mimic gestures, to gesticulate:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gesticuler.*

1. **ges-tĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [for ger-tio; fr. ger-o] *A carrying on, managing, doing, performing:* negotii, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gestion.*

2. **gest-ĭo,** īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre (*Imperf. Ind.*, gestibant, Plaut.), 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [2. gest-us] **I.** Prop.: *To use passionate gestures, to throw one's self about* (esp. for joy), *to be transported, to exult, to be joyful* or *cheerful:* eloquentiâ gestientes, Cic.: lætitiâ, id. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Neut.: *To desire eagerly* or *passionately; to long:* gestio scire ista omnia, Cic.: studio incassum videas gestire lavandi, Virg.—**B.** Act.: *To desire,* or *long for,* a thing: (with *Objective clause*) ipsum gestio dari mihi in conspectum, Ter.

gest-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [gest-o] *To carry often* or *much; to be wont to carry* or *bear:* Plaut.

ges-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. intens. a.* and *n.* [for ger-to; fr. ger-o] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To bear, to carry, to have:* non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora, Virg.: puerum in manibus, Ter.—**2.** Esp.: Pass.: *To be carried about* in a litter, carriage, boat, etc.; *to take the air; to ride, drive, sail,* etc., *for pleasure:* Sen.; Mart.—**B.** Fig.: *To carry, bear:* gestandus in sinu, *i. e. to be dearly loved,* Ter. **II.** Neut.: *To be carried out, to ride, drive, sail,* etc., *to take the air:* Suet.

1. **ges-tus** (for ger-tus), a, um, *P.* of ger-o.

2. **ges-tus,** ūs, *m.* [for ger-tus; fr. ger-o] (*The bearing,* i. e. *motion of the body,* or *of a part of the body;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *Carriage, posture, motion, gesture:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: *A studied gesture, gesticulation* of actors or orators: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *geste.*

gesum, i, v. gæsum.

Gĕtæ, ārum, *m.*, Γέται: *The Getæ; a Thracian tribe on the Danube, bordering on the Dacians.*—Sing.: **Gĕta (-es),** æ, *m. One of the Getæ.* — Hence, **1. Get-es,** æ, *adj.*, *m. Of,* or *belonging to, the Getæ; Getan.* —**2. Gĕt-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Getan;* Meton.) *The acian:* lyra, *i. e. of the Thracian Orpheus,* Stat.

Gĕtĭc-e, *adv.* [Getic-us] *Like a Getan:* loqui, Ov.

Getuli, and its derivatives, v. Gæ.

gib-bus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to κύπτω] *Hunched, humped, gibbous:* Cels. —As *Subst.*: **1. gibbus,** i, *m. A hunch, hump:* Juv.—**2. gibba,** æ, *f. A hunch, hump:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gibbeux.*

Gigantes, um, *m.*, Γίγαντες. *The Giants; fabled sons of Earth and Tartarus, who stormed the heavens, but were struck by Jupiter with lightning and*

turned under Ætna. –Sing.: **Gigas,** antis, *m. One of the Giguntes; a giant.* —Hence, **Gigant-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the giants:* triumphus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *géant.*

Gigas, antis, v. Gigantes.

gign-ēns, entis, *P.* of gign-o.—As *Subst.*: **gignentĭa,** ium, *n.* (*Bearing things;* hence) *Organic bodies, things that grow,* as plants, trees, *etc.*: loca nuda gignentium, Sall.

gign-o (old form **geno,** Lucr.), gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum, gignĕre (*Perf.*, genuit, Enn.:—*Inf. Præs. Pass.* gignier, Lucr.), 3. *v. a.* [reduplicated from root GEN (akin to Sanscrit root JAN, *nasci;* Gr. γεν), *e. g.* gen-gen-o, ge-gen-o, gi-gen-o, gi-gn-o ; cf. *γί-γν-ομαι,* which is formed upon the same principle] *To beget, bear, bring forth, produce;* in the Pass. also *to be born; to spring, arise, proceed.* **I.** Prop.: omnia, quæ terra gignat, Cic.: dīs genite, et geniture deos, Virg. **II.** Fig.: hæc ipsa virtus amicitiam et gignit et continet, Cic.

gilvus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Germ. ge.b] *Pale yellow* equus, Virg.

Gindes, is, v. Gyndes.

gingīva, æ, *f. A gum:* Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gencive.*

ginnus, i, *m.* = *γίννος. A little stunted mule:* Mart.

glăb-er, ra, rum, *adj.* [akin to glubo ; Gr. γλυφ-ω, γλάφ-ω] *Without hair, smooth, bald:* crure glaber, Mart.: (*Comp.*) gallus glabrior, Plaut.—As *Subst.*: **glaber,** bri, *m. A young beardless) slave, favourite slave (of the Romans*): Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *glabre.*

Glabrĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] (*One having a* glaber) *Glabrio ; a Roman name.*

glăcī-ālis, e, *adj.* [glaci-es] (*Pertaining to* glacies ; hence) *Icy, frozen:* hiems, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *glacial.*

glăcĭes, ēi, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Ice:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Hardness:* glacies æris, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *glace.*

glăcī-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [glaci-es] *To make* or *turn into ice:*—Pass.: *To be turned into ice, to freeze, congeal:* positas ut glaciet nives Puro numine Jupiter, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *glacer.*

glădĭ-ātor, ōris, *m.* [gladi-us] (*One using a* gladius ; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A swordsman* in the public games ; *a gladiator:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: *A combat of gladiators ; a gladiatorial show:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gladiateur.*

glă.dĭātōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [gladiator] *Of,* or *belonging to, a gladiator* or *gladiators ; gladiatorial:* ludus, Cic.: familia, *a band of gladiators,* id.—As *Subst.*: **gladiatorium,** ĭi, *n.* (*sc.* prædium *or* auctoramentum) *The hire* or *pay of gladiators:* Liv.

glădĭ-ātūra, æ, *f.* [gladi-us] (*A using of a* gladius ; hence) *The calling* or *profession of a gladiator:* Tac.

glădĭus, ĭi, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A sword:* Cic. — Provv.: **A.** Aliquem suo gladio jugulare, *To slaughter one with his own sword,* i. e. *to foil one with his own weapons:* Ter.—

B. Plumbeo gladio jugulari, *To be slaughtered with a leaden sword,* i. e. *to be defeated,* etc., *with little trouble:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** For *Murder, death:* Cic.—**B.** For *gladiatorial combat:* Sen. — **C.** *A ploughshare:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *glaive.*

glæba, æ, *etc.*, **glæsum,** i, v. gle.

gland-ĭ-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [glans, gland-is ; (i) ; fer-o] *Acorn-bearing:* quercus, Cic.

gland-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [glans, gland-is] (*A thing pertaining to a* glans ; hence) *A glandule* in meat, esp. in pork : Plaut.

glans, glandis, *f.* [akin to *βálανος*] **I.** Prop.: *An acorn ;* and, in gen., *any acorn-shaped fruit* (beech-nut, chest-nut, *etc.*): Ov. **II.** Meton.: *An acorn-shaped ball* of lead *or* clay : Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gland, glande.*

glārĕa, æ, *f. Gravel* [etym. dub.] Cic.; Virg.

glārĕ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [glare-a] *Full of gravel, gravelly:* Liv.

Glaucē, ēs, *f.*, Γλαύκη (The Blue One). *Glauce ; the mother of the third Diana.*

glaucōma, ătis, *n.* (**-a,** æ, *f.*, Plaut.) = γλαύκωμα. *An obscuration of the crystalline lens ; a cataract:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *glaucome.*

1. **glaucus,** a, um, *adj.* = γλαυκός. *Bluish gray:* undæ, Lucr.: salix, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *glauque.*

2. **Glaucus,** i, *m.*, Γλαῦκος (The Blue One). *Glaucus :* **1.** *A son of Sisyphus, devoured by his own horses.*— **2.** *The commander of the Lycians in the Trojan war, a friend of Diomede.*—**3.** *A fisherman of Anthedon, in Eubœa, who was changed into a sea-god.*

glēba (**glæb-**), æ, *f.* **I.** Prop.: *A small piece* or *lump of earth, a clod:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Land, soil:* Virg.—**B.** *A piece, lump, mass* of any thing : Lucr. ; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *glèbe.*

glēb-ŭla (**glæ-**), æ, *f. dim.* [gleba] (Prop.: *A small clod* or *lump of earth ;* Meton.) **1.** *A little farm, small piece of land:* Juv.—**2.** *A small piece, little lump:* Vitr.; Pl.

Gles-ariæ (**Gless-**) insulæ [glesum] (*Things pertaining to* glesum) *The Glesariæ (Gless-),* or *Amber islands in the North Sea.*

glēsum (**gless-, glæs-**), i, *n.* [The German word Glas (Eng. glass)] *Amber:* Tac.

glis, glīris, *m. A dormouse:* Pl.

glĭ-sco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [prps. akin to cre-sco] **I.** Prop.: *To grow, rise, swell,* or *blaze up ; to burst out:* ignis Alexandri Phrygio sub pectore gliscens, *kindling,* Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *To swell, grow, increase, augment, spread:* seditionem gliscere in dies, Liv.

glŏb-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [glob-us] (*To make into a* globus ; hence) **I.** *To make into a ball, to make round* or *spherical:* Pl. **II.** *To form into a body* or *crowd ; to crowd together in masses:* Pl.

glŏb-ōsus a. um, *adj.* [id.] (*Full of* globus ; hence) *Round as a ball, spherical:* mundus, Cic.

glōbus, i, *m.* [prob. akin to κόλπος] **I.** Prop.: *A round body, ball, sphere, globe:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A globular mass, ball, globe of* things collected together : Virg. — **B.** *A troop, crowd, body,* or *mass* of people : Sall.; Liv.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *globe.*

glŏmĕrā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [glomer-(a)-o] (*That which is rounded ;* hence) *A round body, ball :* Luc.

glŏmĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [glomus, glomer-is] **I.** Prop.: *To wind up, form into a ball, gather into a round heap ; to conglobate :* gressūs glomerare superbos, *i. e. to make a horse bring his feet together, make him prance, trot,* or *amble,* Virg.: lanam in orbes, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To roll together:* omnia fixa tuus glomerans determinat annus, *revolving,* Poet. ap. Cic. **III.** Meton.: *To gather into a round heap* or *knot ; to collect, press, crowd,* or *assemble together :* glomeratque sub antro Fumiferam noctem, Virg.

glŏmus, ĕris, *n.* [akin to globus] *A ball* or *clue* of yarn, *etc.*: Hor.

glōr-ĭa, æ, *f.* [akin to clārus, from root CLU, Gr. κλυ-ω and κλέ-ος] **I.** Prop.: *Glory, fame, renown:* Cic.; Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Thirst* or *passion for glory ; ambition ; vain-glory, pride, vaunting, boasting, bragging:* Cic.; Virg.—**B.** Plur.: *Glorious deeds.* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gloire.*

glōrĭā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [glori(a)-or] *A glorying, boasting, vaunting :* Cic.

glōrĭ-ŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [glori-a] *A small glory, little glory:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gloriole.*

glōrĭ-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To glory, boast, vaunt ; to brag* of any thing, *pride one's self* on any thing : in eum hæc gloriantem impetum facit, Liv.: (*with Objective clause*) is mihi etiam gloriabitur, se omnes magistratūs sine repulsā assecutum ? Cic.: vincere, Hor.: (*Abs.*) hæc defendendi causā, non gloriandi, loquor, id.

glōrĭōs-e, *adv.* [glorios-us] **1.** *Gloriously :* triumphare, Cic.: (*Comp.*) gloriosius, Sall.; (*Sup.*) gloriosissime, Cic.—**2.** *Boastfully, vauntingly :* Cic.

glōrĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [glori-a] (*Full of* gloria ; hence) **1.** *Full of glory, glorious, famous, renowned :* aliquid, Cic.: (*Sup.*) dies gloriosissimus, Tac. —**2.** *Vain-glorious, boasting, bragging, haughty, conceited, ostentatious :* milites, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *glorieux.*

glūbo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. a. To deprive of the bark ; to bark, peel :* ramos, Var.

gluo συστύφω (to draw together), Gloss.

glū-ten, tĭnis, *n.* [glu-o] (*That which glues ;* hence) *Glue, gluten :* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gluten.*

glūtĭnā-tor, ōris, *m.* [glutin(a)-o] *A gluer together* of books ; *a book-binder :* Cic.

glūtĭn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [gluten, glutin-is] **I.** Prop.: *To glue, glue together :* chartas Pl. **II.** Met·

ɔn.: Medic. *t. t.*: *To close up* an opening, esp. a wound: Cels.

glū-tĭo (-ttĭo), īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [the root GLU akin to Sanscrit root GRI, *to devour*] **I.** Prop.: *To swallow* or *gulp down*: epulas, Juv. **II.** Meton.: Of sound: *To utter interruptedly*, as if swallowing: vocem, Pl.

glūt-o (glutt-), ōnis, *m.* [glut-io] (*One who gulps down*; hence) *A glutton, gormandizer*: Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *glouton*.

Glўcĕr-a, æ; **-e**, es, *f.* [γλυκερ-ός] *Glycera* or *Glycere*; a woman's name.

Glycerĭum, ĭi, *f. Glycerium; the name of a female in the Andria of Terence.*

Glўcon (-o), ōnis, *m. Glycon* or *Glyco*: **1.** *A wrestler.*—**2.** *A physician.*

Gnæus, i, v. Cnæus.

gnā-rus (na-), a, um; **-rūris**, e, *adj.* [root GNA = GNO in gno-sco] **1.** *Knowing* or *acquainted with* a thing; *skilful, practised, expert* in any thing: (with *Gen.*) gnarus reipublicæ, Cic.: (with *Acc.*) gnaruris hanc rem, Plaut.: (with *Objective clause*) gnarus Hannibalem transitūs quosdam mercaturum, Liv.: (with *Relative clause*) gnarus quibus modis, *etc.*, Cic.—**2.** *Known*: palus gnara vincentibus, Tac.

gnascor, i, v. nascor.

Gnātho, ōnis, *m.* [γνάθων] (A jaw) *Gnatho*. **I.** Prop.: *The name of a parasite in the Eunuchus of Terence.* — Hence, **Gnāthōn-ĭci**, ōrum, *m. Disciples of Gnatho*, i. e. *parasites*: Ter. **II.** Meton.: *A parasite*: Cic.

Gnatĭa, æ, *f.* (popular form for Egnatia) *Gnatia; a harbour and town of Apulia* (now *Torre d'Agnazzo* or *d'Egnasio*).

gnatus, a, um, v. natus.

gnavus, a, um, v. navus.

Gnĭdus (-os, Cn-), i, *f.*, Κνίδος. *Gnidus, Gnidos, or Cnidus; a city of Caria* (now *Cnido*). — Hence, **Gnĭd-ĭus (Cnĭd-)**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Gnidus; Gnidian.*—As *Subst.*: **Gnidii (Cn-)**, ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Gnidus; Gnidians.*

gnobilis, gnosco, ere, v. no.

Gnōsus (-os, Gnoss-, Cnoss-), i, *f.*, Κνωσός. *Gnosus, Gnosos, Gnossus*, or *Cnossus; the ancient capital of Crete, the residence of Minos* (now *Cnosson*). —Hence, **1. Gnōs-ĭus (Gnoss-)**, a, um, *adj.*: **a.** Prop.: *Of*, or *belonging to, Gnosus; Gnosian.*—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Of*, or *belonging to, Crete; Cretan*: stella Coronæ, *i. e. of Ariadne*, Virg. — (b) *Of*, or *belonging to, Minos*: castra, Ov. — As *Subst.*: (*a*) **Gnosĭa**, æ, *f.* (Prop.: *The Gnosian*; Meton.) *The Cretan maiden*; i. e. *Ariadne*: Prop. — (*β*) **Gnosii**, ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Gnosus, Gnosians.* — **2. Gnōs-ĭăcus (Gnoss-)**, a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Of*, or *belonging to, Gnosus*; Meton.) *Of*, or *belonging to, Crete; Cretan*: rex, *i. e. Minos*, Ov. — **3. Gnōs-ĭas (Gnoss-)**, ădis, *f.* (Prop.: *Gnosian*; Meton.) *Cretan*: juvencæ, Ov. — As *Subst.*: **Gnos-ĭas**, adis, *f.* (*sc.* puella) *The Gnosian*, i. e. *Ariadne*: Ov. — **4. Gnōs-ĭs (Gnoss-)**, ĭdis, *f.* (Prop.: *Gnosian*; Meton.) *Cretan*: corona, *i. e. the constellation of Ariadne's Crown*, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **Gnōsis, Ĭdis**, *f.* (*sc.* puella) *The Gnosian*, i. e. *Ariadne*: Ov.

gnotus, a, um, v. nosco *init.*

gōbĭus (cob-), ĭi, **-ō**, ōnis, *m.* = κωβιός. *The gudgeon*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *goujon*.

Gomphi, ōrum, *m.*, Γόμφοι. *Gomphi; a town of Thessaly* (now *Kalabaki*).—Hence, **Gomph-enses**, ĭum, *m. The inhabitants of Gomphi.*

Gonni, ōrum, **-us**, i, *m. Gonni* or *Gonnus; a town of Thessaly.*

Gordĭum, ĭi, *n.*, Γόρδιον. *Gordium; a city of Phrygia Major.*

Gordĭus, ĭi, *m.*, Γόρδιος. *Gordius; a king of Gordium, in Phrygia Major, famous for the inextricable knot on his chariot, which Alexander the Great cut in two with his sword.*

Gorgē, ēs, *f. Gorge; a daughter of Oceanus, who was changed into a bird.*

Gorgĭas, æ, *m.*, Γοργίας. *Gorgias:* **1.** *A famous Greek sophist of Leontini.* —**2.** *A rhetorician of Athens, instructor of Cicero's son.*

Gorgo (-on), ōnis, *f.*, Γοργώ. *A Gorgon*; esp. *Medusa, whose hair consisted of snakes, and who turned all she looked upon to stone: she was killed by Perseus. Her head was fixed on the shield of Pallas; and from her blood sprang the winged horse Pegasus*: Ov.— Plur.: *The Gorgons.*—Hence, **Gorg-ŏn-ĕus**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, a Gorgon*; *Gorgonian.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Gorgone*.

Gortўna, æ, *f.*, Γορτύνη. *Gortyna; an important and ancient city of Crete.* —Hence, **1. Gortўn-ĭus**, a, um, *adj.*: **a.** Prop.: *Of*, or *belonging to, Gortyna.*—As *Subst.*: **Gortynii**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Gortyna.*—**b.** Meton.: *Cretan.*—**2. Gortўn-ĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Gortynian*; Meton.) *Cretan.*

Gōthi, ōrum, *m. The Goths, the great tribe of Northern Germany*: called at an earlier period, **Gothones (Got-)**, um, *m.*: and, **Gutones**, um, *m.*

Gothĭni, orum, *m. The Gothini; a Teutonic tribe inhabiting the region about the modern Cracow.*

grăbātus, i, *m.* = κράβατος. *A* (*poor, low*) *couch to rest on; a pallet, camp-bed*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *grabat*.

Gracchus, i, *m. Gracchus; a Roman name.* — Hence, **Gracch-ānus**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, a Gracchus.*

grăc-ĭlis, e (*Plur.*, gracilæ virgines, Ter.), *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root KRIC, *to become thin* or *emaciated*] **I.** Prop.: Physical: *Thin, small*, in good or bad sense; *slender, slim; meagre, lean*: puer, Hor.: (*Comp.*) glans gracilior, Pl.: (*Sup.*) crura gracillima, Suet. **II.** Fig.: Of style: *Simple, plain, unadorned*: Ov. **III.** Meton.: *Meagre, scanty, poor*: vindemiæ, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *grêle*.

grăcĭl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gracil-is] (*The quality* or *condition of the* gracilis; hence) **1.** *Slenderness, thinness, leanness, meagreness*: Cic.—**2.** Of style: *Simplicity, plainness, want of ornament*: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gracilité*.

gracilus, a, um, v. gracilis *init.*

grăcŭlus (gracc-), i, *m.* [onomatop.] *A jackdaw*: Ov.

grădātim, *adv.* [grad-us] *Step by step, by degrees, gradually*: Cic.

grădātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (Prop.: *The making of a staircase* or *series of steps*, as in a theatre; Fig.) Rhetor. *t. t.*: *A gradation* or *climax* in speaking: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gradation*.

grădĭor, gressus sum, grădi, 3. *v. dep.* [Sans. root KRAM, *to step*] *To take steps; to step, walk, go*: **I.** Prop.: alia animalia gradiendo . . . ad pastum accedunt, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: Liv.

Grădīvus, i, *m. Gradivus; a surname of Mars.*

grădus, ūs [grad-ior] **I.** Prop.: *A step, pace*: Cic.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Milit. and gladiatorial *t. t.*: *Station, position, ground* (*taken by a combatant*): Liv.—**B.** Of that on which one steps: *A step* or *round* of a ladder; *a stair* (mostly plur.): Cic.; Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *A step, advance*, etc.: notitiam primosque gradūs vicinia fecit, Ov.—**B.** *A firm position* or *stand*: Cic.—**C.** Of age, rank, relationship, society, *etc.*: *A step*: Cic.; Ov.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *grade*.

Græcānicus, a, um, v. Græci.

Græc-e, *adv.* [Græc-us] *In the Greek language, in Greek*: Cic.

Græci, ōrum, *m.*, Γραικοί. *The Greeks*: Cic.– Sing.: **Græcus**, i, *m. A Greek.*—Hence, **1. Græcus**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, the Greeks; Greek, Grecian.*—Prov.: ad Calendas Græcas, *at the Greek Calends*, i. e. *never*, Script. ap. Suet. — As *Subst.*: **Græca**, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* opera or scripta) *Greek works*: Cic.—**2. Græc-ĭa**, æ, *f.*: **a.** Prop.: *Greece.*—**b.** Meton.: (a) Magna Græcia, *Lower Italy, inhabited by Greeks.*—(b) Major Græcia: (*a*) Magna Græcia.—(*β*) *Italy.*—**3. Græc-ănĭcus**, a, um, *adj. Of Greek origin, in the Greek manner* or *fashion; Grecian, Greek.*—**4. Græc-ŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim. Grecian, Greek.* — As *Subst.*: **Græculus**, i, *m. A Greek, a paltry Greek.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Grec, Grégeois*.

Græcia, æ, v. Græci.

Græc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep* [Græc-i] *To imitate the Greeks, live in the Greek manner*: Hor.

Græcostăsis, is, *f.* = Γραικόστασις (Greek station or place). *The Græcostasis; a building in Rome, where at first Greek and afterwards other foreign ambassadors took up their abode*: Cic.

Græculus, a, um; **Græcus**, a um; **Græcus**, i, v. Græci.

Grāii, ōrum (*Gen. Plur.*, Graiûm, Lucr.), *m. The Grecians, Greeks.* Sing.: **Graius**, i, *m. A Greek.*—Hence, **Grai-us**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, the Greeks Grecian, Greek*: Camena, Hor.

Graiocĕli (Garoc-), ōrum, *m. The Graioceli* or *Garoceli; a Gallic tribe in the valleys of Mount Cenis.*

Grāj-ŭ-gĕn-a, æ (*Gen. Plur.*, Grajugenûm, Virg.), *m.* [for Grai-ugen-a; fr. **Grai-i**; (**u**); gen-o] *A Grecian by birth, a Greek:* Virg.

grā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root GRAS, *devorare*] (*The thing eaten* by cattle, *etc.*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Grass:* Virg.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *A plant, herb:* Virg.

grāmĭn-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [gramen, gramin-is] **I.** Prop.: *Of,* or *pertaining to, grass; grass-; grassy:* campus, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Of Indian reed, bamboo:* hasta, Cic.

grammătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = γραμματικός. *Of,* or *belonging to, grammar; grammatical:* ars, Auct. Her.—As *Subst.*: **1. grammaticus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A grammarian* in the widest sense of the word; *a philologist, critic:* Cic. — **2. grammătĭca,** æ; **-e,** es (*sc.* ars), *f. Grammar* in the widest sense of the term; *philology, criticism:* Cic. — 3. **grammătĭca,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* studia) *Grammar, philology:* Cic.

grammătĭsta, æ, *m.* = γραμματιστής. *A teacher of grammar* or *languages:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *grammatiste.*

Grampĭus mons. *A mountain ridge in Scotland, now the Grampian mountains.*

grān-ārĭa, ōrum, *n.* [gran-um] (*Things pertaining to* granum; hence) *A place where corn is kept, a granary, warehouse:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *grenier.*

grand-æv-us, a, um, *adj.* [grandis; æv-um] (*Having great age;* hence) *In years, old, aged:* Nereus, Virg.: senex, Tac.

grand-esco, *no perf. nor sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [grand-is] *To become great* or *large; to grow:* quæque suâ *c* materiâ grandescere, Lucr.

grand-ĭ-lŏqu-us, i, *m.* [grand-is; (i); loqu-or] **1.** In a good sense: *One speaking grandly* or *loftily:* Cic.—**2.** In a bad sense: *A grandiloquent person; a boaster:* Cic.

grandĭn-at, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. impers.* [grando, grandin-is] *It hails:* Sen.

grand-ĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* and *n.* [grand-is] **I.** Act.: *To make great, increase:* gradum, Plaut. **II.** Neut.: *To become great, to grow:* Cato. ¶ Hence, Fr. *grandir.*

grandis, e, *adj.* [etym. dub.: prps. akin to cresco] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of things: *Big, large, great, full, abundant:* pecunia, Cic.: (*Sup.*) grandissimæ olivæ, Pl.—**B.** Of persons: **1.** *Grown up, big, tall:* puer, Cic.—**2.** *Advanced* in years, *aged, old:* grandis natu, Cic.: grandis ævo, Tac.: (*Comp.*) grandior ætas, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Great, strong, powerful:* mearum Grande decus columenque rerum, Hor. —**B.** Of style or speaker: *High, grand, lofty, sublime:* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **grandia,** um, *n. Grand, lofty, sublime subjects:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *grand.*

grand-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [grand-is] (*The quality of the* grandis; hence) Of speech: *Grandeur, sublimity:* Cic.; Pl.

grand-ius, *comp. adv.* [id.] *More sublimely:* Ov.

grandĭus-cŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for grandior-culus; fr. grandior, *Comp.* of grandis] *Pretty well grown up:* virgo, Ter.

grando, ĭnis, *f.* [etym. dub.] *Hail, a hail-storm:* Cic.; Virg.

Grānĭcus, i, *m.*, Γρανικός. *The Granicus; a river of Mysia, famous for the victory gained on its banks by Alexander the Great over the Persians.*

grān-ĭ-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [granum; (i); fer-o] *Grain-bearing:* Ov.

grānum, i, *n.* [acc. to Max Müller, akin to Sanscrit *jirna,* "ground down"] (*The thing ground down;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A grain, seed, kernel:* Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: Of things like a grain in form: *a granule:* salis, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *grain, graine.*

grăphĭ-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [graphium] *Of,* or *belonging to, a writing-style:* Suet.

grăphĭum, ĭi, *n.* = γραφίον. *A writing-style:* Ov. ¶ Hence Fr. *greffe.*

grassā-tor, ōris, *m.* [grass(a)-or] **1.** *An idle vagabond, idler:* Cato.—**2.** *A disorderly person, one who goes rioting about* (esp. at night): *a rioter, reveller; a waylayer, street-robber, footpad:* Cic.

grassā-tūr ◌, æ, *f.* [id.] *A rioting, assassination:* Suet.

gras-sor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [for grad-sor; fr. grad-ior] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To go, go about:* discolor ut recto grassetur limite miles, Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To go loitering* or *rioting about:* juventus grassans in Saburrâ, Liv.—**2.**: *To go about with hostile designs, to lie in wait:* Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To go, proceed,* or *act* in any manner: obsequio, *to act obsequiously,* Hor.: dolo, *to act cunningly,* Tac. **B.** Esp.: *To attack, proceed against; to proceed with violence, act harshly* or *rage against:* placuit veneno grassari, Tac.: trecenti conjuravimus principes juventutis Romanæ, ut in te hac viâ grassaremur, Liv.

grāt-e, *adv.* [grat-us] **1.** *With pleasure, agreeably, willingly:* præterita grate meminit, Cic.: (*Comp.*) gratius excipi, Just.—**2.** *Thankfully, gratefully:* natales grate numeras, Hor.: (*Sup.*) munus gratissime acceptum est, Pl.

grāt-es (usually only in the *Nom.* and *Acc.*; in the *Abl.* gratibus, Tac.), *f.* [grat-or] (*The thing manifesting joy;* hence) *Thanks, thanksgiving:* Cic.; Virg.

grāt-ĭa, æ, *f.* [grat-us] (*The quality of the* gratus; hence) **1.**: **a.** *Favour* exhibited by another towards one's self; *esteem, regard, liking, love, friendship:* Cæs.; Cic.—**2.** *Agreeableness, pleasantness, charm, beauty, loveliness, grace:* Ov.; Suet. — **B.**: **1.** *Favour* exhibited by one's self towards another: *mark of favour, kindness, courtesy, service, obligation:* Cic.; Liv. —Adverbial expressions: **a.** Gratiā (with *Possessive pron.*, *Gen.* or *Gerund in di*), *In favour of; on account of, for the sake of* (mostly placed after the word with which it is connected): Ter.; Sall.; Cic. — **b.** Gratiis (contracted, gratis) (*Out of favour* or *kindness;* hence) *Without recompense* or *reward; for nothing, gratuitously, gratis:* Ter.; Cic.—**2.** *A mark of favour* shown for a service rendered, *thanks* (by word or deed); *thankfulness, gratitude; acknowledgment, return, requital* (in connection with agere, of returning thanks, only in the plur.: whereas in other constructions it appears mostly in the sing.): Cic.; Plaut.; Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. *grâce.*

Grātĭæ, ārum, *f.* [trans. of Gr. Χάριτες] *The* (three) *Graces* (*Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia*); *the goddesses of loveliness, gracefulness,* etc.—Sing. in collective force: Ov.

grātĭfĭcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gratific(a)-or] *A showing kindness, doing favours, obligingness, complaisance:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gratification.*

grāt-ĭ-fĭc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [for grat-i-fac-or; fr. grat-us; (i); fac-io] **I.** *To do a favour to a person; to oblige, gratify* one: gratificandi voluntas, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) alicui, id. **II.** *To do* a thing *as a favour; to make a present of, surrender, sacrifice* a thing: cur tibi hoc non gratificer, nescio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gratifier.*

grātĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [grati-a] (*Full of* gratia; hence) **1.** *Enjoying favour, in favour, regarded, beloved, agreeable,* etc.: Of persons or things: (*Comp.*) homo gratiosior, Cic.: (*Sup.*) gratiosissimus in provinciâ, id.: (with *Dat.*) prætoribus gratiosi, id. — **2.** *That shows favour, obliging, complaisant:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gracieux.*

gratis, v. gratiis in gratia.

Grātĭus, ĭi, *m. Gratius; a Roman name.*

grāt-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep* [grat-us] **I.** *To manifest* or *wish joy, to rejoice:* ad gratandum, Tac.: (with *Dat.*) gratare sorori, Virg. **II.** *To wish joy to, to congratulate:* gratatur reduces, Virg. **III.** *To congratulate* or *wish joy about:* incolumen fore gratatur, Tac.

grātŭĭt-o, *adv.* [gratuit-us] *Without pay* or *profit, gratuitously:* defendere, Cic.

grātŭ-ĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [for gratitus; fr. grati-a] (*Having* gratia; hence) *That is done without reward* or *profit; free, spontaneous, voluntary, gratuitous:* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gratuit.*

grātŭlā-bundus, a, um, *adj.* [gratula-or] *Congratulating:* multitudo, Liv.: (with *Dat.*) gratulabundus patriæ, Just.

grātŭlā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.** *A manifestation of joy; a wishing joy, congratulation; a rejoicing, joy:* Cic.

—**2.** *A religious festival of joy and thanksgiving:* Cic.

grātŭlā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A congratulator:* Cic.

grāt-ŭlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [grat-us] **I.** *To manifest one's joy,* i. e. *to wish* a person *joy, to congratulate* him; or *to rejoice:* venire gratulatum, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) alicui, id.: (with *Objective clause*) ego me nunc denique natum Gratulor, Ov. **II.** *To give thanks, render thanks, to thank* any one, esp. a deity (=grates or gratias agere): deos gratulando obtundere, Ter.

grā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. akin to Gr. root χαρ, in χαρ-ῆναι, χαρ-τός] **1.** *Beloved, dear, acceptable, pleasing, agreeable:* O! diva gratum quæ regis Antium, Hor.: (*Comp.*; also, with *Dat.*) quid est, quod aut populo Romano gratius esse debeat, aut, *etc.*, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **gratus,** i, *m. A favourite, darling:* Suet.—**2.** *Thankful, grateful; thankworthy, deserving* or *procuring thanks:* (*Sup.*) gratissimi animi, Cic.

grāvāt-e, *adv.* [gravat-us] *With difficulty, unwillingly:* Cic.

grāvā-tim, *adv.* [grav(a)-o] *With difficulty; unwillingly:* Liv.

grāvēdĭn-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gravedo, gravedin-is] (*Full of* gravedo; hence) *Subject to colds* or *catarrhs, that easily takes cold:* Cic.

grāv-ēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [grav-is] (*The being* gravis; hence) *Heaviness* of the limbs, *cold* in the head, *catarrh:* Cic.

grāv-ĕ-ŏle-ns also, written separately, grave olens), ŏlentis, *adj.* [grav-is; (e); ole-o] **1.** *Strong-smelling:* centaurea, Virg. —**2.** *Ill-smelling, noisome, rank:* fauces grave olentis Averni, Virg.

grāv-esco, *no perf. nor sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [grav-is] **I.** *To become burdened* or *heavy:* fetu nemus omne gravescit, *i. e. becomes loaded,* Virg. **II.** *To become grievous* or *bad, to grow worse:* publica mala in dies, Tac.

grāvĭd-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gravid-us] (*The state of the* gravida; hence) *Pregnancy:* Cic.

grāvĭd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make gravid; to impregnate.* **I.** Prop.: Sext. Aur. Vict. **II.** Fig.: Cic.

grāv-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [grav-o] (*Burdened, loaded;* hence) **1.** *Pregnant with child; with young:* uxor, Cic.—**2.** *Laden, filled, full:* uber, Virg.: (with *Abl.*) ubera gravida vitali rore, Cic.

grāv-is, e, *adj.* [prob. akin to Gr. βαρυ-ς; Sanscrit *guru*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Act.: *Heavy, weighty, ponderous, burdensome:* amiculum, Cic.: (*Comp.*) gravius dorso onus, Hor.—**Particular expression:** æs grave, *heavy money,* money of the oldest standard, in which an *as* weighed a full pound: Liv.—**B.** Pass.: **1.** Gen.: *Loaded, laden, burdened:* naves hostilibus spoliis graves, *heavily laden,* Liv.—**2.** Esp.: *Pregnant:* Virg.; Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** In a bad sense, *Heavy, burdensome, oppressive, troublesome, grievous, painful, hard, severe, disagreeable, unpleasant:* (*Sup.*) gravissimum supplicium, Cæs.—**B.** In a good sense: **1.** Gen.: *Weighty, important, grave:* causa, Cic.: sententia, id.—**2.** Esp.: With respect to character: *Of weight* or *authority, eminent, venerable, great:* homo, Cic.: vir, Virg. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of value: **1.** Of rate of interest: *Heavy, high, oppressive, burdensome:* Suet.—**2.** Of price *or* cost: *Heavy, high, large, great:* Suet.—**B.** Of tones, *etc.*: *Deep, grave, low, base:* Cic.—**C.** Of smell *or* flavour: *Strong-smelling, powerful:* Virg.—**D.** Of food, *etc.*: *Heavy, gross, indigestible:* Cic.; Cels.—**E.** *Unhealthy, dangerous,* etc.: solet esse gravis cantantibus umbra, Virg.—**F.** *Sick, feeble, heavy, languid:* Virg.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *grave;* (subst.) *grief.*

Grāviscæ, ārum (**-a,** æ, Vell.), *f. Graviscæ* or *Gravisca; a town of Etruria.*

grăv-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [grav-is] (*The state* or *condition of* the gravis; hence) **1.** *Weight, heaviness:* Cæs.; Cic.—**2.** *Heaviness, severity:* Cic.; Liv.—**3.** *Weight, dignity, importance, gravity:* Cæs.; Cic.—**4.** *The fœtus* or *embryo in the womb:* Ov.—**5.** Of price: *Dearness; heavy* or *high price:* Tac.—**6.** Of smell: *Rankness, offensiveness, fetidness:* Pl.—**7.** *Severity, vehemence, violence:* Cic.; Ov.—**8.** *Sickness, diseased state, heaviness,* etc.: Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gravité.*

grăv-iter, *adv.* [id.] **1.** *Weightily, heavily, ponderously:* Lucr.—**2.** *Vehemently, violently, deeply, severely; harshly, unpleasantly, disagreeably:* graviter ægrotare, Cic.: (*Comp.*) gravius dicere, *more harshly,* Ter.: (*Sup.*) de amplissimis viris gravissime decernitur, Cæs.—**3.** *In an impressive* or *dignified manner; impressively, with propriety* or *dignity:* Cic.—**4.** *Vehemently, strongly, violently:* Ter.; Virg. **5.** Of tones: *Deeply:* Cic.

grăv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To charge with a load, to load, burden, weigh down, oppress:* poma gravantia ramos, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To burden, oppress, incommode; to make more grievous, to aggravate:* nil moror officium, quod me gravat, Hor.

grăv-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] (*To be* or *feel burdened* with any thing; hence) *To feel incommoded, vexed, wearied,* or *annoyed* at any thing; *to take amiss, to bear with reluctance, to regard as a burden, to do unwillingly:* primo gravari cœpit, quod invidiam atque offensionem timere dicebat, Cic.: Pegasus torrenum equitem gravatus Bellerophontem, *disdaining to bear, throwing off,* Hor.

grĕg-ālis, e, *adj.* [grex, greg-is] (*Pertaining to a* grex; hence) **1.** *Of,* or *belonging to, the herd* or *flock:* Pl.—**2.** (*Belonging to the* (*same*) *host,* or *multitude;* hence) *Of the common sort, common:* gregali sagulo amictus, *i. e. a common soldier's,* Liv.—As *Subst.*: **gregales,** ium, *m.* (*sc.* socii) *Comrades, companions:* Cic.

grĕg-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Pertaining to a* grex; hence) *Of the common sort, common:* milites, Cic.

grĕgā-tim, *adv.* [greg(a)-o] **1.** Of animals: *In flocks, herds,* or *swarms:* Pl. —**2.** Of persons: *In troops* or *crowds:* Cic.

grĕg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* grex, greg-is] **I.** Of animals: *To collect into a flock* or *herd:* Stat. **II.** *To gather into a host, collect, assemble:* Stat.

grĕmĭum, ĭi, *n.* [etym. dub.] *The lap, bosom:* **I.** Prop.: Ter.; Cic. **II.** Fig.: Cic.

gres-sus (or grad-sus), a, um, *P.* of grad-ior.

gres-sus, ūs, *m.* [for grad-sus; fr. grad-ior] **I.** Prop.: *A stepping, going, step, course, way:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of the *course* of a vessel: Virg.

grex, grĕgis, *m.* (*fem.*, Lucr.) [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: Of animals: *A flock, herd, drove, swarm:* Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: Of a number of persons together, in a good or bad sense: *A company, society, troop, band, crowd:* Cic.; Hor.—**2.** Esp.: Of actors *or* charioteers: *A company, troop, band:* Plaut.; Ter.—**B.** Of things: *A bundle,* etc.: virgarum, Plaut.

Grosphus, i, *m. Grosphus, a Roman* cognomen.

grossus, i, *f.* and *m. An unripe fig:* Pl.; Cels.

gruis, is, v. grus.

Grudĭi, ōrum, *m. The Grudii; a people in Gallia Belgica* (in the locality now called *Græde*).

Grūmentum, i, *n. Grumentum, a town of Lucania* (now *Il Palazzo*).

Grunĭum (Gry-), ĭi, *n. Grunium,* or *Grynium; a castle in Phrygia.*

grunn-īo (grund-), īvi or ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. n.* [onomatop.] Of swine: *To grunt:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *grogner.*

grunni-tus, ūs, *m.* [grunni-o] *A grunting* of swine: Cic.

gru-s, grūis (gruis, *in Nom. Sing.*, Phæd.), *f.* [onomatop.], [akin to γέρανος] *A crane:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *grue.*

gryllus (gri-), i, *m.* = γρύλλος. *A cricket:* Pl.

Grȳnīa, æ, *f.*; **-ĭum,** ĭi, *n.*, Γρύνεια and Γρύνιον. *Grynia* or *Grynium; a town in Æolis, with a temple of Apollo.*—Hence, **Gryn-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Grynia; Grynian:* Apollo, Virg.

gryps, grȳphis, *m.* = γρύψ. *A griffin:* Virg.

gŭbernā-cŭlum (-clum), i, *n.* [gubern(a)-o] (*That which serves for steering;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A helm, rudder:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Guidance, direction;* esp. of the state, *government* (mostly plur.): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gouvernail.*

gŭbernā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.** *A steering, piloting* of a ship: Cic.—**2.** *Direction, management, government:* Cic.

gŭbernā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.** *A steersman, pilot:* Cic.—**2.** *A director, ruler, governor:* Cic.

gŭbernā-trix, trīcis, *f.* [id.] *A conductress, directress:* Cic.

gŭbern-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* = κυβερν-ῶ. **I.** Prop.: *To steer* or *pilot* a ship: navem, Enn.: (without *Object*) tranquillo mari gubernare, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To direct, manage, govern:* orbem terrarum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gouverner.*

gŭbern-um, i, *n.* [gubern-o] (*The steering thing*; hence) *A helm, rudder:* Lucr.

gŭla, æ, *f.* [akin to glutio: cf. Sanscrit *gala,* "collum;" Pers. *gulu*] (*The swallowing thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The gullet, weasand, throat:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Gluttony, gormandizing:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *goulée, gueule.*

gŭl-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gul-a] (*Full of* gula; hence) *Gluttonous, luxurious, dainty;* gulosum Fictile, *i.e. containing dainty food,* Juv.: (*Comp.*) nil est gulosius Santrâ, Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *goulu.*

Gulussa, æ, *m. Gulussa; a son of Masinissa, king of Numidia.*

gummi, *indecl. n.*; **-is (cum-),** is, *f.* = κόμμι. *Gum:* Col.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gomme.*

gumm-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gumm-i] *Full of gum, gummy:* folia, Pl.

gurges, ĭtis, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A raging abyss, whirlpool:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Waters, stream, sea:* Virg.—**B.** Of insatiable craving: *An abyss:* Cic.—**C.** Of persons: *A spendthrift, prodigal:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gorge.*

gurgŭlĭo, ōnis, v. curculio.

gurgustĭum, ĭi, *n.* [akin to gurgulio; prps. with reference to its narrowness] *A small, mean dwelling, a hovel, hut:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gargote.*

gustātōr-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [gustator] (*The thing pertaining to a* gustator; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A tray* or *waiter on which refreshments, previous to a meal, were placed:* Mart. **II.** Meton.: *The eatables on the* gustatorium; *a collation:* Pl.

gustā-tus, ūs, *m.* [gust(a)-o] (*A tasting;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The taste,* as one of the five senses: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Taste, appreciation:* Cic. **III.** Meton.: *The taste, flavour* of any thing: Cic.

gust-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [gust-us] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To taste, to take a little of* any thing: aquam, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To take a slight meal; to eat a little, to take something:* nemo gustavit cubans, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To taste, partake of, enjoy:* civilem sanguinem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *goûter.*

gu-stus, ūs, *m.* [akin to γεύ-ομαι] **I.** Prop.: *A tasting* of food, *a partaking slightly* or *eating a little* of any thing: Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A light dish at the beginning of a* (*Roman*) *meal:* Mart.—**B.** *Taste, flavour* of any thing: Cels. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *A foretaste, specimen:* Pl.—**B.** *Taste:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *goût.*

Gutones, um, v. Gothi.

gutta, æ (*Gen. Sing.,* guttaï, Lucr.), *f.* [onomatop.] **I.** Prop.: *A drop* of a fluid: Cic.; Ov. **II.** Fig.: *A drop,* i.e. *a little bit, a little:* dulcedinis, Lucr. **III.** Meton.: Plur.: *Natural spots, specks* (*on animals, stones,* etc.): Ov.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *goutte.*

guttur, ŭris, *n.* (also *m.* in the *Acc. Sing.*; gutturem, Plaut.) *The gullet, throat:* Cic.; Hor.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *goître.*

Gȳăros, i (*Gen. Sing.,* Gyaræ, Juv.; *Abl. Plur.,* Gyaris, id.), *f.,* Γύαρος. *Gyaros; a small island in the Ægean Sea* (now *Calairo*).

Gȳas, æ, *m.,* Γύης. *Gyas:* **1.** (= Gyges). *A giant with a hundred arms.* —**2.** *A companion of Æneas.*—**3.** *A Latin slain by Æneas.*

Gȳges, is *or* æ, *m.,* Γύγης. *Gyges:* **1.** *A giant with a hundred arms.*—**2.** *A king of Lydia, famous for the possession of a ring with which he could render himself invisible.*—Hence, **Gȳg-æus,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Gyges;* Meton.) *Of,* or *belonging to, Lydia; Lydian.*—**3.** *A Trojan.*—**4.** *A beautiful youth* mentioned by Hor.

gymnăsĭarchus, i; **-a,** æ, *m.* = γυμνασίαρχος, -ης. *The master of a gymnasium, a gymnasiarch:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gymnasiarque.*

gymnăsĭum, ĭi, *n.* = γυμνάσιον. **I.** Prop.: *A gymnasium;* i.e. *a public school for gymnastic exercises* (*among the Greeks*): Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A public school* (*among the Greeks*); *a high school, college:* Cic.—**B.** Of *a college-building* on Cicero's Tusculan estate: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gymnase.*

gymnastĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = γυμναστικος. *Of,* or *belonging to, bodily exercise; gymnastic:* ars, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gymnastique.*

gymnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = γυμνικός. *Of,* or *for, bodily exercise; gymnic, gymnastic:* ludi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gymnique.*

gȳnæcēum (-ĭum), i, *n.* = γυναικεῖον. *The gynæceum;* i.e. *the women's apartments:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gynécée.*

gȳnæcōnītis, ĭdis, *f.* = γυναικωνῖτις = gynæceum. *The gynæconitis;* i.e. *the women's apartments* in a Greek house: Nep.

Gyndes (Gin-), is, *m.,* Γύνδης. *Gyndes* or *Gindes; a river of Assyria* (now *Karasu*).

gypsā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of gyps(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Covered* or *coated with gypsum:* (*Sup.*) manûs gypsatissimæ, Cic.

gyps-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [gyps-um] *To cover* or *coat with gypsum, to plaster:* gypsatus pes, *the foot of a prisoner marked with gypsum, to show that he was to be sold for a slave:* Tib.

gypsum, i, *n.* = γύψος. **I.** Prop.: *Gypsum:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *A figure in gypsum, plaster image:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gypse.*

Gyrton, onis, *m. Gyrton; a town of Thessaly.*

gȳrus, i, *m.* = γῦρος. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of horses: *A circular course, ring:* Tac.—**B.** Of other animals: *A circle:* Ov.—**C.** Of a top: *A circle:* Virg. **II.** Fig.: *A circle, circuit, career, course:* seu bruma nivalem Interiore diem gyro trahit, Hor. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *The place where horses are trained; a course:* Prop.—**B.** Of *a circular race-course:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *giron.*

Gythĕum, ĕi, **-ĭum,** ĭi, *n.,* Γύθειον or Γύθιον. *Gytheum* or *Gythium; a sea-port in Laconia* (now *Paleopolis*).

H

H, h, *n. indecl.* or *f.* **I.** The eighth letter of the Latin alphabet, the weakest guttural, the sign for which is borrowed from the Greek, in which H was the oldest form of the spiritus asper, corresp. to the Latin H-sound. **II.** As an initial and medial, H may be combined with any vowel, though, as long as the language was a living one, the orthography in this respect, was unsettled; thus we have *honus, honera* for *onus, onera; harundo* for *arundo;* and, *aruspex* for *haruspex, orus* for *herus.* **III.** In the formation of words, *h:* **A.** Was changed into *c* before *t;* as *trac-tus* for *trah-tus,* from *trah-o; vec-tus* for *veh-tus,* from *veh-o.* **B.** With a following *s* formed *x;* as *traxi, vexi,* for *trah-si, veh-si.* **C.** Was interchanged with *f, φ, χ, χθ,* as, *hircus, fircus; herb-a,* fr. φερβ-ω; *hortus,* χόρτος; *χθες, hes-ternus.* ☞ The abbreviation HS. for sestertium does not strictly belong here, because H is not the letter of that shape, but the numeral II. crossed; v. sestertius.

hă *interj.:* **1.** An exclamation of warning or checking: *Hold!* Plaut.—**2.** An exclamation of laughter or derision, *Ha!* Ter.

hăbē-na, æ, *f.* [habe-o] (*The holding thing,* i. e. *that by which a thing,* etc., *is held;* hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: (a) Of a spear: *A thong (attached to the handle):* Luc.—(b) Of a helmet: *The lace* or *strap (by which the cheek-pieces were fastened under the chin):* Val. Fl.—(c) Of shoes: *The string, latchet:* Gell.—(d) In the rigging of a ship: *A sheet rope:* Ov.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *A thong* of a whip: Virg.—(b) Part for the whole: *A sling:* Luc.—**2.** Plur.:

a. Prop.: Of horses: *A pair of reins* Ov.—b. Fig.: *Direction, management, government:* Virg.

hăb-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre (old *Perf. Subj.* HABESSIT, Cic.:—*Inf. Pres. Pass.* haberier, Plaut.), 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [akin to ἀπ-ω, ἅπ-τω, ap-o] (*To grasp, lay hold of, hold in the hands;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *To have,* in the widest sense of the word; *to hold, keep, possess,* etc.: locus ille nihil habet religionis, Cic.: habebat sæpe ducentos, Sæpe decem servos, Hor.—Particular phrases: **A.** Habere (in) animo, *To have in mind; to intend; to be disposed, minded,* or *inclined* to do a thing: Cic.; Liv.—**B.** Habere (aliquid) sibi (secum), *To have* (*something*) *for* (*with*) *one's self;* i. e. *to keep to one's self:* Cic.—**C.** Of a wounded combatant: Hoc habet *or simply* habet, *He has this,* i. e. *this stroke; he has it:* Ter.; Virg. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To have,* i. e. *to have* or *possess property:* habet idem in urbanis prædiis, Cic.—**B.** *To have the means, ability,* or *knowledge,* i. e. *to be in a condition, to be able, to know how* to do or say any thing: de Alexandrinâ re tantum habeo politeri, Cic.: (with *Dependent clause*) quid huic responderet, non habebat, id.—**C.** *To have in use, make use of, use:* opes modeste habitæ, Tac.—**D.**: **1.** *To hold* or *keep* a person or thing in any place or condition, or in any manner; *to have, hold,* or *regard* in any light: aliquem in obsidione, Cæs.—**2.**: **a.** *To have, hold,* or *possess* a person or thing in any quality or capacity, as any thing: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) quum haberet collegam in prætură Sophoclem, Cic.—**b.** *To have, hold, keep,* or *possess* a thing as completed or finished, or a person in a certain state *or* condition: inclusum in curiâ senatum habuerunt, Cic.—**3.** *To have done,* etc., a certain thing: (with *Part. Perf. Pass. alone as predicate*) de Cæsare satis hoc tempore dictum habebo, Cic.—**E.** *To have* or *hold* a person in any manner; *to treat, use:* equitatu agmen adversariorum male habere, Cæs.—**F.**: **1.** With Personal pron., Pass. in reflexive force, *or* alone: *To hold* or *keep himself* or *itself* in a certain manner, *i. e. to be constituted* or *situated,* in any manner; *to be* in any manner with respect to any person or thing: Cic.; Sall.; Ter.—**2.** Impers.: *It has itself,* i. e. *is* in a certain condition: "magnum narras, vix credibile." Atqui, sic habet, *so it is, it is even so,* Hor. **G.** *To hold, account, esteem, consider, regard* a person or thing in any manner or as any thing; *to think, deem,* or *believe* a person or thing *to be* any thing: deos æternos et beatos, Cic.—Particular expression: (Sic) habeas, *etc., Hold* or *judge* thus; of this *be convinced; believe, know:* Cic. **H.**: **1.** *To have possession of, to inhabit* a place: quæ Corinthum arcem altam habetis, Enn.—**2.** *To dwell, live* any where: (without *Object*) Ille geminus qui Syracusis habet, Plaut.—**J.** *To have in one's mind,* i. e. *to know, be acquainted with:* habes consilia nostra, Cic.—**K.** *To have as a habit, peculiarity,* or *characteristic:* habebat hoc omnino Cæsar, Cic.—**L.**: **1.** Of an assembly, *etc., To hold, convene,* etc.: comitia, Cic.—**2.** *To make, do, perform, prepare, utter, produce, cause:* per legatos delectum habere, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *avoir.*

hăb-ĭlis, e, *adj.* [hab-eo] *That may be easily handled* or *managed; handy, manageable; suitable, fit, proper, adapted, apt; moveable, light, nimble, swift.* **I.** Prop.: brevitate habiles gladii, Liv.: habiles ad pedem calcei, Cic.: (*Comp.*; and with *Gen.*) Ægyptus habilior annonæ urbicæ, Suet.: (*Sup.*) corpus habilissimum, Cels. **II.** Fig.: vicina seni non habilis Lyco, *not suited* or *adapted* (i. e. *on account of her age*), Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *habile;* Eng. *able.*

hăbĭl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [habil-is] (*The quality of the* habilis; hence) *Aptitude, ability:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *habileté, habilité.*

hăbĭl-iter, *adv.* [id.] *Handily, aptly, expertly, skilfully, easily:* Liv.

hăbĭtā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [habit(a)-o] *Habitable:* regiones, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *habitable.*

hăbĭtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (Prop.: *The act of dwelling;* Meton.) **1.** *A dwelling, habitation:* Cic.—**2.** *Rent for a dwelling, house-rent:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *habitation.*

hăbĭtā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A dweller, indweller, inhabitant:* Cic.

hăb-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. intens. a.* and *n.* [hab-eo] **I.** Act.: *To have possession of, to inhabit* a place: urbes habitant magnas, Virg.: ea pars urbis habitatur frequentissime, Cic. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To dwell, abide, reside, live* any where: cum aliquo, Cic.: lucis opacis, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To stay, remain,* or *keep* in any state; *to keep to, dwell upon* a thing: cum studiis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *habiter.*

hăbĭ-tūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [for habit-tudo; fr. 2. habit-us] (*The quality of* habitus; hence) *Condition, habit, appearance,* or *figure* of the body: corporis, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *habitude.*

1. **hăb-ĭtus,** a, um: **1.** *P.* of habeo.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Held* or *kept* in any manner, *i. e. in a certain condition, state, humour:* (a) Prop.: equus male habitus, Auct. ap. Gell.—(b) Fig.: ut patrem tuum vidi esse habitum, Ter.—**b.** Physically: *Well conditioned, fleshy, corpulent:* (*Comp.*) habitior (*sc.* virgo), Ter.: (*Sup.*) eques habitissimus, Auct. ap. Gell.

2. **hăb-ĭtus,** ūs, *m.* [hab-eo] (*The having* or *holding one's self,* etc., in a certain condition, *etc.*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Condition, plight, habit, state:* Of living beings or things: Cic.; Virg. **B.** Esp.: *Dress, attire:* Hor.; Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Quality, nature, character:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A* (friendly or inimical) *state of feeling, disposition* with regard to any one: Tac.—**2.** Philosoph. *t. t.*: An acquired *perfect state* or *condition:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *habit.*

hac, *adv.* [Adverbial Abl. of hic] *In this place, on this side, here:* Cic.: Virg.

hac-tĕnus (in *tmesis,* Virg.; Ov.), *adv.*: **1.** In space: *To this place, thus far:* Virg.; Ov.—**2.** To indicate the limit of a discourse, *etc.*: *Thus far:* Cic.—**3.** In time, to indicate a limit: *Up to this time, thus far, so long, till now, hitherto:* Liv.—**4.** In extent: **a.** *To this extent, so much, only so much:* Tac.—**b.** *To this extent* that; *so much* as; *so far* as; *as far* as: Cic.; Pl.

1. **Hădrĭa** (**Ad-**), æ, *f. Hadria* or *Adria. A city of Picenum, the birthplace of the Emperor Hadrian* (now *Atri*). — Hence, **Hadri-ătĭcus** (**-ānus, -ăcus, Adri-**), a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Hadria* or *Adria; Hadriatic, Adriatic.*—As *Subst.*: **Hadriaticum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* mare). *The Adriatic Sea.*

2. **Hădrĭa** (**Adr-**), æ, *m. Hadria* or *the Adriatic Sea.*

Hadrūmētum (**Adr-**), i, *n.*, Ἁδρούμητος. *Hadrumetum; a city of Africa Propria.*—Hence, **Hadrumet-ini** (**Ad-**), ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives). *The inhabitants of Hadrumetum.*

Hædĭlĭa, æ, *f. Hædilia; a hill* or *valley near the Sabine villa of Horace.*

hædil-lus (**hœdil-**), i, *m. dim.* [for hædul-lus; fr. hædul-us] *A little kid, kidling* (as a term of endearment): Plaut.

hæd-ĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [hæd-us] *Of kid, kid-*: pelliculæ, Cic.

hædŭl-ĕa (**hœ-**), æ, *f.* [hædul-us] *A little kid:* Hor.

hædŭ-lus (**hœdŭ-**), i, *m. dim.* [for hædŏ-lus; fr. hœdus (*uncontr. Gen.*) hædŏ-i] *A little kid:* Juv.

hœdus (**hœ-, œ-, e-**), i, *m.* **I.** Prop.: *A young goat, a kid:* Virg.—Collect. in Sing.: Cic. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: *The Hœdi; a small double star in the hand of the Waggoner* (Auriga): Virg.

Hæmon, ŏnis, *m.*, Αἵμων (The skilful one *or* The blood-stained one). *Hæmon; a son of Creon, king of Thebes.*

Hæmŏnĭa (**Æm-**), æ, *f.*, *Hœmonia* or *Æmonia; a poetical name of Thessaly.*—Hence, **Hæmŏn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Hœmonia* or *Thessaly; Hœmonian, Thessalian.* **Hæmŏn-ĭs** (**Æm-**), ĭdis, *f. A Thessalian woman:* Ov.

1. **Hæmus** (**Æm-, -os**) i, *m.*, Αἷμος. *Hœmus, Æmus,* or *Hœmos; a high mountain-range in Thrace* (now *the Great Balkan*).

2. **Hæmus,** i, *m. Hœmus; a celebrated actor.*

hæreditas, atis, v. hereditas.

hær-ĕo, hæsi, hæsum, hærēre, 2. *v. n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To hang* or *hold fast, to hang, stick, cleave, adhere, be fixed, sit firm, remain fast* to any thing or in any manner: hærere in equo, *i. e. sit fast, keep one's seat on horseback,* Cic.: so, equo, Hor.: linguam, ad radices ejus hærens, excipit stomachus, Cic.—Prov.: Hærere in salebrâ, *To stick fast in a rough road*

i. e. to be at a loss, or *unable to proceed:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To hold fast, remain attached* or *fixed, to keep firm, adhere:* potest hoc homini huic hærere peccatum? Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To keep near* or *close to* a person; *to join* or *attach one's self to; to follow:* qui, missus ab Argis, Hæserat Evandro, Virg.—Particular expression: Hærere in tergis, tergis *or* in terga, *To hang upon one's rear*, i. e. *to pursue closely:* Curt.; Tac.; Liv.—**2.** *To remain fixed* in a place; *to abide* or *continue* any where; *to keep at, stick to* any thing: in eādem sententiā, Cic. —**3.** *To stick fast* or *be brought to a stand still; to be embarrassed, perplexed,* or *at a loss; to be suspended* or *retarded:* hærebat nebulo: quo se verteret, non habebat, Cic.

hæres, edis, v. heres.

hære-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, scĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [hær-eo] *To stick, cleave, adhere:* Lucr.

hærĕsis, *f.* = αἵρεσις (A choosing; Concr. A thing chosen; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of philosophy: *A principle* or *set of principles:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A sect:* Cic.—**B.** *A calling, profession:* Cic.

hæsĭta-ns, ntis, *P.* of hæsit(a)-o.

hæsĭtant-ĭa, æ, *f.* [hæsitans, hæsitant-is] *A stammering:* Cic.

hæsĭtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [hæsit(a)-o] **1.** Of speech: *A hesitating, stammering:* Cic.—**2.** *Mental uncertainty, perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hésitation.*

hæsĭtā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *One who hesitates* or *is undecided:* Pl.

hæs-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [for hær-ito; fr. hær-eo] **I.** Prop.: *To stick fast, remain fixed* in a place: Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of speech: *To be uncertain, hesitating:* Cic.—**B.** Of mind: *To be uncertain, undecided, at a loss; to hesitate:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hésiter.*

halec (-ex), ecis, v. alec.

Hales, ētis, *m. Hales; a small river in Lucania* (now *Halente*).

Hălēsa (-æsa, Al-), æ, *f.*, Ἅλαισα. *Halesa, Halæsa,* or *Alesa; a town on the northern coast of Sicily* (now *S. Maria della Palate*).—Hence, **Hălēs-ĭnus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Halesa.*

Hălēsus (-æsus, Al-), i, *m.*, Ἅλαισος. *Halesus, Halæsus,* or *Alesus:* **1.** *Son of Agamemnon.* — **2.** *One of the Lapithæ.*

Hălĭacmon (Al-), ōnis, *m. Haliacmon* or *Aliacmon; a stream forming the boundary between Macedonia and Thessaly* (now *Platamone*).

hălĭæ̆tos, i, *m.*, ἁλιαίετος. *The osprey* or *sea-eagle:* Ov.

Hălĭcarnassus (-os), i, *f.*, Ἁλικαρνασσός (That which is near the sea-horn; *i. e.* the city near the land jutting into the sea). *Halicarnassus; a city of Caria, celebrated for the mausoleum erected there.*—Hence, **1. Hălĭcarnass-eus,** ĕi, *and* ĕos, *m. adj. Of Halicarnassus.*—**2. Hălĭcarnass-ĭi,** ōrum, *m. The Halicarnassians.*—**3. Hălĭcarnass-enses,** ĭum, *m. The Halicarnassians.*

Hălĭcўensis, e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the city Halicyæ* (Ἁλικύαι), *in Sicily* (now *Salemi*); *Halicyæan.*

hăl-ĭtus, ūs, *m.* [hal-o] (Prop.: *A breathing*; Meton.) *Breath, exhalation:* Cic.

hallex, icis, v. allex.

hălo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: *To breathe, give forth the breath; to be fragrant:* halantes floribus horti, Virg. **II.** Act.: *To breathe out, exhale:* et nectar qui naribus halat, Lucr.

halucinor (hallu-), ari, *etc.*, v. aluc.

Haluntium, ii, v. Aluntium.

Hălys, ўos, *m.*, Ἅλυς. *The Halys; a river of Asia Minor* (now *Kisil-Ermak*).

hăma, (am-), æ, *f.* = ἅμη. **I.** Prop.: *A water-bucket* or *pail* for drawing water from a well: Pl. **II.** Meton.: *A wine-pail; a bucket used for drawing wine from casks:* Plaut.

Hămădrўas, ădis, *f.*, Ἁμαδρυάς (The one existing together with a tree). *A Hamadryad, or wood-nymph* (*whose life depended on that of some particular tree*): Virg.

hăm-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [ham-us] **I.** Prop.: *Furnished with a hook, hooked:* arundo, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Ensnaring, enticing, catching, alluring:* munera, Pl. **III.** Meton.: *Shaped like a hook, hooked, crooked:* corpora, Cic.: ensis, Ov.

Hămilcar (Am-), ăris, *m. Hamilcar,* or *Amilcar; the father of Hannibal.*

hāmus, i, *m.* = χαμός. **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *A hook:* Cæs. **B.** Meton.: Of things hooked or crooked: **1.** Of the *talons* of a hawk: Ov.—**2.** Of *thorns:* Ov.—**3.** *The hook* or *barb of a harpe:* Ov.—**4.** Of *the hook-shaped links* of one kind of flexible coats of mail: Virg. **II.** Esp.: *A fish-hook:* Hor.

Hannĭbal (An-), ălis, *m. Hannibal,* or *Annibal; the son of Hamilcar, the leader of the Carthaginians in the second Punic war.*

hăra, æ, *f.*: **1.** *A pen* or *coop* for animals: anserum, *a goose-pen:* Var. —**2.** *A pigsty:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *haras,* "a stud."

harena, æ, v. arena.

hărĭŏlā-tĭo (ariola-), ōnis, *f.* [hariol(a)-or] *A soothsaying, prophesying:* Script. ap. Cic.

hărĭŏl-or (ariol-), *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [hariol-us] **I.** Prop.: *To foretell, prophesy, divine:* non hariolans . . . sed conjecturâ prospiciens, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To speak foolishly, to talk silly stuff* or *nonsense:* Plaut.; Ter.

hăr-ĭŏlus (ar-), i, *m.* [prps. hir-a] *A soothsayer, prophet:* Cic.

harmŏnĭa, æ (*Gen. Sing.*: harmoniaï, Lucr.), *f.* = ἁρμονία. **I.** Prop.: *An agreement of sounds, consonance, concord, harmony:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Concord, harmony:* Lucr.—**B.** Personified: *Harmonia; the daughter of Mars and Venus, and wife of Cadmus* (*Acc. Sing.* Harmonien, Ov.). ¶ Hence, Fr. *harmonie.*

harpăgo, ōnis, *m.* [ἁρπάγη; "a hook," as that which seizes hard] **I.** Prop.: *A grappling-hook, grapple, drag:* Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *A rapacious person:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *harpagon,* a "miser;" *harpon,* "harpoon."

Harpălўce, ēs, *f.*, Ἁρπαλύκη (She that seizes or overpowers wolves). *Harpalyce; the daughter of the Thracian king Harpalycus, brought up as a warrior.*

harpe, ēs, *f.* = ἅρπη (A sickle). *A harpe;* i. e. *a sickle-shaped* or *curved short sword:* Ov.

Harpўiæ (trisyll.), ārum, *f.*, Ἅρπυιαι (Snatchers). **I.** Prop.: *The Harpies; mythical rapacious monsters, half bird and half woman.*—Sing.: Harpyia Celæno, Virg. **II.** Meton.: Sing.: *The name of one of Actæon's hounds:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *harpie.*

harundo, inis, v. arundo.

hăruspex (ar-), icis, *m.* [etym. dub.; acc. to some corrupted from Gr. ἱεροσκόπος; acc. to others for harug-spec-s; fr. old harug-a, "a ram for sacrifice;" spec-io; acc. to others for hira-spec-s; fr. hira, (*uncontr. Gen.*) hira-i, *an entrail* or *gut;* spec-io] **I.** Prop.: *An haruspex;* i.e. *an inspector of entrails, interpreter of sacrifices, a soothsayer, diviner who foretold future events from the inspection of victims:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A prophet:* Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aruspice.*

hăruspĭc-ĭnus (aruspic-), a, um, *adj.* [haruspex, harupic-is] *Of,* or *relating to, an haruspex* or *the inspection of victims:* libri, Cic. — As *Subst.*: **haruspicina,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* ars) *The art of inspecting victims, art of divining:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aruspicine.*

hăruspĭc-ĭum (ar-), ii, *n.* [id.] (*A thing pertaining to the* haruspex; hence) *Inspection of victims, divination:* Cat.

Hasdrŭbal (Asdr-), ălis, *m.*, Ἀσδρούβας. *Hasdrubal:* **1.** *The son-in-law of Hamilcar Barca.*—**2.** *The son of Hamilcar Barca, brother of Hannibal.*

has-ta, æ, *f.* [acc. to some, akin to Sanscrit root HAN, *occidere,* and so *That which slays;*—acc. to others, akin to χαδ, root of χα(ν)δ-άνω, *to hold,* and Sanscrit "hastas," a hand; and so, *the thing held* or *handled*] **I.** Prop.: *A spear, lance, spike, javelin:* Cic.; Plaut.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: Of a comet: *A thing of the form* or *shape of a spear:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *haste.*

hast-ātus, a, um, *ad.* [hast-a] *Provided with,* or *having, a spear; armed with a spear:* acies, Tac.—As *Subst.*: Milit. *t. t.*: **hastati,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* milites) *The hastati;* or *soldiers forming the first line of a Roman army drawn up in the order of battle:* Liv.— Hence, **hastat-us,** *m., adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the hastati* (only in connection with *ordo*): Liv.

—As *Subst.*: **hastātus**, i, *m.*: **1.** (*sc.* ordo) *A company of the hastati:* Cic.— **2.** (*sc.* centurio) *The centurion of the first company of the hastati:* Flor.

hast-īle, is, *n.* [id.] (*The thing belonging to a* hasta; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The shaft of a spear or javelin:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A spear, javelin:* Ov. —**B.** Of things in the form or of the shape of the *hastile:* **1.** Of trees, *etc.*: *A shoot,* etc.: Virg.—**2.** *A pole, prop* for vines, *etc.*: Virg.

hau (au), *interj.* An exclamation of pain or grief, *Oh! ah!* Plaut.; Ter.

haud (haut), *adv. Not at all, by no means:* Cic.—Particular expressions: **1.** Haud dum, or, as one word, hauddum, *Not at all as yet, not yet:* Liv.—**2.** Haud quaquam, or, as one word, haudquaquam, *By no means whatever, not at all:* Cic.

hauddum, haudquaquam, v. haud.

haur-īo, hausi, haustum, haurīre (*Imperf. Indic.*, hauribant, Lucr.:— *Part. Fut.*, hausurus, Virg.), 4. *v.a.* [akin to ἀρ-ύω] **I.** Prop.: *To draw water,* etc.: neque limo Turbatam haurit aquam, Hor.: hausta aqua de jugi puteo, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.: 1.** *To drain empty, drink up:* ille impiger hausit Spumantem pateram, Virg.— **2.** *To drain, spill, shed:* sanguinem, Cic.—**3.** Of things: *To draw* or *let in,* etc.: alveus haurit aquas, Ov.—**B.: 1.** *To draw out, take,* etc.: sumptum haurit ex ærario, Cic.—**2.** *To tear up* or *open,* etc.: ventrem atque inguina uno alteroque ictu, Liv.—**3.** *To tear* or *pluck up* a tree, etc.: Lucr.—**4.** *To tear* or *pluck out* an eye: Ov.—**C.** *To collect, scrape,* or *gather together,* etc.: pulveris hausti Ostendens cumulum, Ov.—**D.** *To swallow up, gulp down:* quum prælatis paludibus arma, equi haurirentur, Tac.—**E.** *To devour, destroy, consume:* vineas incendium hausit, Liv.—**F.** *To imbibe;* flammas latentes, Ov.—**G.** *To pass through rapidly,* etc.: medium Sol igneus orbem Hauserat, Virg.—**H.** *To exhaust,* etc.: exsultantiaque haurit Corda pavor pulsans, Virg.—**J.** *To inhale, draw in* the air, *etc.*: cœlum, *the air of heaven,* Virg.—**K.** *To draw in* with the eyes; *to see:* lucem pecudes hauserе, Virg.—**L.** *To draw* or *fetch* a sigh: suspiratibus hausīs, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *To draw, take, drink in, derive:* quam incredibiles hausit calamitates, Cic.

haus-tor, ōris, *m.* [for haur-tor; fr. haur-io] *A drinker:* Luc.

haus-trum, i, *n.* [for haur-trum; fr. id.] (*The drawing thing;* hence) *A machine for drawing water:* Lucr.

1. **haus-tus** (for haur-tus), a, um, *P.* of haur-io.

2. **haus-tus**, ūs, *m.* [for haur-tus; fr. haur-io] **1.: a.** Prop.: *A drawing* of water, *etc.*: Col.—**b.** Meton.: *A right of drawing* water: Cic.—**2.: a.** Prop.: *A drinking; the act of drinking:* Lucr.; Curt.—**b.** Meton.: *A drink, draught:* Virg.; Ov.—**3.** (Prop.: *A collecting;* Meton.) *A collection, small quantity, handful,* etc.: Ov.—**4.** *A swallowing up* or *gulping down:* Flor.—**5.** *An inhaling* or *drawing in:* Virg.

hausūrus, a, um, v. haurio *init.*

haut, v. haud.

hebdŏmas, ădis, *f.* = ἑβδομάς (*The number seven;* hence, *a thing consisting of seven parts; a number of seven:* Of time): *The seventh day:* Cic.

Hēbe, ēs, *f.*, Ἥβη (Youth). *Hebe; the goddess of youth.*

hĕb-ĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To be blunt* or *dull:* ferrum nunc hebet? Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To be dull, sluggish, inactive, not lively:* temporis adversi sic mihi sensus hebet, Ov.

hĕb-es, ētis, *adj.* [heb-eo] **I.** Prop.: *Blunt, dull:* gladius, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Dull, dim, faint:* (*Comp.*) aures hebetiores, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *Dull, obtuse, sluggish, heavy, dollish, stupid:* sensus, Cic.: (*Sup.* with *Partit. Gen.*) tanta solertia animalium hebetissimis quoque est, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hébété.*

hĕbe-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [hebe-o] *To be dull, dim,* or *faint:* nosmetipsos hebescere, Cic.

hĕbĕt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [hebes, hebet-is] (*To make* hebes; hence) **I.** *To make blunt* or *dull:* hastas, Liv. **II.: A.** Of the senses: *To dull, impair, dim, deaden, weaken,* etc.: visūs, Virg.—**B.** Of other things: *To weaken, diminish, lessen the power of:* corpore hebetato, Suet. **III.** *To make dull* or *stupid:* Lethe hebetans pectora, Ov. **IV.** *To weaken, diminish, lessen:* vino modico tristitia hebetatur, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hébéter.*

1. **Hēbrus**, i, *m.*, Ἕβρος. *Hebrus; a river of Thrace* (now *Marizza*).

2. **Hebrus**, i, *m. Hebrus; a beautiful youth mentioned by* Horace.

Hĕcăle, ēs, *f.*, Ἑκάλη. *Hecale; a poor old woman who kindly received Theseus.*

Hĕcāte, ēs, -a, æ, *f.*, Ἑκάτη (One pertaining to that which is afar off; *i. e.* the far-shooting one). *Hecate* or *Hecata; a sister of Latona, the presider over enchantments, conjurations,* etc. *She is often identified with Diana and Luna, and is therefore represented with three heads.*—Hence, **1. Hĕcāt-ēĭus**, a, um *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Hecate; Hecateian.*—**2. Hĕcāt-ēis**, ĭdos *f. adj. Hecateian.*

Hector, ōris, *m.*, Ἕκτωρ (The fast-holder; *i. e.* one who is the prop or stay of a place). *Hector; the eldest son of Priam, slain and dragged three times around Troy by Achilles.* — Hence, **Hectŏr-ĕus**, a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Hector; Hectorean.* —**2.** Meton.: a. *Trojan.*—b. *Roman.*

Hĕcŭba, æ, -e, ēs, *f.*, Ἑκάβη. *Hecuba* or *Hecube; the daughter of Dymas and wife of Priam.*

hĕd-ĕra (ed-), æ, *f.* [prob. akin to χαδ, root of χα(ν)δ-άνω, "to lay hold"] (*The holding thing;* hence) *Ivy:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lierre.*

hĕdĕrĭ-ger (ederi-), gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [heder-a; ger-o] *Ivy-bearing:* Cat.

hĕdĕr-ōsus (eder-), a, um, *adj.* [heder-a] *Full of ivy:* Prop.

hēdўchrum, i, *n.* = ἡδύχρουν (Of sweet complexion). *A sweet-smelling ointment (used for beautifying the skin); a cosmetic balsam:* Cic.

hei, *interj.* An exclamation of grief or fear: *Ah! woe!*—with mihi, *ah me! woe is me!* Ter.; Ov.

Hĕlĕna, æ, -e, ēs, *f.*, Ἑλένη (A torch; *or* The brightly shining one). **1.** *Helena* or *Helene; a daughter of Jupiter and Leda, and wife of Menelaus. On account of her beauty she was carried off by Paris to Troy, and thus became the cause of the Trojan war.* **2.** *The mother of the Emperor Constantine.*

Hĕlernus, i, *m. Helernus; a grove near the Tiber.*

Hēlĭădes, um, *f.*, Ἡλιάδες (Daughters of Helios). *The Heliades; sisters of Phaethon, who were changed into poplars* (acc. to others, *into alders*), *and their tears into amber.*

Hēlĭcē, es, *f.*, Ἑλίκη (A winding). *Helice:* **1.** *The constellation of the Great Bear.*—**2.** *A town of Achaia, swallowed up by the sea.*

Hēlĭcon, ōnis, *m.*, Ἑλικών (A thing with windings; hence, the thread on a distaff; also, a stringed musical instrument). *Helicon; a mountain of Bœotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses* (now *Zagara*).—Hence, **1. Hēlĭcōn-ĭus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Heliconian.*—**2. Hēlĭcōn-ĭădes**, um, *f. The Heliconians,* i. e. *the Muses.*—**3. Hēlĭcōn-ĭs**, ĭdis, *f. Heliconian.*—As *Subst.*: **Hēlĭcōn-ĭdes**, um, *f.* = *The Muses:* Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Hélicon.*

hēlĭŏcămīnus, i, *m.* = ἡλιοκάμινος (sun-furnace). *An apartment exposed to the sun (as a winter abode):* Pl.

Hēlĭŏdōrus, i, *m.* (Gift of the Sun): **1.** *A celebrated surgeon.*—**2.** *A celebrated rhetorician.*

Hēlĭŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, Ἡλιόπολις (City of the Sun). *Heliopolis:* **1.** *A city of Lower Egypt.*—**2.** *A city of Cœlesyria, at the foot of Libanus* (now *Baalbek*).

hēlix, ĭcis, *f.* = ἕλιξ (wound, twisted). *Helix; a species of ivy.*

Hellas, adis, *f. Hellas; a woman's name.*

Helle, ēs, *f.*, Ἕλλη (prob. Fawn). *Helle; a daughter of Athamas and Nephele, sister of Phrixus; with whom she fled from her stepmother Ino on a ram with a golden fleece to Colchis, but was drowned in the strait called, after her, Hellespontus* (i. e. *the Sea of Helle*).

hellĕbŏrus (ell-), i, *m.*, -um, i, *n. Hellebore:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hellébore* (*ell-*).

Hellen, ēnis, *m.*, Ἕλλην. *Hellen; a son of Deucalion, and king of Thessaly, from whom the Greeks were called Hellenes.*

Hellespontus, i, *m.*, Ἑλλήσποντος. *Hellespontus,* or *the Hellespont,* i. e. *the Sea of Helle; so named after Helle, daughter of Athamas, who was drowned in it* (now the *Dardanelles*). — Hence, **1. Hellespont-ĭus**, a, um, *adj. Of*

or *belonging to, the Hellespont; Hellespontic.* — **2. Hellespont-Iăcus, a,** um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Hellespont; Hellespontic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Hellespont.*

hĕlops (**ĕl-, ell-**), ŏpis, *m.* = ἕλλοψ. *The helops; a savoury sea-fish:* Ov.

Hēlōtes, um, *or* **Īlōtæ, ārum,** *m.,* Εἵλωτες. *The Helots,* or *Ilots; the original inhabitants of the city Helos* (Ἕλος), *in Laconia, afterwards the bondsmen of the Spartans.*

hēlŭā-tĭo (**hellua-**), ōnis, *f.* [helu(a)-or] *A gormandising, gluttony:* Cic.

hēlŭ-o (**hellu-**), ōnis, *m.* [helu-or] *A gormandizer, glutton:* Cic.

heluor (**hell-**), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [etym. dub.; prps. akin to χείλος] (*To use the lips,* etc.; hence) **I.** Neut.: *To gormandize, gluttonize, devour:* Prop. and Fig.: Cic. **II.** Act.: *To devour; to revel,* or *feast upon:* Fig.: Cic.

Helvētĭi, ōrum, *m. The Helvetians; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis* (in mod. *Switzerland*).—Hence, **Helvētĭus** (**-ĭcus**), a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Helvetians; Helvetian, Helvetic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Helvétique.*

Helvĭi, ōrum, *m. The Helvii; a people of Gallia Narbonensis.*

hem (**em**), *interj. Oho! indeed! well! well to be sure! hah! only see! alas! alack!* Ter.; Cic.

hēmĕrŏdrŏmus, i, *m.* = ἡμεροδρόμος (A day-runner). *A courier who runs all day long:* Liv.

hēmĭcillus, i, *m.* = ἡμίκιλλος = ἡμίονος. *A mule:* Fig.: as a term of reproach: Cic.

hēmĭcyclium, ĭi, *n.* = ἡμικυκλιον (A semicircle). *A semicircular alcove:* Cic.

hēmĭcyclus, i, *m.* = ἡμίκυκλος. *A semicircle:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hémicycle.*

hēmīna, æ, *f.* = ἡμίνα. **I.** Prop.: *A hemina; the half of a* sextarius: Cels. **II.** Meton.: As a *measure,* in gen.: Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hémine.*

hemo, ōnis, v. homo.

hendĕcăsyllăbi, ōrum, *m.* = ἑνδεκασύλλαβοι (Things with eleven syllables). *Verses of eleven syllables (consisting of a spondee, dactyl, and three trochees, e. g.* quare aut hendecasyllabos trecentos): Cat.

Heneti, v. Veneti.

Hēnĭŏchi, orum, *m.,* Ἡνίοχοι (Rein-holders *or* Charioteers). *The Heniochi; a people of Asiatic Sarmatia.* —Hence, **Hēnĭŏch-us** (**-ĭus**), a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Heniochi; Heniochian.*

Henna (**En-**), æ, *f.,* Ἔννα. *Henna* or *Enna* (now *Castro Giovanni*); *a city of great antiquity in the centre of Sicily, with a famous temple of Ceres. It was here that Pluto carried off Proserpine.* —Hence, **1. Henn-ensis** (**Enn-**), e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Henna.* — As *Subst.*: **Henn-enses** (**Enn-**), ĭum, *m. The inhabitants of Henna.* — **2. Henn-æus** (**Enn-**), a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Henna; Hennean.*

Hēphæstĭo, ōnis, *m.,* Ἡφαιστίων. *Hephæstion; a favourite of Alexander the Great, and one of his generals.*

heptēris, is, *f.* = ἑπτήρης (ναῦς). *A hepteris;* i. e. *a galley with seven banks of oars:* Liv.

hĕra, æ, *f.* [akin to herus] **I.** Prop.: *The mistress of a house;* with respect to the servants, *the mistress, lady:* Ter.; Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *A mistress, a female ruler:* Plaut.; Cat.; Ov.

Hēraclēa (**-ĭa**), æ, *f.,* Ἡράκλεια (City of Heracles *or* Hercules). *Heraclea* or *Heraclia:* **1.** *A seaport of Lucania, on the River Siris* (now *Policoro*). — Hence, **Hēraclē-enses** (**Heracli-enses**), ĭum, *m. The inhabitants of Heraclea, Heracleans.*—**2.** *A very ancient city of Sicily, a colony from Crete, called in earlier times Minoa* (now *Capo Bianco*). — Hence, **Hēraclē-enses** (**Heracli-enses**), ĭum, *m. The inhabitants of Heraclea; Heracleans.* — **3.** *A maritime town of Pontus* (now *Erakli* or *Eregri*).—**4.** *A city of Macedonia, near Candavia.*

Hēraclēum, i, *n.,* Ἡράκλειον (id.). *Heracleum; a town of Macedonia.*

Hēraclītus, i, *m.,* Ἡράκλειτος. *Heraclitus; a celebrated Greek philosopher of Ephesus.*

herb-a, æ, *f.* [Sans. root BHARB, *to eat;* whence φέρβω, *to feed*] (*That which is eaten or feeds;* hence) *Springing vegetation; grass, green blades, herbage:* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *herbe.*

herb-esco, *no perf. nor sup.,* escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [herb-a] *To grow into green stalks or blades:* Cic.

herb-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Pertaining to* herbæ; hence) *With, or full of, grass* or *herbs; grassy, herbid:* Epiros, Ov.

herb-ĭ-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [herb-a; (i); fer-o] *Producing grass* or *herbs; grassy, herbiferous:* colles, Ov.

herb-ĭ-grăd-us, a, um, *adj.* [herb-a; (i); grad-ior] *Going in the grass:* Poët. ap. C. Div.

Herbĭta, æ, *f.,* Ἔρβιτα. *Herbita; a town of Sicily.* — Hence, **Herbĭtensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Herbita; Herbitan.*—As *Subst.*: **Herbitenses,** ĭum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Herbitans.*

herb-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [herb-a] *Full of grass* or *herbs; grassy:* campus, Hor.: (*Sup.*) herbosissima stramenta, Cato. ¶ Hence, Fr. *herbeux, herbu.*

herb-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little herb:* Cic.

Hercēus, i, *m.* = Ἑρκεῖος (Of, *or* belonging to, the court-yard). *Herceus; an epithet of Jupiter, as the protector of the house and its inclosure.* — Hence, **Hercē-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Jupiter Herceus.*

her-cisco (**er-**), *no perf. nor sup.,* ciscĕre, 3. *v. a.* [prob. for herct-cisco; fr. herct-um; cisco, as a *v. inch.* from cieo; cf. herctum] *To proceed to the division of an inheritance, to divide an inheritance:* Cic.

hercle, v. Hercules.

herctum (**er-**), i, *n.* [etym. dub.] *An inheritance, estate, patrimony;* only in the connection herctum ciere, *etc.*; *to divide an inheritance:* Cic.

Hercŭl-ānĕum, ĕi, *n.* [Hercules] (*A thing*—e. g. *a city—pertaining to Hercules*) *Herculaneum; a town of Campania, on the sea-coast, between Naples and Pompeii, buried, together with the latter city, by an eruption of Vesuvius.* — Hence, **1. Hercŭlānĕ-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Herculaneum; Herculanean.* — **2. Hercŭlān-ensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Herculaneum.*

Hercŭles, is *and* i, *m.,* Ἡρακλῆς, Etrusc. HERCLE (whence, by the insertion of a connecting vowel, the Latin form arose). *Hercules; the son of Jupiter and of Alcmena, husband of Deianira, and, after his deification, of Hebe; the god of strength, and the guardian of riches, on which account tithes were offered to him; he was also the guide of the Muses* (Musagetes); *the poplar was sacred to him.*—Adverbial expressions: Hercules, mehercules; Hercule, mehercule; also, Hercle, mehercle, *By Hercules:* Cic.; Ter.—Hence, **1. Hercŭl-ĕus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Hercules; Herculean.* — **2. Hercŭl-ānĕus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Hercules; Herculean.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Hercule.*

Hercўnĭus, a, um, *adj. Hercynian:* silva, *the Hercynian Forest (in ancient Germany, 60 days' journey in length, and 9 in width, extending from the Black Forest on the northeast to the Harz mountains).*—As *Subst.*: **Hercynia,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* silva) *The Hercynian Forest:* Tac.

here, v. heri.

hērēdĭt-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [for hereditat-arius; fr. hereditas, hereditat-is] *Of,* or *relating to, an inheritance; inherited, hereditary:* auctio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *héréditaire.*

hērēd-ĭtas (**hæred-**), ātis, *f.* [heres, hered-is] **I.** Prop.: (*The condition of the* heres; hence) *Heirship:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *An inheritance:* Plaut.; Cic. **III.** Fig.: *An inheritance:* gloriæ, Cic. Hence, Fr. *héréditié.*

hērēd-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.] (*A thing belonging to the* heres; hence) *An hereditary estate:* Nep.

Hērennĭus, ĭi, *m. Herennius;* a Roman name. — Hence, **Hērennĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Of Herennius.*

hēr-es, ēdis, *m.* and sometimes *f.* [χήρ-ος] (*An orphan;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *An heir, heiress:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *An heir:* Cic. **III.** Meton.: *Owner, possessor* of a thing, *master:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hoir.*

hĕri or **hĕre,** *adv.* [akin to Gr. χθές] **I.** Prop.: *Yesterday:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: Of time just past: *A short time ago, lately:* Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hier.*

hĕr-ĭ-fŭg-a (**er-**), æ, *m.* [her-us; (i); fug-io] *One who runs away from his master:* Cat.

hĕr-ĭlis (**er-**), e, *adj.* [her-us] *Of the master* or *mistress of a family; the master's, the mistress's:* Ter.; Virg

Hermăphrŏdītus, i, *m.*, Ἑρμαφρόδιτος (One pertaining to Hermes and Aphrodite). **I.** Prop.: *Hermaphroditus; a son of Hermes and Aphrodite, who, when bathing, grew together with Salmacis into one person.* **II.** Meton.: *An hermaphrodite:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hermaphrodite.*

Hermes (**-a**), æ, *m.*, Ἑρμῆς (Prop.: *Hermes, Mercury*; Meton.) *A Hermes pillar, Hermes*; i. e. *a head carved on the top of a square pedestal or post.*—Hence, **Herm-æum**, i, *n.*: **1.** (Prop.: *A small chamber, where Hermes was worshipped*, or *where* prps. *there was a bust of him*; hence) *The name of a summer-house:* Suet.—**2.** *A frontier town of Bœotia, over against Eubœa.*

Hermiŏne, ēs, **-a**, *f.*, Ἑρμιόνη. *Hermione; a daughter of Menelaus and of Helen, and wife of Orestes.*

Hermīŏnes, um, *m. The Hermiones; a name applied to the people of Central Germany.*

Hermŏgĕnes, is, *m.*, Ἑρμογένης (One born from Hermes). *Hermogenes:* **1.** *A banker at Rome.*—**2.** *A notorious detractor of Horace.*

Hermundŭri, ōrum, *m.*, Ἑρμόδουροι. *The Hermunduri; a German people on the Elbe.*

Hermus, i, *m.*, Ἕρμος. *Hermus; an auriferous river in Æolis* (now *Sarabat*).

Hernĭci, ōrum, *m. The Hernici; an Italian people in Latium.*—Hence, **Hernĭc-us**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, the Hernici; Hernician.* — As *Subst.* (collect.): **Hernicus**, i, *m. The Hernician.*

Hĕro, ūs, *f.*, Ἡρώ. *Hero; a priestess of Aphrodite in Sestos, beloved by Leander of Abydos, who repeatedly swam to her across the Hellespont, until at length he was drowned.*

Hērōdes, is, *m.*, Ἡρώδης. *Herod:* **1.** *A king of Judæa.*—**2.** *A freedman of Atticus:* Cic.

Hērŏdŏtus, i, *m.* = Ἡρόδοτος (Given by Juno). *Herodotus; the earliest Greek historian.*

hērōĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἡρωϊκός. *Of*, or *relating to, heroes; heroic:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *héroïque.*

hērōĭne, es, *f.* = ἡρωίνη. *A demigoddess, heroine:* Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *héroïne.*

hērōis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἡρωΐς (*Dat. Plur.*: heroisin). *A demigoddess, heroine:* Ov.

Hērŏphĭle, ēs, *f.*, Ἡροφίλη (Beloved by Juno). *Herophile; a priestess of Apollo.*

hēros, ōis, *m.* = ἥρως. **I.** Prop.: *A demi-god, hero:* Cic.; Virg.—As *Adj.*: *Of*, or *relating to, heroes; heroic:* Pers. **II.** Meton.: *An illustrious person:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *héros.*

hērōus, a, um, *adj.* = ἡρῷος. *Of*, or *relating to, a hero; heroic:* versus, *heroic, epic verse*, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **A. herous**, i, *m.* (*sc.* versus) = versus heroicus: Ov.

Herse, es, *f.*, Ἕρση (Dew). *Herse; a daughter of Cecrops.*

Hersĭlĭa, æ, *f. Hersilia; the wife of Romulus.*

Hertha, æ, v. Nerthus.

hĕrus (**ēr-**), i, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The master of a house* or *family*, in respect to servants: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of men: *A master, lord, owner, proprietor:* Hor.—**B.** Of the gods: *A master, lord*, etc.: Cat.

Hēsĭŏdus, i, *m.*, Ἡσίοδος. *Hesiod; an early Greek poet.*—Hence, **Hēsĭŏdēus** (**-ĭus**), a, um, *adj. Of*, or *relating to, Hesiod; Hesiodic:* Cic.

Hēsĭŏne, ēs, **-a**, æ, *f.*, Ἡσιόνη. *Hesione* or *Hesiona; a daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, whom Hercules rescued from a sea-monster.*

Hespĕrĭe, ēs, *f.*, Ἑσπερίη (She of the eventide). *Hesperie; a daughter of the River Cebren, killed by the bite of a snake.*

Hespĕrus (**-os**), i, *m.*, Ἕσπερος (Evening). *Hesperus:* **I.** Prop.: *A son of Cephalus and Aurora*; or (acc. to some) *the son of Japetus and Asia, and brother of Atlas.*—Hence, **Hespĕrĭdes**, um, *f. The Hesperides, daughters of Hesperus* (or *of Erebus and Nox*), *who, on an island beyond Mount Atlas, watched a garden with golden apples.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The evening star, Hesperus:* Virg.—**B.** *The West:* Pl.—Hence, **1. Hespĕr-ĭus**, a, um, *adj. Western, Hesperian:* Cic.; Virg.—As *Subst.*: **Hesperia**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* terra) *The land of the west, Hesperia*, i. e. **a.** *Italy:* Virg.—**b.** *Spain:* Hor.—**2. Hespĕr-is**, ĭdis, *f.* (Prop.: *Hesperian*; Meton.) *Western:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Hespérie.*

hes-ternus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to χθές] *Of yesterday, yesterday's:* Cic.; Virg.

hĕtærĭa, æ, *f.* = ἑταιρία. *A religious brotherhood, fraternity:* Script. ap. Pl.

Hetruria, æ, v. Etr., *etc.*

heu! *interj.* An exclamation of grief or pain, *Oh! ah! alas!* heu, nimis longo satiate ludo! Hor.: heu me, per urbem Fabula quanta fui! id.

heus! *interj. Ho! ho there! hark! holloa!* Cic.; Virg.

hexămĕter, tri, *m.* = ἑξάμετρος (of six measures), with or without versus. *A verse consisting of six feet, a hexameter:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hexamètre.*

hexēris, is, *f.* = ἑξήρης (ναῦς). *A hexeris*; i. e. *a vessel with six banks of oars:* Liv.

hĭā-tus, ūs, *m.* [hi(a)-o] (*A gaping*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *An opening, aperture, cleft:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: *An eager desire, longing:* præmiorum, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hiatus.*

hībernā-cŭlum, i, *n.* [hibern(a)-o] (*That which serves for wintering in*; hence) **I.** Gen.: *A winter residence, winter apartment:* Pl. **II.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: Plur.: *Winter tents:* Liv.

Hĭbernĭa, æ, *f. Hibernia* or *Ireland.*—Also, called **Juverna**, æ; and **Ierne**, es.

hībern-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [hibern-us] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To pass the winter; to winter:* ibi hibernant (*sc.* thynni), Pl. **B.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To keep in winter-quarters, to spend the winter in quarters:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To rest, repose:* Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hiverner.*

hīb-ernus (**hyb-**), a, um, *adj.* [for. hiem-ernus; fr. hiems, hiem-is] **I.** Prop.: *Of*, or *belonging to, winter; wintry, winter-*: Cori, *i. e. stormy*, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **hiberna**, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* castra) *Winter-quarters:* Cæs. **II.** Meton.: Of locality: *Situate* or *being in the north; northern:* Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *hiver*, "winter."

hĭbiscum (**ib-**, **eb-**), i, *n.* = ἰβισκος. *The marsh-mallow:* Virg.

hibrĭda (**hyb-**, **ib-**), æ, *comm.* [most prob. akin to ὑβρίζω, ὕβρις, and so, unbridled, lawless, unnatural; hence] Of animals produced from two different species: **I.** Prop.: *A mongrel, hybrid:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: Of persons: *One born of a Roman father and a foreign mother*, or *of a freeman and a slave:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hybride.*

1. hĭc, hæc, hoc (hīc, Virg.), *pron. demonstr.* [from the pronominal root I, with the demonstr. suffix *ce*] **I.** Gen.: *This:* in hac clarâ re publicâ natus, Cic.—As *Subst.* (of all genders): *This*, etc., *person* or *thing:* hi domum me ad se auferent, Plaut.: hæc Scipio quum dixisset, Cic. — Particular combinations and usages: **A.** Made more emphatic by the addition of the demonstr. *ce*: hicce, hæcce, hocce (apocopated in the *Nom. Plur. Fem.*, hæc for hæce, and in the *Gen. Plur.*, horunc, harunc, for horunce, harunce); and, also, with the interrogative particle, *ne*; hiccine, hæccine, hoccine, *This . . . here:* hujusce rei judicium, Cic. —**B.** Opp. to ille, iste, less freq. hic, alter, *etc.*: **1.** *This, the latter:* vendidit hic auro patriam . . . Hic thalamum invasit natæ, Virg. — **2.** *That, the former:* fluctibus hic tumidus, nubibus ille minax, Ov.— **C.** In Sing. Neut. with follg. Gen. = hic (*etc.*), in concord with subst.: hoc commodi est, quod, *etc.*, Cic. — **D.** Adverbial Abl.: Hoc.: *Hither, thither:* hoc tunc ignipotens cœlo descendit ab alto, Virg.—**E.** To annex a more particular explanation of what has been said: Hoc est, *That is, that is to say, namely:* Cic.—**F.** Hoc est *or* erat, quod? *Is* or *was it for this that?* Virg. **II.** Esp.: **A.** (pointing to something with the finger): *This, this . . . here* (frequently to denote the speaker): hunc hominem, = me, Hor.—**B.** Of time: *Of this time, the present, actual, this:* hujus nostri Catonis pater, Cic.

2. hĭc and (connected with the demonstrative suffix *ce*, and the interrogative particle *ne*) **hiccīne**, *adv.* [1. hic] **1.** *In this place, here:* hic (*sc.* Carthagine) illius arma, Hic currus fuit, Virg.; (with *Gen.*) modo vidi virginem hic viciniæ miseram, Ter.—**2.** Of circumstances, *etc.*: *In this matter, on this occasion, in this particular, herein, here:* Cæs.; Cic.—**3.** *Hereupon here:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ici.*

hicce, *etc.*, v. 1. hic.

niccine, v. 1. hic and 2. hic.

Hĭcētas, æ, *m.*, 'Ικέτας (Suppliant). *Hicetas:* **1.** *A tyrant of Leontini.*—**2.** *A Syracusan, one of the earlier Pythagoreans.*

hĭĕm-ālis (hyem-), e, *adj.* [hiems, hiem-is] (*Of, or belonging to,* hiems; hence) **1.** *Of, or belonging to, winter; wintery, wintry, winter-*: tempus, Cic. —**2. a.** Prop.: *Stormy, tempestuous:* navigatio, Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *Bringing* or *betokening storm and tempest:* luna, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hyémal.*

hĭĕm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] I. Neut.: **A.** Of persons: **1.** Gen.: *To pass the winter, winter:* mediis hiemet mercator in undis, Hor. —**2.** Esp.: Of soldiers: *To keep in winter-quarters, pass the winter in quarters:* hiemandi causâ, Cæs.—**B.** Of things: *To be wintry, frozen, cold, stormy:* hiemat mare, Hor. **II.** Act.: *To congeal, freeze, turn to ice:* hiemato lacu, Pl.

Hiempsal, ălis, *m. Hiempsal; a son of Micipsa and king of Numidia.*

hiems (-mps), ĕmis, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit *hima,* "snow;" and Gr. χείμα, χειμών] (*The snowy time;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The winter:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Rainy or stormy weather; a storm, tempest:* Virg.—**B.** *Cold, chill:* Ov.—**C.** Personified: *Hiems* or *Winter:* Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of love, *etc.: Cold, chill:* Ov.—**B.** Of war, *etc.*: *Storm, violence:* Claud.

Hĭĕro, ōnis, *m.*, 'Ιέρων (One having victims or temples). *Hiero:* **1.** *A ruler of Syracuse, a friend of the poet Simonides.*—**2.** *A later ruler of Syracuse, in the latter half of the third century,* B. C., *a friend of the Romans.*—Hence, **Hĭĕrōn-īcus,** a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Hiero.*

hĭĕrŏnīca, æ, *m.* = ἱερονίκης. *A conqueror in the sacred games:* Suet.

Hĭĕrōnўmus, i, *m.* = Ἱερώνυμος (One with hallowed name). *Hieronymus:* **1.** *A ruler of Syracuse, the grandson and successor of the younger Hiero.* —**2.** *A Greek peripatetic philosopher of Rhodes.*

Hĭĕrŏsŏlўma, ōrum, *n.*, 'Ιεροσόλυμα. *Hierosolyma or Jerusalem; a city of Palestine.*—*Acc. Sing. Fem.*: Hierosolymam, Flor. — Hence, **1. Hĭĕrŏsŏlўm-ārĭus,** ĭi, *m. Hierosolymarius;* an agnomen *given to Pompey after taking Jerusalem.*—**2.** Abbreviated: **Solym-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Jerusalem:* leges, *i. e. of the Jews,* Juv.

hĭlăr-e, *adv.* [hilar-us] *Cheerfully, gaily; joyfully, merrily:* vivere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) hilarius loqui, id.

hĭlăris, e; **-us,** a, um, *adj.* = ἱλαρός. *Cheerful, of good cheer, lively, gay, blithe, merry, jocund, jovial:* oderunt hilarem tristes, Hor.: hilara Saturnalia, Cic.: (*Comp.*) hilariores oculis, id.: (*Sup.*) homo hilarissime! Plaut.

hĭlăr-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [hilar-is] (*The quality of the* hilaris; hence) *Cheerfulness, gaiety, good-humour, joyousness, merriment, hilarity:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hilarité.*

hĭlăr-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Cheerfully, joyfully, merrily:* Auct. Her.

hĭlăr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make cheerful; to cheer, gladden, exhilarate:* ut cum cœlo hilarata videatur, Cic.

hĭlărŭ-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for hilaro-lus; fr. hilarus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) hilaro-i] *Cheerful, contented:* Cic.

hilarus, a, um, v. hilaris.

hil-la, æ, *f. dim.* [for hir-la; fr. hir-a] **I.** Prop.: *The smaller intestines* (*of animals*): Pl. **II.** Meton.: *A kind of sausage, smoked sausage:* Hor.

hĭlum, i, *n.* [old form of filum] **I.** Prop.: *A thread:* Fest. **II.** Meton.: *A little thing, a trifle,* etc.: Sisyphu' versat Saxum sudans nitendo neque proficit hilum, *i. e. not a whit, not in the least,* Poet. ap. Cic.

Hĭmella, æ, *m. The Himella; a river in the Sabine territory.*

Hīmĕra, æ, *f.*; **-a,** ōrum, *n. Himera; a city on the north coast of Sicily* (now *Bonfalino*), *situate at the mouth of the river of the same name.*

h-in-c, *adv.* [for hi-im-c; fr. hi (base of hi-c): locative suffix im; c=ce] (*From this very;* hence) **1.** Of place: **a.** *From this place, from here, hence:* Cic.—**b.** (a) *From this side, on this side, here:* Cic.—(b) Hinc . . . hinc, *On this side . . . on that side; here . . . there:* Liv.—**2.** Of time: **a.** *From this time, after this:* Virg.—**b.** *Ago, since:* Pl.—**3.** Of cause, source, origin, *etc.*: *From this source, from this cause, hence:* Ter.; Cic.

hinnĭo, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* [onomatop.] Of a horse: *To neigh, whinny:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hennir.*

hinnī-tus, tūs, *m.* [hinni-o] *A neighing:* Cic.; Ov.

hinnŭl-ĕus, i, *m.* [hinnul-us] *A young stag* or *roebuck:* Hor.

hinnŭ-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for hinnolus; fr. hinnus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) hinno-i] *A young mule:* Script. ap. Suet.

hinnus, i, *m.* = ἵννος. *A mule (between a horse and a she-ass):* Pl.

hĭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to χά-ω, χα-ινω, χά-σκω] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To open, stand open; to gape, yawn:* concha hians, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To open the mouth or jaws; to gape, yawn:* leo immane hians, Virg.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** Of style: *To gape,* i. e. *to be badly connected, not well put together, to leave a hiatus:* sæpe hiabant poëtæ, Cic.—**2.** *(To open the mouth wide, to gape,* with longing, wonder, or curiosity; *i. e.*) **a.** *To be eager, to long* for anything: Cic.—**b.** *To be amazed, to be lost in admiration:* hunc plausus hiantem Per cuneos . . . Corripuit, Virg. **II.** Act.: (*To send forth from the open mouth,* i.e.) **A.** Prop.: *To vomit forth:* cruores, Val. Fl. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To pour forth,* etc.: carmen lyra, Prop.—**2.** *To bawl out,* etc.: fabula seu mæsto ponatur hianda tragœdo, Pers.

hippăgōgi, ōrum, *f.* = ἱππαγωγοί. *Horse-transports:* Liv.

hippŏcentaurus, i, *m.* = ἱπποκένταυρος (Horse-centaur). *A hippocentaur; a fabulous creature, half horse and half man:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hippocentaure.*

Hippŏcōon, ontis, *m.*, 'Ιπποκόων (One observing horses). *Hippocoon one of the Calydonian hunters, a native of Amyclæ.*

Hippŏcrēne, ēs, *f.*, 'Ιπποκρήνη (Horse-fountain). *Hippocrene; a fountain near Mount Helicon, produced by a stroke of the hoof of Pegasus.*

Hippŏdăme, ēs; **-ia,** æ, *f.*, 'Ιπποδάμη or 'Ιπποδάμεια (Horse-breaker). *Hippodame* or *Hippodamia:* **1.** *Daughter of Œnomaus, king of Elis.*—**2.** *Daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Pirithous, at whose wedding the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ took place.*

Hippŏlўte, es; **a,** æ, *f.*, 'Ιππολύτη (Horse-looser). *Hippolyte:* **1.** *An Amazon; daughter of Mars, taken prisoner by Theseus in the war of the Amazons.* —**2.** *The wife of Acastus, king of Magnesia.*

Hippŏlўtus, i, *m.*, 'Ιππόλυτος (Horse-looser). *Hippolytus; a son of Theseus and Hippolyte.*

hippŏmānes, is, *n.* = ἱπποµανές (horse-heat, horse-rage): **1.** *A slimy humour that flows from a mare when in heat:* Virg.—**2.** *A small black membrane on the forehead of a new-born foal:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hippomanès.*

Hippŏmĕnes, æ, *m.*, 'Ιππομένης (One with horse-strength), *i. e.* with immense strength). *Hippomenes; a son of Megareus, who conquered Atalanta, the daughter of Schœneus, in a race, and thus obtained her as his wife.*

Hippōnax, actis, *m.*, 'Ιππώναξ (Stable-boy, Hostler). *Hipponax; a Greek poet of Ephesus, celebrated for the bitterness of his satires.*—Hence, **Hippōnact-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Of Hipponax, in the style of Hipponax, Hipponactean.*—As *Subst.*: **Hipponacteus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* versus) *The species of verse used by Hipponax.*

Hippŏtădes, æ, *m.* 'Ιπποτάδης. *A descendant of (the Trojan) Hippotes,* i. e. *Æolus.*

Hippothŏus, i, *m.*, 'Ιππόθοος (Swift-horse). *Hippothoos; a son of Cercyon, king of Arcadia.*

hippŏtoxŏtæ, ārum, *m.*, ἱπποτοξόται. *Horse-,* i. e. *mounted, archers:* Cæs.

hippūrus, i, *m.* = ἵππουρος (horse-tail). *A fish,* prps. *gold-fish:* Ov.

hir (ir), *indecl. n.* [akin to χείρ, through Sanscrit root HIR or HAR, *prehendere, rapere*] (*The thing laying hold* or *seizing;* hence) *A hand:* Lucil. ap. Cic.

hira, æ, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit *hirâ,* "the intestines"] *The empty gut:* Plaut.

hirc-īnus (hirqu-), a, um, *adj.* [hirc-us] *Of a goat, goat's:* Plaut.; Hor.

hirc-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Full of* hircus; hence) *That smells like a goat, goatish:* senex, Plaut.

hircŭ-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for hirco-

[ns; fr. hircus (*uncontr. Gen.*) hirco-i] *A little goat:* Cat.

hircus (**-quus, ir-**) (Sabine form **fircus,** Var.) [etym. dub.] i, *m.* **I.** Prop.: *A he-goat, buck:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A goatish smell,* i. e. *the rank smell of the armpits:* alarum, Cat.

hirnĕa (**ir-**), æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A jug:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *A drunken man:* Virg.

hirn-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [hirn-ea] *A small jug or pitcher:* Cic.

Hirpīni (**Ir-**), ōrum, *m. The Hirpini; a people of Lower Italy.*—Hence, **Hirpĭn-us** (**Irpin-**), a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Hirpini.*

hirquinus, a, um, **hirquus,** i, v. hirc.

hirsūtus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to hirtus] **I.** Prop.: *Rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly:* supercilium, Virg.: **animantes** aliæ spinis hirsutæ, Cic.: (with *Gr. Acc.*) hirsuta capillos, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Rude, unpolished:* (*Comp.*) sumpserit Annales: nihil est hirsutius illis, Ov.

Hirtĭus, ĭi, *m. Hirtius* (*A.*); *consul* A. U. C. 711, *author of the eighth book of Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic war.*

hirtus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Rough, hairy, shaggy:* tunica, Nep. **II.** Fig.: Of character: *Rough, rude, unpolished:* ingenium, Hor.

hīrūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [etym. dub.] *A leech, blood-sucker.* **I.** Prop.: Plaut. **II.** Fig.: ærarii, Cic.

hĭrundo, ĭnis, *f.* [akin to χελιδών] *A swallow.* **I.** Prop.: Virg. **II.** Fig.: As a term of endearment: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hirondelle.*

hi-sco, *no perf. nor sup.,* scĕre, 3. *v. inch. n.* and *a.* [hi-o] **I.** Prop.: Neut.: **A.** Gen.: *To open, gape, yawn:* ut vitio venæ tabularum sæpius hiscant, Lucr. **B.** Esp.: *To open the mouth, to utter a sound, to mutter:* aut omnino hiscere audebis? Cic. **II.** Meton.: Act.: *To speak, relate* any thing: nec Telamoniades etiam nunc hiscere quicquam Ausit, Ov.

Hispālis, is, *f. Hispalis; a city of Hispania Bætica* (now *Seville*).—Hence, **Hispal-ienses,** ĭum, *m. The inhabitants of Hispalis.*

Hispāni, ōrum, *m. The Hispani* or *Spaniards.*—Hence, **1. Hispānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Spaniards; Spanish.*—**2. Hispān-ĭa,** æ, *f. The country, of the Spaniards; Spain.* — Hence, **Hispānĭ-ensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Spain; Spanish.* —**3. Hispan-icus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Hispani; Spanish.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Espagne.*

hispĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] *Rough, shaggy, hairy, bristly, prickly:* facies, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hispide, hideux.*

1. Hister, tri, v. Ister.

2. hister, tri v. histrio *init.*

histŏrĭa, æ, *f.* = ἱστορία: **1.** *A narrative of past events, history:* Cic. —**2.:** a. Prop.: *A narrative, account, tale, story:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *A subject of discourse:* Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *histoire.*

histŏrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἱστορικός. *Of,* or *belonging to, history; historical:* Cic. — As *Subst.:* **historĭcus,** i, *m. One versed in history* or *who makes historical researches; a writer of history, historian:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *historique.*

Histri, ōrum; **Histria,** æ, v. Istri.

histrĭo, ōnis, *m.* [Etruscan form hister, Liv.] *A stage-player, actor:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *histrion.*

histrĭōn-ālis, e, *adj.* [histrio, histrion-is] *Of,* or *belonging to, a stage-player, like an actor:* studium, Tac.

histrix, ĭcis, v. hystrix.

hĭulc-e, *adv.* [hiulc-us] Of speech: *In a gaping* or *unconnected manner:* Cic.

hĭulc-o, *no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To cause to gape* or *split open:* æstus hiulcat agros, Cat.

hĭ-ulcus, a, um, *adj.* [hi-o] **I.** Prop.: *Gaping, split, cleft, opened, open:* ubi hiulca siti findit Canis æstifer arva, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of speech: *Gaping, not well connected, forming a hiatus:* struere verba sic, ut neve asper eorum concursus neve hiulcus sit, Cic.—**B.** *Eager, longing* for any thing: gens, Plaut.

ho! *interj.* An expression of astonishment: *Ho!*

hoc, 1. v. hic.—**2.** v. huc.

hŏ-dĭē, *adv.* [contr. from hoc die: on this day] **1.** *To-day:* Cic.; Hor. —**2.** *At the present day, at this day, now:* Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hui.*

hŏdĭ-ernus, a, um, *adj.* [hodi-e] **1.** *Of* or *on this day; to-day's:* edictum, Cic.: summa, Hor.—**2.** *Of the present time, present, actual:* dies, Cic.

hœdus, i, and its derivv.; v. hæd.

Hŏmērus, i, m. Ὅμηρος. *Homer; the great Epic Greek poet.* — Hence, **Hŏmēr-ĭcus** (**-ĭus**), a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Homer; Homeric.*

hŏmĭ-cīda, æ, *comm.* [for homin-cæd-a; fr. homo, homin-is; cæd-o] **1.:** Of men: *A man-slayer, homicide, murderer:* Cic.—**2.** Of women: *A murderess:* Sen.—**3.** (As an epithet of Hector): *Slayer of men:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *homicide.*

hŏmĭcīd-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [homicid-a] (*The thing pertaining to a* homicida; hence) *Manslaughter, homicide, murder:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *homicide.*

hŏmo, ĭnis (old form **hemo** :—hŏmōnem, Enn.), *comm.* [usually referred to humus, and so, *The one pertaining to the ground;* acc. to some, akin to Sanscrit root BHÛ, *esse;* so "*The being*"] **I.** Gen.: *A human being; a man* or *woman:* Ter.; Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.: 1.** *A man,* as a reasonable or moral being: Cic.—**2.:** a. *A human being, a mortal;* as one subject to error, *or* of low condition: Auct. ap. Cic. Quint.—**b.** Of slaves (as distinguished from a free Roman): *Man;* i. e. *servant,* etc.: Cic.—**B.** Opp. to a woman, *A man:* mi homo et mea mulier, vos saluto, Plaut.—**C.** Milit. *t. t.:* opp. to cavalry: *Foot-soldiers, infantry:* Cæs.—**D.** *Man, fellow,* etc.: Ter.; Cic.—Particular phrases: **1.** Paucorum (perpaucorum) hominum esse, *To belong to few* (or *very few*) *persons,* i. e. *to have but few intimates, to be choice in one's company:* Hor.—**2.** Inter homines esse (agere), *To be among the living, to be alive, to live:* Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *homme, on.*

Hŏmŏle, ēs, *f.,* Ὁμόλη. *Homole; a high mountain in Thessaly, near Tempe.*

hŏmul-us, i, *m. dim.* [for hominlus; fr. homo, homin-is] *A little man, manikin:* Cic.

hŏmun-cĭo, ōnis, *m. dim.* [for homin-cio; fr. id.] *A little man, manikin:* Cic.

hŏmun-cŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [for homin-culus; fr. id.] *A little* or *weakly man, a manikin:* Cic.

hŏnestā-mentum, i, *n.* [honest(a)-o] (*That which adorns;* hence) *An ornament, grace:* Sen.

hŏnes-tas, ātis, *f.* [for honest-tas; fr. honest-us] (*The quality of the* honestus; hence) **1.:** a. Prop.: *Honourable consideration* which a man enjoys; *honour, reputation, character, respectability, credit:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *That which is honourable, reputable,* or *proper:* Cic.—**2.:** a. Prop.: *Honourable feeling, honour, honesty, probity, integrity, virtue:* Cic. —**b.** Meton.: Of things: *Beauty, grace:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *honnêteté*

hŏnest-e, *adv.* [honest-us] **1.** *Honourably, nobly:* honeste natus, *of noble birth,* Suet.—**2.:** a. *Decently, becomingly, properly:* (*Comp.*) quo honestius caderet, Suet.—**b.** *Creditably, virtuously, honourably,* etc.: (*Sup.*) quæ . . . honestissime fiunt, Cic.—**c.** *Fairly, properly, becomingly,* etc.: iste quidem veteres inter ponetur honeste, Hor.

hŏnest-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Of personal objects: *To clothe* or *adorn with honour; to honour, dignify:* aliquem, Cic. **II.** Of things as objects: *To adorn, grace, embellish:* L. Pauli currum Perses honestavit, Cic.

hŏnes-tus, a, um, *adj.* [for honortus; fr. honor, honor-is] (*Furnished* or *provided with* honor; hence) **1.** *Regarded with honour; enjoying respect or consideration; honoured, distinguished, honourable, respectable, noble:* (*Comp.*) quia deus auctor culpæ honestior erat, Liv.: (*Sup.*) dies honestissimus, Cic.—As *Subst.:* **honestum,** i, *n. Honour, honourable conduct:* Cic. —**2.:** a. Prop.: *Bringing* or *deserving of honour; honourable, respectable, creditable; worthy, virtuous; decent, proper, becoming:* vita, Cic.: soror, Hor.—**b.** Meton.: *Noble, fine, handsome:* caput, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *honnête.*

hŏnor (**-os**), ōris *m.* [etym. dub.; by some considered akin to onus, and so "a burden," *etc.,* but rather from Greek root ὀΝ, whence ὀν-ινημι, and so, *that which profits* or *advantages*] **I.**

Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** Of persons: *Honour, repute, respect, esteem* in which a person is held: Cic.; Virg.—Particular phrases: **a.** Honoris causā, *Out of respect, by way of compliment:* Cic.—**b.** Præfari *or* dicere honorem, *To speak beforehand, or to speak, respect,* i. e. *to ask permission* in using an expression; *to say "by your leave, etc.":* Cic.; Pl.—**2.** Of things or animals: *Esteem, account, value:* Cic.; Hor. **B.** Esp.: *Public honour, official dignity, office, post:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *An honorary gift* of any kind; *a reward, acknowledgment, recompense,* etc.: Cic.; Virg.—**2.** Esp.: Of sacrifices or offerings to the gods; also, of funeral rites: *A mark* or *token of respect;* honorary *offering,* etc.: Liv.; Virg.—**B.**: **1.** *Ornament, grace, charm, beauty:* Virg.—**2.** *That wherein ornament, grace, charm, beauty, consists:* Virg.; Hor.—**C.** Personified: *Honor; as a deity:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *honneur.*

hŏnōrā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [honor(a)-o] *That is to be honoured; honourable:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *honorable.*

hŏnōr-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [honor] (*Of, or relating to,* honor; hence) *Done or given for the sake of conferring honour; honorary:* frumentum, Cic.: tumulus, *i. e. a cenotaph,* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *honoraire.*

hŏnōrāt-e, *adv.* [honorat-us] *With honour, honourably:* filium honorate nostrudite, Tac.: (*Comp.*) honoratius, Just.: (*Sup.*) honoratissime, Val. Max.

hŏnōrā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of honor(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Honored, respected; honourable, respectable, distinguished:* beati, qui honorati sunt, videntur, Cic.: (*Comp.*) aliquis honoratior, id.: (*Sup.*) honoratissimæ imaginis vir, Liv.—**b.** *Honoured by a public office, filling a post of honour; honourable, respectable:* consul honoratus vir, Ov.

hŏnōrĭfĭc-e, *adv.* [honorific-us] *With honour or respect; in an honourable manner, honourably:* honorifice prædicare, Cic.: (*Comp.*) honorificentius, id.: (*Sup.*) honorificentissime, id.

hŏnōr-ĭ-fĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* [for honor-i-fac-us; fr. honor, honōr-is; (i); fac-io] *That does honour* to one, *etc.*; *honourable:* (The Comp. and Sup. are formed from the obsol. honorificens) oratio, Cic.: (*Comp.*) quod honorificentius est, Nep.: (*Sup.*) honorificentissima verba, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *honorifique.*

hŏnōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [honor] *To clothe* or *adorn with honour; to honour, respect:* virtutem, Cic.: (without *Object*) honorandi potestas, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *honorer.*

hŏnōr-us, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Having* honor; hence) *Honourable:* Tac.

honos, oris, v. honor.

1. hōra, æ (*Gen. Sing.*, horāī, Lucr.), *f.* = ὥρα: **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *An hour (among the Romans, of varying length, according to the time of year, the interval between sunrise and sunset being reckoned as 12 hours):* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: Plur.: (a) *A horologe, clock:* Cic.—(b) Personified: *The Hours (daughters of Jupiter and Themis, goddesses who presided over the changes of the seasons, and kept watch at the gates of heaven):* Ov.—**2.** *Time, season:* crastina, Virg.: qui recte vivendi prorogat horam, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *heure:* also, (adv.) *lors,* "then."

2. Hŏra, æ, *f.* [prps. an ancient form for hēra, lady] *Hora; the wife of Quirinus (Romulus), who was worshipped as a goddess (called, before her death, Hersilia:* Ov.).

Hōrātĭus, ĭi, *m.*; **-a,** *f. Horatius,* or *Horatia; the name of a Roman* gens: **1.** *Horatius:* **a.** *The name of the three brothers, in the time of Tullus Hostilius, who fought against the Alban Curiatii.*—**b.** *Horatius Cocles, who, in the war with Porsenna, defended a bridge single-handed.*—**c.** *Q. Horatius Flaccus, the famous Augustan poet.* — Hence, **Hōrātĭ-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a Horatius; Horatian.*—**2.** *Horatia, the sister of the Horatii.*

hordĕum (ord-, ford-), i, *n.* [etym. dub.] *Barley:* Liv.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orge.*

hornō-tīnus, a, um, *adj.* [hornus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) horno-i] *Of this year, this year's:* frumentum, Cic.

hornus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. for horinus = ὥρινος, from ὥρα] *Of this year, this year's:* agni, Prop.: fruge, Hor.

hōrŏlŏgĭum, ĭi, *n.* = ὡρολόγιον (Hour-teller). *A clock, horologe;* either a *sun-dial* or a *water-clock:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *horloge.*

horre-ndus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of horre-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: (*To be trembled at;* hence) **a.** In a bad sense: *Dreadful, terrible, fearful, terrific, horrible:* silva, Liv.: (with *Supine in* u) horrendum dictu! Virg.—Adverbial expression: Horrendum, *Horribly, dreadfully,* etc.: Virg.—**b.** In a good sense: *Wonderful, awful, venerable:* virgo, Virg.

horre-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of horre-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Terrible, fearful, horrid:* Arcadius sus, Lucr.: horrentes Marte Latinos, Virg.

horr-ĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: Of brambles, spears, the hair, *etc.*: *To stand on end, stand erect; to bristle:* rubi, Virg.: hastæ, id. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *To be rough, to bristle:* draco squamis crepitantibus horrens, Ov.—**2.** *To be rough, rugged, uneven:* cautibus horrens Caucasus, Virg.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: *To shake, tremble:* corpus horret, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To shake, shiver, freeze* with cold: Ov.—**b.**: (a) Neut.: *To tremble, shudder, quake* with fright or dread: Plaut.; Liv.—(b) Act.: *To shudder,* or *to be frightened, at:* crudelitatem, Cæs.: dolorem, Cic.—**c.** *Act.*: *To shudder with amazement at; to be astonished, amazed at:* aliquid, Cic.—**C.** *To be of a rough, rigid,* i. e. *frightful, terrible appearance; to look rough, terrible; to be terrible, dreadful, horrid:* possetne uno tempore florere, deinde vicissim horrere terra, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *To be terrible, fearful:* horrebant verba minis, Ov.

horre-sco, horrŭi, *no sup.*, horrescĕre, 3. *v. inch. n.* and *a.* [horre-o] **I.** Prop.: Of the hair, corn, *etc.*: *To rise on end, stand erect, bristle up:* horruerunt que comæ, Ov.: segetes . . . horrescunt flabris, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To grow rough:* subito mare cœpit horrescere, Cic.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: *To fall a shaking* or *trembling:* puella, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: *To begin to shake, shudder,* or *tremble* for fear; *to become frightened* or *terrified:* **a.** Neut.: terrore mortis, Cic. visu, Virg.—**b.** Act.: *To be frightened at:* procellas Cautus horrescis, Hor.—**C.** *To grow fearful, terrible, dreadful:* in terrā quoque horrescant (*sc.* fulmina), Lucr.

horrĕum, i, *n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A store-house, barn, granary, magazine:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of a *bee-hive:* Virg.—**B.** Of *an ant-burrow:* Ov.

horr-ĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [horr-eo] (*To be trembled at;* hence) **1.** In a bad sense: *Terrible, fearful, dreadful, horrible:* (*Comp.*) horribile est causam capitis dicere, horribilius priore loco dicere, Cic.—**2.** In a good sense: *Astonishing, amazing, tremendous:* vigilantia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *horrible.*

horrĭd-e, *adv.* [horrid-us] *Roughly, savagely, severely, sternly:* vivere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) horridius, Tac.

horrĭdŭ-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for horrido-lus; fr. horridus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) horrido-i] **1.** *Standing up* or *on end:* papillæ, Plaut. — **2.** Of speech, *etc.*: *Rude, blunt, unpolished,* etc.: orationes, Cic.

horr-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [horr-eo] **1.** *Standing on end, sticking out, rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly:* barba, Cic.: (*Comp.*) videar tibi amarior herbis, Horridior rusco, Virg.—**2.** *Rough, rude, rugged, wild, savage, horrid:* locus, Cic.: in jaculis, Virg.—**3.** *Shaking, trembling, shuddering:* si premerem ventosas horridus Alpes, Ov.—**4.** In character or manners: *Rough, rude, blunt, stern, unpolished, uncouth:* Cic.—**5.** *Causing tremor* or *horror; terrible, frightful, horrid, horrible:* aspectus, Cæs.

horrĭ-fer, fĕra, fĕrum (*Gen. Plur.* horrifertum, Auct. ap. Cic.), *adj.* [for horrid-fer; fr. horrid-us; fer-o] (*Bringing that which is* horridus; hence) *That brings trembling or terror; terrible, dreadful, horrible:* Erinnys, Ov.

horrĭfĭc-e, *adv.* [horrific-us] *In a way to cause dread:* Lucr.

horr-ĭ-fĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for horr-i-fac-o; fr. horr-eo; (i); fac-io] **I.** *To make rough, rugged,* or *uneven:* mare . . . Horrificans Zephyrus, Cat. **II.** *To cause to tremble; to cause terror* or *horror:* Virg. **III.** *To cause one to tremble at; to make* something *terrible:* dignitatem, Flor.

horrĭfĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* [horrific-o] *That causes tremor* or *terror: terrible, dreadful, frightful, horrify;* letum, Virg.

horrĭ-sŏn-us, a, um, *adj.* [for horrid-son-us; fr. horrid-us; son-o] *Sounding dreadfully, that makes a horrid sound:* fremitus, Virg.

horr-or, ōris, *m.* [horr-eo] **1.** *A standing on end, standing erect, bristling:* comarum, Luc. —**2.** Of speech: *Roughness, rudeness:* Quint.—**3.** *Roughness, agitation, disturbance* of the sea, *etc.:* Luc. —**4.**: **a.** Gen.: *A shaking, trembling:* Ov.—**b.** Esp.: (a) *A shaking, shivering, chill, cold fit, ague-fit:* Cic.—(b) *A shaking, shuddering, quaking, trembling* with fright *or* dread; *dread, terror, horror:* Cic.—(c) *Dread, veneration, religious awe:* Liv.—**5.**: **a.** Prop.: *The quality of causing dread; frightfulness:* serræ stridentis Horror, Lucr.—**b.** Meton.: *That which causes dread; horror, a cause of horror,* etc.: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *horreur.*

ho-rsum, *adv.* [contr. from huc vorsum] *Hitherward, hither, this way:* pergere, Ter.

hortā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [hort(a)-or] (*That which incites,* etc.; hence) *An incitement, encouragement, exhortation:* Ov.; Liv.

hortā-mentum, i, *n.* [id.] (id.) *An incitement, encouragement:* Sall.; Liv.

Hortānum, i, *n.*, **Horta**, æ, *f. Hortanum* or *Horta; a city of Etruria* (now *Orte*).—Hence, **Hort-īnus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Horta* or *Hortanum.*

hortā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [hort(a)-or] *An encouragement, exhortation:* Cic.; Liv.

hortā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An inciter, encourager, exhorter:* Cic.; Virg.

hortā-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *Incitement, encouragement, exhortation:* Cic.; Ov.

Hortensĭus, ĭi, *m.*; **-a**, æ, *f. Hortensius* and *Hortensia; Roman names.*—Hence, **Hortensĭ-ānus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Hortensius; Hortensian.*

Hortīnus, a, um, v. Hortanum.

hor-tor, ātus sum, āri (*Inf. Præs.* hortarier, Plaut.), 1. *v. dep.* [prps. akin to ὁρ-ω, ὀρ-νυμι] **I.** Gen.: *To strongly urge* one to do a thing; *to incite, instigate, encourage, cheer, exhort:* te, Cic.: pacem, id.: (with *Objective clause*) qui fortunæ te responsare . . . hortatur, Hor.: (with *Acc. of person* and *Acc. of thing*) quod te jamdudum hortor, Cic.: (*Abs.*) hortante Vercingetorige, Cæs. **II.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.: To encourage* troops before a battle: aciem verbis, Ov.: (with *Acc. of person* and *Acc. of thing*) pauca pro tempore milites hortatus, Sall.: (without *Object*) hortando, id. ☞ Part. Perf. in Pass. force: hoste hortato, Hirt.

hortŭ-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for hortolus; fr. hortus (*uncontr. Gen.*) horto-i] *A little garden:* Cic.

hortus, i, *m.* [χόρτος, "an inclosure;" hence] **I.** Prop.: For plants, *etc.: A garden* in the widest sense of the term; *a pleasure-garden, fruit-garden, kitchen-garden, vineyard:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Garden-stuff, garden-produce, vegetables, greens:* Hor.

Hōrus, i, *m.*, Ὧρος. *Horus; an astrologer.*

hos-pe-s, ĭtis, *m.* [prps. for hospit-s; akin to Sanscrit root GHAS, *edere;* pet-o] (*The one seeking to eat;* also, in Pass. force, *The one who is sought for the purpose of eating* or *of being entertained;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A sojourner, visitor, guest, friend:* Cic.; Hor.—**B.** *A host:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A stranger, foreigner:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hôte.*

hos-pĭt-a, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] (id.) **1.** *A female sojourner, visitor, guest,* or *friend:* Cic.—**2.** *A hostess:* Cic.

hospĭt-ālis, e, *adj.* [hospes, hospitis] (*Of,* or *relating to, a* hospes; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Of,* or *relating to, a guest* or *host:* cubiculum, *guest-chamber,* Liv.: Juppiter, *the patron of hospitality,* Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *Hospitable, friendly:* (*Comp.*) nihil hospitalius mari, Flor.: (*Sup.*) hospitalissimus amicissimusque.—**2.** (*Of,* or *relating to, a stranger* or *foreigner;* hence) *Foreign:* Fig.: aquæ, *i. e. that flow through others without mingling,* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hôpital, hôtel.*

hospĭtāl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [hospital-is] (*The condition* or *state of the* hospitalis; hence) *Hospitality:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hospitalité.*

hospĭtāl-iter, *adv.* [id.] *Hospitably, as a guest:* Liv.

hospĭt-ium, ĭi, *n.* [hospes, hospitis] (*The thing pertaining to a* hospes; hence) **1.** *Hospitality:* Cic.; Virg.—**2.** *A hospitable reception:* Cic.—**3.**: **a.** Prop.: *A place where strangers are entertained; a lodging, quarters, guest-chambers, inn:* Cic.; Virg.—**b.** Meton.: Of animals: *A lodging-place, resting-place,* etc.: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hospice.*

hospĭt-us, a, um, *adj.* (only in the *Fem.*, and in *Neut. plur.*) [id.] (*Of,* or *pertaining to, a* hospes; hence) **1.** *Hospitable:* Fig.: unda hospita plaustris, *i. e. bearing them,* Virg. —**2.** *Foreign,* etc.: navis, Ov.

hostĭ-a, æ, *f.* [hosti-o] (*The one struck*; hence) *An animal sacrificed; a victim, sacrifice:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (Eccl.) *hostie.*

host-īcus, a, um, *adj.* [host-is] *Of,* or *belonging to, an enemy; hostile:* ager, Liv.: ensis, Hor. — As *Subst.*: **hosticum**, i, *n.* (*sc.* solum) *The enemy's territory:* Liv.

host-īlis, e, *adj.* [id.] (*Of,* or *belonging to, a* hostis; hence) **1.** *Of,* or *belonging to, an enemy; hostile:* **a.** Gen.: terra, Cic.: naves, Hor.—**b.** Esp., in divination: hostilis pars (*opp.* pars familiaris) *The part of the inside that related to the enemy:* Luc.—**2.** *That is usual with,* or *proper to, an enemy; hostile:* hostilem in modum vexare, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hostile.*

hostīl-iter, *adv.* [hostil-is] *Like an enemy, hostilely:* Cic.

Hostīlĭus, ĭi, *m. Hostilius; a Roman name.*

hostĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] *To strike:* "*hostire* ferire," Fest.

hos-tis, is, *comm.* [prps. akin to Sanscrit root GHAS, *edere*] *The eating;* Concr. *The eater;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A stranger, foreigner* as one who is entertained as a "guest:" Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of persons: **A.** *An enemy* of one's country, *or* on public grounds: Cic.; Liv.—**B.** *A* private *or* personal *foe,* etc.: Ter.; Ov. **III.** Fig.: Of animals *or* things: *A foe, enemy:* Hor.; Pl.; Quint.

huc (old form **hoc**), *adv.* [for hoc, Adverbial Acc. of pron. hic] **1.** *To this place, hither:* Ter.; Cic.—Particular combinations: **a.** Huc illuc, huc atque illuc, huc et illuc, *etc.*; also, huc et illo *and* huc et huc, *Hither and thither:* Cic.; Hor.; Sen.—**b.** Huc usque, also, as one word, hucusque, *Hitherto, thus far:* Pl.—**2.** *Hither, to this, to this point, so far:* Cic.; Tac.—Particular combinations: **a.** Huc et illuc, *Hither and thither:* Cic.—**b.** With an affixed demonstrative *ce,* and the interrogative particle *ne:* Huccine? *Hitherto? to this? so far?* Cic.; Pers.

huccīne, hucusque, v. huc.

hui! *interj.* An exclamation of astonishment or admiration: *Hah! ho! oh!* Plaut.; Cic.

hūjuscĕmŏdi and **hūjusmŏdi**, v. modus.

hūmān-e, *adv.* [human-us] **1.** *Humanly, agreeably to human nature, in a way becoming human nature:* Ter.; Hor.—**2.** *Humanely, pleasantly, courteously, kindly, gently:* Cic.

hūmān-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality* or *condition of the* humanus; hence) **1.** *Human nature* or *condition, humanity; the qualities, feelings, and inclinations of mankind:* Cic. —**2.** *Humane* or *philanthropic behaviour; humanity, philanthropy, gentleness, kindness, politeness:* Cic.—**3.** *Mental cultivation befitting a man; liberal education, good breeding, elegance of manners:* Cic.—**4.** *Elegant, polished, refined language:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *humanité.*

hūmān-iter, *adv.* [id.] **1.** *Humanly, agreeably to human nature, in a way becoming human nature:* vivere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) humanius loqui, id.—**2.** *Humanely, pleasantly, courteously, kindly, gently:* (*Sup.*) humanissime loqui, Cic.

hūmān-ĭtus, *adv.* [id.] **1.** *Humanly speaking, after the manner of men:* si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, *i. e. should I die,* Cic.—**2.** *Humanely, kindly, tenderly:* Ter.

hūm-ānus, a, um, *adj.* [for hominanus; fr. homo, homin-is] **1.** *Of,* or *belonging to, man; human:* species et figura, Cic.: (*Comp.*) humanior vita, Pl.: (*Sup.*) humanissima voluptas, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **a. humanus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A human being, a man:* Ov.—**b. humanum**, i, *n. That which pertains to man:* Ter.; Cic.—**2.** *Humane, philanthropic, kind, obliging, polite:* Ter.; Cic.—**3.** *Of good education, well informed, learned, polite, refined:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *humain.*

hŭmā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [hum(a)-o] *A burying:* Cic.

hūmect-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [humect-us] **I.** Act.: *To moisten, wet:* humectat flaventia culta Galesus, *i. e. waters, irrigates,* Virg. **II.** Neut.: Of the eyes: *To be moist or tearful; to weep:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *humecter.*

hūme-ctus, a, um, *adj.* [hume-o] *Of a moist nature, moist, damp, wet:* locus, Cato: (*Comp.*) ventres humectiores, Macr.: (*Sup.*) humectissimum corpus, id.

hū-mĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, mēre, 2. *v. n.* [prob. akin to χέ-ω, χύ-σω] *To be moist, damp, wet:* hument genæ, Ov.

hūmĕrus (um-), i, *m.* [akin to ὦμ-ος] **I.** Prop.: *The upper bone of the arm:* Cels. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The upper part of the arm:* Stat.—**B.** *The shoulder:* Cic.—**C.** Of *the middle part* of a thing: *the back, ridge,* etc.: Pl.

hūme-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, scĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [hume-o] *To grow moist* or *wet;* humescunt equi spumis, Virg.

hŭm-i, *adverbial Gen.* of humus [hum-us] *On the ground:* Cic.; Hor.

hūmĭdŭ-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for humido-lus; fr. humidus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) humido-i] *Rather damp, dampish, wettish:* Ov.

hūm-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [hum-eo] *Moist, humid, damp, dank, wet:* ligna, Cic.: (*Comp.*) humidius solum, Col.: (*Sup.*) ager humidissimus, Var.—As *Subst.*: **humidum**, i, *n.* (*sc.* solum) *A moist, wet,* or *damp place:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *humide.*

hūmĭ-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [for humid-fer; fr. humid-us; fer-o] *Containing moisture, moist:* succus, Cic.

hŭm-ĭlis, e, *adj.* [hum-us] (*Pertaining to* humus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Low, lowly, small, slight:* humiles habitare casas, Virg.: (*Comp.*) humilior munitio, Cæs.: (*Sup.*) humillimum solum, Just. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Low, base, mean, humble, poor, insignificant:* parentes, Cic.: agna, Hor.—**B.** Of language: *Low, mean:* Cic.; Hor.—**C.** Of character or mind: *Low, mean, base, abject:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *humble.*

hūmĭl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [humil-is] (*The quality* or *condition of the* humilis; hence) **1.** *Lowness:* Cæs.; Cic.—**2.** *Lowness* of rank, birth, or influence, *meanness, insignificance:* Cic.; Sall.—**3.** *Littleness of mind; meanness, baseness, abjectness:* Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *humilité.*

hŭmĭl-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] **1.** *Low, deeply:* (*Comp.*) humilius rami servandi sunt, Pall.: (*Sup.*) humillime deprimi, Pl.—**2.** *Basely, meanly, abjectly:* sentire, Cic.

hŭm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [hum-us] **I.** Prop.: *To cover with earth; to inter, bury:* aliquem, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To pay the last dues to* a body; *to perform the funeral rites:* Nep.

hūmor (-os, Lucr.), ōris, *m.* [prob. from χῦμός, "a liquid"] *A liquid, fluid* of any kind, *moisture:* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *humeur.*

hŭm-us, i, *f.* [akin to χαμ-αί] **I.** Prop.: *The earth* at our feet; *the ground; the soil:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: Of what is low, mean, common: *The ground:* sermones repentes per humum, Hor. **III.** Meton.: *Ground, land, country, region:* Ov.

Hyacinthia, orum, v. Hyacinthus.

hўăcinthĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = ὑακινθινος. **I.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the hyacinth; hyacinthine:* flos, *i. e. the hyacinth,* Cat. **II.** Meton.: *Hyacinth-coloured:* Pers.

Hўăcinthus (-os), i, *m.* Ὑάκινθος. **I.** Prop.: *Hyacinthus; a beautiful Spartan youth, beloved by Apollo, and accidentally killed by a blow of his quoit; from his blood sprang the flower of the same name, marked with the exclamation* Ai.—Hence, **Hyacinth-ia**, ōrum, *n. The Hyacinthia* (*a festival celebrated at Sparta in the spring, in honour of Hyacinthus*). **II.** Meton.: *The hyacinth:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hyacinthe, jacinthe.*

Hўădes, um, *f.*, Ὑάδες (Rainers). *The Hyades; a group of seven stars in the head of Taurus.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Hyades.*

hўæna, æ, *f.* = ὕαινα. *A hyena:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hyène.*

hўălus, i, *m.* = ὕαλος. *Glass:* Virg.

Hўantes, um, *m.*, Ὑαντες. *The Hyantes; an old name of the Bœotians.* —Hence, **Hўant-ēus (-ĭus)**, a, um, *adj. Of the Hyantes; Hyantean, Bœotian.*

Hўas, antis, *m.*, Ὑας. *Hyas; the father* (or *brother*) *of the Hyades.*

hybernus, a, um, v. hib.

Hybla, æ, **-e**, ēs, *f.*, Ὕβλη. *Hybla,* or *Hyble; a mountain of Sicily* (*with a city of the same name*), *abounding in flowers and bees.*—Hence, **1. Hybl-æus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Hybla; Hyblean.* — **2. Hybl-enses**, ium, *m. The inhabitants of the city of Hybla; Hybleans.*

hybrida, æ, v. hibrida.

Hўdaspes, is, *m. Hydaspes; a river of India, a tributary of the Indus* (now *Behut*). — Hence, **Hўdasp-ēus**, a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Of the Hydaspes;* Meton.) *Eastern, Indian.*

Hўdra, æ, *f.* = Ὕδρα. *Hydra:* **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A water-serpent killed by Hercules near the Lernean Lake.*—**b.** Meton.: *The constellation of the Water-snake* (also called Anguis). — **2.** *A hydra with fifty heads, that keeps watch at the gates of the Lower World.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *hydre.*

hўdraula (-es), æ, m. = ὑδραύλης. *One who plays on the water-organ:* Suet.

hўdraulĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ὑδραυλικός. *Of,* or *belonging to, the water-organ; hydraulic:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hydraulique.*

hўdraulus, i, *m.* = ὕδραυλος. *A water-organ:* Cic.

hўdrĭa, æ, *f.* = ὑδρία (A water-pot; hence) *A jug, ewer, urn:* Cic.

Hўdrŏchŏus, i, *m.* = Ὑδροχόος (Water-pourer). *The constellation Aquarius:* Cat.

hўdrōpĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ὑδρωπικός. *Dropsical:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hydropique.*

hўdrops, ōpis, *m.* = ὕδρωψ. *The dropsy:* Hor.

1. **hўdrus (-os)**, i, *m.* = ὕδρος. **I.** Prop.: *A water-serpent:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A snake* in the hair of the Furies, of Medusa, *etc.*

2. **Hўdrus**, untis, *f.* and *m.*, Ὑδρους. *Hydrus; a city of Calabria* (now *Otranto*).

hyemalis, e, v. hiemalis.

Hўlæus, i, *m.* = Ὑλαιος (Woodman). *Hylæus:* **1.** *A centaur who offered violence to Atalanta.*—Hence, **Hylæ-us**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Hylæus.*—**2.** *One of Actæon's hounds:* Ov.

Hўlas, æ, *m.*, Ὕλας (One that howls or cries out). *Hylas; a beautiful youth of Œchalia* (or *Argos*), *a companion of Hercules in the Argonautic expedition, who, on going to draw water on the coast of Mysia, was carried off by the nymphs, and long sought for by Hercules in vain.*

Hўleus (dissyll.), ĕi, *m.*, Ὑλεύς. (Woodman). *Hyleus; one of the Calydonian hunters.*

Hyllus (Hylus), i, *m.*, Ὕλλος or Ὕλος. *Hyllus; a son of Hercules.*

Hўlŏnŏme, ēs, *f.*, Ὑλονόμη (She that lives in the woods). *Hylonome, the wife of the Centaur Cyllarus.*

Hўmen, ēnis, and **Hўmĕnæus (-os)**, i, *m.*, Ὑμήν (A skin or membrane), Ὑμεναῖος (One pertaining to ὑμήν). **I.** Prop.: *Hymen* or *Hymenæus; the god of marriage:* Cat. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A nuptial song:* Ter.; Ov.—**B.** *Nuptials, wedding:* Virg.—**C.** Of animals: *Copulation:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Hymen, Hyménée.*

Hўmettus (-os), i, *m.*, Ὑμηττός. *Hymettus* or *Hymettos; a mountain near Athens, famed for its honey and its marble: Masc.* — Hence, **Hўmett-ĭus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *from, Hymettus; Hymettian.*

Hўpæpa, ōrum, *n.*, Ὑπαιπα. *Hypæpa; a town of Lydia* (now *Birghe*).

Hўpānis, is, *m.*, Ὑπανις. *Hypanis; a river of European Sarmatia* (now the *Bog*).

Hўpĕrbŏrĕi, ōrum, *m.*, Ὑπερβόρεοι (Persons beyond the mountains *or* the north). *The Hyperborei; a fabulous people at the extreme north; the Hyperboreans.* — Hence, **Hўpĕrbŏrĕ-us**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Hyperboreans; Hyperborean; Northern.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Hyperborée.*

Hўpĕrĭdes, is, *m.*, Ὑπερίδης. *Hyperides; a celebrated orator at Athens.*

Hўpĕrĭon, ōnis, *m.*, Ὑπερίων (One going above). *Hyperion:* **1.** *Son of a Titan and the Earth, father of the Sun:* Hyperionis urbs, *the town Heliopolis in Lower Egypt,* Ov.—**2.** *The Sun:* Ov.—Hence, **Hўpĕrĭŏn-ĭs**, ĭdis, *f. A female descendant of the Sun; a Hyperionide,* esp. *Aurora:* Ov.

Hўpermnestra, æ, **-ē**, ēs, Ὑπερμνήστρη. *Hypermnestra; one of the daughters of Danaus; the only one who preserved her husband's life.*

hўpocrĭta (-es), æ, *m.* = ὑποκριτής. *A mime who accompanied the de-*

livery of an actor by gestures: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hypocrite.*

hȳpŏdĭdascălus, i, *m.* = ὑποδιδάσκαλος. *An under-teacher:* Cic.

hȳpomnēma, ătis, *n.* (*Abl. Plur.* hypomnematis) = ὑπομνημα (a remembrance). *A written remark, memorandum, note:* Cic.

Hypsĭpȳlē, ēs, *f.*, Ὑψιπύλη (One with lofty gates). *Hypsipyle; a daughter of Thoas, queen of Lemnos in the time of the Argonauts. She saved her father when the women killed all the men.* — Hence, **Hypsĭpȳl-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Hypsipyle.*

Hyrcāni, ōrum, *m.*, Ὑρκανοι. *The Hyrcanians; a people bordering on the Caspian Sea.*—Hence, **Hyrcān-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Hyrcanians; Hyrcanian.*

Hȳrĭe, ēs, *f.*, Ὑρίη. *Hyrie; a lake, with a town near it, in Bœotia.*

Hȳrĭeus (trisyll.), ei, *m.*, Ὑριεύς. *Hyrieus; a poor Bœotian, father of Orion.* —Hence, **Hȳrĭ-ēus** (quadrisyll.), a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Hyrieus.*

Hyrtăcĭdes, æ, *m. A son of Hyrtacus:* 1. Nisus: v. Hyrtacus. —2. *Hippocoon (the son of another Hyrtacus).*

Hyrtăcus, i, *m. Hyrtacus; a Trojan, the father of Nisus.* **Hyrtacides,** æ, *m. The son of Hyrtacus;* i. e. *Nisus.*

hystrix (his-), ĭcis, *f.* = ὕστριξ (prob. bristling hog). *A porcupine:* Claud.

I

I, ĭ, *n. indecl.* or *f.* **I.** The ninth letter of the Latin alphabet; a vowel. **II.** The short *i* is the vowel most commonly used as a connecting sound in forming compounds; ær-*i*-fodina, ær-*i*-pes, alt-*i*-sonus. **III.** The vowel *i* is most closely related to *u*, and hence the transition of the latter into the former took place not only by assimilation into a following *i*,—as similis, together with simul and simultas, facilis, together with facul and facultas:—but also simply on the principle of euphony; so that, from the classical age onward, we find *i* written in the place of the older *u*:—optĭmus, maxĭmus, finitĭmus, satĭra, lacrĭma, lĭbet, lĭbido, *etc.*, instead of the earlier optŭmus, maxŭmus, finitŭmus, satŭra, lacrŭma, lŭbet, lŭbido, *etc.* **IV.** Examples of commutation between *i* and *o* are rare: agnĭtus, cognĭtus, together with nōtus, the old forms ollus, ollic for īlle, illic, and inversely, sīspes and sispita for sospes and sospita. **V.** As a numeral, I=1 (unus and primus).

Iacchus, i, *m.*, Ἴακχος (The shouter). **I.** Prop.: *Iacchus; a poetic appellation of Bacchus as the god of revelry.* **II.** Meton.: *Wine:* Virg.

Iambus, i, *m.* = ἴαμβος. **I.** Prop.: *An iambic foot, an iambus* (∪ –): Hor. — Hence, **Iambēus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἰάμβειος. *Pertaining to an iambus, iambic:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: *An iambic poem, iambic poetry:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *iambe.*

Iāpĕtĭdes, æ, *m.* (quadrisyll. by synizesis, **Jāp-**) *Iapetides; a player on the cithara.*

Iāpĕtus, i, *m.*, Ἰαπετός. *Iapetus; a giant, the father of Atlas, Prometheus, and Epimetheus.*—Hence, **Iāpĕt-ĭōn-ĭdes,** æ, *m. A* (*male*) *descendant of Iapetus.*

Iāpis, ĭdis, *m. Iapis; the physician of Æneas.*

Iāpўdes, um, *m. The Iapydes; a people of Illyria.* — Hence, **Iāpys,** ўdis, *adj. comm. gen. Of Iapydes, Iapydian.*

Iāpyx, ўgis, *m.*, Ἰάπυξ. *Iapyx:* **1.** *A son of Dædalus, who ruled in Southern Italy* (*Apulia* or *Calabria*). — Hence, **a. Iāpўg-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Iapygian.*—As *Subst.*: **Iāpўgĭa,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* terra) *That part of Southern Italy* (*Apulia* or *Calabria*) *over which Iapyx ruled; Iapygia.*—**b. Iāpyx,** ўgis, *adj. Iapygian.*—**2.** *A wind that blows in the south of Italy, the west-northwest wind of the Greeks.*

Ĭarba (-as), æ, *m. Iarba* or *Iarbas; a king of Mauritania.*

Ĭarbīta, æ, *m. Iarbita; a Mauritanian.*

Ĭardānis, ĭdis, *f. Iardanis; the daughter of Iardanus,* i. e. *Omphale.*

Iasides, æ, Iasis, idis, v. Iasius.

Iāsĭon, ŏnis, *m. Iasion; another name for Iasius.*

Iāsĭus, ĭi, *m.*, Ἰάσιος. *Iasius:* **1.** *Son of Jupiter and Electra, loved by Ceres.*—**2.** *King of Argos and father of Atalanta.*—Hence, **a. Iāsĭ-des,** æ, *m. A* (*male*) *descendant of Iasius.*—**b. Iās-ĭs,** ĭdis, *f. The daughter of Iasius,* i. e. *Atalanta.*

Iāson, ŏnis, *m.*, Ἰάσων. *Jason:* **1.** *A famous Greek hero, son of Æson, king of Thessaly, the leader of the Argonauts, one of the Calydonian hunters, the husband of Medea, and afterwards of Creusa.* — Hence, **a. Iāsŏn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.*: (a) Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Jason.*—(b) Meton.: *Argonautic.*—**b. Iāsŏn-ĭdes,** æ, *m. A male descendant of Jason.*—**2.** *A ruler of Pheræ, in Thessaly.*

Ĭaspis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἴασπις. *Jasper; a precious stone:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jaspe.*

Iāzўges or **Jāzyges** (trisyll.), um, *m.*, Ἰάζυγες. *The Iazyges; a Sarmatian people on the Danube.*

Ībēres (Hīb-), um, *m.*, Ἴβηρες. *Iberes* (*Hiberes*) *or Iberians* (*the Greek name for Spaniards*).—Sing.: **Hiber,** ēris, *m. One of the Hiberes;* or in collect. force, *The Hiberes.* — Hence, **1. Ibēr-us (Hibēr-),** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Iberians* or *Spaniards; Iberian, Spanish:* gurges, *i. e. the Western Ocean,* Virg.: piscis, *i. e.* scomber, Hor.: pastor, *i. e. Geryon,* Ov.: vaccæ, *i. e. Geryon's,* id.—As *Subst.*: **Iberi (Hiber-),** ōrum, *m. The Iberians, Spaniards:* Virg.—**2. Ibēr-ĭa (Hibēr-),** æ, *f. Iberia,* the Greek name of *Spain.*—**3. Ibēr-ĭcus (Hibēr-),** a, um, *adj. Iberic, Spanish.*—**4. Ibērĭna,** æ, *f. A female Iberian, a Spanish woman.*

Ibērĭ, ōrum, *m. The Iberi; an Asiatic people, near Mount Caucasus.*— Hence, **Ibēr-ĭa (Hibēr-),** æ, *f. The country of Iberia, near the Caucasus* (now *Georgia*).

1. **Ibērus (Hibēr-),** i, *m. The Iberus* or *Hiberus; a river of Spain* (now *the Ebro*).

2. **Iberus (Hiber-),** a, um v. Iberes.

I-bi, *adv.* [from the pronom. root, I, is] **1.** Of space: *In that place, there:* Demaratus fugit Tarquinios Corintho, et ibi suas fortunas constituit, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) ibi loci terrarum, Pl.—**2.** Of time: *Then, thereupon:* Cic.; Virg. —**3.** *There, in that matter, on that occasion:* Cic.

Ibī-dem, *adv.* [ibi, with demonstr. suffix *dem*] **1.** Of space: *In the same place, in that very place, just there:* cenati discubuerunt ibidem. Cic.: (with *Gen.*) ibidem loci, Pla. — **2.** Of non-local relations: *There too, added to that, moreover:* Cic.; Virg.

ibis, is and ĭdis, ĭbis. *The Ibis; a bird held sacred by the Egyptians:* Cic.

ibiscum, i, v. hibiscum.

ibus, v. is *init.*

Ībўcus, i, *m.*, Ἴβυκος. *Ibycus:* **1.** *A Greek lyric poet of Rhegium, celebrated on account of the cranes which he invoked as witnesses of his murder.*—**2.** *A poor man, mentioned by Horace.*

Īcădĭus, ĭi, *m.*, Ἰκάδιος. *Icadius, a notorious robber.*

Īcărus, i, *m.*, Ἴκαρος. *Icarus:* **1.** *A son of Dædalus, who, on his flight from Crete, fell into the Ægean Sea.*— Hence, **Icăr-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Icarus; Icarian.* — As *Subst.*: **Icarium,** ĭi, *n.* (*sc.* mare) *The Icarian Sea.*—**2.** *Son of Œbalus, king of Sparta, the father of Erigone and Penelope, placed in the heavens as the constellation Bootes.*—Hence, **a. Icăr-is,** ĭdis, *f.* Ἰκαρίς. *The daughter of Icarus,* i. e. *Penelope.*—**b. Icăr-ĭōtis,** ĭdis, *f.*, Ἰκαριωτίς. *The daughter of Icarus,* i.e. *Penelope.*—As *Adj.*: *Of,* or *belonging to, the daughter of Icarus.*

ic-circ-o (id-), *adv.* [id.; circ-a] *On that account, for that reason, therefore:* Cic.

Iccius portus, ī, ītius.

Īcĕlos, i, *m.*, ˈΙκελος (Like). *Icelos; a servant of Somnus.*

Icēni, ōrum, *m. The Iceni; a people of Britain.*

ichneumon, ŏnis. *m.* = ἰχνεύμων Tracker). *The ichneumon; an animal which tracks the crocodile · the Egyptian rat:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ichneumon.*

Ichnŏbātes, æ, *m.*, ˈΙχνοβάτης (That follows the trail). *Ichnobates; one of Actæon's hounds.*

ic-o, īci, ictum, ĭcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root AGH, *to pierce*] **I.** Prop.: *To strike, hit, smite, stab, sting:* lauri fruticem non icit fulmen, Pl.: quum Ptolemæus in prœlio telo venenato ictus esset, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To strike, smite,* etc.: desideriis icta fidelibus Quærit patria Cæsarem, Hor. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Perf. Part. Pass.: *Smitten or affected with wine; giddy, tipsy:* caput, Hor.—**B.** Of a treaty, etc.: *To make:* cum Gaditanis fœdus icisse dicitur, Cic.

īcon, ŏnis, *f.* = εἰκών. *An image:* Pl.

Īcŏnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = εἰκονικός. *Of, or belonging to, an image; imitating a figure; copied from life:* simulacrum, Suet.

Īcŏnĭum, ĭi, *n.*, ˈΙκόνιον. *Iconium; a city of Lycaonia* (now *Kuniah*).

ictĕrĭcus, i, *m.* = ικτερικός. *Ill of the jaundice, jaundiced:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ictérique.*

1. **ic-tus**, a, um, *P.* of ic-o.

2. **ic-tus**, ūs, *m.* [ic-o] (*A striking;* Concr.) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A blow, stroke, hit; stab, thrust:* Cic.; Liv. **B.** Esp.: In prosody or in music: *A beating time, a beat:* Hor. **II.** Fig.: *A blow, stroke,* etc.: calamitatis, Cic.

īcun-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [for iconcula; fr. icon, icon-is] *A small image* or *figure:* Suet.

Īda, æ, -e, ēs, *f.*, ˈΙδα or ˈΙδη. *Ida* or *Ide:* **1.** *A high mountain in Crete, where the infant Jupiter was concealed, watched over by the Curetes, and fed by Amalthea.*—Hence, **Id-æus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Ida; Idean.*—**2.** *A high mountain in Phrygia, near Troy.*—Hence, **Id-æus**, a, um, *adj.*: **a.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Mount Ida · Idean:* judex, *i. e. Paris,* Ov.; also, pastor, Cic.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Phrygian.*—(b) *Trojan.*—(c) *Roman.*—**3.** *A Trojan female.*

Idălĭa, æ, *f.*; **-ium**, ĭi, *n. Idalia* or *Idalium; a mountain-city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus.*—Hence, **1. Idălĭ-us**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Idalium; Idalian.*—**2. Idălĭ-ē**, ēs, *f. Idalie,* or *the Idalian goddess;* i. e. *Venus.*

idcirco, v. iccirco.

i-dem, ĕădem, ĭdem, *pron.* [from the pronom. root I, and the suffix *dem.*] (*That* or *the very* person or thing; hence) **I.** Gen.: *The same:* idem vultus eademque frons, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** When something new is added respecting a person or thing already mentioned: *idem* denotes: **1.** Similarity, if the predicates be of the same kind; *Likewise, also, at the same time:* oratio splendida et grandis et eadem in primis facta, Cic.—**2.** Opposition, when *idem* connects dissimilar or opposite predicates: *Yet, nevertheless, on the other hand:* quum (*although*) enim optimam præstantissimam naturam dei dicat esse, negat idem in deo esse gratiam, Cic.—**B.** As a word of comparison: **1.** With follg. et, ac, que, ut, quam, quasi, cum, *or* Dat.: *The same as, the same with:* Cic.; Tac.; Hor.—**2.** With follg. Relative: *The same that:* Cic.—Adverbial expressions: **a.** Eădem: (a) Prop.: *The same way:* Cic.—(b) Fig.: *In the same way, by the same means:* Plaut.—**b.** Eodem: (a) Prop.: *To the same place:* Cæs.—(b) Fig.: (*a*) *To the same position* or *degree:* Plaut.—(*β*) *To the same matter, hereto:* Cic.

ĭdentĭdem, *adv.* [for idemtidem; etym. dub.; either idem repeated with *t* euphonic inserted, and so, *the same same=the very* same; or idem; locative pronominal suffix ti; suffix dem; and so, *in the very same* way, *etc.*] *Repeatedly, several times, often, ever and anon, at intervals:* Cæs.; Cic.

ĭdeo, *adv.* [akin to pronominal root I, but composition of word dub.] *For that reason, on that account, therefore:* Cæs.; Cic.; Virg.

ĭdiōta, æ, *m.* = ἰδιώτης. *An uneducated, ignorant,* or *inexperienced person:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *idiot.*

Idmon, ŏnis, *m.*, ˈΙδμων (One skilled or skilful). *Idmon:* **1.** *The father of Arachne.*—Hence, **Idmŏn-ĭus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *related to, Idmon; Idmonian.*—**2.** *A prophet of Argos, the son of Apollo and Cyrene, one of the Argonauts.*

Īdŏmĕneus (quadrisyll.), ĕi (*Gr. Acc.* Idomenĕa, Virg.), *m.*, ˈΙδομενεύς. *Idomeneus; a king of Crete, the leader of the Cretans against Troy.*

īdŏnĕ-e, *adv.* [idone-us] *Fitly, suitably, properly, duly:* Cic.

īdŏnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] *Fit* for something (esp. for doing something); *meet, proper, suitable, apt, able, capable, convenient, sufficient:* tempus, Cic.: idoneus, ut cum eo communices, id.: fons etiam, rivo dare nomen idoneus, Hor.—As *Subst.*: **1. idoneus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A fit, suitable,* or *proper person:* Cic.—**2. idoneum**, i, *n. A fit, suitable,* or *proper thing:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *idoine.*

Īdūmæa, æ, *f.*, ˈΙδουμαία. *Idumea; a region of Palestine.*—Hence, **Idūmæus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Idumea; Idumean.*

īdŭo, āre, acc. to Macr., an Etruscan word, = dividere, from the root VID.

Id-us, ŭum, *f.* [acc. to Macr., from the Etruscan id-uo] (*The dividing* or *division;* hence) *The Ides; the fifteenth day of the months March, May, July, and October, the thirteenth day of the remaining months:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ides.*

Īdȳia (trisyll.), æ, *f. Idyia; the wife of Æetes and mother of Medea.*

i-ens, ĕuntis, *P.* of e-o, through root I.

Igilĭum, ĭi, *n. Igilium; a small island in the Tyrrhene Sea* (now *Giglio*).

ig-ĭtur, *conj.* [prps. for ig-itus; fr. *ig* = *ic*, from the pronom. root I, and the suffix *itus*] (*From this;* hence) **1.** *Then, thereupon:* Plaut.; Lucr.—**2.** *Therefore, accordingly, consequently:* Cic.—**3.** In interrogations, resuming an interrupted thought, after parenthetic sentences, *etc.*: *Then:* Cic.—**4.** *Then:* Cic.

i-gnārus, a, um, *adj.* [for ingnarus; fr. 2. in; gnar-us] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: Of living beings: *Ignorant of* a thing, *not knowing it, unacquainted with* it, *inexperienced, unaware:* (*Sup.*) cum ignarissimis, Plaut.: (with *Gen.*) ignarus facundiæ, Cic.: (with *Interrogative clause*) ignari, quid gravitas, quid integritas . . . quid denique virtus valeret, id.: (with *Objective clause*) quanquam non sumus ignari multos studiose contra esse dicturos, id.—**b.** Meton.: (a) Of things: *Exempt from, having no share in:* (with *Gen.*) belli, Hor.—(b) *Unmindful, regardless of* any thing: (with *Gen.*) malorum, Virg.—**2.** *Not known, unknown:* mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia prohibebant, Sall.: (with *Dat.*) proles ignara parenti, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ignare.*

ignāv-e, *adv.* [ignav-us] *Sluggishly, slothfully, without spirit:* Cic.

ignāv-ia, æ, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* ignavus; hence) **1.** Of living beings: *Inactivity, laziness, idleness, sloth, listlessness, cowardice:* Cic.—**2.** Of things: *Weakness, feebleness:* odoris, Pl.

ignāv-ĭter, *adv.* [id. ; through obsol. form ignav-is] *Lazily, sluggishly, tardily:* ignaviter aliquid facere, Auct. ap. Cic.: (*Comp.*) carpere ignavius herbas, Virg.

i-gnāvus, a, um, *adj.* [for ingnavus; fr. 2. in; gnav-us] (*Not busy;* hence) **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *Inactive, lazy, slothful, idle, sluggish, listless, without spirit, cowardly, dastardly:* (*Comp.*) homo ignavior, Cic.: (*Sup.*) ignavissimus hostis, Liv.: canis Ignavus adversum lupos, Hor.: (with *Gen.*) legiones operum et laboris ignavæ, Tac.—As *Subst.*: **ignavus**, i, *m. A coward:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Idle, slothful:* senectus, Cic.: nemora, *i. e. unfruitful,* Virg.—**B.** *Rendering slothful* or *inactive:* frigus, Ov.: æstus, id.

ign-esco, *no perf. nor sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ign-is] **I.** Prop.: *To become fire, turn to fire, become inflamed; to burn, kindle:* ut omnis mundus ignesceret, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To burn with passion, to glow:* Rutulo muros et castra tuenti Ignescunt iræ, Virg.

ign-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Of fire, fiery, on fire, burning:* sidera, Cic.: sol, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Fiery, glowing, burning, fervid, ardent, vehement:* furor, Ov. **III.** Meton.: *Burning hot, scorching:* æstas, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *igné.*

ign-ĭ-cŏlor (-colōr-us), a, um

adj. [ign-is; (i); color] *Fire-coloured, flame-coloured:* nubes, Juv.

ign-ĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [ign-is] **I.** Prop.: *A small, feeble fire; a little flame, a spark of fire:* Quint. **II.** Fig.: *A little fire,* etc.: virtutum, Cic. **III.** Meton.: Of colour: *A glittering, sparkling:* Pl.

ign-i-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [ign-is; (i); fer-o] *Fire-bearing, fiery:* axis, Ov.

ign-i-fŭ-us, a, um, *adj.* [ign-is; (i); flu-o] *Flowing with fire:* cavernæ, Claud.

Ign-i-gĕn-a, æ, *m.* [ign-is; (i); gen-o] *The Fire-born* (i. e. *Bacchus, whose mother, Semele, was killed by lightning*).

ign-i-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [ign-is; (i); pes] *Fire-footed:* equi, Ov.

Ign-i-pŏtens, pŏtentis, *adj.* [ign-is; (i); potens] *Potent in fire, ignipotent:* deus, *i. e. Vulcan,* Virg. — As *Subst.*: *The Fire-ruler:* Virg.

ignis, is, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit *agni,* "fire"] **I.** Prop.: *Fire:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *The fire* or *glow (of passion):* Cic.; Virg.—**2.** Of *the flame of love, love:* Virg.—**B.** Of that which brings destruction: *Fire, flame:* Liv. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Brightness, splendour, brilliancy, lustre, glow, redness:* Cic.; Hor.—**B.** *A beloved object, a flame:* Virg.

i-gnōbĭlis, e, *adj.* [for in-gnobilis; fr. 2. in; gnobilis] **I.** Gen.: *Unknown:* ignobilis maritus, App. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Unknown to fame, not renowned, undistinguished, obscure:* ignobilis ævum exigere, Virg.: (*Comp.*) vinum ignobilius, Pl.: (*Sup.*) ignobilissimi artifices, id.—**B.** *Of unknown origin, of low birth, base-born, ignoble:* familia non ignobilis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ignoble.*

ignōbĭl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ignobil-is] (*The quality of the* ignobilis; hence) **1.** *Want of fame, obscurity:* Cic.; Ov.—**2.** *Low birth, mean origin:* Cic.

ignōbĭl-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Meanly:* sepultum, Eutr.

i-gnōmĭn-ĭa, æ, *f.* [for in-gnominia; fr. 2. in; gnomen (=nomen), gnomin-is] (*A depriving of one's* good *name*; hence) **I.** Gen.: *Disgrace, shame, dishonour, ignominy:* Cic.; Nep. **II.** Esp.: *Disgrace, dishonour, ignominy,* as the result of civil or military punishment: Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ignominie.*

ignōmĭnĭōs-e, *adv.* [ignominiosus] *Ignominiously, disgracefully:* Eutr.

ignōmĭnĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ignomini-a] (*Full of* ignominia; hence) *Disgraceful, shameful, ignominious:* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **ignominiosus,** i, *m. A person in disgrace:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ignominieux.*

ignōrā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [ignor(a)-o] *Unknown:* non ignorabile, Cic.: (*Comp.*) illud ignorabilius, Gell.

ignōra-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of ignor(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Not knowing, ignorant of* a thing: (with *Gen.*) eventûs belli, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ignorant.*

ignōrant-ĭa, æ, *f.* [ignorans, ignorant-is] *A being ignorant; want of knowledge* or *information; ignorance:* Cæs.; Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ignorance.*

ignōrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ignor(a)-o] *A being ignorant; a want of knowledge* or *acquaintance* with a thing; *ignorance:* Cic.

i-gnō-ro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for in-gno-ro; fr. in, not; gno-sco=nosco] *Not to know* or *know of* a thing; *to have no knowledge of, to be unacquainted with, ignorant of; to ignore:* et illum et me vehementer ignorabas, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) quis ignorabat, Q. Pompeium fecisse fœdus, eâdem in causâ esse Mancinum? id.: (without *Object*) ignorat etiam de filio, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ignorer.*

ignosc-ens, entis: **1.** *P.* of ignosco.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Forgiving, inclined to forgiveness, placable:* (*Comp.*) animus ignoscentior, Ter.

i-gnosco, gnōvi, gnōtum, gnoscĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [for in-gnosco; fr. 2. in; gnosco=nosco] (*Not to know, not to search into;* hence, with reference to a fault or crime) *To pardon, forgive, excuse, overlook.* **I.** Act.: hoc ignoscant dii inmortales, velim, et populo Romano et huic ordini, Cic. **II.** Neut.: ignoscas, velim, huic festinationi meæ, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) illis ignoscendum fuisse, id.

1. **ignō-tus,** a, um, *P.* of igno-sco.

2. **i-gnōtus,** a, um, *adj.* [for in-gnotus; fr. 2. in; gnotus=notus] **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *Unknown:* (*Comp.*) ignotior gens, Liv.: (with *Dat.*) ille tibi non ignotus cursus animi mei, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: (a) Prop.: Of persons: *Of low birth or condition; low-born, base, vulgar:* (*Sup.*) inter Avernales haud ignotissima nymphas, Ov.—(b) Meton.: Of things: *low, mean, base:* ignotis perierunt mortibus illi, Hor. —**2.** *Unacquainted with* a thing, *i. e. ignorant of* it: simulacra ignotis nota faciebant, Cic.

Īgŭvĭum, ĭi, *n. Iguvium; a city of Umbria* (now *Gubbio*).

Īlerda, æ, *f. Ilerda; a city of Hispania Tarraconensis* (now *Lerida*).

ĭlex, ĭcis, *f. A species of oak; the holm-oak,* or *great scarlet oak:* Virg.

1. **īlĭa,** ĭum, *n.* **I.** Prop.: *The groin, flank:* ducere ilia, *to draw the flanks together, become broken-winded:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: *The entrails* of animals: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *iles.*

2. **Īlĭa,** æ, *f. Ilia; a poetical name of Rhea Silvia, daughter of Numitor and mother of Romulus and Remus.*—Hence, **Īlĭ-ădes,** æ, *m. A son of Ilia.*

i-lĭcet, *adv.* [i root of eo; licet] **I.** Prop.: *It is permitted to go:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Let us go, let us be gone:* Ter.—**B.** To signify that anything is lost or has failed: *All is over:* Ter. — **C.** *Straightway, immediately, instantly, forthwith:* Virg.

ĭlig-nus, a, um, *adj.* [for ilic-nus; fr. ilex, ilic-is] *Of holm-oak, oaken:* Virg.

Īlĭŏna, æ; -e, ēs, *f.*, Ἰλιόνη. *Iliona* or *Ilione.* **I.** Prop.: *The eldest daughter of Priam, and wife of Polymnestor king of Thrace.* **II.** Meton.: *The title of a tragedy by Pacuvius.*

Īlĭŏneus (quadrisyll.), ei, *m.*, Ἰλιονεύς. *Ilioneus:* **1.** *The youngest son of Niobe.*—**2.** *A Trojan, a follower of Æneas.*

Ilios, i, *f.*, Ἴλιος = Ilium.

Īlĭthўia (quadrisyll.), æ, *f.* Εἰλείθυια (She that has come). *Ilythyia; a goddess of the Greeks who aided women in childbirth.*

Īlĭum (-ĭon), ĭi, *n.*, Ἴλιον. *Ilium* or *Ilion=Troy.*—Hence, **1. Īlĭ-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Ilium; Ilian, Trojan.*—**2. Ilĭ-ăcus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Ilium; Ilian, Trojan.*—**3. Ilĭ-ădes,** æ, *m. The Trojan,* i. e. *Ganymede.*—**4. Ilĭ-as,** ădis, *f.*: **a.** Prop.: *A Trojan woman.*—**b.** Meton.: *The epic poem on the Trojan war; the Iliad.*—**c.** Fig.: On account of the great extent of the Iliad, used to represent a great quantity or number: *An Iliad, a whole Iliad:* Ov.

illa, *adv.* v. ille.

il-lăbĕfactus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-labefactus] *Unshaken, unbroken, unimpaired:* Ov.

il-lābor, (in-), lapsus sum, lābi, 3. *v. dep.* [for in-labor] *To fall, slip, slide, glide,* or *flow into; to fall down, sink down.* **I.** Prop.: si fractus illabatur orbis, Hor. **II.** Fig.: sensim pernicies illapsa civium in animos, Cic.

il-lăbōro (in-), *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [for in-laboro] *To work upon, labour at:* domibus, Tac.

illac, *adv.*, v. I. illic.

il-lăcessītus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-lacessitus] *Unprovoked, unattacked:* Tac.

il-lăcrĭmābĭlis (in-), e, *adj.* [for in-lacrimabilis] **1.** *Unwept, unlamented.*—**2.** *That is not,* or *cannot, be moved by tears; pitiless, inexorable:* Hor.

il-lăcrĭm-o (in-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.*; **il-lăcrĭmor (in-),** ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [for in-lacrimo, in-lacrimor] **I.** Prop.: *To weep at, on account of,* or *over* any thing; *to bewail, lament:* illacrimans dicitur dixisse, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) meo infelici errori unus illacrimâsti, Liv. **II.** Meton.: Of things: *To weep,* i. e. *to drip, drop, distil:* mœstum illacrimat templis ebur, Virg.

il-læ-sus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-læd-sus; fr. 2. in; læd-o] *Unhurt, unharmed, uninjured, unimpaired:* corpus, Ov.

il-lætābĭlis (in-), e, *adj.* [for in-lætabilis; fr. 2. in; lætabilis] *Cheerless, joyless, gloomy, sad:* ora, Virg.

illap-sus (inlap-), for illab-sus), a, um, *P.* of illab-or.

il-lăquĕo (in-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for in-laqueo] *To ensnare, entrap, entangle:* Fig.: illaqueatus legum periculis, Cic.

il-lātro (in-), *no perf. nor sup.,* 1. *v. n.* [for in-latro] *To bark at:* Luc.

illā-tus (inla-), a, um, *P.* of infero; through in; root LA; v. fero *init.*

il-laudā-tus (in-), a, um, *adj.*

(for in-lauda-tus ; fr. 2. in ; laud(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *Not praised, unpraised, without fame, obscure:* gubernator illaudatus, inglorius, subit portum, Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Unworthy of praise, blamable, detestable:* illaudati nescit Busiridis aras, Virg.

illautus, a, um, v. illotus.

ille (anciently **olle**), a, ud (old, um), (*Gen. Sing. fem.* illæ *or* ollæ, Lucr), *pron. demonstr.* [prps. for is-le, from is] **I.** Gen.: *That:* sol me ille admonuit, Cic.—As *Subst.*: *That person or thing; he, she, it:* Cic.: Suet.—Particular combinations and phrases: **A.** Hic . . . ille, *This . . . that; the one . . . the other:* Cic.—**B.** Ille aut *or* et ille, *This or this; such and such:* Cic.—**C.** Ille quidem . . . sed (autem, *etc.*), *Certainly, to be sure, indeed,* etc. . . . *but still:* Cic.—**D.** Ex illo, *From that time, since then:* Virg.—**E.** Adverbial forms: **1.** Illā, *In that way, in that direction, there:* Tac.—**2.** illo : **a.** *To that place, thither:* Cic.—**b.** *To that end, thereto:* Cæs. **II.** Esp.: *That,* well-known or celebrated object; equivalent to *the uncient, the well-known, the famous:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *il, le.*

illĕc-ĕbra (inlec-), æ, *f.* [illacebra; fr. illic-io; through true root ILLAC] (*That which brings about the enticing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *An enticement,* in a good or bad sense; *an inducement, attraction, charm, allurement, bait, lure:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *An enticer, a decoy-bird:* Plaut.

1. **illec-tus (inlec-)** (for illactus), a, um, *P.* of illic-io, through true root ILLAC.

2. **il-lec-tus (in-)**, a, um, *adj.* [for in-leg-tus; fr. 2. in ; leg-o] *Not read, unread:* Ov.

illĕpĭd-e, *adv.* [illepid-us] *Rudely, inelegantly:* Hor.

il-lĕpĭdus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-lepidus; fr. 2. in ; lepidus] *Unpolite, unmannerly, rude, unpleasant:* Cic.

1. **il-lex (in-)**, lĕgis, *adj.* [for in-lex; fr. 2. in ; lex] *That is without law* or *contrary to law; lawless:* Plaut.

2. **illex,** lĭcis, *comm. gen.* [for in-lac-s ; fr. inlic-io, through true root ILLAC] (*The thing* or *person that allures ;* hence) **1.** *A decoy, lure:* Plaut. —**2.** *A seducer, a seductress:* Plaut.

il-lībā-tus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-liba-tus ; fr. 2. in ; lib(a)-o] *Undiminished, unimpaired, uninjured, unharmed:* divitiæ, Cic.: vires, Liv.

il-lĭbĕrālis (in-), e, *adj.* for in-liberalis ; fr. 2. in ; liberalis] *Unworthy of a freeman, ignoble, ungenerous, sordid, mean, disobliging:* Cic.

illĭbĕrāl-ĭtas (inl-), ātis, *f.* [illiberal-is] (*The quality of the* illiberalis; hence) *Conduct unworthy of a freeman, ignoble* or *ungenerous behaviour, meanness, stinginess:* Cic.

illĭbĕrāl-iter (inl-), *adv.* [id.] *Ungenerously, meanly:* Cic.

1. **ill-i-c,** æc, oc, *or* uc, *pron.* [for ill-e ; (i); ce ; fr. ill-e ; (i); c=ce] *He, she,* or *it yonder ; that:* Plaut.; Ter.—Adverbial expressions: **1.** Illac : **a.** *That way, on that side, there:* (a) Prop.: Plaut.—(b) Fig.: Cic. —**b.** With a verb of motion to a place : *To that place, thither:* Ov.—**2.** *Thither :* Ter.

2. **illic,** *adv.* [1. illic] **I.** Prop.: *In that place, there:* Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *With that person or thing:* Hor.

il-lĭcĭo (in-), lexi, lectum, lĭcĕre (*Inf. Perf.*: illexe, Poet. ap. Cic), 3. *v. a.* [for in-lacio] (*To entice into* a place ; hence) *To allure, entice, attract, seduce, inveigle, decoy:* ab eisdem illecti sumus, Cic.

il-lĭcĭtātor (in-), ōris, *m.* [for in-licita-tor ; fr. 2. in ; licit(a)-o] *A sham-bidder, puffer:* Cic.

il-lĭcĭtus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-licitus] *Not allowed, forbidden, unlawful, illegal, illicit:* amor, Tac.—As *Subst.*: **illicĭtum,** i, *n. That which is unlawful* or *forbidden:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *illicite.*

il-lĭco, *adv.* [for in-loco] **I.** Prop.: *In that very place, on the spot, there:* Ter. **II.** Meton.: Of a moment of time : *On the spot,* i. e. *instantly, immediately, directly :* Cic.

il-lĭdo (in-), lĭsi, lĭsum, lĭdĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for in-lædo] **I.** Prop.: *To strike, beat,* or *dash against ; to strike, dash,* or *beat* in any direction : cestum in ossa, Virg.: dentem fragili (*sc.* corpori), Hor. **II.** Meton.: *To strike* or *dash to pieces:* serpens illisa morietur, Cic.

il-lĭgo (in-), āvi, ātum, āre (*in tmesis,* inque ligatus, Virg.), 1. *v. a.* [for in-ligo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bind on, tie on, fasten :* illigata tigna tenere, Cæs.: emblemata ita scite in aureis poculis illigabat, ut, *etc.*, Cic. **B.** Esp.: With the idea of hindrance to free motion predominating : *To fetter, encumber, entangle, impede :* inutilis inque ligatus Cedebat, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To attach, connect, bind:* sententiam verbis, Cic.—**B.** **1.** In a good sense : *To bind, to hold bound:* ut sociali fœdere se cum Romanis non illigarent, Liv.—**2.** In a bad sense : *To bind, fetter, entangle,* etc.: et concisis disputationibus illigati, Cic.

il-im, *adv.* [ill-e ; locative suffix, im] (*From that ;* hence) **1.** *From that place:* Cic.—**2.** *From that person* or *object:* Cic.

il-līm-is (in-), e, *adj.* [for in-limis ; fr. 2. in ; lim-us] *Without mud* or *slime:* fons, *i. e. pure, clear,* Ov.

illin-c, *adv.* [for illim-c ; fr. illim ; c=ce] **1.** *From that place, thence :* Ter. —**2.** *From that person or thing ; from that quarter ; from* or *on that side :* Cic.

il-lĭno (in-), lēvi, lĭtum, lĭnĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for in-lino] **I.** *To smear upon ; to besmear, daub:* **A.** Prop.: collyria oculis, Hor. **B.** Fig.: Cic. **II.** *To lay upon or over ; to overlay or cover with:* quodcunque semel chartis illeverit, Hor.

il-lĭquĕfac-tus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-liquefac-tus ; fr. 1. in ; liquefac-io] *Melted, liquefied, liquid :* Cic.

illi-sus (inli-), (for illid-sus), a, um, *P.* of illid-o.

il-lĭtĕrātus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-literatus] (*Not provided with* literæ; hence) *Unlettered, illiterate, uneducated, unlearned:* vir, Cic. : (*Sup.*) illiteratissimæ literæ, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *illétré.*

illĭ-tus (inli-), (for illin-tus), a, um, *P.* of illin-o.

illo, v. ille.

illoc, v. 1. illic.

il-lōtus (in- ; -lāutus), a, um, *adj.* [for in-lotus] *Unwashed, uncleansed, unclean, dirty:* Virg.; Plaut.

1. **illuc,** v. 1. illic.

2. **illuc,** *adv.* [1. illuc] **1.** *To that place, thither:* Cic.—**2.** *To that person* or *thing, thereto :* Hor.

il-lūcesco (in-, -lucisco), luxi, *no sup.*, lūcescĕre, 3. *v. inch.* and *a.* [for in-lucesco] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Personal: *To grow light, begin to shine ; to break, dawn :* **1.** Prop.: Of the day or of the sun : illucescet ille dies, Cic. : quum tertio die sol illuxisset, id.—**2.** Fig.: quum populo auctoritas consulis in tantis tenebris illuxerit, Cic.—**B.** Impersonal : *It becomes,* etc., *light ; day dawns,* etc.: Liv. **II.** Act.: *To shine upon, give light to :* mortales, Plaut.

il-lūdo (in-), lūsi, lūsum, lūdĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [for in-ludo] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Gen. : *To play on, at,* or *with* any thing ; *to sport with, amuse one's self with* a thing : illudo chartis, Hor. **B.** Esp. : **1.** *To make sport* or *game of to jest, mock,* or *jeer at ; to ridicule* alicui, Virg.: in aliquem, Cic.—**2.** *To sport* or *fool away* a thing ; i. e. *to destroy* or *waste in sport ; to violate, abuse :* variæ illudant pestes, Virg. **II.** Act.: **A.** Gen.: *To play at* or *with* any thing : illusas auro vestes, *i. e. lightly interwoven,* Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To scoff* or *mock at, to make a laughing-stock of, to set at nought, to ridicule :* miseros illudi nolunt, Cic.—**2.** *To destroy, ruin:* **a.** Prop.: vitam filiæ, Ter.—**b.** Fig.: illusi pedes, *i. e. unable to stand, staggering,* Hor.

illūmĭnāt-e (inl-), *adv.* [illuminat-us] *Clearly, luminously :* Cic.

illūmĭnā-tus, a, um, *P.* of illumin(a)-o.

il-lūmĭno (in-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for in-lumino] **I.** Prop.: *To give light in* a place ; *to light up, make light, illuminate :* luna illuminata a sole, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To set in a clear light, set off, make conspicuous:* orationem, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *To embellish* or *adorn* with any thing bright: corona gemmis illuminata, Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *illuminer.*

illū-sĭo (inlu-), ōnis, *f.* [for illudsio ; fr. illud-o] *A mocking, jeering; irony* (a figure of speech) : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *illusion.*

il-lustr-is (in-), e (also in the *Nom. Sing. Masc.*, illuster, Val. Max.), *adj.* [for in-lustr-is ; fr. 1. in ; 1. lustr-o] (*Greatly illumined ;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Lighted up, clear, bright, light, lustrous :* (*Comp.*) solis candor illustrior est quam ullius ignis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Mentally bright,* i. e. *clear, plain, distinct, evident, manifest:* fac

ium illustre notumque omnibus. Cic. —**B.** *Morally bright,* i. e. *distinguished respectable, famous, honourable, illustrious:* Of persons or things: (*Sup.* also, with *Partitive Gen.*) philosophorum illustrissimi, Gell.—As *Subst.*: **illustrior,** ōris, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A more illustrious,* etc., *person* than others of a certain place, *etc.*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *illustre.*

illustr-ĭus, *comp. adv.* [illustr-is] *More clearly, distinctly,* or *perspicuously:* dicere, Cic.

illustr-o (inlustr-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** *To light up, make light, illumine:* sol habitabiles Illustrat oras, Hor. **II.** *To make clear* to the mind; *to clear up, elucidate, illustrate, explain:* jus obscurum et ignotum, Cic. **III.** *To render famous, renowned, illustrious:* illustrabit tuam amplitudinem hominum injuria, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *illustrer.*

illū-sus (inlu-), (for illud-sus), a, um, *P.* of illud-o.

illūtus (inl-), a, um, v. illotus.

illŭv-ĭes (inluv-), ēi, *f.* [for illugv-ies; fr. illu-o; through true root ILLUGV] **1.** (Prop.: *That which is washed up, a dirty deposit;* Meton.) *Dirt, filth, uncleanness, nastiness* of the body: vellera morbo illuvieque peresa, Virg.—**2.** (*A washing against;* hence) *An overflowing, inundation:* Tac.

Illўrĭi, ōrum, *m.,* Ἰλλύριοι. *The Illyrii* or *Illyrians; a people on the Adriatic Sea, in the modern Dalmatia and Albania.*—Hence, **1. Illўrĭ-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Illyrians; Illyrian.*—As *Subst.*: **Illўrĭa,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* tellus) *The country of Illyria; the Illyrii.*—**2. Illyri-cus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Illyrians; Illyrian.*—As *Subst.*: **Illyricum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* solum) *The country of Illyria.*—**3. Illўr-is,** ĭdis, *f., adj. Illyrian.*—As *Subst.*: *The country of Illyria.*

Ilŏtæ, ārum, v. Helotes.

Ĭlus, i, *m.,* Ἴλος. *Ilus:* **1.** *A son of Tros; founder of Ilium.*—**2.** *A surname of Ascanius.*

Ilva, æ, *f. Ilva; an island of the Mediterranean Sea* (now *Elba*).

im, = eum, v. is *init.*

Imăchărensis (-carensis), e, *adj. Of Imachara; a city in the eastern part of Sicily* (now *Maccara*). — As *Subst.*: **Imacharenses(-carenses),** ĭum, *m. The inhabitants of Imachara.*

Ĭmāgĭnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [imagin(a)or] *An imagining, fancy, imagination:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imagination.*

ĭmāgĭn-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [imago, imagin-is] *To picture to one's self, to fancy, imagine:* pavorem eorum, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imaginer.*

Ĭm-āgo, ĭnis, *f.* [root IM; akin to μιμ-έομαι] (*That which is like;* hence) **A.: 1.** Prop.: **a.** Gen.: *An image* or *likeness; a statue, bust, cast,* or *engraving:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *An ancestral image (of one who had been ædile, prætor, or consul; generally made of wax, and placed in the* atrium *of a Roman house*): Cic.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** *An image* or *likeness* of a thing formed in the mind; *a conception, thought, imagination, idea:* Cic.; Pl.—**b.** *A figurative representation, similitude, comparison:* Hor.—**c.** *A mere form, image, semblance, appearance, shadow:* Cic.; Tac.—**3.** Meton.: *The reverberation (of a sound); an echo:* Ov.; Hor.— **B.** Of *a spirit, phantom, ghost,* or *apparition:* Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *image.*

imāgun-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [for imagin-cula; fr. imago, imagin-is] *A little image:* Suet.

imbēcill-ĭus, *comp. adv.* [imbecill-us] *More weakly* or *feebly:* Cic.

imbēcill-ĭtas (imbecill-), ātis, *f.* [imbecill-us] (*The condition of the* imbecillus; hence) **1.** *Weakness, feebleness,* whether physical or mental: Cæs.; Cic.—**2.** Of condition, as regards ability: *Powerlessness, impotency, helplessness, imbecility:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imbécillité.*

imbēcillus (inb-), a, um (*Abl. Sing.,* imbecilli, Pl.), *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Gen.: *Weak, feeble:* Whether physically or mentally: homo imbecillus, Cic.: (*Comp.*) imbecillior medicina, id.—As *Subst.*: **imbecillus,** i, *m.*: **A.** *A weak* or *feeble person:* Lucr.—**B.** *One weak in mind, an imbecile:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: Of food: (*Weak in quality;* hence) **A.** *Not nourishing:* (*Sup.*) imbecillissima materia, Cels. — **B.** *Not tough* or *hard; easy of digestion:* ovum, Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imbécile.*

im-bell-is (in-), e, *adj.* [for in-bell-is; fr. 2. in; bell-um] (*Not having,* or *without,* bellum; hence) **1.** *Unwarlike, unfit for war;* or *peaceful, fond of peace:* Of persons or things: Cic.; Virg.; Hor.—**2.** *Having ceased to wage war:* Virg.

imber, bris (*Abl. Sing.* imbre *and* imbri), *m.* [akin to Greek ὄμβρος, "a shower;" Sanscrit *abhra,* "nubes," or *ambhas,* "aqua;" *ambhara,* "cœlum"] **I.** Prop.: *A heavy* or *violent rain; a shower; pelting* or *pouring rain* or *storm:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A rain-cloud, storm-cloud:* Lucr.; Virg.—**B.** For *rain-water:* Tac.—**C.: 1.** For *water,* as an element: Lucr.— **2.** Of *the sea:* Virg.—**D.** Of *water* in irrigating, *etc.*: Virg.—**E.** Of *a stream* of tears: Ov.—**F.** Of *a stream* of blood, stones, *etc.*: Cic.—**G.** Of *a stream* or *abundance* of nectar for beautifying the hair of Venus: Claud.—**H.** Of things that descend in great numbers in a manner resembling rain: *A shower:* ferreus ingruit imber, Virg.

im-berb-is (in-), e, *adj.* [for in-barb-is; fr. 2. in; barb-a] *Without a beard, beardless:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imberbe.*

im-bĭbo (in-), bĭbi, *no sup.,* bĭbĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for in-bibo] **I.** Prop.: *To drink in, imbibe:* Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To imbibe, conceive:* malam opinionem, Cic.—**B.** *To determine, resolve:* illum ad suas conditiones perducere, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imbiber.*

imbr-ex, ĭcis, *f.* (less freq. *m.*) [imber, imbr-is] (*The thing pertaining to* imber; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A hollow tile, gutter-tile, pan-tile,* used in covering roofs for the purpose of conveying off the rain: Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A mode of applauding with the hands formed into hollows, invented by Nero:* Suet.

imbr-I-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [imber, imbr-is; (i); fer-o] (*Bringing* imber; hence) *Rain-bringing, rainy:* Austri, Ov.: ver, Virg.

Imbros (-us), i, *f.*, Ἴμβρος. *Imbros* or *Imbrus; a small island in the Ægean Sea* (now *Imbro*).—Hence, **Imbr-ĭus** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Imbros.*

im-bŭ-o (in-), bŭi, būtum, bŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for in-bi-o; fr. 1. in; root BI, akin to πί-νω, in a causative sense] (*To cause to drink in;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To wet, moisten, soak, steep, saturate:* imbuti sanguine gladii legionum, Cic.: oscula, quæ Venus Quintâ parte sui nectaris imbuit, Hor. **B.** Esp.: *To dye:* quo sunt imbuta colore, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To fill, steep, stain, taint, infect, imbue* with any thing: aliquem crudelitate, Cic.—**B.** *To inspire* or *impress early; to accustom, inure, initiate, instruct, imbue:* animum opinionibus, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *To make the first trial of a thing; to use for the first time; to prove, essay, do any thing for the first time:* imbuit auctor opus, Ov.: terras vomere, *i. e. to plough first,* id.

imbū-tus, a, um, *P.* of imbu-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imbu.*

Ĭmĭtā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [imit(a)-or] *That may be imitated, imitable:* orationis subtilitas imitabilis, Cic.: (*Comp.*; also, with *Dat.*) neque est gemma alia imitabilior mendacio vitri, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imitable.*

Ĭmĭtā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] (*The imitating thing;* hence) **1.** *Imitation, resemblance, likeness, representation:* Ov.—**2.: a.** *Form, image, shape:* Ov. —**b.** *Imitation, that which imitates:* Ov.

Ĭmĭtā-mentum, i, *n.* [id.] (id.) *Imitation, the act of imitating:* Tac.

Ĭmĭtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *The act of imitating, imitation:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A copy* of any thing; *a picture, portrait:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imitation.*

Ĭmĭtā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An imitator:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imitateur.*

Ĭmĭtā-trix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *She that imitates:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imitatrice.*

Ĭm-ĭtor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [root IM, akin to μιμ-έομαι] **I.** Prop.: (*To make like;* hence) *To imitate; to express, hit off, copy, pourtray:* molles imitabitur ære capillos, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *To imitate,* i. e. *to act like, copy, seek to resemble,* or *counterfeit:* aliquem, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *To supply the place (of one thing by another):* pocula læti Fermento atque acidis imitantur vitea sorbis, Virg. ☞ Part. Perf. in Pass. force: imitata simulacra, Cic.: nec abest imitata voluptas, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imiter.*

im-mădesco, mădŭi (only in *Perf.*), 3. *v. n. inch.* [for in-madesco] *To become wet* or *moist:* Ov.

immān-e *adv.* [imman-is] **1.** *Vast*

ly, immensely: Hor.; Tac.—**2.** *Frightfully, dreadfully, fiercely, savagely, wildly:* Virg.

im-ma-nis (in-), ne, *adj.* [for inmā-nis; fr. 2. in; Sanscrit root MĀ, *to measure*; cf., also, metior, manus] (*Not to be measured*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Monstrous* in size; *enormous, immense, huge, vast:* magnitudo, Cæs.: pocula, Cic.: spelunca, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Monstrous* in character, *frightful, inhuman, fierce, savage, wild:* (*Sup.*) immanissimus quisque, Cic.: (*Comp.*) scelere ante alios immanior omnes, Virg. **III.** Meton.: *Wonderful, surprising:* immane dictu, Sall. ☞ Acc. to some this word is derived fr. 2. in; man-us = bonus; so, *not good.* If this view be correct, what is now **II.** Fig. will become **I.** Prop.; while the other meanings will become respectively, **II.** Meton., **A.**, **B.**

immān-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [imman-is] (*The quality of the* immanis; hence) **1.** *Monstrous size, hugeness, vastness, excess:* **a.** Prop.: serpens inusitatæ immanitatis, Gell.—**b.** Fig.: vitiorum, C. Cœl.—**2.** *Monstrousness, enormity, heinousness, savageness, fierceness, cruelty.*

im-mansuētus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-mansuetus] *Untamed, wild, savage.* **I.** Prop.: (*Sup.*) tu de rapidis immansuetissime ventis, Ov. **II.** Fig.: Of disposition, *etc.*: ingenium, Ov.: (*Comp.*) quid ad homines immansuetius? Sen.

immātūr-ĭtas (in-), ātis, *f.* [immatur-us] (*The state of the* immaturus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Unripeness, immaturenes:* Suet. **II.** Fig.: *Untimely haste, over-eggerness:* Cic.

im-mātūrus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-maturus] (*Not* maturus; hence) **1.** *Unripe, immature, not arrived at full growth*, etc.: **a.** Prop.: Of fruits, *etc.*: Cels.; Quint.—**b.** Fig.: consilium, Liv.—**2.** *Not arrived at a marriageable age:* puellæ, Suet.—**3.** Of death, *etc.*: *Unseasonable, untimely, premature:* mors, Cic.: puella, *i. e. early dead*, Prop.

im-mĕdĭcābĭlis (in-), e, *adj.* [for in-medicabilis] *Incurable.* **I.** Prop.: vulnus, Ov. **II.** Fig.: telum, *the wound of which is incurable*, Virg.

im-mĕio (in-), *no perf. nor sup.*, meīre, 3. *v. n.* [for in-meio] *To make water into:* Pers.

im-mĕmor (in-), ŏris, *adj.* [for in-memor] **I.** Prop.: *Unmindful, not thinking, forgetful* of a person *or* thing: ingenium, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) rerum, id.: (with *Objective clause*) immemor, Chæream Cassium nominari, Suet. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Forgotten:* exprobatio immemoris beneficī, Ter.—**B.** *That causes forgetfulness:* Lethe, Sen.

im-mĕmŏrābĭlis (in-), e, *adj.* [for in-memorabilis] **1.** *Unmentionable, indescribable:* spatium, Lucr.—**2.** *That will not tell any thing, speechless, silent:* Plaut.

im-mĕmŏrātus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-memoratus] *Unmentioned, not related:* Hor.

immens-ĭtas (in-), ātis, *f.* [immens-us] *Immeasureableness, immensity:* immensitates camporum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immensité.*

im-mensus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-mensus] *Immeasurable, boundless, endless, vast, immense.* **I.** Prop.: mare, Cic.: Cerberus, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **immensum**, i, *n.* (*sc.* spatium) *Boundless extent, immense size, immensity:* Ov.; Liv. **II.** Fig.: *Immense*, etc.: immensæ, infinitæ, cupiditates, Auct. Her.: (*Sup.*) immensissimæ voluptates, Spart.—Adverbial expressions: Immensum, in immensum, ad immensum, immenso, *Exceedingly, immensely:* Sall.; Tac.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immense.*

im-mĕre-ns (in-), mĕrentis, *adj.* [for in-mere-ns; fr. 2. in; mere-o] *Undeserving, not meriting, innocent:* dominus, Hor.

im-mergo (in-), mersi, mersum, mergĕre (*Perf. sync.*, immersti, Plaut.), 3. *v. a.* [for in-mergo] **I.** Gen.: *To dip, plunge*, or *sink into* any thing; *to immerse:* aliquem undā, Virg.: immersus in flumen, Cic. **II.** Esp.: With Personal pron. *or* Pass. in reflexive force: *To plunge one's self*, or *itself:* Plaut.; Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immerger.*

immĕrĭt-o, *adv.* [immerit-us] *Undeservedly, unjustly, without cause:* Cic.: (*Sup.*) immeritissimo, Ter.

im-mĕrĭtus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-meritus] **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *That has not deserved; that does not deserve; undeserving:* mori, Hor.—**b.** Esp.: With respect to punishment: *Guiltless, innocent:* gens, Virg.—**2.** *That is not deserved, undeserved, unmerited:* laudes, Liv.

im-mersā-bĭlis (in-), e, *adj.* [for in-mersa-bilis; fr. 1. in; mers(a)-o] *That cannot be sunk:* adversis rerum immersabilis undis, *i. e. not to be overwhelmed*, Hor.

immer-sus (for immerg-sus), a, um, *P.* of immerg-o.

im-mētā-tus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-meta-tus; fr. 2. in; met(a)-or] *Unmeasured:* jugera, Hor.

im-mĭgro (in-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [for in-migro] *To remove into:* **I.** Prop.: in domum et in paternos hortos immigrabit, Cic. **II.** Fig.: nulla res publica fuit, in quam tam seræ avaritia luxuriaque immigraverint, Liv.

im-mĭnĕo (in-), *no perf. nor sup.*, mĭnēre, 2. *v. n.* [for in-mineo] **I.** Prop.: *To project over* or *towards* a thing; *to bend* or *lean towards; to hang down over; to overhang:* imminente lunā, Hor.: cœlumque quod imminet orbi, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To be near to* a thing; *to touch on, border upon:* carcer imminens foro, Liv.—**B.** With the notion of hostility: *To threaten* in consequence of nearness: certior sum factus, Parthos . . . Ciliciæ magis imminere, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To strive* after a thing *eagerly; to be eager; to be intent:* avaritia, Cic.: exitio contagis, Ov.—**B.** *To be near at hand, to impend:* mors propter incertos casūs quotidie imminet, Cic.—**C.** *To threaten* by nearness, *to be imminent:* periculum alicui, Suet.

im-mĭnŭo (in-), mĭnŭi, mĭnūtum, mĭnŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for in-minuo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To lessen, diminish:* copias, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To weaken, impair:* corpus otio, animum libidinibus imminuebant, Tac. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To lessen, diminish:* postquam se dolor imminuit, Ov. **B.** Esp.: *To encroach upon; to violate, injure, subvert, ruin, destroy:* auctoritatem, Cic.

immĭnū-tĭo (inminu-) ōnis, *f.* [imminu-o] *A lessening, diminution; a weakening, impairing, injuring:* **I.** Prop.: corporis, *i. e. mutilation*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: dignitatis, Cic.

im-miscĕo (in-), miscŭi, mistum *or* mixtum, miscēre (*Inf. Præs. Pass.*, immiscerier, Virg.), 2. *v. a.* [for in-misceo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To mix in, intermix, intermingle:* vadimus immixti Danais, Virg. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To mix one's self up with* or *among:* Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To mingle in, commingle with:* non fugienda petendis Immiscere, Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron.: *To take part in, join in:* Liv.—**2.** *To connect closely with, to unite to:* sortem fortunæ regnique cum rebus Romanis, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immiscer.*

im-mĭsĕrābĭlis (in-), e, *adj.* [for in-miserabilis] *Not to be pitied, unworthy of pity:* pubes, Hor.

immĭsĕrĭcord-ĭter, *adv.* [immisericors, immisericord-is] *Unmercifully:* Ter.

im-mĭsĕrĭcors (in-), cordis, *adj.* [for in-misericors] *Pitiless, merciless, unmerciful:* Cic.

immis-sĭo (immis-), ōnis, *f.* [for immitt-sio; fr. immitt-o] *A letting in, an engrafting:* sarmentorum, Cic.

immis-sus (in-) (for immitt-sus), a, um, *P.* of immitt-o.

immis-tus (for immisc-tus), a, um, *P.* of immisc-eo.

im-mītis (in-), e, *adj.* [for inmitis] (*Not* mitis; hence) **1.** Of fruits, *etc.*: *Not soft* or *mellow; harsh, rough, sour:* uva, Hor.—**2.** *Not mild; rough, rude, harsh, hard, severe, stern, fierce, savage, inexorable:* (*Comp.*) calcato immitior hydro, Ov.: (*Sup.*) serpentes immitissimum animalium genus, Pl.—As *Subst.*: **immitĭa**, ium, *n.* (*sc.* facta) *Cruelties, cruel deeds:* Ov.

im-mitto (in-), mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for in-mitto] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To cause to go* or *send into:* gladiatores in forum, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To sink into* the bed of a river, *etc.*: tigna in flumen, Cæs.—**b.** *To insert, mortise*, etc.: trabes, Cæs.—**c.** *To insert* or *interweave:* filis immittitur aurum, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *To send into:* immisitque fugam Teucris, atrumque timorem, Virg.: immittit senarium, *i. e. introduces*, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Gen.: *To throw* or *cast into:* corpus in undas, Ov. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To throw* or *cast one's self into* or *among:* Cic. **III.**: **A.** Prop.: *To send*

against: armaturam levem in stationes, Liv. **B.** Fig.: *To send against,* i.e. *to set on, instigate, incite:* alii Tarquinium a Cicerone immissum aiebant, Sall. **IV.**: *To cast* or *throw:* coronam cerlo, Ov. **V.**: **A.** Prop. Of weapons: *To hurl against*: pila in hostes, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: *To hurl against* or *at:* immissam a te nefariam in me injuriam semper duxi, Cic. **VI.** *To let fall down:* immissa barba, *i. e. hanging* or *growing down*, Virg. **VII.**: **A.** Gen.: *To let go, let loose:* habenas, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of horses: *To give the head to; to put to speed; to spur* or *urge on:* si effrenatos in eos equos immittitis, Liv.—**2.** *To let grow unrestrained* or *wild:* immissi alii in alios rami, Liv.

immixtus (**in-**) (for immisc-tus), a, um, *P.* of immisc-eo.

immo (**imo-**), *adv.* [etym. dub.; usually referred to imus] (*On the underside, on the reverse;* hence) **1.** In replies, *etc.*: *On the contrary* of what has been said; *no indeed, by no means;* or *yes indeed, certainly, by all means:* Cic.; Ov.—Particular phrase: Immo si scias *or* immo si audias, *Yea* (or *nay*) *if you only knew* or *only heard,* intimating that such is not the case: Plaut.—**2.** In the middle of a sentence: *Nay rather, nay, I should rather say:* To correct, or add emphasis to, what has been said: simulacra deûm, deos immo ipsos convulsos ex sedibus suis ablatos esse, Liv.

im-mōbĭlis (**in-**), e, *adj.* [for in-mobilis] **I.** Prop.: *Immoveable:* terra immobilis manens, Cic.: (*Comp.*) immobilior scopulis, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Immoveable, unmoved:* ardet inexcita Ausonia atque immobilis ante, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immobile.*

immōbĭl-ĭtas (**immobil-**), ātis, *f.* [immobil-is] (*The state of the* immobilis; hence) *Immoveableness:* aquæ, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immobilité.*

immŏdĕrāt-e, *adv.* [immoderatus] **I.** Prop.: *Without measure* or *rule:* vox immoderate profusa, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Immoderately, without bounds, extravagantly:* (*Comp.*) immoderatius ferre casum incommodorum tuorum, Cic.: (*Sup.*) immoderatissime lætari, Spart.

im-mŏdĕrā-tĭo (**in-**), ōnis, *f.* [for in-modera-tio; fr. 2. in; moder-(a)-or] (*A not restricting* or *regulating;* hence) *Want of moderation, excess:* verborum, Cic.

im-mŏdĕrātus (**in-**), a, um, *adj.* [for in-moderatus] **I.** Prop.: *Without measure, measureless, immeasurable:* æther, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Unrestrained, unbridled, excessive, immoderate:* discipulus, Cic.: (*Comp.*) motûs animi immoderatiores, Gell.: (*Sup.*) immoderatissimæ luxuriæ esse, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immodéré.*

immŏdest-e (**immodest-**), *adv.* [immodest-us] *Immoderately, extravagantly:* gloriari, Liv.: (*Comp.*) immodestius, Sen.

immŏdest-ĭa (**immodest-**), æ, *f.* immodest-us] (*The quality of the* immodestus; hence) *Intemperate conduct, immodesty, licentiousness:* Plaut.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immodestie.*

im-mŏdestus (**in-**), a, um, *adj.* [for in-modestus] *Unrestrained, excessive, extravagant, immoderate:* Ter.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immodeste.*

immŏdĭc-e, *adv.* [immodic-us] *Beyond measure, excessively, immoderately:* gloriari, Liv.

im-mŏdĭcus (**in-**), a, um, *adj.* [for in-modicus] *Beyond bounds, beyond measure, excessive, unrestrained, unruly, immoderate:* rostrum, Ov.: immodicus linguâ, Liv.: (with *Gen.*) lætitiæ et mœroris, Tac.

im-mŏdŭlātus (**in-**), a, um, *adj.* [for in-modulatus] *Unrhythmical, inharmonious:* poëmata, Hor.

immŏlā-tĭo (**inmola-**), ōnis, *f.* [immol(a)-o] *A sacrificing, offering up in sacrifice:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immolation.*

immŏlā-tor (**inmola-**), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A sacrificer:* Cic.

im-mōlī-tus (**in-**), a, um, *adj.* [for in-moli-tus; fr. 1. in; moli-or] *Built* or *erected in* a place: Liv.

im-mŏl-o (**in-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for in-mol-o; fr. 1. in; mol-a] (Prop.: *To* sprinkle *meal on* a victim; *to sprinkle* a victim *with meal*—mola salsa; hence, Meton.) **1.** *To bring as an offering; to offer, sacrifice, immolate:* animalia, Cæs.: Dianæ vitulum, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) immolandum deo, id. —**2.** *To sacrifice, slay:* aliquem vulnere, Virg.: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) inferias quos (*sc.* juvenes) immolet umbris, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immoler.*

im-mordĕo (**in-**), mordi, morsum, mordēre, 2. *v. a.* [for in-mordeo] *To bite into;* Fig.: **1.** Of weapons, *etc.*: immorsum collum, Prop.—**2.** Of hunger: pernâ magis ac magis hillis Flagitat immorsus (*sc.* stomachus) refici, Hor.

im-mŏrĭor (**in-**), mortŭus sum, mŏri, 3. *v. dep.* [for in-morior] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To die in* any place: Euxinis aquis, Ov. **B.** Fig.: Of studies: *To die* or *pine away in:* studiis, Hor. **II.**: **A.** *To die upon* any person or thing: illa sorori Immoritur, Ov. —**B.** Of time: *To die during:* legationi, Quint. **III.** (Prop.: *To die;* Meton.) Of the limbs: *To die away, wither up:* manus immortua, Luc.

immor-sus (for immord-sus), a, um, *P.* of immord-eo.

im-mortālis (**in-**), e, *adj.* [for in-mortalis] **I.** Prop.: *Undying, immortal:* dii immortales, Cic. — As *Subst.*: **immortales,** ĭum, *m.* (*sc.* dii) *The immortals:* Lucr. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Imperishable, eternal, endless:* memoria et gloria, Cic.—**B.** *Like the gods, blessed, exceedingly happy:* immortalis ero, si, *etc.*, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immortel.*

immortāl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [immortalis] (*The state* or *condition of the* immortalis; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Exemption from death, immortality:* Cic. —**b.** Meton.: *Imperishable fame, undying renown, immortality:* Cic.—**2.** *Blessedness, the height of happiness:* Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immortalité.*

immortāl-iter (**inm-**), *adv.* [id.] (Prop.: *Immortally;* Meton.) *Unceasingly, infinitely:* gaudere, Cic.

immor-tuus (**inm-**), a, um, *P.* of immor-ior.

im-mōtus (**in-**), a, um, *adj.* [for in-motus] **I.** Prop.: *Unmoved, immoveable, motionless:* immota manet (*sc.* arbor), Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Unmoved, unshaken, undisturbed:* mens, Virg.

im-mūgio (**in-**), mūgīvi *or* mūgĭi, *no sup.*, mūgire, 4. *v. n.* [for in-mugio] **I.** *To bellow, roar,* or *resound in:* immugiit Ætna cavernis, Virg. **II.** *To resound:* immugit regia luctu, Virg.

im-mulgĕo (**in-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, mulgēre, 2. *v. a.* [for in-mulgeo] *To milk into:* immulgens ubera labris, Virg.

im-mundus (**in-**), a, um, *adj.* [for in-mundus] *Unclean, impure, dirty, filthy, foul.* **I.** Prop.: Harpyiæ contactu immundo omnia fœdant, Virg.: (*Comp.*) immundior lapsus, Pl.: (*Sup.*) liquet illos immundissimos fuisse, Sen. **II.** Fig.: Of language: dicta, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immonde.*

im-mūnĭo (**in-**), mūnīvi, *no sup.*, mūnire, 4. *v. a.* [for in-munio] *To fortify:* præsidium, Tac.

im-mūnis (**in-**), e, *adj.* [for in-munis] (*Not serving;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Free* or *exempt from a public service, burden,* or *charge:* piratas immunes habere, Cic.: immunis militiâ, Liv.: (with *Gen.*) ceterorum immunes nisi propulsandi hostis, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *Not sharing* or *partaking in, free from, devoid of, without* some thing: manus, Hor.: (with *Gen.*) aspicit urbem Immunem tanti belli, Virg. **III.** Meton.: *Free* or *exempt from* doing any thing; *that contributes* or *gives nothing:* virtus, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) bos curvi immunis aratri, Ov.

immūn-ĭtas (**inm-**), ātis, *f.* [immun-is] (*The state* or *quality of the* immunis; hence) **1.** *Freedom* or *exemption* from public services, burdens, *or* charges; *immunity:* Cæs.; Cic.—**2.** *Freedom, exemption,* or *immunity* from any thing: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immunité.*

im-mūnītus (**in-**), a, um, *adj.* [for in-munitus] *Unfortified, not furnished with defences:* oppida, Liv.: via, *i. e. open, passable,* Cic.

im-murmŭro (**in-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [for in-murmuro] **I.** *To murmur, mutter,* or *whisper in:* terræque immurmurat (*sc.* Midas) haustæ, Ov. **II.** *To murmur on* or *upon:* ipsa (*sc.* lingua) jacet, terræque tremens immurmurat atræ, Ov. **III.** *To murmur at:* totumque immurmurat agmen, *i. e. murmurs at me,* Ov.

im-mūtābĭlis (**in-**), e, *adj.* [for in-mutabilis] *Unchangeable, unalterable, immutable:* causæ, Cic.: (*Comp.*) nihil immutabilius, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immuable.*

immūtābĭl-ĭtas (**inm-**), ātis, *f.* [immutabil-is] (*The quality of the* im

mutabĭlis; hence) *Unchangeableness, immutability:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immutabilité.*

immūtā-tĭo (inm-), onis, *f.* [immut(a)-o] *A change, exchanging, putting of one thing for another* in speech: Cic.

1. **im-mūtātus (in-)**, a, um, *adj.* [for in-mutatus] *Unchanged, unaltered:* Ter.; Cic.

2. **immūtā-tus**, a, um, *P.* of immut(a)-o.

im-mūto (in-), mūtāvi, mūtātum, mūtāre (*Inf. Præs.* immutarier, Ter.), 1. *v. a.* [for in-muto] **I.** Gen.: *To change, alter:* **A.** Prop.: verborum ordinem, Cic. **B.** Fig.: immutata oratio, *i. e. allegory,* Cic. **II.** Esp.: Rhet. *t. t.*: *To put (by metonymy)* one word for another: pro Afris immutat Africam, Cic.

imo, *adv.*, v. immo.

im-pācātus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-pacatus] *Not peaceable, unpeaceful, unquiet:* Iberi, Virg.

impac-tus (for impag-tus), a, um, *P.* of impi(n)g-o, through true root IMPA(X)G.

im-pallesco (in-), pallŭi, *no sup.*, pallescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [for in-pallesco] *To grow or turn pale on account of* or *at* any thing: chartis, Pers.

im-par (in-), pāris, *adj.* [for in-par] **I.** Gen.: *Uneven, unequal, dissimilar* in number, size, or quality: numerus, Cic.: coloribus impar, Ov.: nil fuit unquam Sic impar sibi, Hor. **II.** Esp.: **A. Of** dress: *Uneven, awry:* toga, Hor.— **B.**: **1.** Prop.: *Unequal to, not a match for, unable to cope with* a thing; *inferior, weaker:* tibi miles impar, Hor. — **2.** Meton.: *Unequal,* i. e. *beyond one's strength, for which one is not a match:* pugna, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impair.*

im-părātus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-paratus] *Not ready, unprepared, unprovided, unfurnished:* imparati quum a militibus, tum a pecuniâ, Cic.: (*Sup.*) omnibus rebus imparatissimus, Cæs.

impăr-iter, *adv.* [impar] *Unequally:* versūs impariter juncti, *i. e. hexameters and pentameters,* Hor.

impartio, ire, v. impertio.

im-pastus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-pastus] *Unfed, hungry:* leo, Virg.

im-pătĭbĭlis (in-, -pĕtĭbĭlis), e, *adj.* [for in-patibilis] *Insufferable, insupportable, intolerable:* dolor, Cic.

im-pătĭens (in-), entis, *adj.* [for in-pa ĭens] *That cannot bear, will not endure* or *suffer* any thing; *impatient* of any thing: (*Comp.*) nihil est impatientius imperitiâ, Macr.: (*Sup.*) impatientissima sollicitudo, Gell.: (with *Gen.*) miles impatiens solis, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impatient.*

impătĭen-ter (in-), *adv.* [for impatient-ter; fr. impatiens, impatient-is] *Impatiently, unwillingly:* requiro, Pl.: (*Comp.*) impatientius, id.: (*Sup.*) impatientissime, id.

impătĭent-ĭa (in-), æ, *f.* [fr. id.] (*The quality of the* impatiens; hence) *Unwillingness* or *inability to bear* any thing, *want of endurance, impatience:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impatience.*

impăvĭd-e (in-), *adv.* [impavidus] *Fearlessly, intrepidly:* Liv.

im-păvĭdus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-pavidus] *Fearless, undaunted, intrepid:* Hor.; Liv.

impĕdi-mentum (inpedi-), i, *n.* [impedi-o] **I.** Gen.: (*The entangling* or *hindering thing;* hence) *A hindrance, impediment:* Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Esp.: Plur.: Concr.: *Travelling equipage, luggage; the baggage* of an army, *etc.:* Cæs.

im-pĕd-Io (in-), pĕdīvi *or* pĕdĭi, pĕdītum, pĕdīre (in *tmesis:* inque pedītur, inque peditus, *etc.*, Lucr.), 4. *v. a.* [for in-ped-io; fr. 1. in; pes, ped-is] (*To get,* etc., *the feet in* something; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To entangle, ensnare, shackle, hamper, hinder:* impediunt teneros vincula nulla pedes, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To entangle, embarrass:* mentem dolore, Cic.: **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To clasp, encircle, embrace:* caput myrto, Hor.—**B.** *To hinder, detain, obstruct, check, prevent, impede:* Of persons or things: me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit, Cic.: (without *Object*) omnia removentur, quæ obstant et impediunt, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *empêcher.*

impĕdī-tĭo (inp-), ōnis, *f.* [impedi-o] *A hindrance, obstruction:* Cic.

impedi-tus (inpedi-), a, um: **1.** *P.* of imped-io.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Hindered, embarrassed, obstructed, encumbered, burdened, impeded:* impediti hostes, Cæs.: (*Comp.*) impeditiores loci, id.: (*Sup.*) silvæ undique impeditissimæ, Hirt.

im-pello (in-), pŭli, pulsum, pellĕre (*Inf. Præs. Pass.*, impellier, Lucr.), 3. *v. a.* [for in-pello] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To push, drive,* or *strike against* a thing; *to hit:* impellunt animæ lintea Thraciæ, Hor.: æquora remis, Ov. **B.** Esp.: With the accoss. idea of motion, *To drive forward, set in motion, urge on, impel:* præcipitantem igitur impellamus, *i. e. give a push to,* Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To move to* a thing; *to impel, incite, urge;* esp., *to instigate, stimulate, persuade:* nisi eum dii immortales in eam mentem impulissent, Cic.—**B.** *To overthrow, subdue, overpower:* animum labantem, Virg.

im-pendĕo (in-), *no perf. nor sup.*, pendēre, 2. *v. n.* [for in-pendeo] **I.** Prop.: *To hang over, to overhang:* impendent montes, Cic.: (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) mare quæ impendent, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *To hang* or *hover over* a thing; *to impend, to be near* or *imminent, to threaten:* belli timor impendet, Cic.: (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) tanta te impendent mala, Ter.

impend-ĭum (inpend-), ĭi, *n.* [impend-o] (*A weighing out* of money; *an expending;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *Money laid out on* any thing, *outlay, cost, charge, expense:* Cic.—Adverbial expression: Impendio, (*At a great expense,* i. e.) *By a great deal, greatly, very much:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *Money paid out for a loan,* i. e. *interest:* Cic. **B.** Meton.: *Interest, something additional:* Cic.

im-pendo (in-), pendi, pensum, pendĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for in-pendo] (*To weigh in* the scales; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To weigh out, lay out, expend:* pecunias in aliquid, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To expend, devote, employ, apply:* curam in aliquid, Cic.

im-pĕnĕtrābĭlis (in-), e, *adj.* [for in-penetrabilis] **I.** Prop.: *That cannot be penetrated, impenetrable:* silex ferro, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *That cannot be overcome, unconquerable, unyielding:* pudicitia, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impénétrable.*

impen-sa (inpen-), æ, *f.* [for impend-sa; fr. impend-o] (*That which is expended;* hence) *Outlay, cost, charge, expense,* etc.: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impenses.*

impens-e (inpens-), *adv.* [impens-us] **I.** Prop.: *At great cost, expensively:* (*Sup.*) bibliothecas impensissime reparare, Suet. **II.** Meton.: *Exceedingly, greatly, very much; earnestly, eagerly, zealously:* impense cupere, Ter.: (*Comp.*) impensius facere, Cic.

1. **impen-sus** (for impend-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of impend-o. — **2.** *Pa.* (Prop.: *Laid out, expended:* Meton.): **a.** *Dear, expensive:* (*Comp.*) ingrato homine nihil impensius est, Plaut.—**b.** Of cost, *etc.*: *Ample, considerable, great:* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **impensum**, i, *n.* (*sc.* pretium) *A great* or *high price:* Hor. —**c.** *Large, great, strong, vehement:* voluntas, Cic.: (*Sup.*) impensissimæ preces, Suet.

2. **impen-sus** (for impend-sus), a, um, *adj.* [impend-eo] *Overhanging, that overhangs:* Lucr.

impĕrā-tor (inpera-), ōris (old form endoperator *or* induperator, Enn.; Lucr.), *m.* [imper(a)-o] **1.** Milit. *t. t.*: *A commander-in-chief, general:* Cæs.; Cic.; Tac.—**2.**: **a** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *A commander, leader, chief, director, ruler, master:* Sall.; Cic.—(b) Esp.: *A Roman emperor:* Suet.—**b.** Fig.: *A commander, ruler, master, director:* Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *empereur.*

impĕrātōr-ĭus (inperator-), a, um, *adj.* [imperator] (*Of,* or *belonging to, an* imperator; hence) **1.** *Of,* or *belonging to, a general* or *commander-in-chief:* Cic.—**2.** *Imperial:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impératoire.*

impĕrā-trix (inpera-), ĭcis, *f.* [imper(a)-o] *She who commands, a mistress:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impératrice.*

impĕrā-tum, i, *n.* [id.] (*That which is commanded;* hence) *A command, order:* Cæs.

im-perceptus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-perceptus] *Unperceived, unknown:* mendacia, Ov.: (*Comp.*) minora imperceptiora sunt, Gell.

im-percussus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-percussus] *Not struck, unstruck.* pedes, Ov.

im-perdĭtus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-perditus] *Not destroyed, not slain:* Virg.

im-perfectus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-perfectus] *Unfinished, incom-*

plete, imperfect: Cæs.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imparfait.*

im-perfossus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-perfossus] *Unpierced, unstabbed:* Ov.

impĕrĭ-ōsus (inperi-), a, um, *adj.* [imperi-um] (*Full of* imperium; hence) **I.** Gen.: *Possessed of command, mighty, powerful, puissant:* populi, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) sibi qui imperiosus, *who has command or control over himself,* Hor. **II.** Esp.: In a bad sense: *Imperious, domineering, tyrannical:* (*Comp.*) imperiosius æquor, Hor.: (*Sup.*) familia imperiosissima, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impérieux.*

impĕrĭt-e (inperit-), *adv.* [imperit-us] *Unskilfully, ignorantly, awkwardly:* imperite factum, Cic.: (*Comp.*) quid potuit dici imperitius? id.: (*Sup.*) imperitissime dictum, id.

impĕrĭt-ĭa (inperit-), æ, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* imperitus; hence) *Inexperience, unskilfulness, ignorance, awkwardness:* Sall.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impéritie.*

impĕr-ĭto (inper-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. intens. a.* and *n.* [imper-o] *To command, govern, rule:* **I.** Act.: æquam Rem imperito, Hor. **II.** Neut.: decem imperitabant, Liv.

im-pĕrĭtus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-peritus] *Inexperienced in* any thing, *not knowing* or *unacquainted with* any thing, *unskilled, ignorant:* Of persons or things: (*Comp.*) aliquis imperitior, Cic.: (*Sup.*) imperitissimus, id.: (with *Gen.*) imperitus morum, id.

impĕr-ĭum (inper-), ĭi, *n.* [imper-o] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A command, order, direction:* Cæs.; Virg.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *The right* or *power of commanding; authority, command, control:* Cic.; Hor.—(b) *Supreme power, sovereignty, sway, dominion, empire:* Cæs.; Cic.—(c) *A dominion, realm, empire:* Cic.; Virg.—(d) *A commander, officer:* Cæs. — (e) *The imperial government, the government:* Suet. — **c.** Fig.: *Rule, control:* imperium judiciorum tenere, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: Milit. *t. t.*: *The chief command, command:* Cic.; Suet. —**b.** Meton.: Plur.: *Commanding officers, commanders, generals:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *empire.*

im-perjūrātus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-perjuratus] *That is not sworn falsely by:* aquæ, Hor.

im-permissus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-permissus] *Unlawful, forbidden:* gaudia, Hor.

im-pĕro (in-), āvi, ātum, āre (old form imperāssit *for* imperaverit, Cic.), 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [1. in; 1. paro] (*To put* a command, etc., *upon* one; hence) **I.** Gen.: *To command, order, enjoin:* **A.** Prop.: Of personal subjects: quæ imperarentur, Cæs.: alicui cœnam imperare, *i. e. to order him to get supper,* Cic.: (without *Object*) cogo atque impero, Ter. **B.** Fig.: With things as subjects: utque Imperet hoc Natura potens, Hor. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To order to be furnished* or *supplied; to give orders for; to order to be provided; to make a requisition for; to demand:* quum frumentum sibi in cellam imperavisset, Cic.—**B.**: **1.** Polit. and Milit. *t. t.*: **a.** Gen.: *To command, govern, rule over:* omnibus gentibus ac nationibus terrā marique imperare, Cic.—Particular phrase: Ad imperandum, *To receive orders* or *instructions:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *To be emperor:* recusabat imperare, Pl.—**2.** *To command, master, govern, rule, control:* animum rege; qui, nisi paret, Imperat, Hor.: nobismet, Cic.

im-perspĭcŭus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-perspicuus] *Not clear, obscure:* Pl.

im-perterrĭtus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-perterritus] *Undaunted, unterrified:* Virg.

im-pertio (-partio), īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, ire, 4. *v. a.* [for in-partio] **I.** (*To bestow a share* or *portion on* a person; hence) *To share* with another; *to communicate, bestow, impart* a thing: oneris mei partem nemini impertio, Cic.: (without *Object*) si quid novisti rectius istis, Candidus imperti, Hor. **II.** *To make one a sharer* or *partaker* in any thing: *to present* one with: Parmenonem suum plurimā salute, *i. e. greets most heartily,* Ter.

im-pertior, *no perf.*, īri, 4. *v. dep.* [id.] *To make one a sharer* or *partaker* in any thing; *to present* one with: heram hoc malo, Ter.

imperti-tus, a, um, *P.* of impertio.

im-perturbātus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-perturbatus] *Undisturbed, unruffled, calm:* Ov.

im-pervĭus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-pervius] **1.** *That cannot be passed through, impassable, impervious:* amnis, Ov.—**2.** *That cannot be penetrated:* lapis ignibus, Tac.

impĕte (inp-), v. impetus *init.*

impĕtĭbĭlis (inp-), e, v. impat.

impĕtrā-bĭlis (inpetra-), e, *adj.* [impetr(a)-o] **1.** *Easy to be obtained, attainable:* (*Comp.*) impetrabilior pax, Liv.—**2.** *That easily obtains* or *effects* any thing, *successful:* orator, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impétrable.*

impĕtrā-tĭo (inpetra-), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An obtaining by request:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impétration.*

impetrio (inp-), ire, v. impetro.

im-pĕtro (in-), āvi, ātum, āre (*Inf. Præs. Pass.*, impetrarier, Plaut.: —*Inf. Fut. Act.*, impetrassere, id.), 1. *v. a.* [for in-patro] **I.** Gen.: *To accomplish, effect, bring to pass; to get, obtain, procure,* esp. by exertion, request, entreaty: impetrato Fortis Augusti reditu, Hor.: ei Dolabella rogatu meo civitatem a Cæsare impetravit, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) ægre ab iis impetratum est, ut, *etc.*, Cæs. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Relig. *t. t.* (most. freq. in the form **impĕtrĭo,** ītum, īre): *To obtain by favourable omens:* in impetriendis rebus, Cic.—**B.** *To obtain, get possession of:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impétrer.*

impĕt-us (inpet-), ūs (old form acc. to the 3d decl., *Gen. Sing.*, impetis, Lucr.:—*Abl.*, impete, Ov.), *m.* [impet-o, *to attack*] **I.** Prop.: *An attack, assault, onset:* Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Violent impulse; violent* or *rapid motion; impetus, impetuosity, violence, fury, vehemence, vigour, force:* ventorum, Cæs.: dicendi, Cic.

im-pexus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-pexus] **I.** Prop.: *Uncombed:* caput impexā porrigine fœdum, Hor.: (with *Gr. Acc.*) Tisiphoneque impexa feros pro crinibus angues, Tib. **II.** Fig.: *Rugged, uncouth:* antiquitas, Tac.

impĭ-e (inpi-), *adv.* [impi-us] *Irreligiously, wickedly:* Cic.

impĭ-etas (inp-), ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* impius; hence) *Want of reverence* or *respect; irreverence, impiety, disloyalty:* Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impiété.*

im-pĭger (in-), pĭgra, pĭgrum, *adj.* [for in-piger] *Not indolent, diligent, active, quick, unwearied, indefatigable, energetic:* se præbebat impigrum, Cic.: (with *Respective Gen.*) Quirinus impiger militiæ, Tac.

impigr-e (inpigr-), *adv.* [impiger, impigr-i] *Actively, quickly:* Sall.

impĭgr-ĭtas (inp-), ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* impiger; hence) *Activity, indefatigableness:* Cic.

im-pingo (in-), pĕgi, pactum, pingĕre (*Inf. Præs. Pass.*, impingier, Plaut.), 3. *v. a.* [for in-pango] **I.** *To bind, fasten, fix on* or *upon:* jubete huic crassas compedes impingier, Plaut. **II.** (*To drive* anything *into* another thing; hence): **A.** Of persons: *To drive furiously into:* in vallum impingi, Tac. — **B.** Of things: *To thrust into one's hand; to hand, present, to give to* one: huic calix mulsi impingendus est, Cic. **III.** *To drive against; to strike, thrust,* or *dash against:* **A.** Prop.: fustem alicui, Script. ap. Cic. — **B.** Fig.: dicam tibi impingam grandem, *I will direct* or *bring against you:* Ter. **IV.** *To throw* or *dash down:* quam, quo perferre juberis Clitellas, ferus impingas, Hor.

im-pĭus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-pius] *Without reverence* or *respect for* the deity, one's parents, or one's country; *irreverent, ungodly, undutiful, unpatriotic; abandoned, wicked, impious:* **I.** Prop.: Of persons: impii et conscelerati, Cic.: (*Sup.*) idem impiissimus, Aus. **II.** Fig.: Of things: si impias, propinquorum manūs effugeris, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impie.*

im-plācābĭlis (in-), e, *adj.* [for in-placabilis] *Unappeasable, implacable:* caput implacabile fontis, Virg.: in aliquem implacabilis esse, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *implacable.*

implācābĭl-ĭus (inp-), *comp. adv.* [implacabil-is] *More* or *very implacably:* implacabilius irasci, Tac.

im-plācātus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-placatus] *Unappeased, unsatisfied:* Charybdis, Virg.

im-plăcĭdus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-placidus] *Ungentle, rough, savage, fierce:* genus, Hor.: (*Sup.*) Mars divûm implacidissimus, Stat.

im-plecto (in-), plexi, plexum, plectĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for in-plecto] *To plait,* or *twist within; to wind* or *twist among;*

to interweave, interlace, entwine: I. Prop.: dracones inter se implexi, Pl. (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) cæruleo implexæ crinibus angues Eumenides, Virg. II. Fig.: vidua implexa luctu continuo, Tac.

im-plĕo (**in-**), plēvi, plētum, plēre (*Sync. forms:* implērunt, Virg.: implēris, Hor.: implērint, Cic.: implērat, Ov.: implēssem, Virg.: implēsset, Ov.), 2. *v. a.* [for in-pleo] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To fill up, fill full; to make full, fill:* tuis oraculis Chrysippus totum volumen implevit, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) ollam denariorum implere, id. B. Esp.: 1. Of food:—Pass in reflexive force: *To satisfy,* etc., one's self: (with *Gen.*) implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinæ, Virg.—2.: a. *To fill out; to make fleshy, fat,* or *stout:* nascentes implent conchylia lunæ, Hor.—b. Of pregnant women *or* animals: *To fill, impregnate,* etc.: Ov.—3. *To fill out, amount to* a certain measure: luna quater junctis implērat cornibus orbem, Ov. II. Fig.: A. *To fill, make full:* non semper implet (*sc.* Demosthenes) aures meas, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) adolescentem temeritatis, Liv.—B. Of number or time: *To fill up, make out, complete, finish, end:* annum, Ov.—C. *To fulfil, discharge, execute, satisfy, content:* aliquid, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *emplir.*

imple-tus (**imple-**), a, um, *P.* of imple-o.

implexus (**inp-**), [for implect-sus] a, um, *P.* of implect-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *implexe.*

implĭcā-tĭo (**inp-**), ōnis, *f.* implic(a)-o] *An entwining, interweaving, entanglement:* I. Prop.: nervorum, Cic. II. Fig.: rei familiaris, *involvement, embarrassment:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *implication.*

implĭcā-tus (**inp-**), a, um: 1. *P.* of implic(a)-o.—2. *Pa.: Entangled, perplexed, confused, intricate:* nec in Torquati sermone quicquam implicatum fuit, Cic.: (*Sup.*) implicatissima quæstio, Gell.: (*Comp.*) implicatior ad loquendum, Amm.

implĭcĭt-e (**inp-**), *adv.* [implicitus] *Intricately:* Cic.

implĭc-ĭto (**inp-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. intens.* [implic-o] *To entwine, interweave:* orbes, Pl.

implĭc-ĭtus (**inp-**), a, um, *P.* of implic-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *implicite.*

im-plĭco (**in-**), āvi, ātum (*or* ŭi, ĭtum), āre, 1. *v. a.* [for in-plico] I. Prop.: *To infold, involve, entangle, entwine, inwrap, envelop, encircle, embrace, clasp:* ordines conjuncti inter se atque implicati, Cæs.: Canidia brevibus implicata viperis Crines, Hor. II. Fig.: A. *To entangle, implicate, involve, engage:* multis implicari erroribus, Cic.—B. *To attach closely, connect intimately, unite, join;* —in Pass., *to be intimately connected, associated,* or *related:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impliquer.*

implōrā-tĭo (**inp-**), ōnis, *f.* [implor(a)-o] *A beseeching for help, imploring:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imploration.*

im-plōro (**in-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for in-ploro] I. With personal objects: *To invoke with tears, call to one's assistance, call upon for aid; to invoke, beseech, entreat, implore:* quem implorem? Cic. II. With things as objects: *To pray for earnestly, beseech, entreat, implore* any thing: misericordiam, Cic.: auxilium, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *implorer.*

im-plūm-is (**in-**), e, *adj.* [for in-plum-is; fr. 2. in; plum-a] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Without feathers:* Sil. B. Esp.: Of young birds: *Unfledged, callow:* Hor. II. Meton.: *Without hair, bald:* Pl.

im-plŭo (**in-**), plŭi, plūtum, plŭĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [for in-pluo] I. Neut.: *To rain upon:* in aream, Pl. II. Act.: *To send rain upon, to rain upon:* Peneus . . . summas aspergine silvas Impluit, Ov.

implŭv-ium (**impluv-**), ii, *n.* [for implugv-ium; fr. IMPLUGV, root of implu-o] (*That which it rains into;* hence) 1. *The impluvium,* i. e. *the square basin in the atrium of a Roman house, in which the rain-water was received:* Cic.—2. *The uncovered, open space in the atrium:* Ter.

im-pŏl-e (**inpolit-**), *adv.* [impolit-us] *Without ornament:* dicere, Cic.

im-pŏlītus (**in-**), a, um, *adj.* [for in-politus] I. Prop.: *Unpolished, rough:* lapides, Quint. II. Fig.: *Unpolished, inelegant, unrefined:* orationes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impoli.*

im-pollūtus (**in-**), a, um, *adj.* [for in-pollutus] *Unpolluted:* Tac.

im-pōno, pōsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre (*Perf.* imposīvit, Plaut.: imposīsse, id.—*Sync. form of Part. Perf.* impōstus, a, um, Lucr.; Virg.), 3. *v. a.* [for in-pono] I.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To put into:* pedem in undam, Plaut.—2. Esp.: Naut. *t. t.*: a. Of persons: *To embark, put on board ship:* exercitum, Cic.: nos in æternum Exsilium impositura cymbæ, Hor.—b. Of things: *To put into a ship, put on board ship:* signa nostra velim imponas, Cic. B. Fig.: *To bring into, engage in:* aliquem in perditam causam, Script. ap. Cic. II.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To put, place, set,* or *lay on,* or *upon:* aliquem in rogum, Cic.: clitellas bovi, id.—2. Esp.: Medic. *t. t.*: *To apply* as a remedy: allium imponitur in vulnera, Pl. B. Fig.: 1. *To lay, impose, throw,* or *inflict upon:* leges civitati per vim imposuit, Cic.—2. *To put, set, give,* or *assign to:* nomen alicui, Liv.—3. *To set over,* as overseer, commander, *etc.*: consul est impositus is nobis, quem, *etc.*, Cic.—4. *To lay* or *impose upon* one an obligatory performance, tax, *etc.*: omnibus agris publicis pergrande vectigal, Cic.—5. *To impose upon, deceive, cheat, trick:* Catoni egregie imposuit Milo noster, Cic. III.: A. Gen.: *To put, place,* or *set in:* celeri raptos per inania vento Impositi cœlo, Ov. B. Esp.: Naut. *t. t.*: *To put in a ship, to embark:* vetustissimâ nave impositi, Cæs. ap. Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imposer.*

importāt-ĭcĭus (**-ĭtĭus**), a, um, *adj.* [importo, (*Sup.*) importat-um] *Brought from abroad, imported:* frumentum, Hirt.; jumentum, Cic.

im-porto (**in-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for in-porto] I. Prop.: A. Of personal subjects: *To bring, carry,* or *convey into; to bring in from abroad; to import:* ære utuntur importato, Cæs.—B. Of things as subjects: *To bring:* grandines Septentrio importat, Pl. II. Fig.: A. *To introduce:* importantur mores, Cic.—B. *To bring about, occasion, cause:* calamitatem alicui, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *importer.*

importūn-e (**inp-**), *adv.* [importun-us] *Unsuitably, unseasonably, rudely, violently:* insistere, Cic.: (*Sup.*) importunissime, Gell.

importūn-ĭtas (**inp-**), ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* importunus; hence) 1. *Unsuitableness, unfitness:* Ter.—2. Of character: *Unmannerliness, incivility, unpolite behaviour, rudeness, insolence:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *importunité.*

im-portū-nus (**in-**), a, um, *adj.* [for in-portu-nus; fr. 2. in; portus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) portu-is] (*Not pertaining to a harbour;* hence) I. Gen.: *Unfit, unsuitable, inconvenient:* tempus, Cic. II. Esp.: A. *Troublesome, grievous, distressing, dangerous:* pauperies, Hor.: (*Comp.*) importunior morbus, Cels.—B. With respect to character: *Indecorous, unmannerly, uncivil, rude, morose, harsh, churlish, savage:* (*Sup.*) importunissimus hostis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *importun.*

im-portŭōsus (**in-**), a, um, *adj.* [for in-portuosus] *Without many harbours, harbourless:* mare, Sall.: (*Sup.*; also, with *Partitive Gen.*) insula importuosissima omnium, Pl.

im-po-s (**in-**), pōtis, *adj.* [for in-pot-s; fr. 2. in; pot-is] *Not master of, not possessed of, without power over:* (with *Gen.*) homo, animi impos, Plaut.

impŏs-ĭtus (**-tus, inpos-**), a, um, *P.* of impo(s)-no.

im-pŏtens (**in-**), entis, *adj.* [for in-potens] (*Not* potens; hence) 1. *Powerless, impotent, weak, feeble:* homo, Cic.: Juno, Hor.—2.: a. Gen.: *Having no power over, not master of, unable to control:* (with *Gerund in* di) regendi, Liv.: (*Comp.*; also, with *Gen.*) victoria eos ipsos ferociores impotentioresque sui reddit, Cic.—b. *That is not master of himself,* i. e. *unbridled, headstrong, violent, insolent, immoderate, excessive, furious:* impotentissimus dominatus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impotent.*

impŏten-ter (**inp-**), *adv.* [for impotent-ter; fr. impotens, impotent-is] 1. *Powerlessly, weakly:* (*Comp.*) elephantos impotentius regi, Liv.—2. *Passionately, violently, intemperately:* regnare, Hirt.: (*Sup.*) quæ impotentissime fecit, Sen.

impŏtent-ĭa (**inp-**), æ, *f.* [fr. id.] (*The quality of the* impotens; hence) 1. *Inability, want of wealth, poverty:* Ter.—2. *Want of moderation* or *self-restraint; ungovernableness, passionate*

ness, outrageous behaviour, violence, fury: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impétuosité, impetuosity.*

im-præsentĭ-ārum (in-), *adv.* [for in-præsenti-arum; fr. 1. in; præsenti-a; harum *or* earum (*sc.* rerum)] (*In the presence of these or those things;* hence) *At present, for the present, now:* Auct. Her.; Tac.

im-pransus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-pransus] *That has not breakfasted, fasting:* impransi disquirite, Hor.

im-prĕcor (in-), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. a.* [for in-precor] *To invoke* good or evil on a person; *to call down upon* one, *to imprecate:* salutem alicui, App.: litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas, Imprecor, Virg.

impres-sĭo (imp-), ōnis, *f.* [for imprem-sio; fr. imprim-o, through true root IMPREM] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A pressing into; an impressing, impression:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: *An irruption, inroad, onset, assault, attack:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of speech: *An incision, division:* Cic. **III.** Meton.: *A marked expression, emphasis:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impression.*

1. **impres-sus (inp-)** (for imprem-sus), a, um, *P.* of imprim-o, through id.

2. **im-pressus (in-),** a, um, *adj.* [for in-pressus] *Not pressed:* ubera, *not milked,* Prop. (acc. to some, *sucked*).

im-prīmis (in-), *adv.*, v. primus.

im-prĭmo (in-), pressi, pressum, prĭmĕre, *3. v. a.* [for in-premo] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To press* or *thrust in* or *into:* dentem, Tib. **B.** Meton.: *To form* or *make* by pressing in o: sulcus impressus altius, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To press upon, impress:* os impressa toro, Virg. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To form* or *make* by pressing upon; *to imprint, mark, stamp:* notam labris dente, Hor.: sus rostro si humi A literam impresserit, Cic.—**2.** *To press on, give an impression to* a thing (by means of or with something else); *to emboss, stamp, mark:* hoc munus habebis, Cratera impressum signis, Virg. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To press upon: to impress, imprint:* verum illud impressum in animo atque mente, Cic.—**2.** *To stamp* or *mark:* animum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imprimer, empreindre.*

improbā-tĭo (inp-), ōnis, *f.* [improb(a)-o] *Disapprobation, blame:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *improbation.*

improb-e (inp-), *adv.* [improbus] **1.** *Beyond measure, enormously:* natus, Suet.—**2.** *Badly, wrongly, improperly; wickedly, impiously:* præda improbe parta, Cic.: (*Sup.*) improbissime respondere, id.—**3.** *Impudently:* (*Comp.*) improbius fieri, Cic.—**4.** *Wantonly, voluptuously:* Cat.

improb-ĭtas (inp-), ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* improbus; hence) **1.** *Bad quality:* Pl.—**2.** *Wickedness, depravity, dishonesty, improbity:* Cic.—**3.** *Impudence, boldness, audacity:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *improbité.*

im-prŏbo (in-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for in-probo] *To disapprove, blame, condemn, reject:* hoc negas te posse nec approbare nec improbare, Cic.: (without *Object*) si improbâsset, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *improuver.*

improbŭ-lus (inp-), a, um, *adj. dim.* [for improbo-lus; fr. improbus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) improbo-i] *Somewhat wicked:* Juv.

im-prōbus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-probus] **I.** Prop.: *Not good, of bad quality, bad, poor:* (*Comp.*) improbiores postes, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *Enormous, monstrous, excessive* in size, *etc.:* mons, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of living beings or things: *Morally bad,* in the widest sense of the term; *wicked, reprobate, abandoned, vile, base, impious, ungodly, unjust, dishonest:* testamentum, *i. e. illegal,* Cic.: (*Sup.*) longe post natos homines improbissimus, id.—**B.**: **1.** Of living beings: **a.** *Bold, shameless, impudent:* negat improbus, Hor.—**b.** *Mischievous, full of mischievous fun:* anus, Hor.—**c.** *Voracious, insatiable:* anguis, Virg.—**2.** Of things: **a.** *Excessive, violent, immoderate:* labor omnia vincit Improbus, Virg.—**b.** *Violent, impetuous, stormy:* improbo Iracundior Hadriâ, Hor.—**c.** *Cruel, furious:* ora leonis, Virg.—**d.** *Bold:* (a) In good sense: *Daring:* ausum, Pl.—(b) In bad sense: *Shameless, impudent:* oris improbi homo, Suet.—**e.** *Voluptuous, wanton:* verba, Ov.

im-prōcērus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-procerus] *Not tall, undersized:* pecora, Tac.

im-promptus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-promptus] *Not ready, not quick, slow:* linguâ impromptus, Liv.

im-prōpĕrātus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-properatus] *Not hastened, lingering:* vestigia, Virg.

im-prosper (in-), ĕra, erum, *adj.* [for in-prosper] *Unfortunate, unprosperous:* fortuna, Tac.

improspĕr-e (inp-), *adv.* [improsper] *Unfortunately:* Tac.

improvĭd-e (inp-), *adv.* [improvid-us] *Improvidently:* Liv.

im-prōvĭdus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-providus] **1.**: (*Not foreseeing;* hence) **a.** Prop.: *Not anticipating:* (with *Gen.*) improvidus certaminis, Liv.—**b.** Meton.: Of persons: *Improvident, inconsiderate:* improvidi duces, Cic.—**2.** *Not foreseen* or *observed, unforeseen, coming unawares, not anticipated:* tela improvida feruntur, Pl.

improvīs-o, *adv.* [improvis-us] *On a sudden, suddenly, unexpectedly:* Cic.; Virg.

im-prōvīsus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-provisus] *Not foreseen, unforeseen, unexpected:* nihil improvisum, Cic.: improvisi aderunt, Virg.: (*Comp.*) improvisior pestis, Tac.—As *Subst.*: **improvisum,** i, *n. Something unforeseen, an unexpected circumstance:* Tac.—Adverbial expressions: De *or* ex improviso, *Unexpectedly:* Ter.; Cic.

im-prūdens (in-), prūdentis, *adj.* [for in-prudens] **I.** Prop.: *Not foreseeing, not anticipating* or *expecting unaware of, without perceiving* or *noticing:* aliquis, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Not knowing, unacquainted with, ignorant of:* (with *Gen.*) imprudentes legis, Cic.—**B.** Of persons: *Not wise, imprudent, inconsiderate, inadvertent:* (*Comp.*) quidquid horum ab imprudentioribus fiet, Sen.: (*Sup.*) imprudentissimi, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imprudent.*

imprūden-ter (inp-), *adv.* [for imprudent-ter; fr. imprudens, imprudent-is] **1.** *Ignorantly, out of ignorance:* facere, Script. ap. Cic.—**2.** *Imprudently, inconsiderately, unwisely:* (*Comp.*) ad flammam accessit imprudentius, Ter.

imprūdent-ĭa (inp-), æ, *f.* [fr. id.] (*The quality of the* imprudens; hence) **1.** *Want of knowledge, ignorance:* Cic.—**2.** *Want of consideration, inconsiderateness, inadvertency, imprudence:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imprudence.*

im-pūbes (in-), ĕris *and* is, *adj.* [for in pubes] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: Of persons: *Not having attained to manhood, below the age of puberty, under age, youthful, beardless:* Cic.; Virg. **B.** Fig.: Of things: malæ, Virg. **II.** Esp.: *In a state of celibacy:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impubère.*

im-pūdens (in-), pūdentis, *adj.* [for in-pudens] *Without shame, shameless, impudent.* impudens liqui patrios Penates, Hor.: (*Comp.*) impudentior videri, Cic.: (*Sup.*) impudentissimæ literæ, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impudent.*

impūden-ter (inp-), *adv.* [for impudent-ter; fr. impudens, impudent-is] *Shamelessly, impudently:* impudenter dicitur, Cic.: (*Comp.*) impudentius, id.: (*Sup.*) impudentissime, id.

impūdent-ĭa (inp-), æ, *f.* [fr. id.] (*The quality of the* impudens; hence) *Shamelessness, impudence:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impudence.*

impūdīc-issĭme, *sup. adv.* [impudic-us] *Most unchastely:* Eutr.

impūdīc-ĭtĭa (inp-), æ, *f.* [id.] *Unchastity, lewdness:* Tac.

im-pŭdicus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-pudicus] **I.** Gen.: *Shameless, impudent:* facinus, Plaut. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *Unchaste, immodest, lewd:* (*Comp.*) osculando impudicior, Plaut.: (*Sup.*) et consul et impudicissimus, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *Disgusting, filthy:* odor, Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impudique.*

impugnā-tĭo (inp-), ōnis, *f.* [impugn(a)-o] *An attack, assault:* Cic.

impugnā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An assailant:* Liv.

im-pugno (in-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for in-pugno] **I.** Prop.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To fight against* a person or thing; *to attack, assail:* terga hostium, Liv.: (without *Object*) acrius impugnare cœperunt, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *To attack, assail, oppose:* regem, Sall.: (without *Object*) quum illis id tempus impugnandi detur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impugner.*

impul-sĭo (inp-), ōnis, *f.* [impel-

lo; through root IMPUL] (*A pushing against;* hence) **I.** Prop.: Externally: *Pressure* or *influence:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: Internally: **A.** *An incitement, instigation to* anything: Cic. — **B.** *An impulse, sudden transport of passion, vehement affection:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impulsion.*

impul-sor (inp-), ōris, *m.* [fr. id.] *One who incites* or *instigates; an inciter, instigator:* Ter.; Cic.

1. **impul-sus (inp-)**, a, um, *P.* of impel-lo, through root IMPUL.

2. **impul-sus (inp-)**, ūs, *m.* [fr. id.] **1.** *A pushing, thrusting,* or *striking against:* Cic.—**2.**: **a.** *A putting in motion, moving, movement:* Pl.—**b.** *A pressure, shock, impulse:* Cic.; Pl.—**3.**: **a.** *Incitement, instigation:* Cæs.—**b.** *An inward impulse, sudden transport of passion, vehement affection:* Cic.

impūn-e (inp-), *adv.* [impun-is] **I.** Prop.: *Without punishment, without fear of punishment, without harm, with impunity:* (*Comp.*) impunius fingi, Cic.: (*Sup.*) impunissime vendere, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *Without loss* or *danger, securely, safely:* Cic.

im-pūn-is (in-), e, *adj.* [for in-pun-is; fr. 2. in; pun-io] *Without punishment, unpunished:* App.

impūn-ĭtas (inp-), ātis, *f.* [impun-is] (*The state* or *condition of the* impunis; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Omission of punishment, freedom* or *safety from punishment, impunity:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Fearless security, freedom, exemption:* Cic.—**B.** *Want* or *absence of restraint; licence, licentiousness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impunité.*

impūnĭt-e (inp-), *adv.* [impunitus] *With impunity:* Script. ap. Cic.

im-pūnītus (in-, -pœnītus), a, um, *adj.* [for in-punitus] **I.** Prop.: *Unpunished, free from punishment:* (*Comp.*) qui tu impunitior illa . . . obsonia captas, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Free from danger* or *harm, safe, secure:* rerum libertas, Cic.—**B.** *Unrestrained, excessive:* mendacium, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impuni.*

impūrā-tus (inp-), a, um: **1.** *P.* of impur(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: (*Morally defiled;* hence) *Infamous, abominable, abandoned, vile:* Ter.: (*Sup.*) impuratissimus, Plaut.

impūr-e (inp-), *adv.* [impur-us] *Impurely, basely, shamefully, vilely:* vivere, Cic.: (*Sup.*) impurissime, id.

impūr-ĭtas (inp-), ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* impurus; hence) Morally: *Uncleanness, pollution, impurity:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impureté.*

impūr-o (inp-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] (Prop.: *To make unclean;* Fig.) *To render impure:* Sen.

im-pūrus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-purus] **I.** Prop.: *Unclean, filthy, foul:* mater, Ov. **II.** Fig.: Morally: *Unclean, impure, defiled, filthy, infamous, abandoned, vile:* (*Comp.*) impurior, Cic.: (*Sup.*) impurissimus, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impur.*

im-pŭtātus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-putatus] *Unpruned, untrimmed:* vinea, Hor.

im-pŭto (in-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for in-puto] **I.** Prop.: *To bring into the reckoning, enter into the account; to reckon, charge:* villici longe plus imputant seminis jacti quam quod severint, Col. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To set down into the account; to reckon, attribute* as a merit or a fault: nec data imputant, nec acceptis obligantur, Tac.—**B.** *To make a boast of, to take as credit to one's self:* alii transeunt quædam, imputantque quod transeant, Pl.— **C.** *To charge, ascribe, impute* to one: natum imputat illis, *i. e. his son's fate,* Ov.—**D.** *To give, present, devote, bestow, assign:* quis mihi plurimum imputet, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imputer.*

imus, a, um, v. inferus.

1. **in** (old forms endo and indu), *præp. c. Abl.* and *Acc.* [akin to Sanscrit *ni*, Greek ἐν] **I.** With *Abl.*: **A.** Prop.: Of place: **1.** Gen.: *In, within:* copias in castris continent, Cæs. —**2.** Esp.: Of dress, armour, *etc.*: *In, with, under:* in crepidis, Suet.: in armis, Cæs.: in vinculis et catenis, Liv.: in rosâ, *i. e. encircled with a rose-garland,* Hor. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Of the mind, disposition, faculties, *etc.*: *In:* in animo, Cic.: in naturâ, id.: in memoriâ, id.—**2.** Of time: **a.** *In, in the course of:* in anno, Cic.—Particular expressions: (a) In tempore, *In time,* i. e. *at the right* or proper time: Liv.—(b) In præsentiâ or præsenti, *In* or *at the present time; now:* Cic.—**b.** With Gerunds and Gerundial Adjj. to denote duration: *In, during:* in deliberando, Cic.: in quærendis suis, Cæs.—**3.** Of circumstances, condition, situation, instruction, office, *etc.*: *In:* in ære alieno, *in debt,* Cic.: in Ephoro, *in (the case of) Ephorus,* id.: in maximis luctibus, id.: in labore, id.: oratorem erudire in jure civili, id.: in magistratu, Nep.—**4.** To denote one's place or standing: *In, among:* sapientissimus in Septem, Cic.—**5.** With Neut. Adjj. to form adverbial expressions: *In:* in toto, *in the whole,* i. e. *in general, upon the whole.* Cic.— C. Meton.: Of local relations: **1.** *In the presence of, before:* in ore provinciæ, Cic.—**2.** *On, upon:* sedere in equo, Cic. **II.** With *Acc.*: **A.** Prop.: Of place: **1.** Gen.: *Into, within:* se conferre in urbem, Cic.: in cœlum ascendere, id.: insui voluerunt in culeum vivos (*sc.* parricidas), atque ita in flumen dejici, id.—**2.** Esp.: With verbs of rest, to denote going *into* or *to* a place, and then doing in it the action denoted by such verbs: ut liberos, uxores, sauque omnia in silvas deponerent, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Of the mind, disposition, faculties, *etc.*: *Into:* in mentem venire, Cic.: in mores transire, Quint.: in memoriam redigere, Cic.—**2.** Of time: *Into, within:* in lucem dormire, *i. e. till the day is advanced,* Hor.: in occasum, *i. e. till sunset,* Pl.—**3.** Of other relations: *Into:* in consilium ire, Cic.: in pejus ruere, Virg.: in partes dividere, Cæs.—**4.** With esse, habere, *etc.*: To get *into* a certain state and *continue in* it: in alicujus potestatem esse, Cic.: in custodiam habitus, *put into prison and kept there,* Liv.: Galliam in potestatem senatûs retenturus, Cic. **C.** Meton.: **1.** Of local relations: **a.** *Towards:* Belgæ spectant in septentriones, Cæs. —**b.** *On, upon:* in humeros, Cic.—**c.** Of extension in a certain direction: *In:* tres pedes in altitudinem, Cæs.— **2.** Of time: *For:* nisi id verbum in omne tempus perdidissem, *for ever,* Cic.—Particular phrases, *etc.*: **a.** In posterum, *or* in posteritatem, *For a later period, for the future:* Cic. —**b.** In præsens, *or* in præsentia, *For the present, at present:* Cic.; Liv.—**c.** In futurum, *For time to come, for the future:* Liv.—**d.** In perpetuum, *For ever, for all time:* Cic.—**e.** In æternum, *For ever, always:* Liv.—**f.** In tempus, *For the particular time, for the occasion:* Tac.—**g.** In diem: (a) *For the present day only, for the day:* Ov.—(b) *For a definite, fixed,* or *appointed day:* Nep.—(c) (*or* in dies) *Day by day, daily, from day to day, every day:* Cic.—(d) *To another* or *a future day:* Ter.—**h.** In horam (*or* in horas), *Hour by hour, hourly, every hour:* Hor.—**3.** *To, for:* in eam sententiam, *to that purport,* Cic.: in singulas civitates, *for each separate state,* id.—**4.** *After, according to, in the manner of, like:* in morem Salîûm, Hor.— **5.** *On, upon:* in utramque partem disputat, *on either side,* i. e. *both for and against,* Cic.: pax data Philippo in has leges est, *on,* or *according to, these terms,* Liv.—**6.** *As it relates to* a person or thing; *respecting, with reference* or *regard to, as to:* valere in omnes, Cic.: omittere in aliquid, Liv. —**7.** *On, of, about, concerning:* id quod est in philosophos dictum, Cic.—**8.** Of actions or dispositions: **a.** Friendly: *To, towards:* Cic.—**b.** Unfriendly: *Against:* Cic.—**9.** With *Neut. Adjj.* to form adverbial expressions: **a.** In universum, *Upon the whole, in general, taking the whole together:* Liv.—**b.** In majus, *Too greatly, too highly, to an extravagant degree,* etc.: Sall.—**c.** In deterius, *For the worse:* Tac.—**d.** In mollius, *More favourably, in a milder* or *more favourable light:* Tac.—**e.** In barbarum, *In the manner* or *according to the custom of barbarians* or *foreigners:* Tac.—**f.** In incertum, *In a state of doubt* or *uncertainty, while any thing is not fixed* or *decided:* Liv.—**g.** In tantum, *So far, so much, to such a degree, so highly:* Virg.—**h.** In quantum, *As far as, according as:* Ov. **III.** In composition: **A.** The *n* regularly becomes assimilated to a following *l, m,* or *r,* and is changed before the labials into *m*: illabor, immitto, irrumpo, imbibo, impello.—**B.** Signif.: **1.**: **a.** Prop.: Of place: *In:* insum.—**b.** Fig.: (a) Of mental action or innate qualities: *In:* incogito, indoles.—(b) Of time: *In, at:* impræsentiarum.— Of labour or employment: *At, on, upon:* illaboro.—(c) *In the case of, concerning:* ingemo, illacrimo.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: Of place: *Into:* ineo, illabor,

—D. Meton.: Of local relations: (a) *Against:* illido.—(b) *On, upon:* insilio.—(c) *Towards:* incurro, inveor.—(d) *After, close upon:* insequor.—c. Fig.: (a) Of the mental examination of a subject: *Into:* inscrutor.—(b) Of marrying *into*, or intermarrying *with* a family: innubo.—(c) Of invocations, entreaties, imprecations, *etc.*: *On, upon:* imploro, imprecor.—(d) Of exclamations, outcry, *etc.*: *Against, at:* inclamo, illatro.—(e) Of acts having reference to any thing or person, whether *for* or *against:* insimulo.—(f) In an augmentative force, derived from the idea of mounting upwards, and so increasing: *Much, very, greatly, quite, up:* impleo, incanus.—N.B. The force of the preposition is sometimes lost sight of, and the same meaning obtains in the compound as in the simple word: inædifico, *no.* IV. ¶ Hence, Fr. *en.*

2. **in** [akin to Sanscrit *a* and *an*, Greek *ἀ* and *ἀν*, Goth. and Germ. *un*] (before *b* and *p*, im; before *l*, *m*, and *r*, the *n* assimilates itself to these consonants), an inseparable particle which negatives the meaning of the word with which it is connected; Eng. *un-, in-, im-, not:* impar, *unequal:* intolerabilis, *intolerable:* immensus, *immense:* immitis, *not mild, rude*, etc.

In-accensus, a, um, *adj. Unkindled, not inflamed:* Claud.

In-accessus, a, um, *adj. Unapproached, unapproachable, inaccessible:* lucus, Virg.

In-ăcesco, ācŭi, *no sup.*, ācescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch. To become sour in* any thing, *to turn sour:* Fig.: hæc tibi inacescant, Ov.

Ĭnăchĭa, æ, *f. Inachia; the name of a girl.*

Ĭnăchus (-os), i, *m.*, Ἴναχος: **1.** *Inachus* or *Inachos; the first king of Argos, father of Io and Phoroneus.*—Hence, **a. Ĭnăch-ĭus**, a, um, *adj.*: (a) Prop.: *Inachian:* juvenca, *i. e. Io*, Virg.—(b) Meton.: *Greek, Grecian:* urbes, Virg.—**b. Ĭnăch-ĭdes**, æ, *m. A (male) descendant of Inachus.*—**c. Ĭnăch-is**, ĭdis, *f. A (female) descendant of Inachus;* so, *of Io:* Prop.—**2.** *A river in Argolis (named after King Inachus)* (now *Najo*).—Hence, **Inach-is**, ĭdis, *f., adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, the Inachus.*

In-ădustus, a, um, *adj. Not burned, unburned:* corpus, Ov.

In-ædĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To build in* a place: sacellum, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To insert in:* inædificatur nido lapis aëtites, Pl. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To build upon:* aliquid in loca publica inædificare, Liv. **B.** Meton.: *To pile upon:* inædificata superne Multa . . . Nubila, Lucr. **III.** *To erect a building against; to block up, build up:* Cic. **IV.** *To build, erect, construct:* tecta tentoriorum integendorum causā inædificata erant, Hirt.

In-æquābĭlis, e, *adj.*: **1.** *Unequal, not uniform, dissimilar:* varietas, Cic. —**2.** Of places: *Uneven:* solum, Liv.

Inæquābĭl-iter, *adv.* [inæquabilis] **I.** Prop.: *Unequally, in an unequal manner, not uniformly:* Suet. **II.** Meton.: Of time: *Unevenly, at unequal intervals:* Var.

In-æquālis, e, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Unequal, not of corresponding size, of different size:* portūs, Ov.—**B.** *Uneven:* loca, Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Of things: *Unequal, unlike, dissimilar, not corresponding, variable:* (*Comp.*) nihil est ipsā æqualitate inæqualius, Pl.: (*Sup.*) inæqualissimæ res, Suet. —**2.** Of persons: *Inconsistent, unstable, fickle:* Hor.—**B.**: **1.** *That makes unequal* or *uneven:* tonsor, *i. e. that cuts the hair unevenly* or *of unequal lengths*, Hor.—**2.** Of a storm: *That makes rough, that roughens* the sea: procellæ, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inégal.*

Inæquāl-iter, *adv.* [inæqual-is] *Unequally, in an unequal manner* or *degree:* Liv.

In-æquātus, a, um, *adj. Unequal:* onus, Tib.

In-æquo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. To make even* or *level:* Cæs.

In-æstĭmābĭlis, e, *adj.* **1.** *That cannot be estimated* or *judged of:* Liv. —**2.**: **a.** *Inestimable, invaluable, incalculable:* Liv.—**b.** *Not worthy to be esteemed, valueless:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inestimable.*

In-æstŭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. To burn, glow, rage:* Hor.

In-alpīnus, a, um, *adj. Living on the Alps, Alpine:* gentes, Suet.—As *Subst.*: **Inalpini**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *Inhabitants of the Alps:* Script. ap. Cic.

In-ămābĭlis, e, *adj. Not worthy of love, not lovely, repugnant, revolting, hateful, odious:* palus, Virg.: (*Comp.*) nihil inamabilius, Sen.

In-ămāresco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch. To become bitter:* inamarescunt epulæ, Hor.

In-ambĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj. Unambitious, unassuming:* rura, Ov.

Inambŭlā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inambul(a)-o] *A walking up and down:* Auct. Her.

In-ambŭlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. To walk up and down, pace to and fro:* in viridi ripā, Cic.

In-ămœnus, a, um, *adj. Unpleasant, disagreeable, gloomy:* regna, Ov.

In-ănīmātus, a, um, *adj. Lifeless, inanimate:* Cic.

In-ănĭmus, a, um, *adj.* (*Without* animus; hence) *Lifeless, inanimate:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inanimé.*

Inăn-īo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [inan-is] *To make empty, empty out, evacuate:* locus inanitus, Lucr.

Inānis, e, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Empty; void; without* something: domus, Cic.: (*Comp.*) Agyrinensis ager centum septuaginta aratoribus inanior est, id.: (with *Gen.*) sanguinis atque animi pectus inane, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **ināne**, is, *n.* (*sc.* spatium) *An empty space, a void:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Empty, poor, worthless:* (*Sup.*) Apulia, pars inanissima Italiæ, Cic.—**B.** *Empty, void of meaning* or *value, frivolous:* Cic.—**C.** *Empty, vain, useless, unprofitable:* causas nequidquam nectis inanes, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **ināne**, is, *n. That which is empty* or *vain; emptiness, vanity, inanity:* inane abscindere soldo, Hor.—**D.** Of time: *Vacant, unoccupied, at leisure:* tempus inane peto, Virg.—**E.** *Empty, vain, arrogant, haughty, boastful:* homo inanis et regiæ superbiæ, Sall.—**F.** *Devoid, destitute, bereft:* (with *Gen.*) omnia plena consiliorum, inania verborum, Cic.

Ĭnān-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inan-is] (*The quality of the* inanis; hence) **1.** *Emptiness, empty space:* Cic.—**2.** *Emptiness, uselessness, inanity:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inanité.*

Ĭnān-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Vainly, idly, uselessly:* Cic.; Ov.

in-appărātĭo, ōnis, *f. Want of preparation:* Auct. Her.

In-ărātus, a, um, *adj. Unploughed, untilled, fallow:* terra, Virg.

In-ardesco, arsi, *no sup.*, ardescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* **I.**: (*To take fire*; hence) **A.** *To begin to glow, to become red:* nubes Solis inardescit radiis, Virg.—**B.** *To burn, begin to glow:* ut vidit juvenem, specie præsentis inarsit, Ov. **II.** *To burn on* or *upon* a thing *or* person: nec munus (*i. e.* vestis) humeris efficacis Herculis Inarsit æstuosius, Hor.

Ĭnărĭme, ēs, *f.*, εἰν Ἀρίμοις. *Inarime; an island in the Tuscan Sea* (now *Ischia*).

In-assŭētus (trisyll. in poet.), a, um, *adj. Unaccustomed:* equi, Ov.

In-atténŭātus, a, um, *adj. Undiminished, unweakened:* Fig.: fames, *i. e. unappeased*, Ov.

In-audax, ācis, *adj. Not daring, timorous:* raptor, Hor.

In-audĭo, audīvi *or* audĭi, audītum, audīre, 4. *v. a. To hear, learn* something, esp. secret: quæ te vidco inaudisse, Cic.

1. **Inaudi-tus**, a, um, *P.* of inaudi-o.

2. **In-audītus**, a, um, *adj.*: **1.** *Unheard-of, unusual, strange, new:* magnitudo animi, Cic.—**2.** *Unheard, without a hearing:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inouï.*

Inaugŭrāt-o, *adv.* [inaugurat-us] *After taking the auspices:* Liv.

Inaugŭrā-tus, a, um, *P.* of inaugur-o.

In-augŭro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Neut.: *To consult the divining birds, practise augury, divine:* ad inaugurandum templa capere, Liv.—**B.** Act.: *To foretell by augury; to divine, predict:* inaugura, fierine possit, *etc.*, Liv. **II.** Meton.: Act.: *To consecrate, inaugurate, install:* Cic.: (*with second Acc. of further definition*) aliquem flaminem, Liv.: (*Pass. with Nom. as predicate*) augur inauguratus est filius, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inaugurer.*

In-aur-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in; aur-um] **I.** Prop.: *To cover* or *overlay with gold, to gild:* inaurata statua, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To gild*, i. e.

to make rich: ut te Confestim liquidus fortunæ rivus inauret, Hor.

inauspĭcāt-o, *adv.* [inauspicatus] *Without consulting the auspices:* Cic.

in-auspĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* : **1.** *At which no auspices were taken, without auspices:* lex, Liv.—**2.** *Of bad omen, unlucky, inauspicious:* (*Sup.*) mensam tolli inauspicatissimum judicatur, Pl.

in-ausus, a, um, *adj. Not ventured, unattempted:* Virg.; Tac.

inb., v. imb.

in-cæduus (**-cīduus**), a, um, *adj. Not cut* or *felled, uncut:* lucus, Ov.

in-călesco, călŭi, *no sup.*, călescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* I. Prop.: *To grow warm* or *hot, to glow:* incalescente sole, Liv. II. Meton.: Of persons: *To become heated:* incalucrant vino, Liv. III. Fig.: *To glow, kindle* with any emotion: incaluit pelagi deus, Ov.

in-calfăcĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a. To warm, to heat:* culmos Titan incalfacit, Ov.

incallĭd-e, *adv.* [incallid-us] *Unskilfully:* Cic.

in-callĭdus, a, um, *adj. Unskilful, awkward, stupid:* servus non incallidus, *i. e. shrewd*, Cic.

in-candesco, candŭi, *no sup.*, candescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch. To become warm* or *hot, to glow, to kindle:* totoque auctumni incanduit æstu, Virg.

in-cānesco, cānŭi, *no sup.*, cānescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch. To become white:* ornusque incanuit albo Flore piri, Virg.

in-canto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* I. Prop.: *To say over, mutter,* or *chant a magic formula* against some one: Frgm. XII. Tabb. ap. Pl. II. Meton.: *To consecrate with charms* or *spells:* incantata vincula, *love-knots*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enchanter.*

in-cānus, a, um, *adj. Quite gray, hoary:* I. Prop.: mentum, Virg. II. Fig.: secula, Cat.

incassum, v. cassus.

in-castīgātus, a, um, *adj. Unpunished, unreproved:* Hor.

incaut-e, *adv.* [incaut-us] I. Prop.: *Incautiously, inconsiderately:* Cic. II. Meton.: *Without being on one's guard*, i. e. *at ease, unreservedly:* (*Comp.*) incautius, Pl.

in-cautus, a, um, *adj.* I. Prop.: *Incautious, heedless, inconsiderate:* patronus, Cic.: (*Comp.*) incautior fuissem, nisi, *etc.*, id. II. Meton.: **A.** *Unforeseen, unexpected, uncertain:* (with *Dat.*) iter hostibus incautum, Tac.—**B.** *Not guarded against,* or *that cannot be guarded against:* quia, quod neglexeris, incautum habeas, Liv.—**C.** *Unsafe, dangerous:* tenebræ, Luc.

in-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* I.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To go in* or *along; to go, proceed, advance:* quacunque incederet, Cic.: per aprica rura, Hor.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** (a) *To move slowly* or *with a measured step; to move elegantly; to walk in a dignified manner:* quem modo decoratum ovantemque victoriâ incedentem vidistis, Liv.—(b) *To walk about, show one's self publicly:* ego quæ divûm incedo regina, *who walk majestic as, who am*, Virg.—**b.** Milit. *t. t.*: (a) *To move forward, advance, march:* agmen incedere cœpit, Liv.—(b) *To make an attack upon, to press upon, to advance* or *rush against:* in erumpentes, Liv. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To go, to proceed:* ad inventionem animus incedet, Cic.—**2.** Of abstract subjects: *To come to, happen to, befal, attack, seize* one: **a.** Neut.: exercitui incessit dolor, Cæs.—**b.** Act.: timor patres incessit, Liv. **C.** Meton.: **1.** Of reports: *To be spread abroad:* rumor incedebat, Tac.—**2.** Of certain seasons and states of the weather: *To approach, draw on, arrive, set in:* tenebræ incedebant, Tac. **II.** *To go* or *proceed upon:* liberi equis incedunt, Just. **III.** *To go* or *come into* a place, *to enter:* **A.** Neut.: undique nunciî incedunt, Tac. — **B.** Act.: mœstos locos, Tac.

in-cēlēbrātus, a, um, *adj. Not made known, not spread abroad:* Tac.

incendĭ-ārius, a, um, *adj.* [incendi-um] (*Pertaining to an* incendium; hence) *Causing a conflagration, setting on fire, fire-*: avis, Pl.—As *Subst.*: **incendiarius,** ĭi (*sc.* homo), *m. An incendiary:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incendiaire.*

incend-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [incend-o] I. Prop.: *A burning, fire, conflagration:* in urbis incendio, Cæs. II. Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *Fire*, i. e. *great danger, ruin, destruction:* invidiæ, Cic.—**2.** Of price of corn: *An enhancing* or *raising:* annonæ, Cic.—**B.** Of the *fire, heat, glow* of the passions: Plaut.; Cic. III. Meton.: **A.** *Fire, burning heat:* stomachi, Lucr. — **B.** *A fire-brand, torch:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incendie.*

in-cen-do, di, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for in-can-do ; fr. 1. in ; root CAN ; cf. accendo] I. Prop.: *To put fire in, to set fire to, to kindle, to burn:* naves omnes, Cic. II. Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Of living objects: *To kindle, inflame, set on fire ; to fire, rouse, incite, excite ; to irritate, incense:* me ita incendit, Cic.: aliquem querelis, Virg.—**2.** Of abstract objects: *To kindle, excite, provoke, inflame:* pudor incendit vires, Virg.: omnes incenduntur ad studia gloriæ, Cic.—**B.** *To set on fire;* i. e. *to fill:* clamore incendunt cœlum, Virg.—**C.** Of the price of corn: *To enhance, raise:* annonam, Var. III. Meton.: **A.** *To make* or *kindle a fire on any thing:* aras votis, *i. e. to kindle the altar fires under* or *in accordance with vows*, Virg.—**B.** *To make hot, to heat:* dieni, Luc.—**C.** *To make bright* or *shining ; to brighten, illumine:* solis incensa radiis luna, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incendier.*

incen-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for incend-sio ; fr. incend-o] *A setting on fire, burning:* Cic.

1. **incen-sus** (for incend-sus), a, um, *P.* of incend-o.

2. **in-census,** a, um, *adj.* Of one who has not made a return of property, *etc.*, to the Censor: *Not estimated, not assessed, unregistered:* Cic.

incep-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for incap-tio ; fr. incip-io, through true root INCAP] *A beginning, undertaking, attempt:* Cic.

incep-tor, ōris, *m.* [for incap-tor ; fr. id.] *A beginner:* Ter.

incep-tum, i, *n.* [for incap-tum : fr. id.] *A beginning, attempt, undertaking:* Cic.; Ov.

incep-tus (for incap-tus), a, um, *P.* of incipio, through true root INCAP.

in-cēro, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To smear* or *cover over with wax:* genua deorum, *i. e. to make vows to the gods* (lit., to attach to the knees of the images of the gods little waxen tablets, on which vows are inscribed), Juv.

incert-o, *adv.* [incert-us] *Uncertainly, not certainly, doubtfully:* Plaut.

in-certus, a, um, *adj.*: **1.** *Uncertain, unsettled, unreliable, not firm:* (*Sup.*) incertissima spes, Cic.—A dverbial expression: Incertum, *Without being known, without knowing:* incertum vigilans, Ov.—**2.** *Unsettled, uncertain, undetermined, doubtful, dubious:* (*Comp.*) nihil est incertius vulgo, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **incertum,** i, *n. An uncertainty:* Cic. ; Tac. — **3.** *Uncertain, in uncertainty, hesitating, doubtful:* quum incertus essem, ubi esses, Cic. : (with *Gen.*) incertusque meæ pœne salutis eram, Ov.

in-ces-so, cessĭvi *or* cessi, *no sup.*, cessĕre, 3. *v. a. intens.* [for in-ced-so ; fr. 1. in ; ced-o] I. Prop. : *To fall upon, assault, assail, attack:* infestis digitis ora et oculos, Suet.: (without *Object*) sævisque parant incessere telis, Ov. II. Fig.: *To attack, assault*; esp. with words, *to upbraid, reproach, accuse:* reges protervis dictis, Ov.

inces-sus, ūs, *m.* [for inced-sus, fr. inced-o] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A going, walking, pace, gait:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *An entrance, approach:* Tac. —**2.** *A hostile irruption, invasion:* Tac.

incest-e, *adv.* [incest-us] I. Gen.: *Impurely, sinfully:* Liv. II. Esp.: *Unchastely:* Cic.

incest-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] I. Gen.: *To pollute, defile:* incestat funere classem, Virg. II. Esp.: *To dishonour, defile:* aliquam, Tac.

incestum, i, v. 1. incestus.

1. **in-cestus,** a, um, *adj.* [for incastus] I. Gen.: *Unclean*, in a moral and religious sense ; *impure, polluted, defiled, sinful, criminal:* os, Cic. II. Esp. : *Unchaste, lewd:* sermo, Liv. : judex, Hor.—As *Subst.*: **incestum,** i, *n. Unchastity, lewdness; incest:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inceste.*

2. **in-cestus,** ūs, *m.* [for in-castus ; fr. 2. in ; castus, *chastity*] *Unchastity, incest:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inceste.*

inchŏo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: *To lay the foundation of* a thing ; *to begin, commence* a thing : res in animis nostris, Cic. : Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras, Virg. II. Esp. : Part. Perf. Pass.: *Only begun ; unfinished, incomplete, imperfect:* officium, Cic.

1. **in-cĭdo,** cĭdi, cæsum, cĭdĕre (*Perf.*, inciderunt, Lucr.), 3. *v. n.* [for in-cado] I.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *To fall*

fato: in foveam, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Of streams: *To fall, discharge,* or *empty (themselves) into:* Liv.—**b.** Of heavenly bodies: *To fall* or *sink in:* Ov. **B.** Meton.: **1.** With the idea of surprise or accident: **a.** Of things: *To fall into accidentally* or *unawares:* in insidias, Cic.—**b.** Of persons: *To fall into the hands* or *the power of, to fall among:* in quos (*sc.* milites) si qui ex acie fugerint, de improviso incidant, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** *To enter:* ut incideret luna in eam umbram, *etc.*, Cic.—**b.** With the idea of hurry, confusion, dismay, or alarm: *To fall into, rush headlong into:* incidens portis exercitus, Liv. **C.** Fig.: **1.** Of a state or condition: *To fall into:* in amicitias, Cic.: in morbum, Liv.—**2.** Of conversation or discourse: *To fall into* accidentally: Cic.—**3.** Of the memory, recollection, or mind: *To come into, occur to:* omne, quod ceciderit in re, occurret atque incidet, Cic.—**4.** *To fall in with* in opinion, to coincide or *agree with:* Cic.—**5.** Of time: **a.** *To fall into* accidentally: Cic.—**b.** *To fall into, to be carried on into* in eum annum, in quo, *etc.*, Quint. **II.** **A.** Prop.: *To fall* or *alight upon:* saxum in crura ejus incidit, Cic.: turris super aguinæ late incidit, Virg. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Gen.: *To fall upon, fall in with, come upon* or *meet unexpectedly, stumble upon:* in aliquem, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To fall upon, attack, assault, assail:* in hostem, Liv. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To fall upon, happen to, befal:* optimis viris tales casus incidisse, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *To fall in with suddenly; to stumble upon, blunder upon:* in alterum justitiæ genus, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: (α) *To fall upon, attack, assault, assail:* pestilentia gravis incidit in urbem, Liv.—(b) Of time: (α) With personal subjects: *To fall upon, alight upon, happen to have one's lot cast in:* in eadem reipublicæ tempora incidimus, Cic.—(β) With things as subjects: *To fall upon, happen in* a certain time: quorum ætas in eorum tempora incidit, Cic. **III.** **A.** Prop.: *To fall, alight:* illa volans (*sc.* hasta), humeri qua tegmina surgunt, Incidit, Virg. **B.** Meton.: Of the eyes: *To fall, alight:* Cic. **C.** Fig.: *To fall out, happen, occur, etc.:* incidit de uxoribus mentio, Liv.

2. in-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, cīdĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for in-cædo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To cut into, make a cut in:* arbores, Cæs. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To cut through:* funem, Virg.—**2.** *To cut up, divide:* pulmo incisus, Cic.—**3.** Medic. t.t.: *To dissect:* Cic.—**4.** *To hack* trees, etc.: Virg.—**5.** *To engrave:* tabulam, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To break off, interrupt, put an end to:* deliberationem, Cic.—**B.** *To cut off, cut short, take away, remove:* spem, Liv. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To cut in, engrave,* or *inscribe* on any thing: fœdus in columnâ æneâ incisum, Cic.—**B.** *To make by cutting, to cut:* faces, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inciser.*

incīdŭus, a, um, v. incæduus.

incī-lis, e, *adj.* [for incid-lis; fr. incid-o] *Cut in:* fossæ, *i. e. ditches, trenches (for carrying off water),* Cato.—As *Subst.*: **incile,** is, *n. A ditch, trench:* 1. Prop.: Pl.—2. Fig.: Script. ap. Cic.

incil-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [incil-is] (Prop.: *To cut in;* Fig.) *To rebuke, blame,* etc. **I.** Act.: **me,** Pac. **II.** Neut.: jnre, Lucr.

incinc-tus (for incing-tus), a, um, *P.* of incing-o.

in-cingo, cinxi, cinctum, cingĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Gen.: *To gird, gird about,* etc.: nutriat incinctos missa patella Lares, Ov. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To gird one's self,* etc.: Cat.: Virg. **II.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To encircle one's* head, *etc.; to crown one's self:* Ov. **III.** *To surround, encircle, incluse:* incingere mœnibus urbes, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enceindre.*

in-cino, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, cĭnĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for in-cano] *To blow* or *sound, to sing:* incinit ore modos, Prop.

in-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, cipĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [for in-capio] (*To take in* hand, *etc.*; hence) **I.** Gen.: *To begin, commence, set about:* **A.** Act.: sementem, Virg.: bella gerere, Cic.—**B.** Neut.: ratio incipiendi, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *To begin* to speak, write, say, sing, *etc.*: nec sic incipies, ut scriptor cyclicus olim, Cic.

incis-e, *adv.* [incis-us] *In short clauses:* Cic.

incī-sim, *adv.* [for incid-sim; fr. incid-o] (*By a cutting up* or *dividing*; hence) *In short clauses:* Cic.

incī-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for incid-sio; fr. id.] Rhetor. *t. t.*: *An incision,* i. e. *a division, member, clause* of a sentence: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incision.*

incī-sum, i, *n.* [for incid-sum; fr. id.] Rhetor. *t. t.*: *A section* or *division* of a sentence; *a clause:* Cic.

incī-sus (for incid-sus), a, um, *P.* of incid-o.

incītā-mentum, i, *n.* [incit(a)-o] *An incitement, inducement, incentive:* Cic.

incītā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.** *An inciting, rousing, instigating:* Cic.—**2.** *Violent motion, rapidity, vehemence, ardour, energy:* **a.** Prop.: Cic.—**b.** Fig.: Of the mind: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incitation.*

incītāt-ius, *comp. adv.* [incitatus] Of speech: *More quickly, rapidly, violently:* Cic.

incītā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of incit(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: (*Set in rapid motion*; hence) *Swiftly running, flowing, sailing, flying,* etc.; *rapid, swift:* **a.** Prop.: equo incitato, *i. e. at full speed,* Cic.: (*Sup.*) mundi incitatissima conversio, id.—**b.** Fig.: (*Comp.*) Thucydides incitatior fertur, Cic.

in-cito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To set in rapid motion; to hasten, urge forward:* naves longas remis, Cæs.—Prov.: Incitare currentem, *To spur on one who is running,* i. e. *to urge on one who does not need urging,* Cic. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To put one's self in rapid motion; to haste, rush:* Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To cause to grow larger,* i. e. *to augment, increase, promote the growth of:* hibernis incitatus (*sc.* Eripeus) pluviis, *swollen,* Liv.—**B.** Of things: With Personal pron.: *To rush, dash:* Cæs. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To incite, encourage, stimulate, rouse, excite, spur on:* animos, Cic.: aliquem cupiditate, id.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To inspire:* terræ vis Pythiam Delphis incitabat, naturæ Sibyllam, Cic.—**b.** In a bad sense: *To excite, arouse, stir up* opifices facile contra vos incitabuntur, Cic.—**B.** *To augment, increase, enhance:* eloquendi celeritatem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inciter.*

1. in-cītus, a, um, *adj. Set in rapid motion, rapid, swift:* hasta, Virg.

2. in-cītus, a, um, *adj.* (*Unmoved*; hence) Of a chess-man that cannot be moved: *Immoveable:* only in the phrase, Ad incita *or* ad incitas (*i. e.* calces), aliquem redigere, deducere, redire, *etc.*, *To bring to a standstill, reduce to extremity:* Plaut.

incīvilis, e, *adj. Unmannerly, unpolite, uncivil:* Eutr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incivil.*

incīvil-iter, *adv.* [incivil-is] *Without civility, uncourteously:* App.: (*Comp.*) incivilius, Suet.

inclām-ito, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, *v. a. intens.* [inclam-o] *To exclaim against* one; *to abuse, scold:* Plaut.

in-clāmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.**: (*To cry out to,* to *call upon*; hence) **A.** In a good sense: 1. Act.: *To call upon* for assistance, *to invoke:* aliquem nomine, Liv.—2. Neut.: *To call out:* ita te para, ut, si inclamâro, advoles, Cic.—**B.** In a bad sense: *To call out to* or *exclaim against; to abuse, scold, revile, chide, rebuke:* aliquem, Plaut. **II.** *To call out aloud:* dum Albanus exercitus inclamat Curiatiis, uti opem ferant fratri, Liv.

in-clāresco, clārŭi, *no sup.*, clārescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch. To become famous* or *celebrated:* docendi genere inclaruit, Suet.

in-clēmens, clēmentis, *adj. Unmerciful, rigorous, harsh, rough, severe:* dictator, Liv.: (*Comp.*) verbum inclementius, id.: (*Sup.*) inclementissimus, Macr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inclément.*

inclēmen-ter, *adv.* [for inclement-ter; fr. inclemens, inclement-is] *Rigorously, harshly, roughly, severely:* loqui, Plaut.: (*Comp.*) dictum in se inclementius, Ter.

inclēment-ia, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] (*The quality of the* inclemens; hence) *Unmercifulness, rigour, harshness, severity, roughness:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inclémence.*

inclīnā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [inclin(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A leaning, bending, inclining* to one side: Cic.; Tac. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *An inclination, tendency:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Inclination, tendency, propensity, bias, favour:* Cic.; Tac. **III.** Meton.: (*A leaning* or *bending out of its former position*; hence) *An alteration, change:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inclination, inclinaison.*

inclīnā-tus, a, um : 1. *P.* of inclin(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Of the voice: *Low, deep:* Cic.—**b.** *Inclined, disposed:* (*Comp.*) plebe inclinatior ad Pœnos, Liv.—**c.** *Sunken, fallen, deteriorated:* fortuna, Cic.—**d.** *Bent, verging,* etc.: **flamen ad austri inclinatior** (*sc.* aries), Cic.

in-clīno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To bend* or *incline* a thing in any direction; *to bend down, bow* a thing: genua arenis, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To bend or bow one's self, to incline:* Plaut.; Lucr.; Cic.—**b.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To cause to fall back* or *give way:* Romana inclinatur acies, Liv. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To turn* or *incline* in any direction: animum, Liv.: culpam in aliquem, id.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To incline:* Cic.; Liv.—**b.** *To change, alter* from the previous condition, and esp. for the worse; *to bring down, abase, cause to decline:* se fortuna inclinaverat, Cæs. **C.** Meton.: Of colour: *To incline:* colore ad aurum inclinato, Pl. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To bend, incline:* paullum inclinare necesse est corpora, Lucr.—**2.** Esp.: **a.**: (a) Of the sun: *To verge towards the west, to draw near its setting:* sol inclinat, Juv.—(b) Of the day: *To decline, to draw towards evening:* inclinare meridiem Sentis, Hor.—**b.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To yield, give way:* in fugam, Liv. **B.** Fig.: *To incline to* or *be favourably disposed towards:* quum sententia senatûs inclinaret ad pacem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incliner.*

inclītus (-ytus), a, um, v. inclutus.

in-clūdo, si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To shut up, confine, keep in:* armatos in celiâ Concordiæ, Cic.: suras auro, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To include, inclose, insert* in anything: aliquid orationi, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To shut up, confine, restrict to:* senatûs consultum inclusum in tabulis, Cic. — **2.** With respect to time: *To close, finish, end:* nobis . . . Forsitan includet crastina fata dies, Prop. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To obstruct, hinder, stop up:* os alicui insertâ spongiâ, Sen.—**B.** *To include, insert:* Phidias sui similem speciem inclusit in clypeo Minervæ, Cic.

inclū-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for includ-sio; fr. includ-o] *A shutting up, confinement:* Cic.

inclū-sus (for includ-sus), a, um, *P.* of includ-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inclus.*

in-clŭ-tus (-clȳtus, -clītus), a, um, *adj.* [1. in; clu-eo] (*Much heard of* or *talked of*; hence) *Celebrated, renowned, famous, illustrious, glorious:* (*Sup.*) dux inclutissimus, Col.: gloria Palamedis famâ, Virg.

1. incoc-tus (for incoqu-tus), a, um, *P.* of incoqu-o.

2. in-coctus, a, um, *adj. Uncooked, raw:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incuit.*

in-cœnātus, a, um, *adj. That has not dined; dinnerless, hungry, fasting:* superi incœnati, Plaut.

in-cœn-is, e, *adj.* [2. in; cœn-a] *That has not dined, dinnerless:* Plaut.

in-cœno, *no perf., nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n. To dine* any where: incœnante eo, Suet.

incœpt, v. incept.

in-cōgĭtā-bĭlis, e, *adj. Thoughtless, inconsiderate,* Plaut.

in-cōgĭta-ns, ntis, *adj.* [2. in; cogit(a)-o] *Thoughtless, inconsiderate:* Ter.

incōgĭtant-ĭa, æ, *f.* [incogitans, incogitant-is] (*The state of the* incogitans; hence) *Thoughtlessness, want of consideration:* Plaut.

in-cōgĭtā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; cogit(a)-o] **1.** *Unconsidered, unstudied:* opus, Sen.—**2.** *Thoughtless, inconsiderate:* Plaut.

in-cōgĭto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. To think of, contrive, devise, design:* fraudem socio, Hor.

in-cognĭtus, a, um, *adj.*: **1.** *Not examined, untried:* causa, Cic. — **2.** *Not known, unknown:* palus oculis incognita nostris, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inconnu.*

in-cōhĭbeo, cōhĭbŭi, *no sup.,* cōhĭbēre, 2. *v. a. To hold together:* Liv.

incŏl-a, æ, *comm.* [1. incol-o] *An inhabitant* of a place, *a resident:* Cic.; Hor.

in-cŏlo, cŏlŭi, *no sup.,* cŏlĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n. To dwell* or *abide in* a place, *to inhabit* it. **I.** Act.: urbem, Cic. **II.** Neut.: Germani trans Rhenum incolunt, Cæs.

in-cŏlūmis, e (*Abl.* sing. regularly incolumi), *adj. Unimpaired, uninjured, in good condition, safe, sound, entire, whole:* exercitus, Cæs.: civitates, Cic.: (*Comp.*) deteriores sunt incolumiores, Auct. ap. Gell.

incŏlūm-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [incolumis] (*The state of the* incolumis; hence) *Uninjured state, good condition, soundness, safety:* Cic.

in-cŏmĭtātus, a, um, *adj. Unaccompanied, unattended:* Ov.

in-commendātus, a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Not recommended;* Meton.) *Given up, abandoned:* Ov.

incommŏd-e, *adv.* [incommodus] *Inconveniently, incommodiously, unfortunately, unseasonably:* incommode accidit, Cæs.: (*Comp.*) incommodius, Cic.: (*Sup.*) incommodissime, id.

incommŏd-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The state* or *condition of the* incommodus; hence) **I.** Gen.: *Inconvenience, incommodiousness, unsuitableness, disadvantage:* Plaut.; Cic. **II.** Esp.: *Prejudice, injury, hurt:* Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incommodité.*

incommŏd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *To occasion inconvenience* or *trouble* to any one, *to be inconvenient, troublesome, annoying:* si incommodatura sit scientia, Cic.: alicui, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incommoder.*

incommŏdum, i, v. incommodus.

in-commŏdus, a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Of things: *Inconvenient, unsuitable, unfit, unreasonable, troublesome, disagreeable, etc:* valetudo, Cic.: (*Sup.*) res incon modissimæ, id. — As *Subst.*: **incommŏdum,** i, *n.*: **a.** *Trouble, disadvantage, detriment, injury, misfortune:* Cic.—**b.** *Inconvenience:* Cic. —**2.** Of persons: *Troublesome:* pater incommodus amanti filio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incommode.*

in-commūtābĭlis, e, *adj. Unchangeable, immutable:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incommutable.*

in-compertus, a, um, *adj. Of which one has no information, unknown:* vetustate incomperta, Liv.

incompŏsĭt-e, *adv.* [incompositus] *Without order.* **I.** Prop.: veniens, Liv. **II.** Fig.: Of style: Quint.

in-compŏsĭtus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Not* well *put together, not* properly *arranged, out of order, disordered:* agmen, Liv. **II.** Fig.: Of style: *Inelegant, clumsy, not well arranged:* Quint. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of metre: *Not well arranged, not smooth, uncouth:* nempe incomposito dixi pede currere versus Lucili, Hor. —**B.** Of writers: *Inelegant, unpolished, uncouth:* Quint.

in-comtus (-comtus), a, um, *adj. Unadorned, inelegant, artless, rude.* **I.** Prop.: (*Comp.*) incomptior capillus, Suet. **II.** Fig.: Of speech: oratio, Cic.: versus, Virg.

in-concessus, a, um, *adj. Not allowed:* hymenæi, Virg.

inconcinn-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inconcinn-us] (*The quality* or *state of the* inconcinnus; hence) *Inelegance, awkwardness, impropriety:* Suet.

in-concinnus, a, um, *adj. Inelegant, awkward, improper, absurd:* Cic.; Hor.

in-concussus, a, um, *adj. Unshaken, undisturbed, firm, constant, unchanged.* **I.** Prop.: cælestia sidera, Luc. **II.** Fig.: certaminibus inconcussi, Tac.

incondīt-e, *adv.* [incondit-us] *Confusedly:* Cic.

in-conditus, a, um, *adj.*: **1.** **a.** (Prop.: *Not put together;* hence) Meton.: *Without order, irregular, confused, disordered:* acies, Liv.—**b.** Fig.: *Undigested, uncouth, rude, wild:* genus dicendi, Cic.—**2.** *Not stored up:* fructus, Col.—**3.** *Unburied:* corpora, Luc.

in-considĕrans, ntis, *adj. Inconsiderate:* Cic.

inconsidĕrant-ĭa, æ, *f.* [inconsiderans, inconsiderant-is] (*The quality of the* inconsiderans; hence) *Want of reflection, inconsiderateness:* Cic.

inconsidĕrāt-e, *adv.* [inconsiderat-us] *Inconsiderately, rashly, inconsiderate:* agere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) inconsideratius proeliando, Val. Max.

in-considĕrātus, a, um, *adj.*: **1.** *Unconsidered, unadvised, inconsiderate:* Cic.: (*Sup.*) inconsideratissima temeritas, Cic.—**2.** *Thoughtless, heedless, inconsiderate:* (*Comp.*) inconsideratior in secundâ fortunâ, Nep. ¶ Hence Fr. *inconsidéré.*

in-consōlā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; consol(a)-or] (Prop.: *Inconsolable:* Fig.) *Incurable:* vulnus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inconsolable.*

in-conspĭcŭus, a, um, *adj. Not conspicuous; inglorious:* mors, Flor.

in-constans, ntis, *adj. Inconstant, changeable, fickle, capricious:* mini ridicule es visus esse inconstans, Cic.: (*Comp.*) quid inconstantius deo? id.: (*Sup.*) populus in omnibus inconstantissimus, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inconstant.*

inconstan-ter, *adv.* [for inconstant-ter; fr. inconstans, inconstant-is] *Inconstantly, capriciously, inconsistently:* Cic.: (*Sup.*) inconstantissime, id.

inconstan-tia, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] (*The quality of the* inconstans; hence) *Inconstancy, inconsistency, changeableness, fickleness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inconstance.*

inconsult-e, *adv.* [1. inconsult-us] *Unadvisedly, inconsiderately:* Cic.

inconsult-o, *adv.* [id.] *Unadvisedly, inconsiderately:* Auct. Her.

in-consul-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; consul-o] **1.** *Not consulted, unasked:* senatus, Liv.—**2.** (*Not consulting* another, hence) a. *Without advice, without asking advice:* inconsulti abeunt, sedemque odere Sibyllæ, Virg. — b. *Unadvised, inconsiderate, indiscreet:* homo, Cic.

in-consum-ptus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; consum-o] *Unconsumed, undiminished:* turis pars, Ov.

in-contāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj. Uncontaminated, undefiled, pure:* Liv.

in-contentus, a, um, *adj. Unstretched:* fides, *i. e. out of tune,* Cic.

in-continens, ntis, *adj.* [2. in; continens] **1.** *Not containing, not retaining:* uterus, Pl. — **2.** *Incontinent, immoderate, intemperate:* (with *Gen.*) incontinens sui, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incontinent.*

incontinen-ter, *adv.* [for incontinent-ter; fr. incontinens, incontinent-is] *Incontinently:* Cic.

incontinent-ia, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] (*The quality of the* incontinens; hence) **1.** *Inability of containing or retaining:* urinæ, Pl.—**2.** *Inability of restraining one's desires; greediness, selfishness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incontinence.*

in-contrōversus, a, um, *adj. Undisputed, uncontroverted:* jus, Cic.

in-convēnions, entis, *adj. Not accordant, unsuitable, dissimilar:* facta, Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inconvenient, inconvenant.*

in-cŏquo, coxi, coctum, cŏquĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To boil in, to cook or dress in:* radices Baccho, *in wine,* Virg. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To dip in, to dye, to colour:* vellera Tyrios incocta rubores, Virg.—**2.** *To overlay:* argentum incoquere equorum ornamentis, *i. e. to silver over,* Pl. **C.** Fig.: *To imbue:* incoctum generoso pectus honesto, *imbued, filled with nobleness,* Pers. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To boil, seethe, boil down:* num viperinus his cruor Incoctus herbis me fefellit? Hor. **B.** Meton.: *To dry, inspissate by heat:* succum ladani sole, Pl.

in-correctus, a, um, *adj. Uncorrected, unimproved:* opus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incorrect.*

incorrupt-e, *adv.* [incorrupt-us] *Uncorruptly, genuinely, purely, justly:* loqui, Gell.: (*Comp.*) incorruptius judicare, Cic.

in-corruptus (-conruptus), a, um, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Unspoiled, uninjured, uncorrupted:* sanguis, Cic.: templa, *undestroyed,* Liv. **II.** Fig.: *Uncorrupted, unimpaired, unadulterated, unbribed, not seduced, genuine, pure:* testes, Cic.: custos, Hor.

in-crēbresco (-crēbesco), crēbrŭi, *no sup.*, crebrescĕre, 3. *v. n. To become frequent or strong; to increase, gain ground, prevail, spread:* increbruit disciplina, Cic.

in-crēdĭbĭlis, e, *adj.*: **1.** *That cannot be believed, incredible, extraordinary, unparalleled:* fides, Cic.—**2.** *Not worthy of belief, or that is not believed:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incroyable.*

incrēdĭbĭl-iter, *adv.* [incredibilis] *Incredibly, extraordinarily:* Cic.

in-crēdŭlus, a, um: **1.** *Unbelieving, incredulous:* incredulus odi, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incredule.*

incrē-mentum, i, *n.* [incre-sco] (*That which grows;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Growth, increase, increment:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Increase, augmentation:* Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Progeny or foster-child:* Jovis, Virg. — **B.** *That which promotes growth:* dentes, populi incrementa futuri, Ov.

in-crĕmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To burn, consume by burning:* viginti centurionibus incrematis, Flor.

increp-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [increp-o] **I.** Neut.: *To call or cry out to* one encouragingly; *to call upon, challenge:* Virg. **II.** (Prop.: *To make a noise against;* hence) Meton.: *To chide, blame, rebuke:* **A.** Act.: reliquos Belgas, Cæs.—**B.** Neut.: hostis amare, quid increpitas? Virg.

increp-itus, a, um, *P.* of increp-o.

in-crepo (āvi, ātum), āre, 1. itum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: Neut.: *To make a noise; to rush, rustle, patter, rattle, whiz:* simul ut discus increpuit, Cic. **B.** Fig.: Neut.: *To make a noise, be noised abroad:* increpuit suspicio tumultus, Cic. **C.** Meton.: Act.: *To loudly send forth, to utter aloud:* minas, Prop. **II.** Act.: (Prop.: *To make a noise against, exclaim loudly against;* hence, Meton.) **A.** *To blame* or *upbraid loudly; to chide, rebuke, reprove:* maledictis bonos, Sall.—**B.** *To accuse* a person of any thing: avaritiæ singulos, Suet.—**C.** *To reprove, censure, inveigh against:* fugam, Cic.

in-cresco, crēvi, *no sup.*, crescĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To grow in* any thing: ut tædia animalium capillis non increscant, Pl. **B.** Fig.: *To grow* or *increase in* any thing: animis iræ, Virg. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To grow, increase in size:* flumina, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *To increase, be augmented:* audacia, Liv.

in-crētus, a, um, *adj. Not separated, mixed, mingled:* Hor.

in-crŭentātus, a, um, *adj. Not made bloody, unbloody:* Ov.

in-crŭentus, a, um, *adj. Bloodless:* victoria, Liv.

in-crusto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. To cover,* as it were, *with a coat* or *rind; to incrust:* sincerum vas, *i. e. to daub over virtues with the names of vices,* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incruster.*

in-cŭbo cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum (rarely cŭbavi, cŭbātum), cŭbare, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: Neut.: *To lie, rest, lean, recline upon:* cortici, Liv. — **2.** Esp.: **a.** Neut.: (a) Of persons who sought to obtain a divine response or prophetic visions: *To lie upon:* cæsarum ovium sub nocte silenti Pellibus incubuit stratis, *etc.*, Virg.—(b) *To lie* or *fall lifeless upon* or *on:* ut Tegeæus aper cupressifero Erymantho Incubet, Ov. —**b.** Act.: *To set upon, brood upon,* eggs: ova, Pl. **B.** Fig.: Neut.: **1.** *To brood over, jealously watch* a thing: pecuniæ, Cic.—**2.** *To be intent upon:* prædæ, Flor. — **3.** *To press heavily upon, be a sore or grievous oppression to:* Italiæ, Flor. **C.** Meton.: Neut.: **1.** *To fall on* one's sword, *etc.*: Sen. —**2.** *To fall upon, attack:* leo armento incubat, Sen.—**3.** *To hang over, overhang, settle above* or *upon:* ponto nox incubat atra, Virg.—**4.** *To take up a position at:* Urbis faucibus, Flor. —**5.** *To be contiguous to, adjoin:* Pl.

in-cūdo, di, sum, dĕre, 3. v. a. (*To beat upon;* hence) Only in part. perf. pass.: *To prepare by beating, fabricate.*

in-culco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for in-calco] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To tread into* or *in:* Col. **B.** Meton.: Of wounds, *etc.*: *To press* or *force into:* Pl. **C.** Fig.: *To stuff, mix, press,* or *cram in; to foist in:* Græca verba, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To tread upon, trample upon, tread down:* Col. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To force upon, to impress* or *inculcate on* one: aliquid, Cic. —**2.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To obtrude one's self upon:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inculquer.*

incult-e, *adv.* [1. incult-us] *In an uncultivated manner, roughly, rudely, uncouthly, inelegantly:* vivere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) incultius agitare, Sall.

1. **in-cultus,** a, um, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Untilled, uncultivated:* ager, Cic.: (*Comp.*) quid incultius oppidis? id. **II.** Meton.: *Undressed, unadorned, unpolished, neglected, rude:* coma, *uncombed, disordered,* Ov.: homo, ut vitâ, sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inculte.*

2. **in-cultus,** ūs, *m.*: **1.** (Prop.: *Want of culture;* Meton.) *Want of civilisation* or *of that which belongs to civilised life; want of the decencies* or *comforts of life;* esp. *want of cleanliness, filth:* Sall.—**2.** *Want of attention, disregard:* Liv.—**3.** *Want of cultivation, refinement,* or *improvement:* Sall.

in-cumbo, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, cumbĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in; obsol. CUMBO = cubo]

I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To lay one's self upon; to lie, lean,* or *recline upon* a thing: remis, *i. e. to ply vigorously at,* Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To lie upon* a couch: *to lie along, have a recumbent position:* Liv.—**2.** Of birds: *To settle* or *perch on:* Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To bend one's attention to; to apply* or *devote one's self to; to exert one's self* or *take pains with; to pay attention to:* nunc incumbere tempus, Ov.: totā mente in aliquam curam et cogitationem. Cic. —**B.** *To incline, be inclined, choose:* ut eos, quocumque incubuerit, possit impellere, Cic. —**C.** *To incline to* any thing; *to incline towards, lean towards, turn to:* ad voluntatem perferendæ legis, Cic.—**D.** *To incline* in any direction: eodem incumbunt municipia, Cic.—**E.** *To give impulse to by* (as it were) *leaning on; to urge forward, hasten, accelerate:* fato incumbere urgenti, Virg. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To fall* or *rush upon:* in hostem, Liv.—**B.** *To overhang:* laurus incumbens aræ, Virg.—**C.** *To fall on* one's sword, *etc.:* in gladium, Cic.—**D.** *To settle upon, take up one's abode in:* nova Febrium Terris incubuit cohors, Hor.

in-cūnābŭla, ōrum, *n.* **I.** Prop.: *A cradle:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A birth-place:* Cic.; Ov.—**B.** *Childhood, earliest infancy:* Liv. **III.** Fig.: *An origin, beginning:* doctrinæ, Cic.

in-cūrā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; cur(a)-o] *Uncured:* ulcera, Hor.

in-cūr-ĭa, æ, *f.* [2. in; cur-o] *A not caring; want of care, carelessness, negligence, neglect:* Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incurie.*

incūrĭōs-e, *adv.* [incurios-us] *Carelessly, negligently:* castra posita, Liv.: (*Comp.*) incuriosius, Tac.

in-cūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.:* **1.** *Careless, unconcerned, regardless, indifferent* respecting any thing: vagi et incuriosi, Tac.: (with *Respective Gen.*) recentium incuriosi, id.—**2.** *Careless, negligent, not made* or *done with care:* historia, Suet.—**3.** *Not cared for, disregarded, neglected:* finis, Tac.

in-curro, curri (cŭcurri), cursum, currĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.** A. Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To run into:* in domum, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.: To make an inroad* or *irruption into, to invade:* in Macedoniam, Liv. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To rush into, run into, fall into:* in fraudem, Cic.—**2.** *To run* or *change into:* mihi videtur prætorius candidatus in consularem incurrere, Cic. **II.** A. Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To run against* or *upon:* in columnas, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To run against,* i. e. *fall in with, meet:* levi armaturæ hostium, Liv.—**b.** With accessory idea of hostility: *To rush upon, attack, assault, assail:* cornibus, Liv.: (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) totā vi novissimos, Tac. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of places: *To extend to, border on, be contiguous to:* agri, qui in publicum Cumanum incurrebant, Cic.—**2.** *To rush upon, assault:* (*Impers. Pass.*) servis incurritur, Juv. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To fall upon, to meet:* in voculam incurrere, *to fall upon the petty voice,* i. e. *to become the subject of the petty conversation,* Cic.—**2.** With accessory notion of hostility: **a.** *To come into collision with, hurt, offend:* ut in eum non invasisse, sed incurrisse videamur, Cic.—**b.** *To mock, jeer, banter:* in quos tantā verborum libertate incurreret, Script. ap. Cic.—**3.** Of events: *To befal; to happen, occur:* casus, qui in sapientem potest incurrere, Cic.—**4.** *To happen* or *take place* at a certain time: navigatio incurrebat in ipsos Etesias, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *encourir.*

incur-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for incurr-sio; fr. incurr-o] **1.** *A running against; an onset, assault, attack:* armatorum, Cic.—**2.** *A hostile inroad, incursion:* Cæs.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incursion.*

incur-so, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a. intens.* [for incurr-so; fr. id.] **I.**: **A.** Act.: *To make an incursion* or *inroad into:* agros Romanos incursavere, Liv.—**B.** Neut.: Of colours: *To run into one another; to intermix, intermingle:* cui nullus alius color incursaverit, Pl. **II.**: **A.** Gen.: Neut.: *To run* or *rush against:* luminis orbus Rupibus incursat (*sc.* Cyclops), Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Prop.: *To rush at* or *upon; to assault, attack, assail:* **a.** Neut.: in aliquem, Plaut.—**b.** Act.: agmen, Liv.—**2.** Fig.: Neut.: *To fall upon, make an attack upon, attack,* etc.: incursabit in te dolor meus, Cic.

1. **incur-sus** (for incurr-sus), a, um, *P.* of incurr-o.

2. **incur-sus,** ūs, *m.* [for incurr-sus; fr. id.] **1.** (Prop.: *A running in;* Meton.) *An incursion, influx:* fluminis, Pl.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *An assailing, assault, attack:* ceterorum tela atque incursūs refugit, Cic.—**b.** *An attempt, endeavour, effort:* incursūs animus varios habet, Ov.

in-curvo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To bend, bow, crook, curve:* arcūs, Virg.: bacillum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To bend, cast down, disturb:* non est magnus animus, quem incurvat injuria, Sen.

in-curvus, a, um, *adj. Bent, bowed, crooked, curved:* Ter.; Cic.

incus-s, ūdis, *f.* [for incud-s; fr. incud-o] (*The thing beaten upon;* hence) *An anvil.* **I.** Prop.: impositos duris crepitare incudibus enses, Virg.—Prov.: Incudem eandem tundere, *To beat the same anvil,* i. e. *to labour always at the same thing:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: studiorum, Tac.

incūsā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incus(a)-o] *A blaming, accusing, accusation:* Cic.

in-cūs-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for in-caus-o; fr. 1. in; caus-a] *To bring a charge against; to accuse, blame, complain of, find fault with:* aliquem, Cæs.: (with *Acc. of neut. Adj.*) se multa, Virg.: (with *Gen. of charge*) aliquem luxūs, Tac.

1. **incus-sus** (for incut-sus), a, um, *P.* of incut-io.

2. **incus-sus,** ūs, *m.* [for incutsus; fr. incut-io] *A striking* or *dashing against, a shock* (only in *Abl. Sing.*): armorum, Tac.

in-custōdītus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** A. Prop.: *Not watched, unguarded:* ovile, Ov. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *Disregarded, neglected:* dierum observatio, Tac.—**2.** *Unconcealed:* amor, Tac. **II.** *Not watching one's self, heedless, imprudent:* Pl.

in-cū-sus, a, um, *adj.* [for in-cudsus; fr. 1. in; cud-o] (Prop.: *Beaten upon;* Meton.) *Prepared by beating; fabricated, wrought,* etc.: incusus lapis, prob. *an indented stone for a hand-mill,* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incuse.*

in-cŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, cŭtĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for in-quatio] **I.** Prop.: *To strike* or *dash against* or *upon:* scipionem in caput, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To strike into* one; *to inspire with, inflict, excite, produce* terror, regret, *etc.:* timorem, Cic.: tibi desiderium urbis, Hor. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To hurt* or *injure by striking:* incussi articuli, Pl.—**B.** *To throw, cast, hurl:* tormentis faces et hastas, Tac.

indāgā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. indag(a)-o] *A searching into, investigation:* Cic.

indāgā-trix, icis, *f.* [id.] *She who searches into, investigates* or *explores:* virtutis, Cic.

1. **ind-āgo,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ind-u = in] **I.** Hunting *t. t.:* (Prop.: *To drive* wild animals *into* a place surrounded by toils, *etc.*; hence) Meton.: *To hunt out, discover, find, track:* natus ad indagandum canis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To search into, investigate, explore:* indicia communis exitii, Cic.

2. **indāg-o,** ĭnis, *f.* [1. indag-o] **I.** Prop.: *A hunting:* App. **II.** Meton.: *A toil* or *net;* or *a series of toils* or *nets;* prps. even *a rope* (*to which are attached feathers easily moved by the wind, used for the purpose of surrounding wild animals in a large tract of ground*): Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Pursuit after; a searching out, into,* or *after:* doctrinæ, Pl.—**B.** *A restraint:* Pl.

i-n-de, *adv.* [prob. pronominal root I; *n* epenthetic: suffix de = Gr. θε or θεν] (*From that* thing *or* person; hence) **1.** Of place: *From that place, from there, thence:* Cic.—**2.** Of things: *Thence; from that thing; from that matter, circumstance,* etc.: Cic.—**3.** Of persons: *From* or *of those persons:* Ter.—**4.** Of time: **a.** *After that, thereafter, thereupon, then:* Cæs.—**b.** *From that time forth:* inde a principio hujus imperii, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) inde loci, *after that, thereupon,* Lucr.

in-dēbĭtus, a, um, *adj. That is not owed, not due:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indu.*

in-dĕcens, tis, *adj. Unseemly, unbecoming, indecent, improper, unsightly, ugly:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indécent.*

in-dĕcĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* dĕcēre, 2. *v. n. To misbecome* one: Pl.

in-dēclĭnā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; declin(a)-o] (*Not turned aside;* hence) *Unchanged, constant:* amicitia, Ov.

in-dĕcor, ōris, *or* **dĕcŏris,** e, *adj.* (*Not ornamented:* hence) *Unbecoming, unseemly, indecorous, inglorious, shameful:* non erimus regno indecores;

Virg.: (with *Gr. Acc.*) nec genus indecores, id.

indĭcōr-e, *adv.* [indecor-us] *Unbecomingly, indecently:* Cic.

in-dēcŏro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. To disgrace, disfigure:* indecorant bene nata culpæ, Hor.

in-dēcōrus, a, um, *adj. Unbecoming, unseemly, indecorous, disgraceful, shameful, unsightly:* nihil malum nisi quod . . . indecorum, Cic.

in-dēfen-sus, a, um, *adj.* [for indefend-sus; fr. 2. in; defend-o] *Unprotected, undefended:* Capua, Liv.

in-dēfessus, a, um, *adj. Unwearied, indefatigable:* Ov.; Tac.

in-dēflē-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; defle-o] *Unwept, unlamented:* Ov.

in-dējec-tus, a, um, *adj.* [for indejac-tus; fr. 2. in; DEJAC, true root of dejic-io] *Not thrown down:* domus, Ov.

in-dēlē-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; dele-o] *Indelible, imperishable:* nomen, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indélébile.*

in-dēlībātus, a, um, *adj. Untouched, uninjured:* Fig.: opes, Ov.

in-demn-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [for in-damn-atus; fr. 2. in; damn(a)-o] *Uncondemned, unsentenced:* cives, Cic.

in-dēplōrā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; deplor(a)-o] *Unwept, undeplored:* Ov.

in-dēprĕhensus (-dēprensus), a, um, *adj.* [for in-deprehend- (*or* deprend-) sus; fr. 2. in; deprehend-o, or deprend-o] *Unobserved, undiscovered:* error, Virg.

indep-tus (for indap-tus), a, um, *P.* of indip-iscor, through true root INDAP.

in-dēsertus, a, um, *adj. Not deserted, unforsaken:* regna, Ov.

in-destric-tus, a, um, *adj.* [for in-destri(n)g-tus; fr. 2. in; destri(n)g-o] *Ungrazed, untouched, uninjured:* abibo, Ov.

in-dēton-sus, a, um, *adj.* [for in-detond-sus; fr. 2. in; detond-eo] *Unshorn:* Thyoneus, Ov.

in-dēvītā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; devit(a)-o] *Unavoided:* telum, Ov.

index, ĭcis, *comm. gen.* [for indic-s; fr. 1. indic-o] **I.** (*One who makes known*; hence) **a.** Gen.: *A discoverer, informant:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: (a) Prop.: *An informer, betrayer, spy:* Cic.—(b) Meton.: *Index* or *Informer; the name of the stone into which Battus was transformed by Mercury:* Ov.—**2.** (*The thing which makes known*; hence) a. Prop.: *An index, sign, mark; any thing that points out, betrays, discloses,* or *indicates:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *The forefinger:* Cic.—(b) Of books, *etc.*: (α) *A title, superscription:* Cic.; Liv.—(β) *A table of contents, index:* Pl.—(c) *An inscription:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *index.*

India, æ, *f. India; a country extending from the Indus to China.*—Hence, **Indĭ-cus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, India; Indian.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Inde.*

in-dīc-ens, entis, *adj.* [2. in; dīc-o] *That does not say* a thing: Liv.

indĭc-ium, ĭi, *n.* [1. indic-o] (*A making known*; hence) **1.** *A notice, information, discovery, disclosure:* Cæs.; Cic.—**2.** *An accusation (before a judge); a charge:* Tac.—**3.**: **a.** Prop.: *A deposition (made before a court); evidence:* Cic.—Particular phrase: Indicium profiteri, *To depose to a circumstance, give evidence of a fact (before a court,* esp. *with a view to escape punishment):* Sall.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Permission to give evidence* or *turn informer (against one's accomplices):* Cic.—(b) *A reward for giving evidence,* or *informing:* Cic.—(c) *A sign, indication, mark, token, proof:* Cic.; Ter.—Particular phrase: Indicio esse, *To serve as proof, be a proof:* Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indice.*

1. **in-dĭco,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To make known, point out, show, declare, disclose, indicate:* vultus indicat mores, Cic.: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) se deum, Pl.: (without *immediate Object*) quis tibi de epistolis indicavit? Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To intimate, briefly state, mention:* illud obiter, Pl.—**B.**: **1.** Prop.: *To give evidence against,* esp. before a judge or in a court of law; *to depose, inform against:* conscios delendæ tyrannidis, Cic.—**2.** Meton.: *To accuse, give information against:* aliquem alicui, Cic.—**C.** *To sell* or *tell the price of* a thing; *to value, put a price on* it: fundum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indiquer.*

2. **in-dīco,** dixi, dictum, dicĕre (*Imperat.* indice, Plaut.), 3. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To declare publicly; to proclaim, publish, announce; to appoint:* concilium, Liv.: bellum populo Romano suo nomine indixit, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Of an army, levies, a council, *etc.*: *To order to go and assemble* or *meet at; to order to proceed to:* exercitum, Liv.: cœtus, id.—**B.** *To order, enjoin:* reo supplicium, Tac.—**C.**: **1.** Prop.: *To impose upon by order, to impose:* multam, Pl.: tributum populo, Liv.—**2.** Meton.: *To inflict, cause, bring upon:* populo famem, Suet.

1. **indic-tus,** a, um, *P.* of 2. indic-o.

2. **in-dic-tus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; dic-o] *Not said, unsaid:* ut sint indicta, Liv.: nec tu carminibus nostris indictus abibis, *unsung,* Virg.—Particular phrase: Indictā causā, *Without the cause being heard, without a hearing, unheard:* Cic.

ind-Idem, *adv.* [for ind-e; idem] **1.** *From the same place:* Cic.—**2.** *From the same matter* or *thing:* Cic.

indies, v. dies.

in-differ-ens, ntis, *adj.* [2. in; differ-o] **1.** Of things: *In which there is no difference, not different, indifferent:* Cic.—**2.** Of persons: *Indifferent, careless:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indifférent.*

indiffĕren-ter, *adv.* [for indifferent-ter; fr. indifferens, indifferent-is] **1.** *Without distinction, indiscriminately, indifferently:* Quint.—**2.** *With indifference, unconcern:* Suet.

ind-ĭ-gĕn-a, æ, *adj. c.* [ind-u; (i); gen-o] **1.** *Born in a country, native, indigenous:* Latini, Virg.: bos, Ov.—As *Subst.*: *A native* of a country. Liv. —**2.** *Made* or *growing in* a country: vinum, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indigène.*

indĭge-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of indige-o. —**2.** *Pa.*: *In want of, needing* any thing: (with *Gen.*) illius, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **indigens,** ntis, *comm. A needy person:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indigent.*

indĭgent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [indigens, indigent-is] (*The condition of the* indigens; hence) **1.** *Need, want, indigence:* Cic.—**2.** *Insatiableness, insatiable desire:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indigence.*

ind-ĭgĕo, ĭgŭi, *no sup.*, ĭgēre, 2. *v. n.* [for ind-egeo; fr. ind-u; egeo] **I.** Prop.: *To need, want, stand in need* or *want of:* (with *Abl.*) bonā existimatione, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) ingenii et virtutis, id.: (with *Acc.*) nihil, Var.: (*Impers. Pass.*) indigetur, Pl. **II.** Meton.: *To long for, desire:* (with *Gen.*) auri, Cic.

1. **Indĭges,** ĕtis, v. Indigetes.

2. **indĭg-es,** is, *adj.* [indigeo] *Needy, indigent, poor:* Auct. ap. Cic.

in-dĭges-tus, a, um, *adj.* [for indiger-tus; fr. 2. in; diger-o] *Unarranged, without order, confused:* moles, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indigeste.*

Ind-ĭ-gĕ-t-es, um, *m.* [for Ind-i gen-t-es; fr. ind-u; (i); gen-o; (t)] (*Those born in* a place) *Indigetes;* i. e. *heroes elevated to the rank of gods after their death, and regarded as the patron deities of their native country:* Liv.—Sing.: **Indĭges,** ĕtis: Indigetem Æneam . . . Deberi cœlo, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (adj.) *indigète.*

indignā-bundus, a, um, *adj.* [indign(a)-or] *Full of indignation, enraged, indignant:* Liv.; Suet.

indigna-ndus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That one should be indignant at, deserving of indignation, unworthy of, unsuitable for:* lecto non indignanda (*sc.* vestis) saligno, Ov.

indigna-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of indign(a)-or.—**2.** *Pa.*: *That cannot endure* or *suffer* any thing; *impatient, indignant:* freta indignantia, Ov.: (*Sup.*; also, with *Gen.*) genus indignantissimum servitutis, Col.

indignā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [indign(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *Displeasure, indignation:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: *An exciting of indignation* by rhetorical art: Cic ¶ Hence, Fr. *indignation.*

indign-e, *adv.* [indign-us] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Unworthily, in a way unworthy* of one: (with *Gen.*) indignissime civium, Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *Indignantly:* Nep.—**2.** *Shamefully, disgracefully, dishonourably:* Ter.

indignĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality* or *state of the* indignus; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Unworthiness, vileness:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *Indignation* (in consequence of unworthy treatment): Cic.—**2.** *Unworthy* or *unbecoming behaviour, meanness, baseness:* Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indignité.*

in-dignor, ātus sum, āri (*Pres. Inf.* indignarier, Lucr.), 1. *v. dep.* **I.** Prop.:

of persons: *To consider* or *hold as unworthy* or *improper; to be angry* or *displeased at, to be indignant:* aliquid, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To be indignant at, to disdain:* pontem indignatus Araxes, Virg.—**B.** *To be indignant* or *disdainful:* venti indignantes, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indigner.*

in-dignus, a. um, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: **1.** *Unworthy, not worthy, undeserving:* Cic. — **2.** *Unworthy* or *undeserving of:* (with *Gen.*) indignus avorum, Virg.: (*Sup.*; also, with *Abl.*) indignissimus honore, Cic. —**3.** *Unworthy, not deserving to:* (with *qui*, etc., *c. Subj.*) indigni erant qui impetrarent, Cic.: (with *ut c. Subj.*) ut a vobis redimeremur, Liv.—**B.** Of things: **1.** *Unsuitable, unbecoming, improper:* facinus, Sall.—**2.** *Unworthy* or *not worthy of:* (with *Abl.*) vox populi Romani majestate indigna, Cæs.—**3.** *Unworthy, not worthy, not deserving to:* (with *Supine in* u) digna atque indigna relatu Vociferans, Virg.: (with *Inf.*) fabula non indigna referri, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *That one has not deserved, undeserved:* mors, Virg.—**B.** *Intolerable, disgraceful, shameful:* indignum est a pari vinci aut superiore; indignius ab inferiore, Cic.—**C.** *Intolerable, severe, hard:* hiems, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indigne.*

indĭg-us, a, um, *adj.* [indig-eo] *Needing, in want:* pauper et indigus, Stat.: (with *Gen.*) nostræ opis, Virg.: (with *Abl.*) auxilio, Lucr.

in-dīlĭgens, tis, *adj.*: **1.** *Careless, heedless, negligent:* (*Comp.*) si indiligentiores fuerint, Cæs.—**2.** *Neglected:* hortus, Pl.

indīlĭgen-ter, *adv.* [for indiligenter; fr. indiligens, indiligent-is] *Carelessly, heedlessly, negligently:* indiligenter factum, Cic.: (*Comp.*) indiligentius, Cæs.

indīlĭgent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] (*The quality* or *state of the* indiligens; hence) *Carelessness, heedlessness, negligence:* Cic.; Cæs.

ind-īpiscor, eptus sum, īpisci, 3. *v. dep.* [for ind-apiscor; fr. ind-u; apiscor] *To obtain, attain, reach:* navem, Liv.

in-dīrep-tus a, um, *adj.* [for in-dirap-tus; fr. 2. in; DIRAP, true root of dirip-io] *Unplundered, not spoiled:* Tac.

indiscrēt-e, *adv.* [indiscret-us] *Alike, equally:* Pl.

in-discrē-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; DISCRE, true root of discer-no] **I.** Prop.: *Unseparated, undivided, closely connected:* suus cuique sanguis indiscretus, *i. e. to every one those of his own blood are most closely connected,* Tac. **II.** Meton.: *That cannot be distinguished, undistinguishable:* proles indiscreta suis, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indiscret.*

indĭsert-e, *adv.* [indisert-us] *Not fluently:* Cic.

in-dĭsertus, a, um, *adj. Not fluent* or *ready in speech:* Cic.

in-diejec-tus, a, um, *adj.* [for indisjac-tus ; fr. 2. in ; DISJAC, true root of disjic-io] (*Not scattered* about ; hence) *Not destroyed:* domus, Ov.

in-dispōsĭtus, a, um, *adj. Without order, confused:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indisposé.*

in-dissōlūbĭlis, e, *adj. That cannot be dissolved; indissoluble:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indissoluble.*

in-distinctus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Not divided* or *separated; not separate:* corollæ, Cat. **II.** Fig.: Of speech: *Without distinction* or *arrangement, confused:* defensio, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indistinct.*

ind-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of ind-o.

in-dīvĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Indivisible:* corpus, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **individuum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* corpus) *An indivisible corpuscle, an atom:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Inseparable, not divided* or *separated:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *individu.*

in-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To put into, place* or *set in:* fenestras indidit, *i. e. into the house,* Plaut.: vinclo cervicem, Tac. **B.** Fig.: *To put into, inspire, infuse:* alacritatem hostibus, Tac. **C.** Meton.: *To bring in, introduce:* novos ritūs, Tac. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To put, set,* or *place upon:* vincla, *to put chains upon one,* i. e. *to throw one into chains,* Tac. **B.** Fig.: Of a name: *To put upon, assign, give to:* alicui nomen, Liv. **C.** Meton.: Of guards: *To set over* one, *to appoint:* custodes, Tac.

in-dŏcĭlis, e, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of living beings: *Difficult to be taught, that cannot be taught, unteachable, not docile, indocile:* nimis indociles, Cic.: pauperiem pati, Hor.: (with *Gen.*) pacis, Sil.: (with *Dat.*) quieti, Juv.— **B.** Of things: *That cannot be taught* to a person, *etc.*: disciplina, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Of persons: **a.** *Unlearned, ignorant, rude:* genus, Virg. — **b.** *Unacquainted, ignorant:* (with *Gen.*) indocilis cœli agricola, Pl.—**2.** Of things: *Rude, unpolished:* numerus, Ov. — **B.** *Untaught, not shown :* via, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indocile.*

indoct-e, *adv.* [indoct-us] *Unlearnedly, ignorantly, unskilfully :* Cic. (*Comp.*) indoctius, Gell.

in-doctus, a. um, *adj. Untaught, unlearned, uninstructed, ignorant, unskilful :* habitus est indoctus, Cic. : (with *Inf.*) ferre juga, Hor.: (with *Gen.*) pilæ, id.: (with *Gr. Acc.*) plerique alia, Gell. — Adverbial expression: Indoctum, *Unskilfully:* canere, Hor.

in-dŏlentĭa, æ, *f.* [2. in ; dolentia, *pain*] *Freedom from pain, absence of pain :* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indolence.*

ind-ŏl-es, is, *f.* [ind-u ; ol-esco] (*That which grows up within;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *Inborn* or *native quality, natural quality, nature :* Cic. **II.** Esp.: *Native quality, natural abilities* of men ; *talents, genius,* etc.: Cic.

in-dŏle-sco, dŏlŭi, *no sup.*, dŏlescĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [1. in ; dole-o] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To feel pain ; to smart, ache:* oculi indolescunt, Pl. **B.** Fig.: *To feel grief, pain,* or *sorrow ; to be pained* or *grieved :* indolui, non tam mea quod fortuna male audit, Ov. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To feel pain at* or *from:* tactum, Just. **B.** Fig.: *To feel pain, grief,* or *sorrow at ; to be pained, grieved, troubled at :* id ipsum indoluit Juno, Ov.: (with *Objective clause*) quis fuit, qui non indoluerit tam sero se . . . cognoscere, Cic.

in-dŏm-ĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; dom-o] **I.** Prop.: *Untamed, not broken in, wild:* equus, Auct. Her. **II.** Meton.: *That cannot be checked* or *restrained, untameable :* pastores, Cæs.: mors, Hor. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Unchecked, unrestrained, wild, unbridled, uncurbed, ungovernable :* cupiditates, Cic. —**B.** *Invincible, that cannot be overcome* or *got rid of:* tarditas, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indompté.*

in-dormĭo, dormīvi, dormītum, dormire, 4. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To sleep* or *fall asleep on, upon,* or *over* a thing: saccis Indormis, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *To go to sleep over a* thing, *i. e. to do it negligently, be careless about it* : causæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *endormir.*

in-dōtātus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Unportioned, portionless:* soror, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *Unadorned, poor :* ars, Cic. **III.** Meton.: Of the dead: *Without,* or *deprived of, the last rites:* Ov.

indu, v. I. in *init.*

indŭbĭtat-e, *adv.* [indubitat-us] *Undoubtedly, assuredly,* Liv.

in-dŭbĭtā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in ; dubit(a)-o] *Undoubted, without doubt, certain, sure:* spes, Pl.

in-dŭbĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. To doubt of* a thing : absiste Viribus indubitare tuis, Virg.

in-dŭbĭus, a, um, *adj. Not doubtful, certain :* innocentia, Tac.

induciæ, v. indutiæ.

Induciomărus (-tiomărus), i, *m. Induciomarus* or *Indutiomarus ; a chief of the Treviri.*

in-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre (*Imperat.*, induce, Var.: — *Perf. Ind.* induxti for induxisti, Ter), 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To lead, bring,* or *conduct into* a place ; *to lead* or *bring in :* aquam in privatas domos, Hirt.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Pass. in reflexive force : *To betake one's self, go to:* Cæs. —**b.** *To bring into* or *before* a court : aliquem in senatum, Pl.—**c.** *To bring into one's house, to bring home:* filiæ novercam, Pl.—**d.** *To lead an army* Macedoniam, Liv.—**e.** Of the stage or circus: *To bring into, to exhibit in* or *on:* elephantos in circum, Pl.: inducta est Afranii Togata, Suet. or *troops into* a place : exercitum in **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To strike out, erase (by filling in the writing with wax, by drawing over it the broad end of the style):* nomina, Cic.—**2.** *To bring into* or *set down in* an account : pecuniam in rationem, Cic. **C.** Fig.: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To bring into, introduce:* seditionem atque discordiam in civitatem, Cic.—Particular phrase: Inducere (aliquid) in animum *or simply*

animum (in which latter case the acc. depends on *in* in the verb): *To bring into one's mind; i. e.* (a) *To resolve* or *determine upon; to resolve, determine, make up one's mind to:* Plaut.; Cic.; Liv.; Pl.—(b) *To imagine, believe, suppose, persuade one's self:* Ter.—**b.** Esp.: (a) *To bring in, introduce* in speaking or writing (an expression borrowed from the stage): aliquem, Cic.: sermonem, id.—(b) *To exhibit, show:* oratorum par nobilissimum, Cic.—(c) *To lead to* or *into* any thing; *to move, excite, persuade, rouse, prevail upon, induce to:* animum in spem, Cic.—(d) *To delude, cajole, deceive, entrap:* socios, Cic.—**2.** *To annul, cancel:* senatūs consultum, Cic. **II.**: **A. Prop.: 1.** Gen.: *To bring upon* or *over:* nubem, Liv.—**2.** Esp.: Of a bridge: *To construct:* pontem, Curt. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of dress or clothing: **a.** *To put something on* one: calceum, Suet.—**b.** *To cover* or *clothe with* something: humeros amictu, Stat.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) tunicāque inducitur artūs, Virg.—**2.**: **a.** *To draw* or *spread* something *over; to lay* or *spread* something *upon:* plumas membris, Hor. (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) inductā (*se.* victimā) cornibus aurum, Ov.—**b.** *To overspread, overlay, cover* something *with:* scuta pellibus, Cæs. **III.** Of forces: *To lead against:* principes in cornua, Liv. **IV.** *To lead:* animum ad meretricem induxti tuum, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *induire.*

induc-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [induc-o] **1.** *A leading* or *bringing into:* Cic.—**2.** *Introduction, exhibition* on the circus or stage: Cic.—**3.** (*A leading of* the mind *into* something; hence) **a.** *A purpose, resolution, inclination, intention:* Cic.—**b.** Dialectic *t. t.*: *Induction.* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *induction.*

1. induc-tus, a, um, *P.* of induc-o.

2. induc-tus, ūs (only in the *Abl. Sing.*), *m.* [induc-o] *An inducement, persuasion:* Auct. Her.

indulge-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of indulge-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Indulgent, kind,* or *tender to; fond* of: (*Comp.*) indulgentius nomen maternum, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) peccatis, id.—**b.** *Addicted* or *given to:* aleæ, Suet.—**c.** *Fondly loved:* (*Sup.*) indulgentissime adolescens, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indulgent.*

indulgen-ter, *adv.* [for indulgent-ter; fr. indulgens, indulgent-is] *Indulgently, kindly, tenderly:* facere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) indulgentius, Sen.: (*Sup.*) indulgentissime, Sol.

indulgent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] (*The quality of the* indulgens; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: Of persons: *Indulgence, gentleness, complaisance, favour, kindness:* Cic.—**b.** Fig.: Of things: *Gentleness:* cœli, *i. e. mild weather,* Pl.—**2.** *Tender love, affection, fondness* towards one's relations or friends: in suos, Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indulgence.*

in-dulgĕo, dulsi, dultum, dulgēre, **2.** *v. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub.: usually considered for in-dulc-eo; fr. 1. in; dulc-is] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Gen.: *To be courteous* or *complaisant; to be kind* or *indulgent:* (with *Dat.*) Æduorum civitati indulserat, Cæs. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To indulge* or *humour; to give way to* or *yield to:* ipsa sibi imbecillitas indulget, Cic.—**2.** *To give one's self up to; to be given* or *addicted to; to indulge in:* labori, Virg. **II.** Act.: **A.** *To indulge, humour:* te indulgebant, Ter.—**B.** *To concede, allow, grant, permit:* alicui usum pecuniæ, Suet.

indul-tus (for indulg-tus), a, um, *P.* of indulg-eo.

in-dŭo, dŭi, dūtum, dŭĕre, 3. *v. d.* [ἐν-δύω] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: (*To put into;* hence) **1.** Of clothes, arms, *etc.*: Pass. in reflexive force: *To put one's self into,* i. e. *to put on:* (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*): galeam . . . Induitus, Virg.—**2.** *To clothe with:* quum se nux plurima silvis Induet in florem, *shall cover* or *deck itself with flowers* or *blossoms,* Virg.—**3.** With Personal pron.: *To fall into* or *among; to become entangled in:* quum autem se in nubem inducrint (*sc.* venti), Cic.—**4.** *To thrust through, pierce:* an sese mucrone ob tantum dedecus amens Induat, an, *etc.*, Virg. **B.** Fig.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To entangle one's self, become involved:* Cic. **II.**: (*To put in;* hence) **A.** Prop.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To put one's self in,* i. e. *to clothe with, put on:* Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of trees, *etc.*: *To cover, load, deck, ornament:* pomis se induit arbos, Virg.—**2.** Of the sky: *To cover:* nunquam tanto se vulture cœlum Induit, *i. e. with so great a cloud of vultures,* Luc. **III.**: **A.** Prop.: Of clothes, arms, or ornaments: *To put on:* tunicam, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To take on one's back, to carry:* scalas, Ov. **C.** Fig.: *To put on, assume:* sibi cognomen, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *endure.*

indŭpĕrātor, oris, v. imperator.

indūrā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of indur(a) o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Hardened:* **a.** Prop.: robora indurata flammis, Stat.—**b.** Fig.: (*Comp.*) Germanis quid indauratius ad omnem patientiam? Sen.

in-dūresco, dūrŭi, *no sup.*, dūrescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* **I.** Prop.: *To become hard, to harden:* condyloma induruit, Cels. **II.** Fig.: *To become firmly attached:* alicui, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *endurcir.*

in-dūro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To make hard, to harden:* **I.** Prop.: nivem Indurat Boreas, Ov. **II.** Fig.: frontem, *to render shameless,* Sen.

Indus, a, um, *adj.*, Ἰνδός. *Of,* or *belonging to, India; Indian:* ebur, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **A.** Prop.: **Indi,** ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of India, Indians.* **B.** Meton.: Sing.: **Indus, i,** *m. An elephant's driver, mahout.*

industrĭ-a, æ, *f.* [industri-us] *Diligence, activity, assiduity, industry:* Cic.; Suet.—Adverbial expressions: Industriā, ex industriā, de industriā, *Purposely, on purpose, intentionally:* Pl.; Liv.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *industrie.*

industrĭ-e, *adv.* [industri-us] *Diligently, industriously:* Cæs.

industrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] *Active, diligent, assiduous, industrious:* homo, Cic.: (*Comp.*) industrior, Plaut.

indutĭæ (**-cĭæ**), ārum, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A temporary cessation of hostilities; a truce, armistice:* Cic.; Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *A cessation, rest, pause, delay:* Plaut. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A cessation from personal quarrels* or *enmities:* Ter.—**2.** *A cessation from difference in opinion; a temporary agreement in sentiment:* Pl.

1. **indū-tus,** a, um, *P.* of indu-o.

2. **indū-tus,** ūs, *m.* [indu-o] *A putting on:* Tac.

in-ēbrĭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To make drunk, inebriate:* palmā vescentes, Pl. **II.** Meton.: Of colours: *To saturate:* Pl. **III.** Fig.: *To fill:* aurem, *i. e. to fill full of talk,* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enivrer.*

in-ĕd-ĭa, æ, *f.* [2. in; ed-o] *A not eating; fasting:* Cic.

in-ēd-ītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; 2. ed-o] *Not made known, unknown:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inédit.*

in-ēlĕgans, antis, *adj. Not choice, fine,* or *elegant; tasteless, inelegant:* orationis copia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inélégant.*

inēlĕgan-ter, *adv.* [for inelegant-ter; fr. inelegans, inelegant-is] *Not choicely, tastelessly, inelegantly:* Cic.

in-ēluctābĭlis, e, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *From which one cannot struggle out,* or *extricate one's self:* cœnum, Stat. **II.** Fig.: *Inevitable, unavoidable:* tempus, Virg.

in-ēmŏrĭor, mortŭus sum, mŏri, 3. *v. dep. To die in* or *at:* Hor.

in-em-tus (**-ptus**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; em-o] *Unbought, unpurchased:* dapes, Virg.

in-ēnarrābĭlis, e, *adj. That cannot be related* or *described; indescribable:* labor, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inénarrable.*

inēnarrābĭl-iter, *adv.* [inenarrabil-is] *In an indescribable manner:* Liv.

in-ēnōdā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; enod(a)-o] (Prop.: *That cannot be freed from knots;* Fig.: *That cannot be explained, inexplicable:* res, Cic.

in-ĕo, īvi (and freq. ĭi), ĭtum, īre, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To go into, enter* a place: domum, Cic.: nemus nullis illud initur equis, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: With the accessory idea of motion along: *To proceed along:* viam, Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To go to:* convivia, Cic.—**2.** *To rush into, fall among:* pericula præliorum, Cic.—**3.** *To enter into, take part in:* bellum, Cic.—**4.** *To enter upon, begin, commence:* pugnas, Virg.—**5.** *To enter upon* an office: magistratum, Cic. **C.** Fig.: *To enter* or *go into:* numerum, *to go into an enumeration,* i. e. *to enumerate, give the number,* Liv.: inire rationem, *to make an estimate,* Cic.—also, *to calculate, consider, find out, devise, contrive,* id. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To go into, enter* a place: in urbem, Liv. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To begin:* ab incunte

estate, Cic.—**2.** *To enter into life, be born:* te consule, inibit, Pollio, Virg.

ĭnept-e, *adv.* [inept-us] **I.** Gen.: *Improperly, foolishly, absurdly:* dissere, Cic. : (*Sup.*) ineptissime, Quint. **II.** Esp.: *At an improper time:* Script. ap. Cic.

ĭnept-ĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* ineptus ; hence) **1.** *Silly behaviour:* Ter.—**2.** Plur.: *Fooleries, absurdities:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ineptie.*

ĭnept-īo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, **4.** *v. n.* [id.] *To talk or act absurdly; to trifle, play the fool:* Ter.

ĭn-eptus, a, um, *adj.* [for in-aptus] **1.** Of things: *That is done at an improper time or place; improper, inconsistent, absurd, foolish, silly, impertinent:* res ineptior, Cat.: (*Sup.*) ineptissimum, Quint.—**2.** Of persons: *Displaying no taste, awkward, foolish, silly:* is ineptus esse dicitur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inepte.*

ĭn-ĕquĭtābĭlis, e, *adj. That cannot be ridden upon:* campi, Curt.

ĭn-ĕquĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. To ride in:* campis, Flor.

ĭn-erm-is, e, **-us,** a, um, *adj.* [for in-arm-is (-us); fr. 2. in ; arm-a] **1.** **a.** Prop.: Of persons: *Without* defensive *armour:* legiones inermes, Suet.—**b.** Meton.: Of things: *Without means of defence, defenceless:* ager, Liv.—**2.** **a.** Prop.: *Unarmed, without weapons:* aliquis, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: In mental qualities: *Unarmed,* i. e. *unprepared, unversed:* Cic.—**3.** Meton.: Of things: *Without arms or means of offence:* gingiva, *i. e. toothless,* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inerme.*

ĭn-erra-ns, ntis, *adj.* [2. in ; err-(a)-o] *Not wandering, fixed:* stellæ, Cic.

ĭn-erro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *To wander* or *ramble about in* a place : montibus, Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To wander in* or *before:* memoria imaginis inerrabat oculis, Pl. **B.** Esp.: *To wander about in error* or *uncertainty:* Tib.

ĭn-ers, ertis, *adj.* [for in-ars] (*Without* ars ; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Unskilled* in any art or trade; *without skill, unskilful:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Inactive, idle, indolent, sluggish, inert:* terra, *motionless, immoveable,* Hor.: (*Comp.*) homo inertior, Cic. : (*Sup.*) inertissima segnitia, id.—**B.** Of food: *Without flavour, insipid :* caro, Hor.—**C.** *That renders idle* or *inactive:* frigus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inerte.*

ĭnert-ĭa, æ, *f.* [iners, inert-is] (*The quality of the* iners ; hence) **1.** *Want of art* or *skill, unskilfulness, ignorance:* Cic.—**2.** *Inactivity, idleness, laziness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inertie.*

ĭn-ērŭdītus a, um, *adj. Uninstructed, unlearned, illiterate, ignorant:* Cic.

ĭn-esc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [i. in ; esc-a] (Prop.: *To put a bait on a hook* ; hence) **Fig.** : *To entice, deceive:* Ter.; Liv.

ĭn-ēvītābĭlis, e, *adj. Unavoidable, not to be avoided, inevitable:* crimen, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inévitable.*

ĭn-excī-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; exci-o] *Unmoved, quiet, calm:* Virg.

ĭn-excūsābĭlis, e, *adj. That cannot be excused, inexcusable:* Hor. ; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inexcusable.*

ĭn-exercĭtātus, a, um, *adj. Untrained, unexercised, unpractised, unskilful :* Cic.

ĭn-exhaus-tus, a, um, *adj.* [for in-exhaur-tus ; fr. 2. in ; exhaur-io] *Unexhausted:* metalla, Virg.: pubertas, *not enfeebled,* Tac.

ĭn-exōrābĭlis, e, *adj.*: **1.** : **a.** Prop.: Of persons : *That cannot be moved by entreaty, inexorable:* Cic.—**b.** Fig.: Of things: *Inexorable, inexorably severe, rigorous, unyielding, unbending:* fatum, Virg.—**2.** *That cannot be obtained by entreaty:* Val. Fl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inexorable.*

ĭn-experrectus, a, um, *adj. Unawakened :* Ov.

ĭn-expertus, a, um, *adj.* (*Untried:* i. e.) **1.** *That has not made trial of, not acquainted* or *unacquainted* with, *inexperienced* in, *unaccustomed* to a thing: dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis, Hor.: (with *Gen.*) lasciviæ, Tac.—**2.** *That has not been tried, untried, unproved:* fides, Liv.

ĭn-explā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in ; expi(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *That cannot be atoned for, inexpiable:* scelus, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Implacable, irreconcilable:* bellum, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inexpiable.*

ĭn-explē-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in ; exple-o] *That cannot be filled, insatiable.* **I.** Prop.: stomachus, Sen. **II.** Fig.: cupiditas, Cic.

ĭn-explē-tus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Not filled, unsatisfied, unsated :* **I.** Prop.: alvus, Stat. **II.** Fig.: inexpletus lacrimans, Virg.

ĭn-explĭcā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in ; explic(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *Inextricable, from which one cannot extricate one's self:* laquei, Quint. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Inexplicable, that cannot be unfolded* or *disentangled, not to be explained:* res, Cic.—**B.** *Intricate, perplexed, connected with immense* or *insuperable difficulties:* legatio, *i. e. unavailing, impracticable,* Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Impossible:* Pl.—**B.** *Innumerable, not to be counted:* Pl.—**C.** *That leads to no result, useless:* facilitas, Liv.—**D.** *Impassable:* inexplicabiles imbribus viæ, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inexplicable.*

ĭnexplōrāt-e (-o), *adv.* [inexplorat-us] *Without previous examination, without examining beforehand :* Liv.

ĭn-explōrātus, a, um, *adj. Unexplored, not examined, unknown :* vada, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inexploré.*

ĭn-expugnābĭlis, e, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *That cannot be taken by assault; impregnable, inexpugnable:* arx, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *Unconquerable, firm:* homo, Cic.: gramen, *that cannot be rooted out,* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inexpugnable.*

ĭn-exspectātus (**-expectatus**), a, um, *adj. Unexpected :* vis, Cic. : Hostis, Ov.

ĭn-exstinctus (**-extinctus**), a, um, *adj.* [for in-exsting-tus ; fr. 2. in ; exsting-uo] *Unextinguishable.* **I.** Prop. : ignis, Ov. **II.** Fig.: fames, *unappeasable,* Ov. : nomen, *imperishable,* id.

ĭn-exsŭpĕrābĭlis (**-exuperabilis**), e, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *That cannot be crossed* or *passed over ; insurmountable :* Alpes, Liv. **II.** Fig. : **A.** *Unconquerable, invincible :* vis fati, Liv.—**B.** *Unsurpassable, not to be surpassed:* Liv.

ĭn-extrīcā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in ; extric(a)-o] *That cannot be disengaged* or *disentangled ; from which one cannot free one's self ; inextricable:* error (of the mazes of the Labyrinth, from which one could not find his way out): Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inextricable.*

ĭn-fābre, *adv. In an unworkmanlike manner, unskilfully :* Hor.

ĭn-fābrĭcātus, a, um, *adj. Unwrought, unfashioned :* Virg.

infăcēt-e (**infĭcet-**), *adv.* [infacet-us] *Coarsely, rudely, unwittily, stupidly :* Vell.: (*Sup.*) inficetissime, Pl.

infăcētĭ-æ, ārum, *f. plur.* [infacet-us] (*Things pertaining to the* infacetus ; hence) *Rude jests, coarse jokes* or *puns:* Cat.

ĭn-făcētus (**-ficetus**), a, um, *adj. Coarse, blunt, rude, unmannerly, not witty, stupid:* aliquis, Cic. : mendacium, id.

ĭn-făcundus, a, um, *adj. Not eloquent, devoid of eloquence:* vir, Liv.: (*Comp.*) infucundior, id.

infām-ĭa, æ, *f.* [infam-is] (*The quality* or *condition of the* infamis ; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Ill fame, ill report* of a person or thing ; *bad repute, dishonour, disgrace, infamy:* Cæs. ; Cic. **II.** Meton. : Of *one who brings any thing into bad repute:* Cacus . . . infamia silvæ, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infamie.*

ĭn-fām-is, e, *adj.* [2. in ; fam-a] **I.** Prop. : *Of ill report, ill spoken of, disreputable, notorious, infamous:* Of persons or things : infames scopuli, Hor.: vitiis, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *That causes an ill report, disreputable:* digitus (so called from pointing in scorn at persons), Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infâme.*

infām-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [infam-is] **I.** Prop.: *To bring into ill repute ; to brand with infamy ; to disgrace, dishonour, defame:* aliquid, Cic. **II.** Meton. : **A.** *To blame, accuse, charge:* aliquem temeritatis, Sen.—**B.** *To spread an ill report about, to give an ill account of :* montes, Claud.

ĭn-fandus, a, um, *adj.* (*Not to be spoken of* ; hence) *Unspeakable, unutterable, unheard of, unnatural, shocking, abominable :* res, Cic.: (*Sup.*) jam fero infandissima, Script. ap. Quint. —Adverbial expression: Infanda, *Horribly, frightfully :* Virg.

ĭn-fa-ns, ntis, *adj.* [2. in ; f(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *That cannot speak, speechless, mute, dumb :* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** In reference to age: *Very young, young, little, infant:* Cic. ; Pl. — As *Subst.* : **infans,** ntis, *comm. gen.*: *A*

Gen.: *A young or little child; an infant, babe:* Cæs.; Quint.—2. Esp.: Of the *fetus* or *unborn child:* Liv.—**B.** *Of,* or *belonging to, an infant, infantine:* umbræ, *i. e. the shades of departed infants,* Ov.—**C.** *Childish, silly:* Cic.—**D.** *Devoid of eloquence:* Of persons or things: (*Comp.*) nihil infantius, Cic.: (*Sup.*) ne infantissimus existimarer, id.—**E.** *That deprives of the power of speech:* pudor, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enfant.*

1. infant-ĭa, æ, *f.* [infans, infantis] (*The quality of the* infans; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Inability to speak:* linguæ, Lucr. **II.** Meton.: *Want of eloquence,* etc.: Cic.

2. **infant-ĭa,** æ, *f.* [id.] (*The state* or *condition of the* infans; hence) Of persons: *Infancy, early childhood:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enfance.*

infant-īlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *belonging to, infants; infantile:* Just.

in-farcĭo (-fercĭo), farsi, farsum *or* fartum, farcīre, 4. *v. a.* **I.** *To stuff in:* Fig.: verba, Cic. **II.** *To stuff with* something: bracteas leviore materiā Pl.

in-fātŭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in; fatu-us] *To make a fool of, to infatuate:* aliquem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infatuer.*

in-faustus, a, um, *adj. Unfortunate, attended with misfortune:* puppes, Virg.

infec-tor, ōris, *m.* [for infac-tor; fr. INFAC, true root of infic-io] *A dyer:* Cic.—As *Adj.*: *Dyeing:* succus, Pl.

1. **in-fect-us,** a, um, *adj.* [for infac-tus; fr. 2. in; fac-io] **I.** Prop.: *Not made* or *done, unwrought, unmade, undone, unperformed, unfinished:* Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Unfeasible, impracticable:* Sall.

2. **infec-tus** (for infac-tus), a, um, *P.* of infic-io, through true root INFAC.

infĕcund-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [infecundus] *Unfruitfulness:* terrarum, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infécondité.*

in-fĕcundus, a, um, *adj. Unfruitful, not fertile:* ager arbore infecundus, Sall.: (*Comp.*) infecundior, Col. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infécond.*

infēlic-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [infelix, infelic-is] *Ill-luck, misfortune:* Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infélicité.*

infēlic-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Unhappily, unfortunately:* Liv.

in-fēlix, icis, *adj.* (*Not* felix; hence) **1.** *Unfruitful, not fertile:* tellus, Virg. —**2.** *Causing misfortune or calamity; unlucky, calamitous:* arbor, *i. e. the gallows,* Cic.—**3.** *Unfortunate, unhappy, miserable:* Cic.: (with *Gen.*) animi, Virg.

infens-e, *adv.* [infens-us] *Hostilely, bitterly:* invectus, Tac.: (*Comp.*) infensius, Cic.

infens-o, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** Act.: *To treat in a hostile manner; to ravage, destroy:* bello Armeniam, Tac. **II.** Neut.: *To be hostilely disposed:* infensantibus dīis, Tac.

in-fen-sus, a, um, *adj.* [for infend-sus; fr. 1. in; obsol. FEND-O = *θείν-ω*] (*Striking* or *wounding;* hence) *Hostile, inimical, enraged:* animus, Cic.: (*Comp.*) infensius servitium, *i. e. harder, more oppressive,* Tac.

infer, a, um; v. inferus.

infercio, v. infarcio.

infĕri, orum, v. inferus.

infĕr-iæ, ārum, *f. plur.* [infer-i] (*Things pertaining to the* inferi; hence) *Sacrifices in honour of the dead:* Cic.

inferius, v. infra.

infern-e, *adv.* (in the last syll. short *e,* Lucr.) [infern-us] *Below, beneath:* Lucr.

infer-nus, a, um, *adj.* [infer] **I.** Gen.: *Lower; that which lies,* or *is situated beneath* or *under:* stagna, Liv. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *Underground, belonging to the Lower Regions, infernal:* rex, *Pluto,* Virg.: Juno, *Proserpine,* id. —As *Subst.*: **1. inferni,** ōrum, *m. The shades below:* Pl.—**2. inferna,** ōrum, *n. The infernal regions:* Tac. **B.** Meton.: *Diabolic, fiendish:* aspectus, Tac.

in-fĕro, intŭli, illātum, inferre, *v. a.* **I.:** **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To carry in* or *into; to bring, put,* or *throw into* or *to* a place: Cic.: pedes, Cic.: templis ignes, id.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To bring to a place for burial; to bury, inter:* aliquem, Cic.—**b.** *To give in, enter* an account: rationes falsas, Cic. — **c.** Milit. *t. t.*: (a) Inferre signa (arma), *To advance the standards,* etc., i. e. *to advance to the attack:* Cæs.; Liv.; Nep.—(b) Inferre pedem *or* gradum, *To advance the foot* or *step;* i. e. *to advance, move on to the attack:* Liv.—(c) Inferre bellum, *To carry war against,* i. e. *to wage war upon:* Cic.—(d) Inferre arma, *To advance arms,* i. e. *to begin war, commence hostilities:* Liv.— **d.** With Personal pron., with accessory notion of haste, *etc.: To betake one's self, repair, go,* etc.: Cic.; Liv.— **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To bring forward, introduce; to produce, make, cause:* sermonem, Cic.: litem capitis, id.— **2.** Esp.: *To conclude, infer, draw* an inference: Cic. **II.** *To bring, put,* or *place upon:* aliquem in equum, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inférer.*

infĕrus, a, um (*Nom. Sing.*, infer, Cato), *adj.* [acc. to Benfey, ak. to Sans. *adhara,* "lower"]. I. Pos.: *That is below, beneath,* or *underneath; nether, low:* supera, infera, Cic.: mare inferum, *the Lower,* i. e. *the Tuscan Sea,* id.—As *Subst.*: **inferi,** ōrum, *m.*: **A.** Prop.: *The inhabitants of the infernal regions, the dead:* Cic.—**B.** *The infernal regions:* Cic. **II.** Comp.: **infĕrĭor,** us: **A.** Prop.: Of place: *Lower:* ex inferiore loco dicere, *from below,* Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of time *or* succession: *Subsequent, later, latter:* Cic.—**2.** Of quality, rank, *or* number: *Inferior:* inferior navium numero, Cæs. **III.** Sup.: **infĭmus,** a, um: **A.:** **1.** Prop.: Of place: **a.** Gen.: *The lowest, nethermost, last:* infimi radices montis, Cæs. — **b.** Esp.: *Where* a thing *is lowest, the lowest part of* it: ora, Cic. — Adverbial expressions: (a) Ab infimo, *From below* Cæs.—(b) Ad infimum, *At the bottom:* Cæs.—(c) Infimā (*sc.* parte), *At the bottom:* Cæs.—**2.** Meton.: *The lowest, meanest, basest* in quality or rank: infimo loco natus, Cic.—**B. imus,** a, um: **1.** Prop.: Of place: **a.** Gen.: *The lowest, nethermost, deepest:* fundus, Virg.—Adverbial expressions: (a) Ab imo, *From the bottom:* Cæs.—(b) Imo, *At the bottom:* Ov.—**b.** Esp.: (a) *Residing in the lowest parts* or *in the infernal regions:* Ov.—(b) *Where* a thing *is lowest, the lowest part of* it: quercus, *the foot of the oak,* Phæd.— As *Subst.*: **ima,** ōrum, *n.*: (*a*) *The lowest things:* Hor.—(*β*) *The lowest parts, the bottom:* maris, Pl.—**2.** Meton.: Of time: *The last:* mensis, Ov. —Adverbial expression: Ad imum, *Till the last, to the end, at last:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *enfer,* (adj.) *inférieur, infime.*

in-fervesco, ferbŭi, *no sup.,* fervescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* **I.** Gen.: *To become* or *grow hot, to become heated:* ne infervescat aqua, Pl. **II.** Esp.: Of liquids: *To boil, be boiled down:* hoc ubi confusum sectis inferbuit herbis, Hor.

infest-e, *adv.* [infest-us] *Hostilely, violently, outrageously:* facere, Liv.: (*Comp.*) infestius, Liv.: (*Sup.*) infestissime, Cic.

infest-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To attack, trouble, molest, disturb, infest:* Scylla latus dextrum, lævumque Charybdis Infestant, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To attack, spoil, destroy, injure, impair:* vinum minus infestat nervos, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infester.*

in-fes-tus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. for in-fe(n)d-tus; fr. in; obsol. fe(n)d-o = *θέν-ω, θε(ι)ν-ω, to strike*] **1.** (*Struck, wounded;* hence) *Made unsafe, infested, unquiet, unsafe:* (*Comp.*) infestior saltus, Cic.: (*Sup.*) infestissima pars, id.—**2.** (*Striking, wounding;* hence) *That renders unsafe, that acts in a hostile manner, hostile, inimical; troublesome, dangerous:* infesti signis, Cic.

in-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for in-facio] (*To make* to go *in, to put in;* hence) **I.** Prop.: (Gen.: *To dip;* Esp.) *To dip in* a liquid *or* colouring matter, *to dye:* lana infecta conchylio, Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To mix, intermix, mix up with, impregnate:* hoc (*sc.* dictamno) fusum labris splendentibus amnem Inficit, Virg.— **B.:** **1.:** **a.** Gen.: *To stain, dye, colour, tinge:* se Britanni vitro inficiunt, Cæs. —**b.** Esp.: (a) Of the effect of the sun: *To make dark* or *swarthy, to tan:* Pl.—(b) Of the effect produced by any obscuring cause: *To darken, dim, obscure:* diem, Ov.—(c) Of paleness: *To blanch, to overspread:* Hor.—(d) Of blushes: *To overspread, suffuse:* Tib. —(e) Of rage: *To inflame, make to flash* or *sparkle:* Claud.—(f) Of ornaments: *To adorn* or *deck out:* Claud.— **2.** In a bad sense: **a.** *To taint, infect, spoil, poison:* pabula tabo, Virg.—**b.**

of poison: *To imbue deeply, to pervade:* Alecto infecta venenis, Virg.—**c.** Of the breath or atmosphere: *To vitiate, corrupt:* Pl.—**3.** Of taste or flavour: *To impregnate:* mel infectum fronde, *with the flavour of leaves,* Pl. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To tinge:* sapientia animum infecit, *has merely tinged,* Sen.—**B.** *To instruct, imbue:* animos, Cic.—**C.** *To infect, poison deeply, stain, spoil, corrupt:* animum deliciis, Cic.

inficior, v. infitior.

in-fīdēlis, e, *adj. That cannot be relied upon, not trustworthy, perfidious, unfaithful, faithless:* silex, Pl.: (*Comp.*) infidelior, Plaut.: (*Sup.*) infidelissimi socii, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infidèle.*

infīdēl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [infidel-is] (*The quality of the* infidelis; hence) *Unfaithfulness, faithlessness:* Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infidélité.*

infīdēl-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Faithlessly, perfidiously:* Cic.

in-fīdus, a, um, *adj. Not to be trusted, faithless, false:* Cic.

in-figo, fixi, fixum, figĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To fix, thrust, drive,* or *fasten into:* gladium in pectus, Cic.: hastam portæ, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To infix, impress, imprint:* aliquid memoriæ, Liv. **III.** Meton.: Of a wound: *To make* or *inflict by thrusting into* a person: Virg.

infĭmus, a, um, v. inferus.

in-findo, fĭdi, fissum, findĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To cleave, part, separate, divide:* salum, Val. Fl. **II.** Meton.: *To make by cleaving* or *cutting:* sulcos, Virg.

in-fīn-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [2. in; fin-is] (*The quality of that which is without* finis; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Boundlessness, endlessness, infinity:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Infinitude:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infinité.*

infīnĭt-e, *adv.* [infinit-us] *Without bounds, without end, infinitely:* Cic.

in-fīnĭ-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. in; fini-o] (*A not finishing* or *ending;* hence) *Boundlessness, infinity:* Cic.

in-fīnĭ-tus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: Of space: *Not inclosed within boundaries, boundless, unlimited, illimitable, infinite:* Cic.—As *Subst.:* **infīnĭtum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* spatium) *Infinite space, infinity:* Lucr. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *Boundless, not circumscribed, immense, infinite:* spes, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of a statement, *etc.*: *Lengthy, prolix:* Cic.—**b.** Of number: *Without end, endless, countless, infinite:* multitudo, Cic.—As *Subst.:* **infīnĭtum,** i, *n. An infinitude; an endless quantity, amount,* or *number:* infinitum auri, Eutr.—**B.**: **1.** *Indefinite:* (*Comp.*) infinitior distributio, Cic.—**2.** *General, universal:* res, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infini.*

infirmā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infirm(a)-o] **1.** *A weakening, invalidating:* Cic.—**2.** *A refuting, disproving:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infirmation.*

infirm-e, *adv.* [infirm-us] **1.**: **a.** *Weakly, faintly, not strongly, not very:* Cic.—**b.** Of style: *Feebly, without vigour* or *expression:* Pl.—**2.** *Weak-mindedly, superstitiously:* (*Comp.*) infirmius expavescere, Suet.

infirm-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* infirmus; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Want of strength, weakness, feebleness:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: Of the *weaker sex, women:* Liv.—**2.** *Infirmity, indisposition, malady, sickness:* Suet.—**3.** Of mind: *Imbecility, feebleness:* Cic.—**4.** *Fickleness, inconstancy:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infirmité.*

infirm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] (*To make* infirmus; hence) **I.**: **A.** *To make* physically *weak, to deprive of strength:* hominem, Cels. — **B.** *To weaken, enfeeble:* legiones, Tac. **II.**: **A.** *To invalidate, weaken, shake:* fidem testis, Cic.—**B.** *To disprove, refute:* res, Cic.—**C.** *To annul, make void:* legem, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infirmer.*

in-firmus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: Materially: *Weak, infirm;* so prps. only as *Subst.:* **infirma,** ōrum, *n. The weak parts:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: Physically: **A.** Gen.: *Weak, not strong, feeble:* vires, Cic.: classis, id.: (*Comp.*) infirmior ad hæc omnia, Pl. (*Sup.*) infirmissima valetudo, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Infirm, indisposed, sick:* admodum infirmus, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Weak* in mind or character; *superstitious, pusillanimous, inconstant, light-minded:* Cæs.—**B.** Of things: *Of no weight* or *consequence; weak, trivial, inconclusive:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infirme.*

in-fit, *v. def.* **I.** Gen.: *He,* etc., *begins:* farier, Virg. **II.** Esp.: *He,* etc., *begins to speak:* Virg.; Liv.

in-fĭt-ĭæ (**-fĭc-**), ārum, *f.* [for in-fat-iæ; fr. 2. in; fat-eor] (*A not owning;* hence) *Denial* (only in *Acc.* with ire): infitias ire, *to deny,* Ter.; Liv.

infĭtĭ-ālis (**infĭcĭ-**), e, *adj.* [infiti-æ] (*Pertaining to* infitiæ; hence) *Negative, consisting in denial:* Cic.

infĭtiā-tĭo (**inficia-**), ōnis, *f.* [infiti(a)-or] **1.** *A denying:* Cic.—**2.** *A denying* or *disowning of a debt:* Sen.

infĭtiā-tor (**inficiā-**), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who denies a debt* or *refuses to restore a deposit:* Cic.

infĭtĭ-or (**infici-**), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [infiti-æ] **I.** Gen.: *Not to confess; to deny, disown:* aliquid, Cic.: (without *Object*) infitiandi ratio, id. **II.** Esp.: *To deny* any thing promised or received: depositum, Juv.

inflammā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inflamm-(a)-o] **1.** *A kindling, a setting on fire, a conflagration:* Flor.—**2.** Of the body: *An inflammation:* Cels. — **3.** Of the mind: *A kindling, inflaming:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inflammation.*

in-flammo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To set on fire, light up, kindle:* tecta, Liv. **II.** Meton.: Of the body, *etc.*: *To inflame:* Pl. **III.** Fig.: Mentally: *To inflame, kindle, rouse, excite:* sensūs, Cic.: aliquem amore, Virg.: ad gloriam inflammatus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enflammer.*

inflāt-e, *adv.* [inflat-us] **1.** *Haughtily, proudly:* (*Comp.*) inflatius fama percrebuerat, Cæs.—**2.** Of style: *Turgidly, pompously:* Cæs.

inflā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infl(a)-o] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: Of water: *A swelling* or *bubbling up:* Vitr.—**b.** Meton.: *An inflammatory swelling:* Suet. — **2.** *Flatulence:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inflation.*

1. **inflā-tus,** a, um: **1.** *P.* of infl-(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Blown into, filled* with blowing: nolo verba inflata gravius exire, *with too great expenditure of breath,* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *Swelled up, swollen:* serpens inflato colle, Cic.—**c.** Fig.: (a) Gen.: *Puffed up, inflated, haughty, proud:* (*Comp.*) juvenis inflatior, Liv.—(b) Esp.: Of style: *Inflated, turgid:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enflé.*

2. **inflā-tus,** ūs, *m.* [infl(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A blowing into, a blast:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Inspiration:* Cic.

in-flecto, flexi, flexum, flectĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bend, bow, curve:* bacillum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To bend one's self:* Cic.; Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *To change* or *alter* by bending or turning: cursūs sui vestigium, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Of the voice: *To change, alter, modulate:* Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To change* or *alter:* orationem, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of justice: *To warp, pervert:* Cic.—**2.** Of the feelings: *To move, touch, affect:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infléchir.*

in-flē-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; fle-o] *Unwept, unlamented:* Virg.

in-flexĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *That cannot be bent; inflexible, stiff:* Pl. **II.** Fig.: *Unchangeable, fixed:* obstinatio, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inflexible.*

inflexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for inflect-sio: fr. inflect-o] *A bending, swaying:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inflexion.*

1. **inflexus** (for inflect-sus), a, um, *P.* of inflect-o.

2. **inflexus,** ūs, *m.* [for inflect-sus; fr. inflect-o] *A bending, curving:* vicorum, Juv.

inflic-tus (for inflig-tus), a, um, *P.* of inflig-o.

in-fligo, fixi, flictum, fligĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To strike on* or *against:* alicui securim, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To inflict* or *make* by striking: vulnera, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To let fly against, direct at, hurl at:* Cic.—**B.** *To inflict upon, attach to:* alicui turpitudinem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infliger.*

in-flo, flāvi, flātum, flāre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To blow into:* ex ore in os palumbi inflare aquam, Cato. **B.** Esp.: *To blow into* or *play upon:* leves calamos, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To produce* by blowing: sonum, Cic.—**B.** *To inflate, puff up, cause to swell:* buccas, Hor. **III.** Fig.: *To puff up, inflate:* spe animos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enfler.*

in-fluo, fluxi, fluxum, flŭĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: Of fluids: *To flow, stream,* or *run into:* Hypanis in Pontum influit, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of things not fluid: *To flow, stream, rush, press, into* influentes in Italiam Gallorum copiæ, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To come unobservedly* or *unawares into; to steal into, insinuate one's self into:* Cic.—**B.** *To come to, come on quickly, crowd* or *flow*

æ: bonum nobis, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *influer.*

in-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, fŏdĕre, 3. *v. a.* I. Prop.: A. Gen.: (*To dig into* the ground; hence) *To place, set, fix,* or *bury in the ground:* squalentes infode conchas, Virg. B. Esp.: *To bury, inter:* corpora terræ, Virg. II. Meton.: Of earrings, *etc.*: *To place* or *insert in* the body, *etc.*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enfouir.*

in-fœcundus, a, um, v. infecundus.

informā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inform(a)-o] *An idea, conception:* rei, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *information.*

in-form-is, e, *adj.* [2. in; form-a] (*Not having* forma; hence) 1. *That has no form* or *not a proper form; unformed, shapeless:* alveus, Liv.—2. *Unshapely, misshapen, deformed, hideous, horrid:* cadaver, Virg.: (*Comp.*) nihil est illis . . . informius, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *informe.*

in-formo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* I. Prop.: *To give form to; to shape, form, mould, fashion:* clipeum, Virg. II. Fig.: A. *To give form* or *shape to, to arrange in the mind:* indicium, Cic. —B. *To form an idea* or *notion of; to conceive, to imagine:* deos, Cic.—C. *To describe, sketch, represent, depict:* virtutem, Cic.—D. *To mould, educate, form by instruction:* ætatem puerilem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *informer.*

in-fortūnātus, a, um, *adj. Unfortunate:* senex, Ter.: (*Comp.*) nihil infortunatius, Cic.: (*Sup.*) infortunatissimus maritus, App. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infortuné.*

in-fortūn-ĭum, i, *n.* [2. in; fortun-a] (*That which pertains to lack of* fortuna; hence) *Misfortune:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infortune.*

infos-sus (for infod-sus), a, um, *P.* of infod-io.

infrā [infer, inferā, *sc.* parte; by syncop. infra] *adv.* and *prep.* I. *Adv.*: A. Prop.: Of place or situation: 1. Pos.: *On the underside, below, underneath:* Cic.—2. Comp.: Inferius, *Lower, further down:* Ov. B. Fig.: 1. Of rank, value, *or* esteem: *Below, beneath:* Tac.—2. Of order or succession: *Below, further down:* Ov. II. *Prep. c. Acc.*: A. Prop.: Of place or situation: *Below, under:* infra oppidum, Cæs. B. Fig.: Of rank, value, *or* esteem: *Below, beneath:* Cic. C. Meton.: 1. Of time: *Later than:* Cic.—2. Of size: *Smaller than:* Cæs.

infrac-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for infrag-tio; fr. INFRAG, true root of infri(n)g-o] *A weakening:* animi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infraction.*

infrac-tus (for infrag-tus), a, um: 1. *P.* of infri(n)g-o, through true root INFRAG.—2. *Pa.*: a. (Prop.: *Broken;* hence) Meton.: *Bent:* aures, Pl.—b. Fig.: (a) *Broken, exhausted, weakened:* vires, Virg.—(b) Of speech: *Broken off, broken, unconnected:* Cic.

infræno āre, v. infreno.

in-frăgĭlis, e, *adj.* I. Prop.: *That cannot be broken to pieces:* adamas, Pl. II. Fig.: *Strong, that cannot be weakened:* vox, Ov.

in-frĕmo, frĕmŭi, *no sup.*, frĕmĕre, 3. *v. n. To growl, bellow:* Virg.

1. **in-frēn-ātus** (**-fræn-**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; fren-um] (Prop.: *Unbridled, without a bridle;* Meton.) Of riders: *With* or *on unbridled horses:* Liv.

2. **infrēnā-tus,** a, um, *P.* of infren(a)-o.

in-frendĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, frendĕre, 2. *v. n. To gnash* with the teeth: Virg.

in-frēn-is, e, **-us,** a, um (**-fræn-**), *adj.* [2. in; fren-um] I. Prop.: *Without a bridle, unbridled:* equus, Virg. II. Meton.: *Not possessing bridles:* Numidæ, *i. e. on unbridled horses:* Virg.

in-frēno (**fræno**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* I. Prop.: *To furnish with a bridle, to bridle:* equos, Liv. II. Fig.: *To curb, check, restrain, tame:* impetūs, Pl. III. Meton.: *To harness* (*horses to a chariot*): Virg.

infrēnus, a, um, v. infrenis.

in-frequens, tis, *adj.* (*Not* frequens; hence) I. Prop.: *That is not often at a place; that seldom does a thing; seldom, rare, unfrequent:* parcus deorum cultor et infrequens, Hor. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Gen.: *Not numerous; few, small,* or *thin in number:* copiæ infrequentiores, Cæs.—2. Esp.: *Not numerous in family,* i. e. *not having many slaves:* Cic.—B. Of places: *Not full, not filled:* (*Sup.*) infrequentissima urbis, *the least occupied parts of the city,* Liv.—C.: 1. *Not provided* or *furnished* with: signa infrequentia armatis, Liv. —2. *Not well attended:* causa, Cic.

infrĕquent-ia, æ, *f.* [infrequens, infrequent-is] (*The quality of the* infrequens; hence) 1. *A small number; thinness, scantiness:* senatūs, Cic.—2. *Small population:* locorum, Tac.

in-fringo, frēgi, fractum, fringĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for in-frango] I.: A. Prop.: *To break, break off:* ut si quis violas riguove papavera in horto Liliaque infringat, Ov. B. Fig.: *To break, check, weaken, lessen, diminish, mitigate, assuage:* spem, Cic. II.: A. Prop.: *To break against; dash to pieces on* or *against* something: genibusque tumens infringitur unda, Val. Fl. B. Meton.: 1. *To bruise* or *crush against:* quibus (*sc.* liminibus) lumbos et infregi latus, Hor.—2. (*To stumble by dashing against;* hence of the tongue) *To falter, stammer:* linguam, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enfreindre.*

in-frons, ondis, *adj.* (*Without leaves;* hence) *Without trees:* Ov.

in-fructŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* I. Prop.: *Unfruitful:* vites, Col. II. Fig.: *Fruitless, useless:* militia, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infructueux.*

in-fūcātus, a, um, *adj.*: *Painted:* Fig.: vitia, Cic.

infŭla, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: *A band, bandage:* Cic. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: Of a priest, a victim, or a supplant for protection: *A fillet:* Cæs.; Cic.; Virg. B. Meton.: *An ornament, mark of distinction, badge* of honour: Cic.

infŭl-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [inful-a] (*Provided with an* infula; hence) *Adorned with an* infula: Suet.

in-fulcĭo, fulsi, fultum, fulcīre, 4. *v. a. To cram in:* alicui cibum, Suet.

in-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, 3. *v. a.* I.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To pour into:* aliquid in vas, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. *To pour into one's self, to swallow:* aquam, Curt.—b. Pass. in reflexive force, or *simply* infundere, *To empty itself, to pour* or *spread into:* Pl. B. Fig.: *To pour into; to communicate* or *impart to:* orationem in aures, Cic. C. Meton.: 1. *To administer* any thing to any one: alicui venenum, Cic.—2. *To pour* or *throw into:* agmen urbi infudit, Flor.—3. Pass. in reflexive force: *To mix* or *mingle itself with:* Cic. II.: A. Prop.: Of fluids: 1. Gen.: *To pour upon:* succum corpori, Pl.—2. Esp.: Pass in reflexive force: *To spread upon* or *over:* Pl. B. Meton.: Of things not fluid: *To spread upon* or *over:* his ego nimbum Desuper infundam, Virg.

in-fusco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* I. Prop.: *To make dark* or *dusky; to darken, obscure:* arenam sanie, Virg. II. Fig.: *To obscure, sully, stain, tarnish:* nec eos barbaries domestica infuscaverat, Cic.

infū-sus (for infud-sus), a, um: 1. *P.* of infu(n)d-o.—2. *Pa.*: a. (a) Prop.: Of fluids: *Poured into:* infuso lympharum rore superne, *i. e. into a goblet,* Lucr.—(b) Meton.: Of persons in the Circus: *Poured into, crowded in:* Virg.—b. Of the sun's rays: *Poured forth:* sole infuso, Virg.—c. *Thrown upon:* conjugis infusus gremio, Virg. —d. *Spread over:* (with *Gr. Acc.*) nudos humeris infusa capillos, Ov.—e. *Spread forth* or *diffused:* infusa per artūs Mens, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infus.*

Ingævŏnes, um, *m. The Ingævones; a Germanic tribe.*

Ingauni, ōrum, *m. The Ingauni; a people of Liguria.*

in-gĕmĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* I. Act.: *To redouble, repeat, reiterate:* liquidas voces, Virg. II. Neut.: *To be redoubled, to increase:* ingeminant austri, Virg.

in-gĕmisco, *no perf. nor sup.*, gĕmiscĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* I. *To groan for, over,* or *on account of; to bemoan:* A. Act.: (with *Objective clause*) aliquem hostem judicatum esse, Cic.—B. Neut.: ulli malo, Cic. II. Neut.: *To groan:* pueri Spartani non ingemiscunt, Cic.

in-gĕmo, gĕmŭi, *no sup.*, gĕmĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* I. *To groan* or *sigh over* a thing; *to mourn over, lament, bewail:* A. Act.: alicujus interitum Virg.—B. Neut.: laboribus, Hor. II. Neut.: *To mourn, lament, groan:* A. Prop.: Of persons: in aliquā re, Cic. B. Fig.: Of things: ingemuit solum, Ov.

in-gĕnĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (Prop.: *To put into by begetting* or

procreating; hence) Fig.: **A.** *To implant, engender, beget in* any one: familiæ frugalitatem, Cic. — **B.** *To generate, create:* animum esse ingeneratum a Deo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *engendrer.*

ingĕnĭōs-e, *adv.* [ingenios-us] *Acutely, wittily, ingeniously:* Cic.: (*Comp.*) ingeniosius, Pl.: (*Sup.*) ingeniosissime, Vell.

ingĕnī-ōsus (ingĕnŭ-), a, um, *adj.* [ingeni-um] (*Full of* ingenium; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *Endowed with a good capacity or genius; of good natural talents or abilities: clever, ingenious:* (*Comp.*) ingeniosior, Cic.: (*Sup.*) homo ingeniosissimus, id. **II.** Meton.: Of things: **A.** *Clever, ingenious:* argumentum, Pl. — **B.** *Requiring cleverness, skill,* or *discrimination:* res est ingeniosa dare, Ov.—**C.** *Adapted, apt, fit* for any thing: ad segetes ager, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ingénieux.*

in-gĕn-ĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in; gen-o] *Inborn:* vitia, Suet.

in-gĕn-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.] (*A being born in* one; Concr. *That which is inborn;* hence) **1.** Of things: *Innate* or *natural quality, nature, character:* Virg.; Tac.—**2.** Of persons: **a.** *Natural disposition, temper, mode of thinking, character, bent, inclination:* Cic. Liv. — **b.** (a) Prop.: *Natural capacity, talents, parts, abilities, genius:* Cic. — (b) Meton.: (α) *A genius,* i. e. *a man of genius; a clever, ingenious person:* Suet. — (β) Of things: *An invention, a clever thought:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *engin.*

in-gĕno, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum, gĕnĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To instil by birth* or *nature; to implant:* inque genuntur (for ingenunturque), Lucr.

in-gens, gentis, *adj.* (*That is not of,* or *that goes beyond, its kind* or *species; uncouth;* hence) **1.** *Of immoderate size, vast, huge, prodigious, enormous:* aquæ, Liv.: præda, Cic.—**2.** *Great, mighty, strong, powerful:* (*Sup.*) ingentissimus, Veg.—**3.** *Great, remarkable, distinguished* in any respect: (*Comp.*) ingentior armis, Virg.: (with *Gen.*) femina ingens animi, Tac.

ingĕnŭ-e, *adv.* [ingenu-us] *In a manner befitting a person of free* or *noble birth; generously; openly, frankly, ingenuously:* Cic.

ingĕnŭ-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The condition* or *quality of the* ingenuus; hence) **1.** *Good birth:* Cic.—**2.** *Nobleminedness, frankness, ingenuousness, dignity, noble demeanour,* etc. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ingénuité.*

ingĕn-ŭus, a, um, *adj.* [ingen-o] (*Inborn;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Native, indigenous, not foreign:* fontes, Lucr. — **B.** *Innate, natural:* indoles, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Free-born, born of free parents:* ingenuorum multitudo, Cic.: ingenui parentes, Hor.—**B.** *That is worthy of a freeman, generous, frank, candid, ingenuous:* studia atque artes, Cic. — **C.** *Weakly, delicate, tender:* vires, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ingénu.*

in-gĕro, gessi, gestum, gĕrĕre (*Imperat.,* inger, Cat.), 3. *v. a.* **I.:** **A.** Gen.: *To carry, bring, pour, throw* or *put into* or *in a* place: aquam in salinas, Pl. **B.** Esp.: Of weapons: *To thrust, drive into:* hastas in tergum fugientis, Virg. **II.:** **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To carry, bring, throw, pour,* or *put upon* any thing *or* person: ligna foco, Tib. — **2.** Esp.: With accessory notion of force, *etc.*: *To hurl, cast, throw upon* or *against* any one: saxa in subeuntes, Liv. **B.** Meton.: *To heap on* one, *to keep inflicting:* verbera ad pœnam, Curt. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To heap upon:* convicia alicui, Hor.—**2.** *To pour forth* in words; *to utter, say, keep repeating; to mention:* graves voces, Tac.—**3.** *To obtrude, press,* or *force upon* one: ingerebat iste Artemidorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*s'*)*ingérer.*

inges-tus (for inger-tus), a, um, *P.* of inger-o.

in-gigno, gĕnŭi, 3. *v. a.* (only in *Perf.*): *To implant, engender.* **I.** Prop.: herbas . . . Rupibus, Luc. **II.** Fig.: natura cupiditatem homini ingenuit, Cic.

in-glōrĭ-us, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; glori-a] *Without glory* or *fame; not glorious, inglorious:* Cic.; Tac.

in-glŭ-vies, ēi, *f.* [1. in; root GLU; cf. glutio] (*That which swallows down;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The crop, maw,* of animals: Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Voraciousness, gluttony:* Hor.

ingrāt-e, *adv.* [ingrat-us] **1.** *Unpleasantly, disagreeably:* Ov.—**2.** *Unthankfully, ungratefully:* Cic.

ingrāt-ĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* ingratus; hence) *Thanklessness, ingratitude:* in ingratiam incidere, Tert. — Adverbial expression: Ingratiis, (contracted) ingratis: **1.** *Without one's thanks:* Plaut.—**2.** *Unwillingly, against his (her,* etc.) *will:* Cic.

ingrātĭis (-tis), v. ingratia.

in-grātus, a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Of things: *Unpleasant, disagreeable:* labor, Virg.: oratio, Cæs.—**2.:** a. Prop.: Of persons: *Unthankful, ungrateful:* (*Comp.*) ingratior, Sen.: (*Sup.*) vir ingratissimus, Vell.: (with *Gen.*) salutis, *thankless for his preservation,* Virg.—b. Fig.: Of things that do not repay the trouble bestowed upon them: *Ungrateful:* ingratā ingluvie rem stringere, *i. e. that retains no recollection of enjoyment, insatiable,* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ingrat.*

in-grăvesco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n.* (in *tmesis:* inque gravescunt, Lucr.) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To grow heavy, become heavier:* Pl. **B.** Esp.: *To become pregnant:* Lucr. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To increase, grow worse* or *more oppressive:* ingravescens morbus, Cic.—**B.** In a good sense: *To increase, become powerful:* studium ingravescit, Cic. — **C.** *To become troubled, wearied, inconvenienced:* corpora exercitatione ingravescunt, Cic.—**D.** *To be oppressed:* alter indies ingravescit, Cic.

in-grăvo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To weigh down:* puppem, Stat. **II.** Fig.: *To render worse, to aggravate:* ingravat hæc Drances, Virg.

in-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, grĕdi, 3. *v. dep.* [for in-gradior] (in *tmesis:* inque gredi, Lucr.) **I.:** **A.** Prop.: *To go into, to enter:* domum, Cic.: in fundum, id.: castris, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To enter upon, engage in, apply one's self* to a thing: disputationem, Cic. — **2.** *To begin, commence* a thing: tibi res antiquæ laudis, Virg.—3. Of time: *To enter upon, begin, commence:* nonum annum, Vell. **II.:** **A.** Prop.: *To go along, walk, advance, proceed:* tardius, Cic.: campo, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To walk, go:* per titulos tuos, Ov. **III.** *To walk on* or *upon:* solo, Virg.

ingres-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for ingredsio; fr. ingred-ior] **1.** *A going into, entering:* fori, Cic. — **2.** *A beginning, commencement:* Cic. — **3.** (Prop.: *A walking* or *advancing;* Meton.) *A gait, pace:* Cic.

1. ingres-sus (for ingred-sus), a, um, *P.* of ingred-ior.

2. ingres-sus, ūs, *m.* [for ingredsus; fr. ingred-ior] **1.** *A going into, entering;* esp.: milit. *t. t.: A marching in, inroad:* Tac. — **2.** *A beginning, commencement:* Virg.—**3.:** **a.** Prop.: *A walking, going, stepping, moving about:* Cic.—b. Meton.: *Gait, carriage:* Pl.

in-grŭo, grŭi, *no sup.,* grŭĕre, 3. *v. n.* [i. in; ruo, with an epenth. *g*] **I.** *To rush into; to make an incursion* or *hostile descent into, to invade:* in Italiam, Tac. **II.:** **A.** Prop.: *To rush against; to violently fall upon, attack, assault, assail:* ingruit Æneas Italis, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Of accusers: *To attack, assail:* Tac.—**2.** Of things: *To burst* or *break in; to fall upon, invade, assault, assail:* ingruere morbi in remiges cœperunt, Liv.

inguen, ĭnis, *n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The groin:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** = Membrum virile, Ov.—**B.** *The abdomen:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aine.*

in-gurgĭt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [i. in; gurges, **gurgit-is**] (*To throw into a whirlpool* or *gulf;* hence) **I.:** **A.** Prop.: *To engulf in; to plunge* or *throw into:* se in merum, Plaut.—**B.:** **1.** Gen.: *To glut* or *gorge:* Gell.—**2.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To glut* or *gorge one's self; to guzzle, gormandize:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: With Personal pron.: *To plunge one's self,* etc.: se in flagitia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ingurgiter.*

in-gustā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; gust(a)-o] *Untasted, not tasted before:* Hor.

In-hăbĭlis, e, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *That cannot be managed, unmanageable, unwieldy:* magnitudo, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *Unfit, unapt, incapable, unable:* ad consensum, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inhabile.*

In-hăbĭtābĭlis, e, *adj. Uninhabitable:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inhabitable.*

In-hærĕo, hæsi, hæsum, hærēre, 2. *v. n.* **I.:** **A.** Prop.: *To stick* or *inhere in* any thing; *to remain firm* or *fast in:* in visceribus, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To be deeply engaged in, to*

devote one's self fully to: studiis, Ov. —**2.** *To be inherent:* opinatio inhærens, Cic. — **3.** *To be intimately connected with:* virtutis semper voluptatibus, Cic.—**4.** *To be firmly fixed in, ever present to;* pectoribus tu nostris, uxor, inhæres, Ov. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To stick* or *adhere to; to hang* or *cleave to; to cling* or *hang on to:* ad saxa nativis testis inhærentes, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Of the sight: *To hang upon, be attentively fixed upon, gaze fixedly at:* vultibus illa tuis . . . inhæret, Ov.—**2.** Of companionship: *To cling to one, be always about one,* or *in one's society:* tibi semper inhæreat uni, Ov. —**3.** Of the memory: *To cling* or *be fastened to:* Pl.; Sen.

inhære-sco, hæsi, hæsum hærescĕre, 3. *v. n.* [inhære-o] **I.** Prop.: *To remain fast* or *firm in; to stick fast, cleave, adhere to:* in sordibus aurium, Cic. **II.** Fig.: poëtæ inhærescunt in mentibus, Cic.

inhālo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To breathe at* or *upon:* alicui popinam, *the smell of the cook-shop,* i. e. *of the food just eaten,* Cic.

inhĭbĕo, hĭbŭi, hĭbĭtum, hĭbēre, 2. *v. a.* [for in-habeo] (*To have a thing in* hand, *to lay hold of* a thing, in order to keep it back; hence) **I. A.** Prop.: *To keep back, restrain, curb, check:* tela, Virg.: equos, Ov.— Particular phrase: inhibere, *or* inhibere remis, *or* inhibere remis puppim, *or* inhibere retro navem, *To row the ship backward without turning it round:* Liv.; Curt. **B.** Fig.: *To restrain, hinder, prevent, inhibit:* impetum victoris, Liv. **II.** *To set in operation; to practice, perform, use, employ:* supplicia nobis, Cic.: imperium in deditos, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inhiber.*

inhĭb-ĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inhib-eo] *A rowing backward:* Cic.

in-hĭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: Of the mouth: *To stand open, to gape:* Stat. **B.** Meton.: *To stand with open mouth, to gape:* inhians Cerberus, Virg. **II.** Of desire or amazement: **A.** Prop.: *To open the mouth wide, to gape for* or *at:* uberibus, Cic.: (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) postes, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To desire eagerly, to long for:* hereditatem alicujus, Plaut. — **2.** *To listen eagerly to:* dictis, Val. Fl.

inhŏnest-e, *adv.* [inhonest-us] *Dishonourably, disgracefully:* Cic. : (*Comp.*) inhonestius, Capitol.

inhŏnest-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To dishonour, disgrace:* Ov.

in-hŏnestus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Dishonourable, disgraceful, shameful:* aliquis, Hor. (*Comp.*) inhonestior, Val. Max.: (*Sup.*) inhonestissimus, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Unseemly, ugly, filthy:* homo, Ter.

in-hŏnōrātus, a, um, *adj.*: **1.** *Unhonoured, disregarded:* vita, Cic.: (*Comp.*) inhonoratior triumphus, Liv. —**2.** *Unrewarded:* (*Sup.*) inhonoratissimi, Liv.

in-hŏnōrus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Without honour, not respected* or *esteemed, of no account, inconsiderable:* civitates, Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Unsightly, ugly:* signa, Tac.

in-horrĕo, horrŭi, *no sup.*, horrēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Prop.: *To stand on end* or *erect; to bristle:* campis quum messis inhorruit, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Act.: *To cause to bristle up:* aper inhorruit armos, Virg.—**B.** Neut.: **1.** *To have a tremulous motion; to quiver, shake, shudder:* aër, Ov.—**2.** *To tremble, shake, shudder,* with fear, etc., *or* cold: domus principis inhorruit, Tac.

in-horresco, *no perf. nor sup.*, horrescĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Prop.: *To send forth sharp points, to rise erect, to bristle up:* frigoris impatientiâ papiliones villis inhorrescunt, Pl. **II.** Meton.: *To quake, shudder* with fear, etc.: vacuis, Tac.

in-hospĭtālis, e, *adj. Inhospitable:* Caucasus, Hor.

inhospĭtāl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inhospital-is] (*The quality of the* inhospitalis; hence) *Inhospitality:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inhospitalité.*

in-hospĭtus a, um, *adj. Inhospitable:* tecta, Ov.

inhūmān-e, *adv.* [inhuman-us] *Inhumanly, savagely, cruelly:* facere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) inhumanius, id.

inhūmān-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* inhumanus; hence) **1.** *Inhuman conduct, inhumanity, savageness, barbarity:* Cic. — **2.** *Incivility; want of polish,* or *breeding:* Cic.—**3.** *Unkindness, disobligingness:* Cic.—**4.** *Surliness, churlishness:* Cic.—**5.** *Niggardliness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inhumanité.*

inhūmān-iter, *adv.* [id.] *Uncivilly, discourteously:* facere, Cic.

in-hūmānus, a, um, *adj.* (*Not* humanus; hence) **1.** *Rude, savage, barbarous:* homo, Cic.; vox, id.—**2.** *Unpolished, uncivil, unmannerly, ill-bred, churlish, discourteous:* (*Comp.*) inhumanior, Cic.: (*Sup.*) inhumanissimus, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inhumain.*

in-hūmā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; hum(a)-o] *Unburied:* Cic.

in-ībi, *adv.* (*Therein, there;* hence) **I.** Prop.: Of place: *In that place:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of time: *Nearly, almost, on the point of:* inibi est, *it is near at hand, about to happen, will soon take place:* Cic.

inī-ens, ineuntis, *P.* of ine-o, through true root INI.

inīmīc-e, *adv.* [inimic-us] *In an unfriendly manner, hostilely, inimically:* agere, Cic.:(*Comp.*)inimicius, Liv.: (*Sup.*) inimicissime, Cic.

inīmīc-ĭtĭa, æ, *f.* [id.](*The quality of the* inimicus; hence) *Enmity, hostility:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inimitié.*

inīmīc-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To render hostile, set at variance:* urbes, Hor.

in-īmīcus, a, um, *adj.* [for in-amicus] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: *Unfriendly, hostile, inimical:* animus, Cic.: (*Sup.*) inimicissimi motûs, id.— As *Subst.*: **1. inimicus, i,** *m. A* private *enemy* or *foe:* Cic.—**2. inimica,** æ, *f. A female* private *enemy* or *foe:* Cic.—**B.** Of things: *Hurtful, injurious:* (*Comp.*) nec quidquam inimicius oratori versibus, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Of,* or *belonging to, a public foe; hostile:* nomina, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ennemi.*

īnique, *adv.* [iniqu-us] **1. a.**: Prop.: *Unequally, not in equal parts* or *portions:* (*Comp.*) iniquius certationem comparare, Ter. — **b.** Fig.: *Unequally, disproportionately, dissimilarly:* Ter. — **2.** *Unfitly, unsuitably:* (*Sup.*) hoc iniquissime comparatum est, Cic.—**3.** *Unfairly, unjustly:* Cic. — **4.** *Not patiently, indignantly:* Suet.

īnīqu-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality* or *state of the* iniquus; hence) **1.** *Unevenness,* of the ground: loci, Cæs.—**2.** *Unfavourableness, adverseness, difficulty, hardness:* Liv. — **3.** *Unfairness, injustice, unreasonableness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *iniquité.*

īn-īquus, a, um, *adj.* [for in-æquus] (*Not* æquus; hence) **1.** *Uneven, not level, steep:* locus, Liv.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *Not equal, unequal:* passûs, Val. Fl.—**b.** Esp.: *Not equal to some required standard;* hence, (a) *Too small:* Pers.—(b) *Too great, excessive:* Virg.—**3.**: **a.** Of place: *Unfavourable, disadvantageous:* (*Comp.*) locus iniquior, Cæs.—**b.** Of time: *Unfavourable, inconvenient:* Liv. — **c.** Of temper or feelings: *Unfavourable, unkind, hostile:* (*Sup.*) animo iniquissimo aliquem intueri, Cic.- **d.** Of circumstances: *Hard, hapless, unpropitious:* Virg.—**e.** Of wine: *Hurtful* or *injurious:* Pl.—**f.** *Unsuitable:* Plaut. —**g.** Of persons or things in gen.: *Unfavourable, unkind, unfriendly; hostile, inimical, adverse:* judex, Ov. — As *Subst.*: **iniquus,** i, *m. An enemy, foe:* Cic. — **4.** *Unfair, unjust:* conditio, Cic.: aliquis, Ter.—**5.** *Not calm* or *composed; not tranquil; impatient, unwilling, discontented:* iniquo animo ferre aliquid, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inique.*

inĭtĭā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [initi(a)-o] *An initiation, consecration* or *admission* to sacred rites: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *initiation.*

inĭti-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [initi-um] (Prop.: *To begin, commence;* Meton.) **1.** *To initiate, consecrate,* or *admit* to secret religious rites: Cic.— **2.** *To initiate into* any thing: Plaut.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *initier.*

inĭ-tĭum, ĭi, *n.* [ine-o; through true root INI] **I.** Prop.: *A beginning, commencement:* Cic.—Adverbial expression: Initio, *in the beginning, at first:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A principle:* Cic.—**B.** Plur.: **1.** *Constituent parts, elements:* Cic.—**2.** *First principles, elements* of a science: Cic.—**3.** *Beginning, origin:* Vell.—**4.** *Auspices (because with them every thing was begun;* esp., *of those taken at the beginning of a reign):* Curt.—**5.**: **a.** *Secret sacred rites, sacred mysteries (to which only the initiated were admitted):*

Cla. — b. *Things used in celebrating sacred mysteries:* Cat.

inĭ-tus, ūs, *m.* [ineo, through true root INI] 1. (Prop.: *A coming into* a place; Meton.) *An arrival:* Lucr.— 2. *A beginning, commencement:* Lucr. —3. *Copulation:* Ov.

1. **injec-tus** (for injac-tus), a, um, *P.* of injic-io, through true root INJAC.

2. **injec-tus,** ūs, *m.* [for injac-tus; fr. injic-io, through true root INJAC] 1. *A throwing into:* Lucr. — 2. *A throwing on* or *upon:* Tac.

in-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [injexit for injecerit, Plaut.) [for injacio] I. : A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To throw* or *cast in* or *into:* ignem castris, Liv.—2. Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To throw* or *fling one's self any where:* Cic.; Pl. B. Fig.: 1. *To bring into, inspire, infuse, occasion, cause:* spem homini, Cic. — 2. With Personal pron.: *To throw itself into; to dwell upon, reflect on:* in quam se injiciens animus, Cic. II.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To throw* or *cast on* or *upon* any thing or person: ei laneum palleum injecit, Cic. — Particular phrase: Law *t. t.*: Injicere manum alicui: a. In summoning before a judge: *To lay one's hand on, to take hold of any one:* Plaut. —b. *To seize, take possession of,* as one's property: Liv.—2. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To throw one's self on* or *upon:* Liv. B. Fig.: 1.: a. Gen.: *To throw* or *cast on* or *upon:* plaga injecta est petitioni tuæ, Cic. — b. Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To cast one's self on:* se morti, *i. e. to rush boldly to meet death,* Virg.—2. *To throw out a hint; to casually mention, suggest:* quum mihi in sermone injecisset se velle Asiam visere, Cic.

injūcund-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [injucundus] (*The quality of the* injucundus; hence) *Unpleasantness:* Cic.

injūcund-ĭus, *comp. adv.* [id.] *More unpleasantly:* Cic.

in-jūcundus, a, um, *adj.* I. Prop.: *Unpleasant, disagreeable:* rumor, Cic. II. Meton.: *Harsh, severe:* Tac.

in-jungo, junxi, junctum, jungĕre, 3. *v. a.* I. *To join into* something; *to join* or *fasten into:* in eos tigni injungerentur, Liv. II. (Prop.: *To join on* or *upon;* Fig.) A. *To inflict, occasion, bring upon* one any thing: civitatibus servitutem, Cæs.—B. *To lay* or *impose upon* as a burden; *to charge, enjoin:* militiam, Liv. III. *To join, unite,* or *attach:* aggerem muro, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enjoindre.*

in-jūrā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; jur(a)-o] *That has not sworn, unsworn:* Cic.

injūrĭ-a, æ, *f.* [injuri-us] (*The thing pertaining to the* injurius; hence) I. Gen.: *Any thing that is done contrary to justice or equity; injury, wrong, violence:* Cic. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: 1. *Injurious, unlawful* or *unjust conduct:* i. e. a. *Injustice, wrong-doing:* Cic.—b. *Injustice* or *wrong* committed against another: Liv.—2. Law *t. t.*: *An injurious act, injury, insult, affront:* actio injuriarum, *an action for a personal injury* or *affront,* Cic.—3. *Unjust severity, harshness, rigour:* Ter.— 4. *A damage, harm, injury* of any kind: Suet.; Pl. B. Meton.: 1. *Revenge* or *punishment for injury inflicted:* Liv.—2. *An unjust acquisition:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *injure.*

injūrĭōs-e, *adv.* [injurios-us] *Unjustly, unlawfully:* decernere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) injuriosius, id.

injūrĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [injuri-a] (*Full of* injuria; hence) 1. *Unjust, unlawful, wrongful:* Cic.—2. *Hurtful, noxious:* ventus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *injurieux.*

in-jūr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; jus, jur-is] (*Without* jus; hence) *Injurious, wrongful, unjust, unlawful:* Cic.

1. **in-jus-sus,** a, um, *adj.* [for in-jub-sus; fr. 2. in; jub-eo] *Unbidden, voluntary, of one's own accord:* I. Prop.: injussæ veniunt ad mulctra capellæ, Hor. II. Fig.: Of things: injussa virescunt Gramina, Virg.

2. **in-jus-sus,** ūs (only in *Abl.*), *m.* [id.] *Without command:* Cic.

injust-e, *adv.* [injust-us] *Unjustly, unfairly, wrongfully:* facere, Cic. : (*Sup.*) injustissime, Sall.

injust-ĭtĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* injustus; hence) 1. *Injustice, unjust proceeding:* Cic.—2. *Severity, harsh proceeding:* Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *injustice.*

in-justus, a, um, *adj.* (*Not* justus; hence) 1.: a. Gen.: *Unjust:* (*Comp.*) homine imperito nunquam quidquam injustius, Ter.—b. Esp.: *Harsh, severe:* noverca, Virg.—2.: a. Prop.: (a) *Unlawful, wrongful, wrong-doing, wrong:* arma, Liv.—(b) *Wrong; wrongfully done, committed, obtained,* etc.: (*Sup.*) injustissima incommoda, Cic. —As *Subst.:* **injustum,** i, *n. Injustice:* Hor.—b. Meton.: *Oppressive, burdensome, excessive:* onus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *injuste.*

in-nā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; n(a)-o] *That cannot be swum in:* unda, Ov.

in-nascor, nātus sum, nasci, 3. *v. dep.* I. Prop.: *To be born in, to grow* or *spring up in:* filix innascitur agris, Hor. II. Fig.: *To arise, have its origin in, originate in, be produced in:* cupiditas, Cic.

in-nāto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* I. *To swim* or *float in:* in stagno, Pl. II. *To swim* or *float into:* quum pisciculi in concham innataverint, Cic. III.: A. Prop.: *To swim* or *float upon:* (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) undam innatat alnus, Virg. B. Meton.: 1. Of water: *To flow over, to overflow upon:* Pl.—2. Of the hair: *To float upon:* Val. Fl. IV. *To swim* or *float:* Pl.

innā-tus, a, um: 1. *P.* of innascor.—2. *Pa.: Inborn, innate, natural:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inné.*

in-nāvĭgābĭlis, e, *adj. Unnavigable, not to be navigated:* Tiberis, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *innavigable.*

in-necto, nexŭi, nexum, nectĕre, 3. *v. a.* I.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To tie, join,* or *fasten; to bind:* fauces laqueo, Ov.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) innexa pedem, Virg.—2. Esp.: *To encircle, entwine:* colla lacertis, Ov. B. Fig.: 1. *To join together, bring forward one after another:* causas morandi, Virg.—2. *To concoct, devise, frame:* fraudem, Virg.—3. *To entangle, implicate:* conscientiam, Tac.—4. *To join, connect:* Hyrcanis per affinitatem innexus, Tac. II.: A. Gen.: *To tie, join, fasten,* or *bind upon:* vincula gutturi, Hor. B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To twine one's self about, to fasten one's self upon, to hang upon* or *about:* innecti cervicibus, Tac.

innexus (for innect-sus), a, um, *P.* of innect-o.

innī-sus (for innit-sus), a, um, *P.* of innit-or.

in-nītor, nīsus or nixus sum, nīti, 3. *v. dep.* I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To lean* or *rest upon, to support one's self by* any thing: hastæ, Ov. B. Esp.: *To lean upon* in order to press down, *to crush:* Hirt. II. Fig.: *To lean:* vix hæc innixa in omnium nostris humeris, Cic.

innixus (for innit-sus), a, um, *P.* of innit-or.

in-no, nāvi, nātum, nāre, 1. *v. n.* I. *To swim* or *float:* innantes beluæ, Cic.: (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) fluvium vinclis innaret Cleelia ruptis, *rushed into the river, and swam in it,* Virg. II.: A. Prop.: *To swim* or *float upon:* Tac. B. Meton.: 1. Of water: *To flow upon, to wash:* litoribus, Hor.—2. Of persons: *To sail upon, to navigate:* Stygios lacus, Virg.

in-nŏcens, nŏcentis, *adj.* I. Prop.: *That does no harm* or *hurt; harmless, inoffensive, innoxious:* epistola, Cic.: (*Comp.*) innocentior cibus, Pl. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *Blameless, guiltless, innocent:* (*Sup.*) innocentissimus pater, Cic. B. Esp.: *Disinterested, upright:* prætores, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *innocent.*

innŏcen-ter, *adv.* [for innocenter; fr. innocens, innocent-is] *Harmlessly, blamelessly, innocently:* Tac.: (*Comp.*) innocentius, id.: (*Sup.*) innocentissime, Sall.

innŏcent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] (*The quality of the* innocens; hence) 1. *Harmlessness:* Pl.—2. *Blamelessness, innocence:* Cic.—3. *Uprightness, integrity, disinterestedness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *innocence.*

innŏcŭ-e, *adv.* [innocu-us] 1. *Harmlessly:* Suet.—2. *Innocently:* Ov.

in-nŏcŭus, a, um, *adj.*: I.: a. Prop.: *Harmless, innocuous:* litus, Virg.—b. Fig.: *Inoffensive, innocent:* Ov.—2. *Unharmed, uninjured:* carinæ, Virg.

in-nōtesco, nōtŭi, *no sup.*, nōtescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch. To become known* or *noted:* libellis, Ov.

in-nŏvo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To make anew, renew:* Fig.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *innover.*

in-noxĭus, a, um, *adj.*: I.: a. Prop.: *Harmless, innoxious:* iter, *i. e. secure,* Tac.—b. Fig.: (a) *Guiltless, blameless, innocent:* non possum innoxia

dĭci, Ov.—(b) *Undeserved·* paupertas, Tac.—**2.** *Unharmed, unhurt, uninjured:* sacras innoxia laurūs Vescar, Tib.

in-nūbĭlus, a, um, *adj. Unclouded, cloudless:* æther, Lucr.

in-nūbo, nupsi, nuptum. nūbĕre, *3. v. n. To marry into* or *among:* Ov.; Liv.

in-nŭb-us, a, um, *adj.* [2. in ; nub-o] *Unmarried:* **I.** Prop.: innuba permaneo, Ov. **II.** Fig.: Of the laurel, because Daphne, who was never married, was changed into it: Ov.

in-nŭmĕrābĭlis, e, *adj. Countless, innumerable:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *innombrable.*

innŭmĕrābĭl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [innumerabil-is] (*The quality of the* in-numerabilis ; hence) *Countless number, an infinitude:* Cic.

innŭmĕrābĭl-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Innumerably:* Cic.

in-nŭmĕrālis, e, *adj. Numberless, innumerable:* Lucr.

in-nŭmĕrus, a, um, *adj.* (*Without* numerus ; hence) *Countless, numberless:* gentes populique, Virg.

in-nūo, nŭi, nūtum, nŭĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To give a nod, to nod to:* abiens innuit mihi, Ter. **II.** Meton.: *To give a sign or intimation:* nos, ubi innuerint, posituros arma, Liv.

in-nup-tus, a, um, *adj.* [for in-nub-tus ; fr. 2. in ; nub-o] *Unmarried:* Virg.—As *Subst.:* **innupta,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* virgo) *An unmarried female, a virgin:* Cat.

in-nūtrĭo, īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a. To nourish* or *bring up in* any thing: Pl.

Īnō, ūs, *f. Ino ; the daughter of Cadmus, wife of Athamas king of Thebes, mother of Learchus and Melicerta. Being pursued by her husband, who had become raving mad, she threw herself with Melicerta into the sea, whereupon they were both changed into sea-goddesses.*—Hence, **Inō-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Ino.*

in-oblītus, a, um, *adj. Not forgetful, mindful:* Ov.

in-obrŭ-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in ; obru-o] *Not overwhelmed:* Ov.

in-observābĭlis, e, *adj. That cannot be observed, inobservable:* Cat.

in-observā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in ; observ(a)-o] *Unobserved, unperceived:* sidera, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inobservé.*

in-ŏdōrus, a, um, *adj. Without smell, inodorous:* ossa, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inodore.*

in-offensus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Gen.: *Not struck* or *dashed against* by any thing ; *against which one does not dash* or *strike:* meta, Luc. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: Of the feet: (*Not struck* or *dashed against* any thing ; hence) *That does not stumble, without stumbling, unstumbling:* Tib. **B.** Fig.: *Proceeding without hindrance, uninterrupted, unbroken:* cursus honorum, Tac. **C.** Meton.: **1.** Gen.: *Unhindered, unimpeded, uninterrupted:* mare, Virg. **—2.** Esp.: *Uninterrupted by trouble, sorrow,* or *misfortune; lucky, fortunate, prosperous:* vita, Ov.

ĭn-offĭcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* (*Not full of* officium ; hence) **1.** *Not obliging, disobliging:* Cic.—**2.** *Contrary to one's duty:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inofficieux.*

ĭn-ŏlens, entis, *adj. Without smell, inodorous:* olivum, Lucr.

ĭn-ŏlesco, ŏlēvi, ŏlĭtum, ŏlescĕre, 3. *v. n. To grow into* any thing : docent (*sc.* germen) inolescere libro, Virg.

ĭn-ōmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Not provided with a* good *omen ;* hence) *Ill-omened, inauspicious:* Hor.

ĭnŏp-ĭa, æ, *f.* [inops, inop-is] (*The quality* or *state of the* inops ; hence) **1.** (Prop.: *Weakness;* Meton.) *A weak* or *feeble person:* Plaut.—**2.** (*Want, lack, scarcity;* hence) **a.** With respect to means, *etc.*: *Poverty, need, indigence:* Cic.—**b.** With respect to food or provisions: *Want, scarcity:* Cæs. ; Cic.—**3.** Of a speaker: *Poverty* of language, *barrenness* of ideas: Cic.—**4.**: **a.** Of number: *Scarcity, fewness, small number:* Plaut.—**b.** Meton.: *A stinted* or *short supply* of provisions: Liv.—**5.** *Want, lack, scarcity of* any thing: Cæs. ; Cic.—**6.** (Prop.: *Helplessness;* Meton.) *One who is helpless* or *unprotected ; a poor helpless person:* Cic.

ĭn-ŏpīna-ns, ntis, *adj.* [2. in ; opin(a)-or] *Not expecting, contrary to expectation, unaware:* Cæs.

ĭnŏpīnan-ter, *adv.* [for inopinant-ter ; fr. inopinans, inopinant-is] *Unexpectedly:* Suet.

ĭnŏpīnāt-o, *adv.* [inopinat-us] *Unexpectedly:* Liv.

ĭn-ŏpīnātus, a, um, *adj. Not expected, unexpected:* Cæs. ; Cic.—As *Subst.:* **inopinatum,** i, *n. Something unexpected:* Cic.—Adverbial expression: Ex inopinato, *Unexpectedly:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inopiné.*

ĭn-ŏpĭn-us, a, um, *adj.* [2. in ; opin-or] *Unexpected:* quies, Virg.

ĭn-opportūnus, a, um, *adj. Unsuitable, inopportune:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inopportun.*

ĭn-ops, ŏpis, *adj.* : (*Without* ops ; hence) **1.** : **a.** Prop.: Physically: *Without power or strength, weak:* Liv.—**b.** Fig.: Mentally: *Without power* or *unable* to do any thing: Prop.—**c.** Meton.: Of angry passions: *Impotent, ineffective, vain:* Val. Fl.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: (a) Prop.: *Without means* or *resources; poor, needy, indigent:* Cic. ; Virg.—As *Subst.*: **ĭnops,** opis, *m. A poor* or *needy person:* Nep.—(b) Fig.: (α) Of style: *Poor, meagre ; barren* in ideas, *devoid* of words or due expression: Cic.—(β) Of a speaker: *Jejune, poor:* Cic.—(γ) *Poor, mean, bad, pitiful, wretched, indigent, miserable:* Hor.—(c) Meton.: *Insatiable:* cupido semper inops, Hor.—**b.** Esp.: (a) Prop.: *Poor in* any thing, *destitute, devoid of,* or *without* any thing: (with *Gen.*) amicorum, Cic.—(b) Fig.: (α) *Devoid of* or *without* any thing : (with *Gen.*) inops humanitatis, Cic.—(β) Of an orator : *Poor* or *meagre in* language : Cic.—**3.** *Without help, helpless:* Cic.

ĭn-ōrā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; or(a)-o] *Not pleaded:* Cic.

in-ordinā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; ordin(a)-o] *Not arranged, disordered, irregular:* milites, Liv. : (*Sup.*) inordinatissimi pili, Pl.—As *Subst.*: **inordinatum,** i, *n. Disorder:* Cic.

ĭn-ŏrĭor, *no perf.*, ōrĭri, 4. *v. dep. To show itself, appear:* Tac.

ĭnornāt-e, *adv.* [inornat-us] *Without ornament, inelegantly:* dicere, Auct. Her.: (*Comp.*) inornatius, Front.

in-ornātus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Unadorned:* mulieres, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Uncelebrated:* Chartis inornatus, Hor.

in-prīmis, v. primus.

inquam, v. inquio.

in-quĭes, ētis, *adj. Restless, unquiet:* Tac.; Pl.

inquiēt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [inquiet-us] (*To make* inquietus ; hence) *To disquiet, disturb:* victoriam, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inquiéter.*

in-quiētus, a, um, *adj. Not quiet, unquiet, restless:* animus, Liv.: Adria, Hor. : (*Comp.*) inquietiores, Amm. : (*Sup.*) inquietissimus, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inquiet.*

1. inquĭl-īnus, i, *m.* [for incol-inus fr. incol-o] **I.** Gen.: *An inhabitant* of a place which is not his own, *a sojourner:* Just. **II.** Esp.: *A dweller in a hired house, a tenant:* Cic.

2. inquĭlīn-us, a, um, *adj.* [1. inquilin-us] *Possessing merely a lodging:* civis (*a term sneeringly applied by Catiline to Cicero, who was a native of Arpinum*): Sall.

inquĭnāt-e, *adv.* [inquinat-us] *Filthily, impurely:* loqui, Cic.

inquĭnā-tus, a, um : **1.** *P.* of inquin(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Gen.: *Contaminated, defiled, filthy, impure, foul, sordid, base:* (*Sup.*) ratio inquinatissima, Cic.: (*Comp.*) quis in voluptate inquinatior, id. **b.** Esp.: Of speech. **1.** Of the rhythm of a verse : *Spoiled* Cic.—**2.** *Low, lewd, filthy:* Cic.

in-quīn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for in-cun-o ; fr. in ; cun-ire] **I.** Prop.: *To mute upon, make dung upon:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To befoul, stain, pollute, make dirty* or *filthy:* vestem, Plaut.—**B.** *To corrupt, spoil, vitiate, pollute:* aquam cadaveribus, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To pollute, contaminate, vitiate, corrupt:* splendorem honestatis, Cic.—**B.** *To deteriorate* or *adulterate by admixture:* ære tempus aureum, Hor.

inquĭo (usually **inquam**), *v. def.* [prps. in-qua-m ; *i. e.* QUA, akin to Sanscr. KHJĀ, *narrare, dicere*; 1. in] (The follg. forms are in use : inquimus, Hor.: inquiunt, Cic.: inquibat (*al.* inquiebat), id.: inquisti, id.: inquies, Cat. : inquiet, Cic. : inque, Ter. : inquito, Plaut.) *I say*, placed after one or more words of a quotation (=our *say* (*said*) *I, says* (*said*) *he*, etc.): tum Quintius inquit mihi, *etc.*, Cic.: hunc unum diem, hunc unum inquam, hodiernum diem defende, si potes, id : tu et vos omnes hoc, inquit, memento, id.

in-quīro, quīsīvi, quīsītum, quīrĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for in-quæro] **I.** Prop.:

To seek after, search for: corpus, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To search for* or *after:* honestatem, Liv.—**B.** *To search, examine,* or *inquire into* any thing: vitia alicujus, Hor. — Particular phrase: Inquirere in se, *To search into one's self, to examine* or *inquire into one's own conduct,* etc.: Cic.—**C.** Law *t. t.*: *To search for grounds of accusation against* one: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *(s')enquerir.*

inquīs-ītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for inquæsitio; fr. inquir-o, through root INQUÆS] **1.** *A seeking* or *searching for:* Plaut.—**2.** *A searching* or *inquiring into, an examination:* veri, Cic.—**3.** Law *t. t.*: *A seeking for proofs* or *grounds in support of an accusation, a legal inquisition:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inquisition.*

inquīs-ītor, ōris, *m.* [for inquæsitor; fr. id.] **1.** *A seeker, searcher: one who searches for a suspected person, an inquisitor:* Suet.—**2.** *An examiner, investigator:* Sen.—**3.** Law *t. t.*: *One who searches for proofs to support an accusation:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inquisiteur.*

inr. v. irr.

in-sālūbris, e, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Unwholesome, not healthy, unhealthy, insalubrious:* ager, Pl.: (*Comp.*) vinum insalubrius, Gell.: (*Sup.*) vinum insaluberrimum, Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Unserviceable, unprofitable, useless:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insalubre.*

in-sālūtā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; salut(a)-o] *Ungreeted, unsaluted:* Virg.

in-sānābĭlis, e, *adj. That cannot be cured* or *healed, incurable.* **I.** Prop.: morbus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: (*Comp.*) nihil insanabilius, Liv.

insān-e, *adv.* [insan-us] *Madly, insanely.* **I.** Prop.: (*Comp.*) in silvam non ligna feras insanius, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *Outrageously, excessively:* esuriens, Plaut.

insān-ĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] *(The state* or *condition of the* insanus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Unsoundness of mind; madness, phrensy, folly, senselessness:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Madness, violence, fury:* libidinum, Cic.: orationis, id. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Excess, extravagance:* Cic.—**B.** *Poetic enthusiasm, rapture, inspiration:* Hor.

insān-īo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre (*Imperf. Ind.* insanībat, for insaniebat, Ter.), **4.** *v. n.* [id.] (*To be* insanus; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Medic. *t. t.*: *To be of unsound mind: to be mad* or *insane:* Cels.—**B.** *To be senseless, without reason, mad, insane:* ut insanire videretur, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To act like a madman; to rage, rave:* insanire libet quoniam tibi, Virg.: (with *Acc. of equivalent meaning*) errorem, Hor.

insān-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The state of the* insanus; hence) *Insanity, unsoundness, disease:* Cic.

in-sānus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Unsound in mind, mad, insane:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Outrageous, violent, furious, excessive:* (*Comp.*) insanior cupiditas, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *That acts like a madman, raging, raving, frantic, foolish, silly:* (*Sup.*) homo insanissimus, Cic. **B.** Of things: **1.** *Raging, furious:* fluctus, Virg.—**2.** *Full of raging noise, noisy, tumultuous:* forum, Prop.—**C.** *That causes madness, maddening:* fames, Luc.—**D.** *Excessive, immense:* moles, Cic.—Adverbial expression: Immensum, *Excessively, immensely:* Plaut.—**E.** *Rapt, out of one's mind, inspired:* vates, Virg.

in-sātĭā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; 1. sati(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: *That cannot be satisfied, insatiable:* cupiditas, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *That cannot cloy* or *sate, that never produces satiety, unsating:* (*Comp.*) nulla est insatiabilior species, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insatiable.*

insātĭābĭl-iter, *adv.* [insatiabilis] *Insatiably:* Tac.

in-sātūrā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; satur(a)-o] *Insatiable:* Cic.

insātūrābĭl-iter, *adv.* [insaturabil-is] *Insatiably:* Cic.

in-scendo, scendi, scensum, scendĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for in-scando] **I.** : **A.** Gen.: *To mount up into, to mount:* in currum, Plaut. **B.** Esp.: Naut. *t. t.*: *To go on board ship, embark:* Plaut. **II.** *To mount upon, get upon:* equum, Suet.

in-scĭens, scientis, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Without knowledge, unaware:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Ignorant, stupid, silly:* Ter.

inscĭen-ter, *adv.* [for inscient-ter; fr. insciens, inscient-is] **1.** *Unknowingly, unwittingly:* Cic.—**2.** *Ignorantly, unskilfully, stupidly:* Liv.

inscĭent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] (*The state of the* insciens; hence) *Want of knowledge, ignorance, inexperience:* Cic.

inscit-e, *adv.* [inscit-us] *Unskilfully, clumsily, awkwardly:* Cic.: (*Sup.*) inscitissime, Gell.

inscīt-ĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] (*The state* or *quality of the* inscitus; hence) **1.** *Ignorance, inexperience, unskilfulness, awkwardness* in or about a matter: Cic.; Tac.—**2.** *Ignorance, stupidity:* Plaut.

in-scītus, a, um, *adj.* (*Not* scitus; hence) *Unknowing, ignorant, inexperienced, unskilful, silly, simple, stupid:* mulier, Plaut.: (*Comp.*) quid est inscitius, Cic. : (*Sup.*) inscitissimus, Plaut.

in-scĭus, a, um, *adj. Not knowing, ignorant* of a thing: omnibus insciis, Hirt.: (with *Gen.*) omnium rerum inscius, Cic.: (with *Interrogative clause*) inscii, quid gereretur, Cæs.

in-scrĭbo, scripsi, scriptum, scribĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *To write upon* any thing; *to inscribe:* literas, Cic.: nomen monumentis, id. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To write upon, to manifest, exhibit, show:* sit inscriptum in fronte uniuscujusque civis, quid de republicâ sentiat, Cic.—**2.** *To impress upon; write deeply in:* orationes in animo, Cic.—**3.** *(To write,* as it were, *the author's name upon any thing;* hence) *To assign, ascribe, attribute to:* deos sceleri, Ov. **C.** Meton.: **1.** *To mark, make marks on:* versa pulvis inscribitur hastâ, Virg.—**2.** *To brand:* Pl. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *To furnish with an inscription:* statuæ quas inscribi jussisti, Cic.—Particular phrases: **1.** Inscribere ædes, *To write on a house (that it is for sale), to publicly offer it for sale:* Plaut.—**2.** Inscribere librum, *To inscribe, give a title to a book:* Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To indicate, evidence, show* who or what one is: sua quemque deorum Inscribit facies, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inscrire.*

inscrip-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for inscribtio; fr. inscrib-o] **1.**: **a.** *A writing upon, inscribing:* nominis, Cic.—**b.** *An inscription* on monuments: Pl.—**2.** *An inscription, title* of a book. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inscription.*

in-sculpo, sculpsi, sculptum, sculpĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To cut* or *carve upon; to engrave, cut into:* aliquid saxo, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *To engrave, imprint:* in mente ut, *etc.*, Cic.

1. **in-sĕco,** sĕcŭi, sectum, sĕcāre, 1. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Gen.: *To cut into:* aliquid, Auct. Her. **B.** Esp.: *To dissect:* corpora mortuorum, Pl. **II.** *To cut* something *in* something: pectine dentes, Ov.

2. **in-sĕco** (**-sĕquo**), old form of in-sequor: Enn.; Cato.

insectā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [insect(a)-or] **1.** *A pursuing, pursuit:* hostis, Liv.—**2.** *A pursuing with words; a censuring, railing at, deriding, insulting:* Tac.; Script. ap. Cic.

insectā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (Prop.: *One who pursues;* Fig.) *A persecutor:* plebis, Liv.

insec-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [a rare form for insec-tor] *To pursue* miles ab his insectatus, Hirt.

insec-tor, ātus sum, ari, 1. *v. dep. freq.* [for insequ-tor; fr. insequ-or] **I.** Prop.: *To pursue:* impios insectantur furiæ, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To pursue with words; to censure, blame, rail at, inveigh against, speak ill of:* aliquem, Cic.: aliquid, id.: (without *Object*) in aliquem, id.—**B.** *To pursue* in any way: assiduis herbam insectabere rastris, *pursue the weeds with diligent hoes;* i. e. *diligently extirpate them,* Virg.

in-sēdā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; sed(a)-o] *That cannot be stilled, incessant:* Gloss.

insēdābĭl-iter, *adv.* [insedabil-is] *Unquenchably, incessantly:* Lucr.

in-sĕnesco, sĕnŭi, *no sup.*, sĕnescĕre, 3. *v. n. To grow old in* or *at* any thing, *to spend one's lifetime in:* libris, Hor.

in-sensĭlis, e, *adj. Without feeling, senseless, insensible:* Lucr.

1. **in-sĕpultus,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Buried;* Fig.) *Hidden:* virtus, Cic.

2. **in-sĕpul-tus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; sepel-io, through root SEPUL] *Unburied:* acervi, Cic.—Particular phrase: Insepulta sepultura, *A burial without funeral rites:* Cic.

in-sĕquor, sĕcūtus (sĕquutus) sum, sĕqui, 3. *v. dep.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To follow after* or *close upon:* alicui, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To follow after* or *pursue* with hostile intent; *to follow close upon* or *upon the heels of* an enemy; *to press upon, hurt:*

hostem, Liv.: aliquem gladio, Cic.— **2.** In time: *To follow, succeed, come after:* hunc, Cic.: (without *Object*) annus insequens, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *To follow* or *attend upon:* improborum facta suspicio insequitur, Cic.— **2.** Of a narrative, *etc.*: *To go on, to proceed:* Cic.—**3.** *To follow* an aim or object, *to have in view:* Cic.—**4.** Of order, turn, or succession: *To follow, succeed, come after:* Cic.—**5.** Of the sight: *To follow after, keep steadily* or *constantly in view:* fugientem lumine pinum (*i. e.* navem), Ov.—**6.** *To proceed* to do something: convellere vimen Insequor, Virg.—**B.**: **1.** *To assail, attack:* homines contumeliā, Cic.—**2.** Of language: *To condemn, reprove, censure:* turpitudinem vitæ, Cic.—**3.** Of the ground: *To attack;* i. e. *to work at incessantly:* arva, Virg. **III.** Meton.: As the result of following after: *To overtake, come up with:* at mors insecuta est Gracchum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*s'*)*ensuivre.*

1. in-sĕro, sēvi, sītum, sĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: Of seeds, trees, *etc.*: Agricult. *t. t.*: *To sow* or *plant in* any place: Pl. **B.** Fig.: **1.**: **a.** *To implant:* concute, num qua tibi vitiorum inseverit olim Natura, Hor.—**b.** Part. Perf.: *Implanted by nature, deeply rooted:* insitæ cognitiones, Cic.—**2.** *To place in, unite to:* animos corporibus, Cic. **C.** Meton.: **1.** Of remedial powers: *To bestow:* remedia herbis, Pl.—**2.** Of persons: *To incorporate* with, *embody* amongst: Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: Agricult. *t. t.*: Of shoots, grafts, *etc.*: *To engraft* or *graft into* a tree: ramos, Hor. **B.** Fig.: Part. Perf.: *Engrafted in, naturalized in, become permanent* or *hereditary in:* in istam domum insita sapientiæ, Cic. **C.** Meton.: Of trees: Agricult. *t. t.*: *To furnish with grafts, to put a graft into, to graft:* insita mala, Virg.

2. in-sĕro, sēvi, sertum, sĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To put, bring,* or *introduce into; to insert:* collum in laqueum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To introduce into, mix up with, connect with:* minimis rebus religio inserit deos, Liv.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: *To ingraft upon, to implant:* amputanda plura sunt illi ætati, quam inserenda, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To unite to:* nomen famæ, *i. e. to render celebrated,* Tac. **III.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To bring* or *introduce into, to mingle* or *mix up with:* inserit Ægidis alienæ nomina gentis, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To mingle* or *mix up one's self with, join one's self with, go into* or *among:* Tac.; Ov.—**B.** *To embody* or *incorporate with, to enrol among:* familiæ, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insérer.*

inser-tim, *adv.* [inser-o] *By insertion:* fundere, *to pour in,* Lucr.

inser-to, *prps. no perf. nor sup.,* tāre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *To put into, insert:* clypeo, sinistram, Virg.

in-servĭo, servīvi, servītum, servīre, 4. *v. n.* or *a.* (*Fut.* inservibis, Plaut.) **I.** Prop.: *To serve, to be a servant* or *vassal:* rex inserviens, Tac. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To be devoted* or *attached to, to endeavour to please, to pay attention* or *court to:* illum, Plaut.: ei, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) inservitum erat, Liv. —**B.** *To be devoted to* a thing, *to attend to, take care of:* honoribus, Cic.

inses-sus (for insed-sus), a, um, *P.* of insid-eo, through true root INSED.

in-sĭbĭlo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* *To hiss, whistle,* or *rustle in:* Eurus, Ov.

in-sĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, sĭdēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [for in-sedeo] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To sit in:* Sen. **B.** Fig.: *To be seated, fixed, stamped,* or *rooted in; to be in:* in memoriā, Cic. **C.** Meton.: **1.** *To settle in, become settled in:* quum in locis semen insedit, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: Neut.: *To sit upon:* equo, Liv. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Neut.: **a.** *To settle upon, to become settled on:* vapor insēdit Apuliæ, Hor.—**b.** Of places: *To stand* or *be situate upon:* insidet (*sc.* Joppe) collem, Pl.—**c.** *To fall upon:* auribus clamor, Pl.—**2.** Act.: *To take up a position at* a place, *to get possession of, to occupy:* locum, Liv. ☞ Pass.: *To be perched* or *settled upon* by birds: insessu n diris avibus Capitolium, Tac.

insĭdĭ-ātæ, ārum, *f. plur.* [insid-eo] (*A taking up a position at* a place; hence) **1.** Of persons: *Troops* or *men who secretly occupy any place that they may thence fall unawares on an enemy; liers in wait; an ambush, ambuscade:* Hirt.—**2.** Of place: **a.** Prop.: *A place occupied by liers in wait,* etc.; *an ambush, ambuscade:* Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *Artifice, crafty device, plot, snare:* Cic.; Cæs.; Sall.

insĭdĭā-tor, ōris, *m.* [insidi(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *One lying in ambush:* Hirt. **II.** Meton.: *One who lies in wait; a lurker, waylayer:* Cic.

insĭdĭ-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [insidi-æ] (Prop.: *To lie in ambush;* Fig.) *To wait for, watch for, expect* any thing: somno maritorum, Cic.

insĭdĭōs-e, *adv.* [insidios-us] *Cunningly, deceitfully, insidiously:* Cic.: (*Sup.*) insidiosissime, id.

insĭdĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [insidi-æ] (*Full of* insidiæ; hence) *Cunning, artful, deceitful, dangerous, insidious:* Of persons or things: aliquid, Pl.: (*Comp.*) quis insidiosior unquam fuit? Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insidieux.*

in-sĭdo, sēdi, sessum, sĭdĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.** (Prop.: *To sit down in* a place; Meton.) *To settle in* a place in order to dwell there: jugis Etruscis, Virg. **II.** (Prop.: *To settle down into* a place; Meton.) *To sink* or *pierce into:* et credit tactis digitos insidere membris, *i. e. make a deep impression in,* Ov. **III.**: **A.** Prop.: *To sit down on* or *upon; to settle on:* apes insidunt floribus, Virg. **B.** Meton.: *To settle upon, fix one's habitation at* or *upon:* cineres patriæ insedisse supremos, Virg.

insign-e, is, *n.* [insign-is] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *A distinctive mark; a mark, token, sign:* Cic. **B.** Fig.: *A mark, proof:* veri, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *A peculiar distinction* or *badge of office, birth, rank, etc.* (mostly plur.): Cic.; Cæs.; Liv. **B.** Fig.: Plur.: **1.** *Distinctions:* virtutis, Cic.—**2.** In oratory: *Brilliancy, striking points:* Cic. **C.** Meton.: **1.** *A signal:* Liv.—**2.** *An ensign, standard, flag:* Cæs.—**3.** Plur., *Ornaments, decorations:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insignes.*

insign-ĭo, īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [insign-e] **I.** Gen.: *To put a mark upon:* pueros, Plaut. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *To mark, distinguish, make conspicuous* or *remarkable:* mulli insigniuntur barbā geminā inferiori labro, Pl.—**2.** *To adorn:* tropæis . . . agros, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To distinguish, render remarkable:* annum cladibus, Tac.

in-sign-is, e, *adj.* [1. in ; sign-um] **I.** Prop.: *That has a mark upon it, that is* or *may be distinguished by a mark:* vestis, Liv.: maculis et albo, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Remarkable, eminent, distinguished, prominent, extraordinary:* virtus, Cic.: (*Comp.*) insignior monumenta, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insigne.*

insignĭt-e, *adv.* [insignit-us] *Remarkably, extraordinarily, notably:* improbus, Cic.: (*Comp.*) insignitius, Liv.

insign-ĭter, *adv.* [insign-is] *Remarkably, extraordinarily, notably:* diligere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) insignius, Nep.

insignĭ-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of insigni-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Marked, clear, plain:* conformatio, Cic.—**b.** *Distinguished, striking, remarkable, notable:* infamia, Tac.: (*Comp.*) nomen insignitius, Liv.

insĭl-a, um, *n. plur.* [insili-o] (*Things leaping into* something; hence) *The treadle* of a loom: Lucr.

in-sĭlĭo, silŭi (silĭi, in Luc. and Claud.), no *sup.,* silīre, 4. *v. n.* [for in-salio] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To leap* or *spring into:* in scapham, Plaut.: (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) Ætnam, Hor. **B.** Fig.: *To leap* or *spring into;* i. e. *become involved in:* in cruciatum, Plaut. **II.** *To leap* or *spring upon:* in equum, Liv.; proræ, Ov.

insĭmĭlo, are, v. insimulo.

insĭmŭlā-tĭo (insĭmĭla-), ōnis, *f.* [insimul(a)-o] *A charge* against one, *an accusation:* probrorum, Cic.

in-sĭmŭlo (-sĭmĭlo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (Prop.: *To represent against* a person; Meton.) **1.** *To allege, advance,* or *maintain against* any one; *to lay* any thing *to one's charge:* id jurati dicunt, quod ego injuratus insimulo, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** *To bring a charge* or *accusation against* any one; *to charge, accuse,* or *tax* any one: aliquem, Cic. —**b.** *To charge* or *tax* one with doing, or *accuse* one of doing any thing: eos incerta dicere, Cic.—**3.** *To charge* one with, *accuse* one of any thing: (with *Gen. of charge*) aliquem avaritiæ, Cic.; (with *Abl. of charge*) insimulatus falso crimine senatus, Liv.

in-sincērus, a, um, *adj.* *Not genuine, not pure, adulterated, spoiled:* cruor, Virg.

insĭnŭā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [insinu(a)-o]

An insinuating or *ingratiating* one's self: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insinuation.*

in-sĭnŭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** [1. in; sinus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) sinu-is] *To put* or *thrust into the bosom; to bestow* or *heap upon one:* faciles insinuentur opes, Prop. **II.**: [1. in; sinuo] **A.** Act.: **1.** Prop.: **a.** Gen.: *To cause* any person *or* thing *to penetrate* or *enter* any where *by winding* or *bending:* insinuare ordines, *i. e. to push the files between the ranks of the enemy,* Liv.—**b.** Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To wind* or *make one's way into* or *among:* Cæs.; Lucr.; Liv.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To introduce* or *recommend one's self to* any one's notice *or* regard; *to ingratiate one's self into* any one's favour: Plaut.; Suet.—**b.** With Personal pron.: *To introduce, or ingratiate one's self; to work* or *make one's way to; to reach, arrive at:* familiariter se in eorum sermonem, *i. e. to become on terms of free and unreserved communication,* Cic.—**3.** Meton.: **a.** Of the soul or animating principle: (a) Gen.: *To make to enter, to place in* or *inside:* Lucr.—(b) Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To enter, pass into:* Lucr.—**b.** Of the heat of the sun: *To pour in:* Lucr.—**B.** Neut.: **1.** Prop.: *To wind* or *make one's way into* or *among:* per pectora pavor, Virg.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** *To ingratiate one's self* into any one's favour: Cic.—**b.** *To penetrate* or *make one's way to; to reach, arrive at:* ut penitus insinuet (*sc.* animus) in causam, *i. e. acquire a complete knowledge of,* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insinuer.*

in-sĭpĭens, entis, *adj.* [for in-sapiens] *Unwise, senseless, foolish:* fortunatus, Cic.: (*Comp.*) insipientior, id.: (*Sup.*) insipientissimus, Sen.

insĭpien-ter, *adv.* [for insipienter; fr. insipiens, insipient-is] *Unwisely, foolishly:* sperat, Cic.

insĭpĭent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] (*The quality of the* insipiens; hence) *Want of wisdom, senselessness, folly:* Cic.

in-sisto, stĭti, *no sup.*, sistĕre (*Perf. Ind.* institĕrunt, Lucr.), 3. *v. n.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To set one's self on; to set foot upon; to stand, tread, step upon:* huic (*sc.* saxo) Remus insteterat frustra, Ov.: insistebat in manu Cereris dextrā simulacrum Victoriæ, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.**: **a.** *To stand, tread,* or *step upon:* vestigiis laudum, Liv.—**b.** *To stand still upon,* i. e. *dwell upon:* vitiis amicæ, Ov.—**c.** *To persevere, persist,* or *continue* in any course: crudelitati, Tac.—**d.** *To proceed* or *begin; to set about:* flagitare, Cic.: sic adeo insistit, *i. e. begins to speak,* Virg.—**e.** *To attend to, bestow pains upon, apply* or *address one's self to* a thing: in bellum, Cæs.: (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) munus, Cic.—**f.** *To solicit earnestly, importune, urge:* Liv.—**2.** *To enter upon, devise, plan, adopt:* (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) viamque insiste domandi, Virg. **C.** Meton.: **1.** Of birds: *To support themselves, to hover:* Ov.—**2.** Of war: *To be close to, to be at:* Liv.—**3.** *To follow up closely* as an enemy; *to pursue, be at one's heels, press hard upon:* Liv.—**4.** Of a particular time: *To be close at hand, to be very near:* Ov. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To stand, take one's stand, stand still:* stellarum motūs insistunt, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Of an army: *To halt:* Cic.; Liv. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Of a speaker: **a.** Gen.: *To pause, stop:* illustribus rebus, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: With accessory notion of hesitation: *To hesitate, doubt:* Cic.—**2.** Of speech: *To stand still, stay, come to a stand:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insister.*

insĭ-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for insa-tio; fr. 1. inse-ro, through root INSA; v. sero *init.*] **I.** Prop.: *An ingrafting, grafting:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The time of grafting:* Ov.

insĭ-tīvus, a, um, *adj.* [for insa-tivus; through id.] **I.** Prop.: *Ingrafted, grafted:* pira, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *Substituted, spurious:* liberi, Phæd.

insĭ-tor, ōris, *m.* [for insa-tor; through id.] *An ingrafter, grafter:* Prop.

insĭ-tus (for insa-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of inse-ro, through root INSA; v. sero *init.*—**2.** *Pa.*: (Prop.: *Ingrafted;* Fig.) *Adopted, taken into one's family:* Tac.

in-sŏcĭābĭlis, e, *adj. Unsociable, incompatible:* Liv.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insociable.*

in-sōlābĭl-ĭter, *adv.* [2. in; solabil-is] *Inconsolably:* Hor.

in-sŏle-ns, ntis, *adj.* [2. in; sole-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: **1.** Gen.: *Contrary to custom:* Ter.—**2.** Esp.: *Unaccustomed, not habituated to:* infamiæ, Cic.: audiendi, quæ faceret, Tac.—**B.** Of things: *That is not customary, unusual, rare:* (*Sup.*) nomen insolentissimum, Quint. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Excessive, immoderate, too great:* alacritas, Cic.: lætitia, Hor.—**B.** *Haughty, proud, arrogant, insolent:* Of persons or things: ne nimis videretur insolens, Cic.: (*Comp.*) secundis rebus insolentiores, Hirt.—**C.** *Extravagant, lavish, profuse:* in alienā re, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insolent.*

insōlen-ter, *adv.* [for insolenter; fr. insolens, insolent-is] **1.** *Unusually, contrary to custom:* Cic.—**2.** *Excessively, immoderately, too greatly:* (*Comp.*) insolentius, Cic.—**3.** *Haughtily, proudly, arrogantly, insolently:* se efferre, Cic.: (*Sup.*) insolentissime, Val. Max.

in-sōlent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] (*The condition* or *quality of the* insolens; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A not being accustomed* to a thing, *strangeness, novelty:* Cic.; Liv.—**b.** Fig.: *Unusualness, novelty, strangeness, affectedness* in the choice of words: Cic.—**2.** *Pride, haughtiness, arrogance, insolence:* Cic.—**3.** *Extravagance, lavishness, profuseness, excess, luxury, expensiveness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insolence.*

in-sōle-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, scĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [2. in; sole-o] (*To begin to be unusual;* hence) *To grow haughty* or *insolent, to become elated:* Sall.; Tac.

in-sōlĭdus, a, um, *adj. Not solid, soft, tender:* herba, Ov.

in-sōlĭtus, a, um, *adj.*: **1.** *Unaccustomed* to a thing: femina, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) civitas insolita rerum bellicarum, Sall.—**2.** *Unusual, uncommon:* insolita mihi loquacitas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insolite.*

insomn-ĭa, æ, *f.* [insomn-is] (*The state of the* insomnis; hence) *Sleeplessness, want of sleep:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insomnie.*

in-somn-is, e, *adj.* [2. in; somnus] (*Without* somnus; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: *That does not* or *cannot sleep:* Tac. **II.** Meton.: Of time: *Passed in sleeplessness:* Virg.

in-somnĭum, ĭi, n. *A dream:* Virg.

in-sŏno, sōnŭi, *no sup.*, sōnāre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: (*To sound in, to make a sound* or *noise in;* hence) Of wind instruments: *To play upon:* calamis agrestibus, Ov. **II.** Neut.: *To sound on* or *over; to make a sound* or *resound on:* Boreæ quum spiritus alto Insonat Ægeo, Virg. **III.**: **A.** Prop.: Neut.: *To sound loudly; to resound greatly* or *aloud:* insonuere cavernæ, Virg. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Neut.: *To make* or *produce a loud sound* with any thing: insonuitque flagello, *i. e. loudly cracked his whip,* Virg.—**2.** Act.: *To make* or *cause* any thing *to give forth a loud sound:* verberaque insonuit, Virg.

in-sons, tis, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Guiltless, innocent:* amicus, Virg.: (with *Gen.*) fraterni sanguinis, Ov.: (with *Abl.*) crimine, Liv. **II.** Meton.: *Harmless, that does no hurt, commits no injury:* te vidit insons Cerberus, Hor.—As *Subst.*: **insons,** ontis, *m. One that commits* or *gives no offence, a guiltless* or *harmless person:* Sall.

in-sōpītus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Not lulled to sleep, sleepless, wakeful:* draco, Ov. **II.** Meton.: Of fire: *Inextinguishable:* ignis, Claud.

inspargo, etc., v. insper.

in-spĕrans, ntis, *adj. Not hoping, not expecting, contrary to one's hopes* or *expectations:* Cic.

inspērāt-e (-o), *adv.* [insperat-us] *Unexpectedly:* Plaut.; Val. Max.

in-spērātus, a, um, *adj.*: Of persons or things: *Unhoped for, unexpected:* pecunia, Cic.: (*Sup.*; also, with *Dat.*) insperatissime mihi, Plaut.—Adverbial expression: Ex inperato, *Unexpectedly:* Liv.

in-spergo (-spargo), si, sum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for in-spargo] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To sprinkle, strew* or *scatter upon:* cinis potioni inspersus, Pl.—**2.** Esp.: Sacrif. *t. t.*: *To sprinkle on a victim:* molam ac vinum, Cic. **B.** Meton.: Of natural blemishes, *etc.*: Pass.: *To be dispersed, scattered,* or *spread about over:* egregio inspersos reprendas corpore nævos, Hor. **II.** *To besprinkle, scatter, bestrew:* cinis, Pl.

inspersus (for insperg-sus), a, um, *P.* of insperg-o.

in-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, spĭcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for in-specio] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.**

Gen.: *To look into*: marsupium, Plaut.: **in** speculum, Ter.—**2. Esp.**: *To look into* for the purpose of reading, *etc.*; *to examine, search*: leges, Cic. **B. Fig.**: **1.** Of persons: *To look into, examine, consider, contemplate, observe*: visne te inspiciamus a puero? Cic.—**2.** Of things: *To examine, consider, weigh, ponder, take into consideration, investigate, search into*: rem, Liv.—**3.** *To prove, test, search out, become acquainted with*: fidem, Ov. **II.**: **A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: *To look upon* or *at*; *to behold, cast one's eyes upon*: quum Romam aspexerit Eos, Ov.: (with *Interrogative clause*) aspice quid portem, id.—**2. Esp.**: *To look at, examine, inspect*: candelabrum, Cic. **B. Fig.**: Mentally: **1.** Of things: *To look at, regard, pay attention to*: sumptūs, Ov.—**2.** Of persons: *To regard, treat*: aliquem familiariter, Pl.

in-spīc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. *v. a.* [l. in ; spic-a] *To make pointed, to sharpen*: faces, Virg.

in-spīro, āvi, ātum, āre, l. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: **A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: *To breathe* or *blow into*: foramen, Pl.—**2. Esp.**: *To blow* any thing *into* another; *to inject* or *cause to enter by blowing*: medicamenta, Cels. **B. Fig.**: *To produce* any mental emotion or passion; *to inspire, excite, rouse, kindle, inflame*: magnam cui mentem animumque Delius inspirat vates, Virg. **C. Meton.**: **1.** Of supernatural influences: *To inspire*: vatem, Just.—**2.** *To infuse*: venenum Morsibus, Virg. **II.** Neut.: *To blow* or *breathe on* or *upon*: leniter inspirans, Flor. **III. Prop.**: Neut.: *To blow in*: conchæ sonaci, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inspirer*.

in-spŏlĭātus, a, um, *adj.* *Not plundered*: arma, Virg.

in-stăbĭlis, e, *adj.* **I. Prop.**: *That does not stand firm ; that does not* or *cannot remain steady*: pedes, Liv. : cymbæ, Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A.**: **1. Gen.**: *Tottering, wavering, unsafe, unsteady, unstable*: ingressus, Liv.—**2. Esp.**: Of troops, *etc.*: *Unsteady, that does not stand*, or *keep one's ground*: Liv.—**B.** Pass.: *That cannot be stood upon* or *trodden*: tellus, Ov. **III. Fig.**: *Unstable, inconstant, changeable, fickle*: animus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instable*.

insta-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of inst(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Of time, or circumstances to be referred to time : (a) *Present*: Cic.—(b) *Impending, menacing, threatening*: periculum, Nep.—**b.** *Pressing, urgent, vehement*: (*Comp.*) species instantior, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instant*.

instan-ter, *adv.* [for instant-ter ; fr. instans, instant-is] *Vehemently, earnestly, with vehemence* or *violence*: pronunciare, Pl.: (*Comp.*) instantius, Tac.: (*Sup.*) instantissime, Gell.

instant-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] **1.** *Existence in present time, presence*: Cic.—**2.** Of style: *Energy, nervousness, a making every word tell*: Pl.—**3.** *Continuance* or *persistency* in doing, *perseverance*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instance*.

in-sta-r, *n. indecl.* [prob. fr. l. in ; STA, root of st(a)-o] (*That which stands in* a place ; hence) **I. Prop.**: *An image, statue*: equi, Suet. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *A well-modelled form, a graceful shape, a dignified carriage and an elegant figure combined*: quantum instar in ipso est! Virg.—**B.** *A resemblance to, an appearance* of: Cic.—**C.** *Likeness* between two things; so, used only in apposition, or as a predicate; or, prps. as a *predicative adj., Like*: (always with *Gen.*) **1.** Of size or bulk: *A likeness; like, resembling*: montis, Virg.—**2.** Of superficial extent: *A likeness; like, corresponding to*: urbis, Cic.—**3.** Of manner: *A resemblance* to any thing ; *just as*: muri, Cæs.—**4.** Of one thing for another: *An equivalent for; equivalent to*: justitii, Suet.—**5.** Of number: *Likeness, corresponding amount; like, corresponding to, much about*: epistolarum, Cic.—**6.** Of importance or estimation: *Worth, value; worth, equivalent to, as good as*: immortalitatis, Cic. **III. Fig.**: *A faint image* or *sketch, an outline*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*à l'*)*instar*.

instaurā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [instaur-(a)o] *A renewing, renewal, repetition*: ludorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instauration*.

instaurā-tīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Renewed, repeated*: ludi, Cic.

in-staur-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. *v. a.* [l. in ; σταυρ-ός, akin to STA, root of st(a)-o] (In transitive force, *To make to stand*; hence) **I. Gen.**: **A. Prop.**: Of buildings, *etc.* : *To erect, construct, build*: Pl. **B. Meton.**: **1.** *To form, make*: tunicas, Pl.—**2.** Religious *t. t.*: Of religious rites: *To perform, offer, celebrate*: sacrum dîs loci, Tac. **II. Esp.**: (Prop.: Of buildings already raised: *To repair, renew, restore, strengthen*, so as to enable them to continue to stand : Meton.) **A.** Of religious rites, *etc.*: *To renew, repeat, perform over again, celebrate afresh* or *anew*: Latinas, Cic.—**B.** Of things in gen.: *To repeat, renew, do over again*: cædem, Cic.—**C.** *To repay, requite*: dî, talia Graiis Instaurate, Virg.

in-sterno, strāvi, strātum, sternĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To lay upon us a cover, to spread over*: pulpita tignis, Hor. **II.** *To cover, cover over*: jubet ordine duci Instratos ostro alipedes, Virg.

instĭgā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [instig(a)-o] *An urging, stimulating, instigating, an incitement, instigation*: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instigation*.

instĭgā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A stimulator, instigator*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instigateur*.

instĭgā-trix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that instigates*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instigatrice*.

in-stĭg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. *v. a.* [l. in ; root STIG, akin to Gr. στίζω] (*To goad* or *prick on* ; hence) *To urge, stimulate, stir up, set on, incite, instigate*: aliquem, Ter. (without *Object*) te instigante, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *instiguer*.

in-stillo, āvi, ātum, āre, l. *v. a.* **I.**: **A. Prop.**: *To drop into; to pour in by drops*: oleum lumini, Cic. **B. Fig.**: *To instil, infuse into* præceptum auriculis, Hor. **II.** *To drop upon, to pour drops on* or *upon*: oleum cauliculus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instiller*.

instĭmŭlā-tor, ōris, *m.* [instimul(a)-o] *A stimulator, instigator*: Cic.

in-stĭmŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, l. *v. a.* *To goad on; to stimulate, incite*: Bacchas sonis, Ov.

instinc-tor, ōris, *m.* [for instingtor ; fr. insting-uo] *An instigator*; sceleris, Tac.

1. **instinc-tus** (for insting-tus), a, um, *P.* of insting-uo.

2. **instinc-tus**, ūs (mostly in *Abl. Sing.*), *m.* [for insting-tus ; fr. id.] *Instigation, suggestion, impulse*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instinct*.

in-stinguo, stinxi, stinctum, stinguĕre, 3. *v. a.* [l. in; and root STIG, with *n* epenthetic ; cf. instigo] (*To goad on*; hence) *To instigate, incite, impel* (mostly in Part. Perf.): instinctus furore, Cic.

in-stĭ-ta, æ, *f.* [for in-sta-ta : fr. l. in ; st(a)-o] (*That on which one stands* or *steps*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *The border, flounce, furbelow* (*of a lady's tunic*): longa, Ov. **II. Meton.**: Of *a lady* : nulla, Ov.

in-stĭ-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for in-sta-tio ; fr. id.] *A standing still*: stellarum : Cic.

inst-ĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, l. *v. n. freq.* [inst-o] *To press on, assail*: rursus institare, Cæs.

instĭ-tor, ōris, *m.* [for insta-tor ; fr. inst(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: *One* (usually a slave) *who presides over* or *has the charge of any trade* or *mercantile transaction for* another ; *a factor, broker*, or *agent in any kind of shop*: Sen. **II. Meton.**: *One who carries about and sells goods ; a huckster, hawker, pedlar*: Ov.; Liv.

institōr-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [institor] (*A thing pertaining to an* institor ; hence) *The trade of a huckster*: Suet.

in-stĭtŭo, stĭtŭi, stĭtūtum, stĭtŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for in-statuo] **I.**: **A. Prop.**: *To put, set, place*: vestigia nuda sinistri Instituere pedis, *they set* or *planted the soles of the left foot bare*, Virg. **B. Fig.**: Of the mind : *To put, set up, place*: argumenta in pectus, Plaut. **II.** Of troops: *To form, draw up, arrange*: aciem, Cæs. **III.**: **A. Prop.**: Of constructions of any kind : *To rear, raise, erect, construct, build*: officinam, Cic. **B. Meton.**: **1. Gen.**: *To make, fabricate, construct*: amphora cœpit Institui, Hor.—**2. Esp.**: **a.** Of mines : *To sink, form, make*: Liv.—**b.** Of grounds, *etc.*: *To lay out, form*: Cic.—**c.** Of an office, *etc.*: *To found, originate, establish*: Cic.—**d.** Of food or an entertainment: *To prepare, make ready, set forth, furnish, provide*: Virg.: convivia, Suet.—**e.** Of a levy of troops, *etc.*: *To make, raise*: Cæs.—**f.** Of a tax or impost: *To institute, impose, lay on*: Cic.—**g.** Of money for any purpose : *To institute, appoint, provide*: Suet.—**h.** Of an account book : *To keep*: Cic.—**j.** Of cattle : *To establish* the breed of :

Sext. Aur. Vict. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To order, institute, appoint, ordain, decree, make, establish:* censum. Liv.: hoc sibi pulchra suum ferri Proserpina munus instituit, Virg.—**2.** *To order* or *appoint* a person to be any thing (with *double Acc.*): me heredem, Cic.—**3.** *To order* or *appoint for one's self, to make a rule for one's self, to be wont* or *accustomed:* si virorum alienissimorum conviviis uti instituerit. Cic.—**4.** *To devise, contrive, invent:* Suet.—**5.** *To take upon one's self, to undertake:* sibi omne certamen, Cic.—**6.** *To undertake, begin, commence:* sumptūs, Cic.: (without *Object*) ut instituisti, id.—**7.** *To begin* to do something: scribere, Cic.: affluentius vixerit, quam instituerat, Nep.—**8.** Of conversation: *To hold:* Cæs.; Cic.—**9.** *To draw up, arrange:* actionem, Cic.—**10.** *To put in order, regulate:* civitates. Cic.—**11.** *To procure, gain, obtain:* sibi amicos, Cic.—**12.** *To apply:* animum ad cogitandum, Ter.—**13.** *To purpose, determine, resolve upon:* similem rationem, Cæs.: oppugnare, Liv.—**14.** Of persons: *To instruct, train up, educate:* aliquem ad dicendum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instituer.*

institūtĭo, ōnis *f.* [institu-o] **1.** *Arrangement, setting in order, disposition* of things: Cic. — **2.** *Custom, wonted manner:* Cic.—**3.**: **a.** Prop.: *Instruction, education, training:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Subjects* or *subject-matter of instruction* or *education:* Cic.—(b) *Principles* or *methods:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *institution.*

institūtum, i, *n.* [id.] **1.** *Custom, habit, usage, mode of life, practices, manners:* Cæs.; Cic.—**2.** *An arrangement, plan:* Cic.—**3.** *A regulation, ordinance, institution, law:* Nep. — Particular expression: Ex instituto: *According to decree, order,* or *determination:* Liv.—**4.** *A purpose, intention, design:* Cic.—**5.** *Instruction:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *institut, institutes.*

in-sto, stĭti, stātum (cf. instaturum, Liv.), stāre, 1. *v. n.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To stand on* or *upon:* jugis, Virg. **B.** Meton.: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To press upon, press hard upon, harass, assault, vigorously assail:* instat vi patriā Pyrrhus, Virg.—**b.** Esp.: *To press upon in pursuit, to follow closely up, to pursue:* ferociter victis instat, Liv.—**2.** Of persons: **a.** *To be close at hand, to be very near:* instabat agmen Cæsaris, Cæs.—**b.** *To follow, run after:* nec præcedentibus insto, Hor. — **3.** Of time, or circumstances as referred to time: **a.** *To be present:* Cic.—**b.**: (a) In a good sense: *To be close at hand, to be very near:* Ter.; Cic.—(b) In a bad sense: *To impend, overhang, menace, threaten:* Cic.; Liv. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To press hard upon* one, *assail, harass:* instō accusatori, Cic.—**2.** *To urge* or *press upon with a request; to request, solicit earnestly, importune, entreat:* instat tibi, ut eas in consilium, Cic.—**3.** Of reputation or report: *To follow up quickly:* Tac.—**4.** Of a line of conduct: *To persevere, persist, be urgent:* Cic.—**5.** *To constantly maintain* or *affirm:* Ter.—**6.** *To continue* or *persist* in doing: instat Scandilius poscere recuperatores, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To stand over* or *above:* mortalibus instans (*sc.* religio), Lucr. **B.** Meton.: *To hurry on, urge forwards, hasten onwards:* instant verbere torto, Virg. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To hasten* or *speed on, to hurry onwards:* operi regnisque futuris, Virg.—**2.**: With Dat. of Personal pron.: *To urge one's self onwards; to exert one's self, to be forward* or *zealous:* Auct. Her.—**3.**: **a.** Of material objects: *To employ one's self upon, to ply* or *work at diligently:* currumque rotasque volucres Instabant, Virg.—**b.** Of an occupation or pursuit: *To betake, devote one's self to; to transact with zeal* or *diligence:* animus majoribus instet, Ov. **III.** *To stand:* instare instructos, Liv.

1. **instrā-tus,** a, um. *P.* of instern-o, through root INSTRA.

2. **in-strā-tus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; sterno, through root STRA] *Not strewed* or *covered:* cubile, Virg.

in-strĕpo, strĕpŭi, strĕpĭtum, strĕpĕre, 3. *v. n.* *To make a noise; to sound, resound, rattle, clatter, creak:* sub pondere, Virg.

instric-tus (for instri(n)g-tus), a, um, *P.* of instri(n)g-o.

instruc-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [instru-o, through root INSTRUC] Milit. *t. t.*: *A drawing, up, setting in array, arraying, arranging:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instruction.*

instruct-ĭus, *comp. adv.* [1. instruct-us] *With greater preparation:* Liv.

instruc-tor, ōris, *m.* [instruo, through root INSTRUC] *A preparer:* convivii, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instructeur,* "an instructor."

1. **instruc-tus,** a, um: **1.** *P.* of instru-o, through root INSTRUC.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.**: (a) Prop.: Of troops, *etc.: Drawn up in order, arrayed, arrayed:* acies, Cæs. — (b) Fig.: *Arranged, arrayed, put in order:* Ter.; Cic.—**b.** *Equipped, provided, furnished, supplied,* etc.: (a) Prop.: Cic. — (b) Fig.: (*Comp.*) decem vitiis instructior, Hor.—**c.** Of a banquet, *etc.: Set forth, set out, provided, supplied:* Cic. —**d.** *Instructed, taught, versed, trained:* Cic.—**e.** *Prepared, made ready, ready:* (*Sup.*) ad dicendum instructissimus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instruit.*

2. **instruc-tus,** ūs, *m.* [instru-o; through root INSTRUC] *Arrangement, putting in order:* Cic.

instrū-mentum, i, *n.* [instru-o] **1.** (*The building* or *constructing thing;* hence) **a.** Gen.: (a) Prop.: *An implement, tool, utensil, instrument:* Cæs.; Ov.—(b) Fig.: *Means* to an end; *aid, assistance, promotion, furtherance,* etc.: Cic. — **b.** Esp.: (a) Of dwellings: *Utensils:* Cic.; Cæs.—(b) *The matériel (of war):* Cic.—**2.** (*That which is composed* or *drawn up;* hence) *A written instrument* or *document:* Suet. — **3.** (*That which equips;* hence) **a.**: (a) Prop.: *A store, stock,* or *supply:* Suet. —(b) Fig.: *A store, provision, supply:* oratoris, Cic.—**b.** *Equipage, baggage, travelling requisites:* Cic. — **4.** (*That which clothes* one; hence) *Clothing garments, dress, apparel:* Ov. — **5.** (*That which decorates* one; hence) *Ornament, decoration, embellishment:* Ov. —**6.** (*That which furnishes* a house; hence) *Furniture:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instrument.*

in-strŭo, struxi, structum, strŭĕre, 3. *v.a.* **1.**: **A.** Prop.: *To put, place, insert into by building; to build* one thing *into* another: contabulationem in parietes, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: Of the mind: *To put into; to set firm, fix* or *establish* any thing *in:* res in mentem, Plaut. **II.**: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *To build, make, construct, form:* aggerem, Tac. — **2.** Fig.: **a.** *To compose, construct:* opus, Ov.—**b.** *To build up in knowledge of* any thing; *to train, teach, instruct:* parum artibus instructi, Cic.—**c.** *To devise, plot, contrive:* fraudem, Liv.—**d.** *To excite, rouse, bring about:* odia, Just.—**e.** *To achieve, effect, bring about:* victoriam, Just. — **B.** Milit. *t. t.*: **1.** Gen.: **a.** Of land forces: (a) Prop.: *To set in order, arrange, form, draw up:* aciem, Cic.: (without *Object*) ad instruendum, Liv.—(b) Fig.: *To arrange; to put* or *set in order:* orationem, Cic.—**b.** *Of a fleet,* etc.: *To station, form,* etc.: Liv.—**c.** Of an ambush: *To set, lay,* etc.: Liv.—**2.** Esp.: Of a general: Part. Pass. in reflexive force: *Having posted himself,* or *having taken up a position:* Liv.—**C.**: **1.** Gen.: **a.** Prop.: *To equip, supply,* or *furnish:* socios simul instruit armis, Virg.—**b.** Fig.: *To equip, provide, furnish,* etc.: instruar consiliis idoneis, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To provide* or *furnish with* dress or ornaments; *to clothe, dress, array, robe, deck, ornament, adorn, embellish:* cultibus Alciden instruit illa, (*sc.* Omphale) suis, Ov.—**D.**: **1.** Gen.: **a.** Prop.: *To prepare, to make* or *get ready:* ornamenta, Plaut.—**b.** Fig.: (a) *To prepare, make ready:* accusationem, Cic.—(b) With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To prepare one's self, to get ready:* Cic.; Liv.—**2.** Esp.: *To make preparations* for any thing: bellum, Cic. — **E.**: **1.** Of a house, *etc.*: *To furnish:* Cic.; Suet.—**2.** Of persons: *To give furniture to.* Suet.—**F.** Of food, or the tables, *etc.,* on which it is placed: *To set forth* or *out:* convivium, Cic.: mensas, Virg.—**G.** Of land, *etc.*: **1.** *To provide with* what is necessary for its cultivation, such as stock, cattle, implements, corn, *etc.*: Cic.; Liv.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *To provide with what is ornamental; to adorn, ornament:* hortos statuis, Pl.—**b.** Fig.: *To adorn, embellish, give a polish to:* vitam, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instruire.*

in-suāvis, e, *adj. Unpleasant, disagreeable:* vita, Cic.: (*Comp.*) quid insuavius quam clamor? Auct. Her.: (*Sup.*) insuavissima littera, Cic.

in-sūdo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* *To sweat* or *perspire upon:* queis (*sc.* libellis) manus insudet vulgi, Hor.

in-suē-fac-tus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in; sue-o; fac-io] *Accustomed, habituated:* aqui. Cæs.

in-sŭ-ēsco, suēvi, suētum, suescĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: *To accustom or habituate one's self; to become accustomed:* ad disciplinam, Liv. **II.** Act.: *To accustom* or *habituate* one to a thing: insuevit pater optimus hoc me. Ut fugerem, Hor.

1. **in-suētus**, a, um, *adj. Unaccustomed, not accustomed:* **1.**: **a.** *That is not accustomed to, unused to* a thing: insuetus contumeliæ, Cic.: navigandi, Cæs.—**b.** *Inexperienced in, unacquainted with* a thing: rerum, Auct. Her.: moribus Romanis, Liv.—**2.** *To which one is not accustomed, unusual:* solitudo, Liv.—Adverbial expression: Insueta, *Unusually, in an unusual manner* or *way:* Virg.

2. **insuē-tus**, a, um: **1.** *P.* of insue-sco.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Accustomed, habituated:* Liv.

in-sŭl-a, æ, *f.* [for in-sal-a; fr. 1. in; sal-um] (*That which is in* salum; hence) **I.** Prop.: *An island,* whether in the sea or a river, *etc.*: Cic.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.** For *the inhabitants of an island, islanders:* Nep.—**B.**: **1.** *A detached house* or *building:* Cic.—**2.** *A detached house* or *a detached pile of buildings (for poor people, which was let out in portions to several families):* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *île.*

insŭl-ānus, i, *m.* [insul-a] (*One pertaining to an* insula; hence) *An islander:* Cic.

insŭl-āris, is, *m.* [id.] (*One pertaining to* an insula, or *detached building;* hence) *A keeper of a temple:* Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insulaire.*

insuls-e, *adv.* [insuls-us] *Tastelessly, insipidly, foolishly, absurdly:* aliquid facere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) insulsius, Gell.: (*Sup.*) insulsissime, id.

insuls-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* insulsus; hence) *Tastelessness, insipidity, silliness, absurdity:* Cic.

in-sulsus, a, um, *adj.* [for in-salsus; fr. 2. in; salsus] (Prop.: *Unsalted;* hence) **I.** Meton.: *That longs for tasteless things:* gula, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Tasteless, insipid, silly, absurd:* homo, Cic.: (*Sup.*) insulsissimus, Cat.

insult-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [for insal-to; fr. insil-io, through true root INSAL.] **I.** *To bound, leap,* or *spring at* or *against:* forem, Ter. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: Of living subjects: *To bound, leap,* or *spring upon:* floribus, Virg. **B.** Meton.: Of things as subjects: *To bound, leap,* or *spring upon:* fluctibus carinæ, Ov. **C.** Fig.: *To behave insolently towards; to exult at* or *over; to scoff at, revile, abuse, taunt, insult:* jacenti, Ov.: in rempublicam, Cic. **III.** *To bound, leap,* or *spring forwards into; to rush hastily* or *impetuously into:* nemora avia matres Insultant thiasis, Virg. **IV.**: **A.** Prop.: *To bound, leap,* or *spring:* fremit æquore toto insultans sonipes, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To exult, rejoice greatly:* morte alicujus, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insulter.*

in-sum, fŭi, esse, *v. irreg.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To be in:* nummi octingenti aurei in marsupio infuerunt, Plaut. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To be in* or *engaged in:* voluptatibus, Lucr.—**2.** *To be in* or *contained in, to belong* or *appertain to:* in superstitione inest inanis timor deorum, Cic. **II.** *To be on* or *upon:* inerant lunaria fronti Cornua, Ov.

in-sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, sūmĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*To take* a thing and bestow it *upon* some object; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To apply to, bestow* or *expend upon:* quid sumptūs in eam rem, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of time: *To employ* or *bestow upon; to use for* or *in* doing something: paucos dies insumpsit reficiendæ classi, Tac.—**B.** *To apply, employ, bestow:* operam frustra, Liv.—**C.** *To take to one's self; to take, assume:* interficiendi domini animum, Tac.

in-sŭo, sŭi, sūtum, sŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To sew in* or *sew up in:* insutus pelle juvenci, Ov. **B.** Meton.: *To embroider:* insutum vestibus aurum, Ov. **II.** *To sew* up in something a person or thing that has been put *into* it: in culeum vivos, Cic.

in-sŭper, *adv.* and *prep.* **I.** *Adv.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *Above, on the top, overhead:* Liv.—**2.** *From above:* Luc. **B.** Meton.: *Over and above, moreover, besides:* Liv.; Virg. **II.** *Præp. c. Acc.* et *Abl.*: *Over, above:* arbores, Cato: trabibus, Vitr.

in-sŭpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *That cannot be passed over, insurmountable:* via, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Unconquerable:* genus insuperabile bello, Virg. — **B.** *Unavoidable, inevitable:* fatum, Ov.

in-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, surgĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Of living subjects: *To rise, to raise one's self up:* insurgere haud licitum, Tac.: insurgite remis, *rise up to your oars,* i. e. *put forth your whole strength and ply them vigorously,* Virg.—**2.** Of things as subjects: **a.** Gen.: *To rise, arise:* acuta silex . . . Speluncæ dorso insurgens, Virg.—**b.** Esp.: (a) Of darkness produced by a cloud of dust, etc.: tenebras insurgere campis, Virg.—(b) With accessory idea of hostility: *To lift up itself:* vastius insurgens decimæ ruit impetus undæ, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *To rise, grow in power:* Cæsar insurgere paulatim, Tac. **II.** *To rise up against;* Fig.: credensque suis insurgere regnis, *i. e. is making insurrection against his royal power,* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insurger.*

in-sŭsurro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: *To whisper into* the ear: Cic.; Suet. **II.** *To whisper:* **A.** Neut.: ad aurem, Cic.—**B.** Act.: **1.** Prop.: *To whisper:* insusurrans alteri (*sc.* mulierculæ) Hic est ille Demosthenes, Cic.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** Of a poet's writings: *To suggest to one:* cantilenam illam suam, Cic.—**b.** Of the mind: *To suggest to one, to remind one:* Favonius ipse insusurrat, navigandi nobis tempus esse, Cic.

insŭ-tus, a, um, *P.* of insu-o.

in-tābesco, tābŭi, *no sup.*, tābescĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To waste away by degrees, to pine away:* Of persons or things: morbo, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To melt away, dissolve:* ut intabescere flavæ Igne levi ceræ . . . solent, Ov.

in-tactĭlis, e, *adj. That cannot be touched, intangible:* Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intactile.*

1. **in-tac-tus**, a, um, *adj.* [for in-tag-tus; fr. 2. in; ta(n)g-o] **I.** Gen.: (Prop.: *Untouched;* Fig.) **A.** *Untouched, free, exempt:* intactus religione, Liv.—**B.** *Untried, unattempted, not treated of:* carmen, Hor.—**C.** *Unassailed:* a sibilo, Script. ap. Cic.—**D.** *Remaining in its original state* or *condition:* nix, Liv. **II.** Esp.: **A.** With accessory idea of harm: **1.** Prop.: *Untouched, safe, intact:* Liv.—**2.** Fig.: *Unharmed, uninjured; that escapes hurt* or *injury:* Just.—**B.** With accessory idea of spoliation: *Untouched, safe, free from the grasp* of any one, *ungrasped:* thesauri, Hor. — **C.**: **1.** Prop.: With accessory idea of subjugation to the yoke: *Untouched by the yoke, unyoked, that has not known the yoke, not broken in:* boves intactæ, Hor.—**2.** Fig.: *Unsubdued, not brought under a foreign yoke* or *dominion:* Britannus, Hor.—**D.** With accessory idea of defilement: **1.** Of maidens: *Untouched, pure, undefiled, chaste:* (*Comp.*) intactior omni Sabinâ, Juv. —**2.** Of garments: *Untouched* by any thing that defiles, *unpolluted, pure:* vestes, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intact.*

2. **in-tac-tus**, ūs, *m.* [for in-tag-tus; fr. 2. in; ta(n)g-o] (*A not touching;* hence) *Intangibility:* Lucr.

in-tāmĭnā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; tamin(a)-o] *Unsullied, undefiled:* honores, Hor.

1. **intec-tus** (for integ-tus), a, um, *P.* of integ-o.

2. **in-tectus**, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Uncovered, not covered;* hence, with respect to clothing, *uncled:* corpus, Tac.: (with *Gr. Acc.*) cetera intecti, id. **II.** Fig.: *Unconcealed, open, frank:* Tac.

intĕgel-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for integer-lus; fr. integer, integ(e)r-i] *Pretty, safe, tolerably uninjured:* Cic.

in-tĕg-er, ra, rum (intĕgro, Virg.; intĕgrum, Hor.: intĕgris, id.), *adj.* [for in-tag-er; fr. 2. in; ta(n)g-o] **I.** Gen.: **A.** (Prop.: *Untouched, not touched*) Meton.: **1.** *In the original form* or *natural state; unchanged.* caput, Suet.—Particular phrases: **a.** In integrum (*sc.* statum) restituere, *To restore to the former condition:* Cic.—**b.** In integrum (*sc.* statum) redire, *To return to the former condition:* Ter.—**2.** *New, fresh:* pugna, Liv.—Adverbial phrases: De (ab, ex) integro, *Anew, afresh:* Cic.; Virg.; Quint.—**3.** (*Not touched by another;* i. e.) *In one's own power, subject to one's own control:* loca, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *Untouched, not taken in hand, not entered upon, in the original state:* causa, Cic.—**b.** Esp.:

(a) *Undecided, undetermined:* res, Cic. —(b) *Unobstructed, free from impediment:* (*Sup.*) ut quam integerrima ad pacem essent omnia, Cæs. — **2.** Of mental affections: **a. Gen.:** *Untouched, unbiassed, free, unswayed, unprejudiced, not prepossessed:* Cic.— **b. Esp.:** Of love: *Not affected, heart-whole:* Hor.—3. Of the mind: *Unimpaired, uninjured, sound:* (with *Gen.*) animi, Hor.—**4.** *New* to a thing: *raw, fresh, ignorant:* discipulus, Cic.—**5.** *That is in one's own power, free, uncontrolled:* consilium, Cic. — **Particular phrase:** Integrum esse alicui, *To be still in one's power; to be yet free* or *at liberty* to do, *etc.*: Cic.—As *Subst.*: **integrum,** i, *n. Free power* or *liberty:* Cic. **II. Esp.: A.** With accessory notion of escaping injury: **1. Prop.:** *Unwounded, uninjured, unhurt, unharmed, sound:* Cic.; Juv.— **2. Meton.: a.** *Unimpaired in power, strength, energy,* or *vigour; not tired* or *exhausted; untired, fresh, vigorous, strong, powerful:* Cæs.; Liv.—**b.** *Unimpaired* or *uninjured in health; in full* or *perfect health; sound, healthy:* Cic.—**c.** *Fresh, vigorous, lively, light:* Cic.—**d.** Of health: *Vigorous, flourishing, blooming:* Cic.—**e.** Of a season of life: *Firm, sound, blooming, fresh:* ætas, Ter.: (with *Gen.*) ævi, Virg.—**f.** Of the material condition of things: (a) *Sound, firm, solid, strong, free from decay:* malum, *a sound apple,* Suet.— (b) *Uninjured, safe, not destroyed:* signa, *i. e. unbroken,* Cic.—**g.** Of external circumstances: *Exempt from harm, free from injury, unharmed* or *uninjured* by any thing or person: Cic.; Liv.—**h. Milit.** *i. t.:* Of troops: *Unbroken, firm; remaining in line, position,* or *array:* turmæ, Tac.—3. Fig.: Of style: *Nervous, vigorous, lively:* Cic.— **B.** With accessory notion of spoliation or removal: **1. Prop.: a.** *Undiminished, whole, entire:* Cæs.; Hor.—**b.** *Unmutilated, unmained, perfect:* Juv. —**2. Meton.: a.** *Whole, full, complete, entire:* integram famem ad avem (al. ovum) affero, Cic.—**Adverbial expressions:** Ad integrum, ab integro, *Wholly, completely, entirely:* Cic.—**b.** Of time: *Whole, entire, complete:* Hor.—**c.** Of number or detail: *Complete, perfect, not deficient* or *wanting:* Cic.—**d.** Of property: (a) *Undiminished, entire, having nothing taken from it:* Suet.—(b) *Not squandered, wasted,* or *lavished away:* Hor.—(c) *Not confiscated:* Suet. — **C.** With accessory notion of defilement: **1. Prop.:** *Untouched, unpolluted, undefiled, spotless, pure, chaste:* Cic. — **2. Meton.:** *Unpolluted, untainted, pure, fresh, sweet:* fontes, Hor.—**3.** Fig.: Morally: **a.** *Blameless, irreproachable, upright, spotless, pure, honest, virtuous, chaste:* (*Comp.*) quum illo nemo integrior, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) integer vitæ, Hor.—**b.** *Untainted, not corrupted* by any thing, *innocent* of it: a conjuratione integri, Tac ¶ Hence, Fr. *intègre, entier.*

in-tĕgo, texi, tectum, tĕgĕre, *v. a.* **I. Prop.:** *To cover:* turres coriis, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *To shield, protect, defend:* Liv.

intĕgra-sco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [integr(a)-o] *To renew itself; to begin anew, break out afresh:* Ter.

intĕgrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A renewing, restoring:* Ter.

intĕgr-e, *adv.* [integer, integr-i] **1.** *Wholly, entirely, completely:* Tac.— **2.** Of style: *Purely, correctly:* Cic.— **3.** *Irreproachably, honestly, justly:* (*Comp.*) quid dici potest integrius, Cic.: (*Sup.*) integerrime, Suet.

intĕgr-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* integer) **1.** *Soundness, vigour:* Cic.—**2.** *Completeness, entireness:* Cic.—3. : **a.** *Blamelessness, innocence, integrity:* Cic.—**b.** *Chastity* of females: Cic.—**c.** *Purity, correctness* of language: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intégrité.*

intĕgr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] (*To put into the state of the* integer; hence) **I.** *To make anew* or *afresh; to renew, begin again:* pugnam, Liv.: carmen Intĕgrat, et mæstis, *etc.,* Virg. **II.: A. Prop.:** *To make strong, vigorous,* or *healthy:* omnia debet enim cibus intĕgrare novando, Lucr. **B.** Fig.: Of the mind: *To recreate, refresh:* animum, Cic. **III.** *To make sound again, to restore to health:* artūs, Tac. **IV.** *To make full, keep undiminished, supply:* mare, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intégrer.*

in-tĕg-ŭmentum, i, *n.* [1. in; teg-o] **I. Prop.:** *A covering:* Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A cover, a protection:* Plaut.—**B.** *A cover, cloak, wrapping, disguise:* Cic.

intellec-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for intellegtio; fr. intellig-o; through true root INTELLEG] (*An understanding;* hence) *Synecdoche:* Auct. Her.

1. **intellec-tus** (for intelleg-tus), a, um, *P.* of intellig-o, through id.

2. **intellec-tus,** ūs, *m.* [for intelleg-tus; fr. intellig-o; through id.] **I. Prop.:** *Perception, discernment* by the senses: saporum, Pl. **II.** Fig.: Mentally: *Understanding, comprehension:* insidiarum, Tac.—**Particular expression:** Intellectum habere, *To be understood:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intellect.*

intellĭg-ens, entis: **1.** *P.* of intellig-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *That has understanding,* or *that understands* a thing; *intelligent, acquainted* with a thing: existimator, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) cujusvis generis, id.—**b.** *Well skilled in matters of taste:* Cic.—As *Subst.*: *A connoisseur:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intelligent.*

intellĭgen-ter, *adv.* [for intelligent-ter; fr. intelligens, intelligent-is] *Intelligently:* Cic.

intellĭgent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [intelligens, intelligent-is] **1.: a. Prop.:** *Perception, discernment* by the senses: Cic. —**b. Meton.:** *The power of discerning* or *understanding, discernment, understanding, intelligence:* Cic.—**2.** *Understanding, knowledge:* Cic. — **3.** *Skill, tact, taste* in any thing · Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intelligence.*

intel-lĭgo (-lĕgo), lexi, lectum, lĭgĕre, 3. *v. a.* (intellexti for intellexisti, Cic.; Ter.: intellexes for intellexisses, Plaut.), [for inter-lego] (*To choose between;* hence) **I.** Of the senses: *To perceive, discern:* illa quidem primo nullos intelligit ignes, Ov. **II.** Of the mind or understanding: **A.: 1. Gen.:** *To perceive, understand, comprehend:* ea dico quæ . . . intelligi possunt, Cic.—**2. Esp.:** *To have an accurate knowledge of* or *skill in* a thing; *to be a connoisseur in* or *about:* ista, Cic.—**B.** *To see, perceive, observe* by the understanding: preces audiri intelligit, Cæs.: (with *Interrogative clause*) quid loquar, Cic.: (without *Object*) ut intellectum est, Cæs.

in-tĕmĕrā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; temer(a)-o] *Undefiled, unviolated, inviolate:* fides, Virg.: (with *Dat.*) vobis, Tac.

in-tempĕra-ns, ntis, *adj.* [2. in; temper(a)-o] **I. Prop.:** *Intemperate, immoderate:* App. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *That cannot moderate himself* or *itself; without moderation, extravagant, immoderate, intemperate:* animus, Liv.: (*Comp.*) in voluptate intemperantior, Sen.— **B.** *Incontinent, profligate, debauched:* (*Sup.*) intemperantissima pecus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intempérant.*

intempĕran-ter, *adv.* [for intemperant-ter; fr. intemperans, intemperant-is] *Immoderately, extravagantly, intemperately:* Cic.: (*Comp.*) intemperantius insequi, Liv.: (*Sup.*) intemperantissime, App.

intempĕrant-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] (*The quality* or *state of the* intemperans; hence) **1.** *Want of mildness, intemperateness, inclemency:* cœli, Sen.—**2.: a. Gen.:** *Want of moderation, immoderateness, excess, extravagance, intemperance:* Cic.; Tac.—**b. Esp.:** *Want of moderation* in one's conduct towards others; *haughtiness, arrogance* towards inferiors; *insolence, impudence, insubordination* towards superiors: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intempérance.*

intempĕrāt-e, *adv.* [intemperatus] *Intemperately:* vivere, Cic.

in-tempĕrā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; temper(a)-o] **I. Prop.:** *Untempered, inclement:* (*Comp.*) quid intemperatius, Sen. **II.** Fig.: *Immoderate, intemperate:* benevolentia, Cic.: (*Sup.*) intemperantissimæ perpotationes, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intempéré.*

in-tempĕr-ies, ei, *f.* [2. in; temper-o] **I. Prop.:** *Intemperateness, inclemency:* cœli, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Calamity, misfortune:* Plaut.—**B.** *Intemperate behaviour, outrageous conduct, fury, madness:* Cic.—**C.** *Intemperance:* Just ¶ Hence, Fr. *intempérie.*

intempestīv-e, *adv.* [intempestiv-us] *Out of season, unseasonably* Cic.

in-tempestīvus, a, um, *adj.* **I. Prop.:** *Untimely, unseasonable, inopportune, inconvenient:* amicitia, Cic.: (*Comp.*) quid intempestivius, Val. Max. **II. Meton.:** *That does a thing unseasonably* · anseres continuo clangore

intempestivi, Pl ¶ Hence, Fr. *intempestif.*

in-tempes-tus, a, um, *adj.* [for in-tempor-tus ; fr. 2. in ; tempus, tempor-is] **I.** Prop.: *Unseasonable:* nox, *the dead of night,* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Unwholesome, unhealthy:* Gravedo, Virg.

in-tendo, tendi, tentum *and* tensum, tendere, *3. v. a.* **I.:** **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To stretch out, extend, stretch forth:* intendit dextram ad statuam, Cic.: ventis intendere vela, Virg. — **2.** Esp.: **a.** Of the winds: *To stretch or fill out:* vela Intendunt zephyri, Virg.—**b.** Of a bow: *To bend:* arcum, Cic.; Virg.—**c.** Of the skin: *To stretch out, strain:* cutem, Pl. **B.** Meton.: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To direct, turn, bend:* oculos, Tac.—**b.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To direct one's steps, to betake one's self:* Liv.—**2.** *To furnish* by stretching, *etc.:* sellam loris, Quint.—**3.** *To form* or *make* by stretching: tabernacula carbaseis velis intenta, Cic. — **4.** Of an arrow: *To discharge, to aim:* Virg. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To spread* or *stretch out; to extend:* longiorem fugam, Liv.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *To stretch forth, put out, exert:* animos in ea, Cic. — **b.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To exert one's self: to put forth one's self, one's powers,* or *one's energies:* Cic.— **3.** *To extend, increase, raise:* cupiditates, Tac.— **4.** Of the laws: *To stretch, to render stringent* or *severe:* Pl. — **5.** Of a hurtful plan, *etc.*: *To form* or *lay:* Ter.— **6.** *To direct, turn, bend:* aures ad verba, Ov.: aciem in omnes partes, *a glance,* Cic. — Particular expression: Intendere iter, *To bend* or *direct one's course; to take* or *go one's way:* Ter.; Liv.— **7.** Of the mind, thoughts, *etc.*: **a.** Gen.: *To direct, turn,* or *bend:* Cæs.; Cic.; Hor.—**b.** Esp.: With Personal pron., Pass. in reflexive force, or *simply* intendere: *To direct* or *turn one's self* or *one's attention* to any thing; *to mind, notice, be intent upon:* Cic.; Liv.— **8.** *To purpose, endeavour, intend, exert one's self for:* quod intenderat, Sall.: altum petere, Liv.—Particular expression: Intendere animo, *To purpose in one's mind, to intend:* Cic. — **9.** *To direct urgently; to urge, incite,* etc.: eum ad cavendi omnia curam, Liv. **II.:** **A.** Prop.: *To stretch out against* in a threatening manner: ferrum, Liv.: tela jugulis, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To hold out against* one; *to threaten* one *with; to endeavour to affict* one *with; to bring against:* metum, Tac.: alicui litem, Cic. **C.** Meton.: Of war: *To direct* or *turn against* a person or place: Liv. **III.:** **A.** Prop.: *To stretch* or *lay upon:* eo (=in terram) perticas intendito, Cato. **B.** Meton.: *To put* or *lay upon,* by stretching, *etc.*: stupea vincula collo Intendunt, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *entendre.*

intĕn-sus (for intend-sus), a, um, *P.* of intend-o.

1. intentā-tus, a, um, *P.* of intent(a)-o.

2. in-tentā-tus (-temptātus), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; tent(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *Untouched:* vacca intentata jugo, Sen. **II.** Fig.: *Untried, unattempted:* miseri quibus Intentata nites, Hor.

intent-e, *adv.* [1. intent-us] **1.** *Strongly, powerfully, vigorously, violently:* (*Comp.*) intentius premere obsessos, Tac.—**2.**: **a.** *Earnestly, with earnestness, eagerly:* (*Sup.*) exspectans intentissime, Lampr.—**b.** *Effectually, with great effort* or *exertion:* Liv.—**3.** *Carefully, attentively, diligently:* Liv.— **4.** *Energetically, strongly:* Pl.

intĕn-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for intend-tio ; fr. intend-o] **1.** *A stretching out, an extending:* corporis, Cic.—**2.** *An earnest bending* of the eyes in any direction; *fixedness, earnestness* of gaze, *etc.*: Tac. — **3.** Of the mind: **a.** *Exertion, endeavour, effort;* Cic. — **b.** *Carefulness, care, anxiety, solicitude, trouble, pain:* Pl.— **4.** *Attention, application, observation, notice, heed:* Liv.; Pl. — **5.** *A design, purpose, intention:* Pl. — **6.** Of the voice: *A straining; exertion, strong effort:* Pl. — **7.** Law *t. t.*: *A charge, accusation* before a court: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intention.*

intĕn-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for intend-to ; fr. intend-o] **I.:** **A.** Prop.: *To stretch out, extend:* manūs, Tac. **B.** Fig.: Of the voice: *To elevate, raise:* voces, Tac. **II.:** **A.** Prop.: *To stretch* or *hold out against* in a threatening manner or with hostile intent: sicam alicui, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To direct against:* dictatorium fulmen in se intentatum, Liv.— **2.**: **a.** Gen.: *To hold out* as a threat *or* in a threatening manner; *to menace, threaten:* dolor intentat ardentes faces, Cic.: præsentemque viris intentant omnia mortem, Virg.—**b.** Esp.: Of law: *To bring an accusation against:* Cic.; Quint.

1. intĕn-tus (for intend-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of intend-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** (**a**) Prop.: *Bent, stretched:* arcus, Cic.— (b) Meton.: *Strict, severe:* (*Comp.*) intentior disciplina, Tac.—(c) Fig.: (α) Of the mind: *Fixed, bent, strung, prepared, ready:* Cic.—(β) Of speech: *Vigorous, strong, energetic:* Cic.—**b.** (a) *Intent upon, waiting for, attentive to, eager, intent, watching attentively:* operi, Liv.: intentique ora tenebant, Virg.—(b) *Vigilant, careful, accurate, attentive, diligent:* (*Sup.*) intentissima conquisitio, Liv.— **c.** Of the gaze. *Fixed, steadfast, earnest:* intentos volvens oculos, Virg.

2. intĕn-tus, ūs, *m.* [for intend-tus; fr. intend-o] *A stretching out, extending:* palmarum, Cic.

in-tĕpĕo, tĕpŭi, *no sup.*, tĕpēre, 2. *v. n. To be warm* or *lukewarm:* radiis intepuere comæ, Ov.

in-ter, *adv.* and *præp. c. Acc.* [in, with the Adverbial ending *ter*; akin to Sanscrit antar, Goth. undar, Germ. unter, Engl. under] **I.** *Adv.*: *In the midst, in between:* stetit arduus inter Pontus, Val. Fl. **II.** *Præp. c. Acc.*: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: Of space: *Between* two or more points: inter urbem ac Tiberim, Liv.— **2.** Meton.: **a.** Of space and local relations: (a) *Between, through the midst of:* Liv. — (b) *Between, into the midst of:* Virg.—(c) *Among, amidst, in the midst of:* Sall.; Cic. — **b.** Of time: (a) *Between* two points of time: Cic. — (b) *During, in the course of, while:* Liv. — **c.** Of an order, class, rank, or number: *Among:* Cic.; Liv. — Particular phrases: (a) Inter paucos, paucas, pauca, *Amongst few* that are *or* take place; *i. e. Especially, particularly:* Tac.; Liv.; Pl. —(b) Inter cuncta *or* omnia, *Amongst all things* that tend to any thing; i. e. *Especially, particularly, above all:* Hor. —(c) Inter cetera, *Amongst the rest of the things* that tend to any thing: *i. e. Especially, particularly:* Liv. — (d) Inter exempla esse, *To be an example* or *instance:* Tac.—**d.** Of distribution, difference, hesitation, relation, *etc.*: *Among:* Cic.; Liv.; Tac.; Suet.—**e.** Of persons: *Among, with, by:* v. f. Folld. by, or in conjunction with, a pron. plur.: Inter se, nos, vos, or ipsos: (a) *One among another, reciprocally, mutually, one with another:* Cic.—(b) To denote reciprocal proximity, distance, similitude, or dissimilitude: *To one another, from one another:* Cic.; Sall. —**g.** Inter nos, *etc.*, *Between ourselves, among ourselves,* etc.; *secretly, confidentially* (like Fr. *entre nous*): Cic. — **B.** In composition: **1.** Prop.: In space: *Between:* intercedo.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** Of local relations: (a) *Among, in the midst of:* intermisceo.—(b) Of one thing united in any way to another: *Between, within:* internecto.— (c) Of intervals or distances: *Between, at intervals, here and there:* intervireo. —(d) Of separation or division: *Between, through, apart:* intercīdo.—**b.** Of time: (a) *Between:* interquiesco, interregnum.—(b) *At intervals:* interqueror.—(c) *For an interval:* internunus.—(d) *During, in the course of:* interdiu, interea.—**c.** Of persons, *etc.*, between whom any thing takes place in any way: *Between:* internuntio.— **d.** Of division or distribution: *Among, between:* interdo.—**e.** Of an action, *etc.*, between persons, *etc.*: *Mutually, one with another:* intermuto.—**f.** Of choice or distinction: *Between:* intelligo, internosco.—**g.** Of a state or condition: *Between:* intermorior.—**h.** Of augmentation, from the idea of passing through: *Quite, thoroughly, completely, entirely:* interaresco. — N. B. The augmentative force sometimes disappears, and the compound word has much the same force as the simple verb; interminor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *entre.*

intĕr-āment-a, ōrum, *n.* [inter ; ament-um] (Prop.: *The inner ties* or *fastenings;* Meton.) *Timber for the lower part and hold of a ship of war,* prob. for *the ribs of the vessel:* Liv.

Intĕr-amn-a, æ, *f.* [inter; amnis] (*The city between the streams*) *Interamna:* **1.** *A city of Umbria on the river Nar, surrounded by a branch of that river* (now *Terni*).—**2.** *A city of Latium on the banks of the Liris, at its conflu-*

ace with a small river.—Hence, **Interamn-as,** ātis, *adj. comm. gen.*, *Of*, or *belonging to, Interamna.*—As *Subst.*: **Interamnas,** atis, *m.* (*sc.* civis) *A man of Interamna.*

intĕr-āresco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, *3. v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To become quite dry, to dry up:* Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To dry up, decay:* nihil enim interarescere debet eorum, in quibus vita beata consistit, Cic.

intercăl-āris, e, *adj.* [intercal(a)-o] *Of* or *for insertion; that is to be* or *is inserted; intercalary:* dies, *an intercalary day*, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intercalaire.*

intercălār-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [intercalar-is] *Of* or *for insertion, intercalary:* mensis, *an intercalary month*, Suet.—As *Subst.*: **intercalarius,** ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* mensis) *An intercalary month:* Cic.

inter-căl̆o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: Of time: *To proclaim* that something has been inserted *among; to intercalate a* day or month: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To put off, defer, delay:* pœna intercalata, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intercaler.*

inter-căp-ēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [inter ; cap-io] (*A taking between;* hence) *An intermission, interval, respite:* Cic.

inter-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: Of motion in space: *To go* or *come between, to intervene:* inter singulas legiones impedimenta-rum magnum numerum intercedere, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To be, stand,* or *lie between:* silvæ paludesque intercedebant, Cæs.—**B.** Of time: *To intervene, to pass* or *come between:* unus et alter dies intercesserat, Cic.—**C.** *To occur, happen, come to pass, take place:* inter bellorum curas res parva intercessit, Liv. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *To come between* two persons in character or attainments: Cic.—**2.** Polit. *t. t.*: Of Magistrates, esp. of the Tribunes of the people; with the accessory idea of hindrance: *To come between (a person and his object); to hinder, obstruct, oppose* a thing or person; *put a veto upon* any thing: nisi mihi levis tribunus plebis tum intercessisset, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) sæpe est intercessum, id.—**3.**: **a.** Of persons: *To oppose, obstruct, hinder, withstand:* iniquitatibus magistratuum, Pl.—**b.** Of things: *To come in the way of, prevent, hinder, forbid:* gaudio, Ter.—**4.** *To interpose on behalf of* a person, *to intercede, plead strongly:* quum vestra auctoritas intercessisset, ut ego regem tuerer, Cic. —**5.** *To interpose* one's credit, *to become surety:* promisit, intercessit, dedit, Cic.—**B.** *To be* or *exist between* persons: inter nosmetipsos vetus usus intercedit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intercéder.*

intercep-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for intercap-tio; fr. INTERCAP, true root of intercip-io] *A taking away:* poculi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interception.*

intercep-tor, ōris, *m.* [for intercap-tor; fr. id.] *An intercepter, usurper, embezzler:* prædæ, Liv.

intercep-tus (for intercap-tus), a, um, *P.* of intercip-io, through true root INTERCAP.

interces-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for interced-sio; fr. interced-o] **1.** *An intervention, interposition, protest (on the part of a tribune of the people, who annulled a decree of the Senate by his* veto): Cic.—**2.** *An interposition (in behalf of a person):* Cic.—**3.** *A becoming surety for:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intercession.*

interces-sor, ōris, *m.* [for interced-sor; fr. id.] **1.** Of a tribune of the people who interposes his *veto: A protester against* any thing; *a hinderer, opposer:* Cic.; Liv.—**2.** *A hinderer, preventer:* Cic.—**3.** *An intercessor, one who intercedes* or *interposes* on behalf of another: Cic.—**4.** *A surety:* Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intercesseur.*

1. inter-cīdo, cidi, cīsum, cīdĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for inter-cædo] **I.** Prop.: *To cut between,* so as to effect a division or separation; *to cut asunder, cut through, pierce through, divide:* montem, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To divide, separate:* intercisi vallibus colles, Hirt.

2. inter-cĭdo, cĭdi, *no sup.*, cĭdĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for inter-cado] **I.** Prop.: *To fall between:* ut vix ullum telum vanum intercideret, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To fall out, happen, come to pass:* si quæ interciderunt, Cic.—**B.** *To fall to the ground, go to ruin, be lost, perish:* inimici intercidunt. Cic. — Particular phrase: Intercidit mihi aliquid. *Something escapes me, I have forgotten something:* Hor.

inter-cĭno, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for inter-cano] *To sing between:* mellos actūs, Hor.

inter-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for inter-capio] **I.** (*To take* any object by coming, or by putting any thing *between* it and its destination; hence) **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *To take* or *catch* between two points, *to intercept:* aliquid sago, Pl.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *To interrupt, obstruct, block up:* itinera, Liv.—**b.** (a) Gen.: *To take away, remove:* colla, Ov.—(b) Esp.: With accessory notion: (α) Of force: *To take, tear, wrest away:* illam regi, Ov.—(β) Of fraud: *To rob, steal, intercept, purloin:* pecuniam, Tac.—(γ) Of death: *To snatch away, carry* or *cut off* (esp. suddenly): aliquem veneno, Tac.—**3.** Fig.: **a.** *To interrupt, hinder, break off:* sermones, Quint.—**b.** *To prevent:* usum aurium fremitu, Curt.—**c.** *To remove, destroy* the recollection of any thing: Pl.—**d.** *To take away, deprive of:* laudem, Phæd.—**B.** With accessory notion of hostility, force, *etc.*: **1.** Of living beings: *To intercept, cut off:* numerum jumentorum, Cæs.—**2.** Of things: *To seize* in transitu; *to intercept:* literas, Cic. —**C.** With accessory notion of slaughter: *To cut off, cut up, kill, slaughter, slay:* exercitum, Tac.—**D.** With accessory notion of occupation: *To seize, take possession of, occupy, hold* a position *between* two persons or things: loca, Liv. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: (*To receive* or *get* by coming or being *between* any thing and its place of destination; hence) *To get in the place,* or *instead, of another; to intercept, come in the way of:* hastam, Virg. **B.** Meton.: *To take that which was intended for another:* venenum, Cic.

intercīs-e, *adv.* [intercis-us] *In a broken* or *interrupted manner, confusedly:* dicere, Cic.

intercī-sus (for intercid-sus), a, um, *P.* of intercid-o.

ĭnter-clūdo, clūsi, clūsum, clūdĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for inter-claudo] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To shut* or *close* a passage or way *between* places; *to stop, close,* or *block up:* viam, Liv. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To stop, hinder, check, prevent:* sæpe illos aspera ponti Interclusit hyems, Virg.—**2.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To cut off:* commeatūs, Liv. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To stop up, hinder, prevent:* aditūs ad Syllam, *all means of access*, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** *To cut off* from doing, *to hinder:* intercludor dolore, quominus, *etc.*, Cic. —**b.** *To cut off, destroy:* spem, Liv. **II.**: **A.** Gen.: *To shut up within; to inclose, surround:* metuo ne jam intercludamur, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To enclose, hem in, invest, encompass:* aliquem insidiis, Cæs.

interclū-sĭo ōnis, *f.* [for interclud-sio; fr. interclud-o] *A shutting up, hindering, preventing,* animæ, Cic.

interclū-sus (for interclud-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of intercludo.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Stopped, closed, blocked up:* via, Cic.—**b.** (Prop.: *Cut off from;* Fig.) *Removed from, shaken off from:* Cic. —**c.** *Hemmed in, invested, encompassed:* Fig.: libertas, Cic.

inter-cŏlumn-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [inter; column-a] (*The thing pertaining to that which is between columns:* hence) *The space between (two) columns:* Cic.

inter-curro, curri, cursum, currĕre, 3. *v. n.* (in *tmesis*, Lucr.: inter plaga currere) **I.**: **A.** (Prop.: *To run between;* hence) Meton.: Of water: *To flow between:* fretum, Pl. **B.** Fig.: *To step between, to intercede:* Cic. **II.** *To run over* or *traverse an intervening space,* whether by land or sea: Liv. **III.**: **A.** (Prop.: *To run among;* hence) Meton.: Of inanimate things: **1.** Of a district or tract of country: *To extend among:* Lucr.—**2.** Of variety or difference of shape, *etc.*: *To exist, occur,* or *prevail amongst* a number of things: Lucr. **B.** Fig.: *To be intermingled with; to be found* or *occur among:* laboriosis exercitationibus dolor intercurrit nonnunquam, Cic. **IV.** *To run* or *hasten in the meanwhile:* ipse interim Veios intercurrit, *to Veii*, Liv.

inter-cursō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. freq.* (in *tmesis:* inter enim cursant, Lucr.) *To run between.* **I.** Prop.: intercursantibus barbaris, Liv. **II.** Fig.: inter enim cursant primordia principiorum Motibus inter se, Lucr.

1. **inter-cursus** (for inter-curr-sus), a, um, *P.* of intercurr-o.

2. **inter-cursus,** ūs, *m.* [for intercurr-sus; fr. intercurr-o] **I.** Prop.: *A running between:* Liv. **II.** Fig.: *Intervention, interposition,* Liv.

inter-cu-s, ūtis, *adj.* [for inter-cut-s; fr. inter; cut-is] *Under the skin, intercutaneous:* aqua intercus, *the dropsy*, Cic.

interdă-tus, a, um, *P.* of inter-d(a)-o.

inter-dīco, dixi, dictum, dīcĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** (*To pronounce, give,* or *deliver* judgment *between* two parties; hence) **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To make a decree* or *order; to interpose:* de fossis interdicit, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To make an order* or *decree* that something be surrendered or given up: Cic.—**b.** *To make an interdict* or *prohibitory order* in some matter: Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To make use of the prætor's interdict:* Quint.—**2.** *To contradict:* alicui, Cic.—**3.** *To forbid, prohibit, interdict:* **a.** Neut.: mihi, ne faciam, Cic.; patribus commercio plebis, Liv.—Particular phrase: Interdicere (alicui) aquā et (que, atque) igni, *or simply* interdicere, *To forbid one the use of fire and water; i. e. to put one under the ban, to deprive of civil rights, to banish:* Cæs.; Cic.—**b.** Act.: feminis purpuræ usum, Liv.: (with *Objective clause*) commeatūs peti, Suet. **II.** *To say, tell,* or *mention among* other matters: in præsenti hoc interdicere non alienum fuit, Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interdire.*

interdic-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interdic-o] *A prohibiting, interdicting:* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interdiction.*

interdic-tum, i, *n.* [id.] **1.** Judicial *t. t.*: *A decree* or *order of a judge;* esp. of the prætor; *a prætorian interdict:* Cic. — **2.** *A prohibition:* Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interdit.*

inter-dĭu (-dĭus), *adv. During the day, in the daytime, by day:* Plaut.; Liv.

inter-do, *no perf.*, dătum, dāre, 1. *v. a. To distribute:* cibus interdatus, *i. e. through the body*, Lucr.

inter-ductus, ūs, *m. Interpunctuation:* Cic.

inter-dum, *adv.*: **1.** *Sometimes, occasionally, now and then:* Cic.—**2.** *Meanwhile, in the meantime:* Tac.

intĕr-ĕā, *adv.* [inter; ea(m), Acc. of is] **I.** Prop.: *Meanwhile, in the mean time, in the interim:* Cic.: (with *Gen.*) loci, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *Notwithstanding, however:* Cic.

intĕrem-ptĭo (-tio), ōnis, *f.* [interim-o, through true root INTEREM] *Destruction, slaughter:* Cic.

intĕrem-ptor (-tor) ōris, *m.* [fr. id.] *One who destroys* or *kills, a slayer, murderer:* Vell.

intĕr-ĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, īre, *v. n.* (*To go among* things, so as to be no longer perceived; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To mingle* or *commingle with, to be lost among:* interit magnitudine maris stilla muriæ, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To perish, to go to ruin* or *decay, to die:* intereunt pecudes, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *To perish, be undone:* interii, *I am ruined, undone:* Plaut.

intĕr-ĕquĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. To ride between*, Liv.

interfā-tĭo, onis, *f.* [interf(a)-or] *An interrupting* or *interruption* in speaking: Cic.

interfec-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for interfac-tio; fr. interfic-io, through true root INTERFAC] *A killing, murdering:* Script. ap. Cic.

interfec-tor, ōris, *m.* [for interfac-tor; fr. id.] *A slayer, murderer:* Cic.

interfec-trix, īcis, *f.* [for interfac-trix; fr. id.] *A murderess:* Tac.

interfec-tus (for interfac-tus), a, um, *P.* of interfic-io, through true root INTERFAC.

interfĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for inter-facio] (*To make* something to be *between* the parts of a thing, so as to separate and break it up; hence) **I.** Gen.: *To destroy, consume, bring to nought:* messes, Virg. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To kill, slay, murder, put to death* any living being in any way: eum per insidias, Cic.—**B.** Of an army, troops, a large number of people, *etc.*: *To slaughter, slay, cut up:* barbarorum exercitus interfectus est, Nep.

inter-fīo, *no perf.*, fiĕri, *v. n. pass. irreg. To be consumed, devoured, eaten up, destroyed:* Lucr.

inter-flŭo, fluxi, *no sup.*, flŭĕre, 3. *v. n.* (in *tmesis:* Lucr) **I.** Prop.: *To flow between:* Tac.; Pl. **II.** Fig.: Of time: *To pass away* or *elapse between:* Cic.

inter-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, fŏdĕre, 3. *v. a. To pierce between:* Lucr.

inter-for, fātus sum, fāri, 1. *v. dep.* Prop.: *To speak during the time that* or *while* another person *is speaking; to interrupt* or *break in upon the conversation* or *speech:* Venus medio sic interfata dolore est, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *To interrupt* a person *while speaking:* orsum eum dicere Phanens interfatus, Liv.

interfos-sus (for interfod-sus), a, um, *P.* of interfod-io.

inter-fŭgĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. To flee between:* Lucr.

inter-fulgĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n. To shine* or *glitter between:* Liv.

inter-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** (*To pour between*; hence, Pass. in reflexive force): Of water: *To spread itself between, to extend* or *flow between:* (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) interfusa nitentes Vites æquora Cycladas, Hor. **II.** *To scatter* or *spread at intervals,* or *here and there:* (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) maculisque trementes Interfusa genas, Virg.

interfū-sus (for interfud-sus), a, um, *P.* of interfu(n)d-o.

intĕr-im, *adv.* [inter; im=eum] **I.** Prop.: *In the mean time, meanwhile:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *During a while, for a while:* Tac.—**B.** *However, but for all that, notwithstanding:* Cic—**C.**: **1.** *Sometimes, occasionally, now and then, at times:* Tac.; Pl.—**2.** Interim . . . interim, *Sometimes . . . sometimes; at one time . . . at another time:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *intérim.*

intĕr-ĭm-o, ēmi, emptum or emtum, ĕmĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for inter-em-o; v. emere] (To go *into the midst* and *take away* out of it; hence) **I.** Gen.: *To destroy, bring to nought, annihilate, take away, do away with:* interimendorum sacrorum causā, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *To kill, slay, put to death:* Mercurius Argum dicitur interemisse, Cic. **B.** Fig.: Of personal objects: *To kill,* i. e. *greatly vex* or *annoy:* me interimunt hæ voces Milonis, Cic.

in-tĕr-ĭor, ĭus, *Gen.* ĭōris, *adj.* [*Comp.* from *obs.* in-tĕr-us, a, um; *Sup.*, in-timus, a, um, q. v.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Inner, interior:* pars, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *The inner part of* any thing: domus, Virg.: epistola, Cic.—**2.** *More on the inside; nearer* or *closer* to any object: interiore notā Falerni, *i. e. nearer to the wall of the cellar*, Hor.—**3.** Of a racecourse, *etc.*: *Nearer to the goal, more to the left,* as the charioteers turned from right to left: rota, Ov.—**4.** Of locality: *More in the interior, more up the country, dwelling in the interior; distant* or *remote from the sea, inland:* nationes, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **a. interiores,** um, *m.* (*sc.* homines), *Persons dwelling in,* or *the inhabitants of, the interior* of a country: Tac.—**b. interiora,** um, *n.* (*sc.* loca), *The interior* or *inland parts* of a country: Liv.—**5.** *Too near* for any thing: interior periculo vulneris factus, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Inner, inward, interior:* salus interioris hominis, *i. e. of the heart and affections*, Plaut.—**B.** *More close* or *intimate:* amicitia, Liv.—**C.** *Belonging* or *attaching to one* in reference to what one does, *etc., at home, domestic, private:* vita, Suet. — **D.** *Deeper; i. e.*: **1.** *Entering more deeply:* timor, Cic.—**2.** *More secret, hidden, concealed:* Cic. — **3.** *Demanding a closer investigation:* literæ, Cic.— **E.** *More strict:* custodia, Liv. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To the left:* Virg.—**B.** In sailing: *Nearer to,* or *close in shore:* Virg.—**C.** *Nearer to the centre, smaller shorter:* seu bruma nivalem Interiore diem gyro trahit, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intérieur.*

intĕrĭ-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [INTERI, true root of intere-o] *Destruction, ruin:* Cic.

intĕrĭ-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *Destruction, ruin, annihilation:* Cic.

intĕrĭ-us, *comp. adv.* [interi-or] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *In the inside, within:* Ov.—(b) Esp.: (α) *More inland, further up the country, far into the interior:* Vell.—(β) Of an arm or gulf of the sea: *More within, further in, at the further* or *upper end:* Pl.—**b.** Fig.: Of the mind: *Within, internally, deeply:* Juv.—**2.** *More* or *too closely* or *narrowly; in a smaller* or *shorter circuit:* ne oratio insistat interius, Cic.

inter-jăcĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, jăcēre, 2. *v. n. To lie between:* campus interjacens Tiberi ac mœnibus Romanis, Liv.

inter-jăcĭo (-jĭcĭo), jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. *v. a.* (in *tmesis:* inter enim jecta est, Lucr.) **I.** **A.** (Prop.: *To*

thrown or *cast between*: hence) **Meton.: 1.: a.** Gen.: *To put, set,* or *place between:* sĕr interjectus inter mare et cœlum, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: Of troops, etc.: *To set, post, draw up, station between*: Cæs.; Tac.—**2.** Of locality: Part. Pass.: *Lying, placed,* or *situated between*: flumine interjecto, Tac.—**3.** Of space: Part. Pass.: *Being interposed, being* or *existing between* two objects: intervallo interjecto, Cic.—**4.** Of time: **a.** Part. Pass.: *After an interval of, intervening*: anno interjecto, Cic.—**b.** *To intercalate:* mensem, Suet. **B. Fig.: 1.** Part. Pass.: Of persons: *Occupying a middle position between*: interjecti inter philosophos et eos, qui, *etc.*, Cic.—**2.** Part. Pass.: *Interspersed among*: his alia interjecta, Cic.—**3.** Of delay or hindrance: *To interpose:* Tac.—**4.** Of entreaties or threats: *To intermix, intermingle:* Tac.—**5.** Of conversation, *etc.*: *To intermix, introduce:* Tac. **II.** Part. Pass.: (*Cast here and there:* hence) Of the hair: *Disturbed, disordered, dishevelled*: Claud.

interjec-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for interjactio; fr. interjic-io, through true root INTERJAC] (*A setting, placing,* or *putting between;* hence) Of words: *An insertion*: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interjection.*

1. **interjec-tus** (for interjac-tus), **a,** um, *P.* of interjac-io.

2. **interjec-tus,** ūs, *m.* [for interjactus; fr. interjic-io, through true root INTERJAC] **1.** (*A casting between;* hence, in reflexive force) *A putting of one's self between, a coming between, intervention:* Cic.—**2.** Of time: *An intervening, an interval:* Tac.

interjĭcĭo, ĕre, v. interjacio.

interjunc-tus (for interjung-tus), **a,** um, *P.* of interjung-o.

inter-jungo, junxi, junctum, jungĕre, 3. *v. a. To join* one *within* another; *to join, unite, clasp:* dextræ interjunctæ, Liv.

inter-lābor, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. *v. dep. To fall, slip, slide,* or *glide between:* (in *tmesis*) inter enim labentur aquæ, Virg.

inter-lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, lĕgĕre, 3. *v. a. To cull* or *pluck off here and there:* (in *tmesis*) frondes interque legendæ, Virg.

inter-lĭno, lēvi, lĭtum, lĭnĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To smear, besmear,* or *anoint between:* Pl. **B.** Esp.: Of writings, *etc.*: *To smear* for the purpose of removing from the body of the document; *to blot out, falsify:* testamentum, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of stones, bricks, *etc.*, used in buildings: *To spread* any thing *between, to interlay with* any thing: cæmenta, Liv.

interlī-sus (for interlid-sus), **a, um,** *P.* of interlid-o.

interlĭ-tus, a, um, *P.* of interlĭ(n)-o.

inter-lŏquor, lŏquutus (*or* lŏcūtus) sum, lŏqui, 3. *v. dep. To speak during the time another person is speaking; to interrupt in speaking:* siccine mihi interloquere? Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interloquer.*

inter-lūcĕo, luxi, *no sup.*, lūcēre, 2. *v. n.* **I.: A.** Prop.: *To be light between;* to *have* or *admit the light between*: corona, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To stand out conspicuously, to be clearly manifest:* Auct. Her.—**2.** *To be distinguished, to have some distinct mark:* inter gradūs dignitatis aliquid interlucet, Liv. **II.** *To shine* or *glitter at intervals* of time: duos soles visos, et nocte interluxisse, Liv.

inter-lūn-ĭum, ĭi [inter; lun-a] (*A being between moons;* hence) *Change of the moon, time of new moon:* Hor.; Pl.

inter-lŭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, lŭĕre, 3. *v. a. To go between* and *wash; to wash* or *flow between:* urbes angusto interluit æstu, Virg.

inter-menstrŭus, a, um, *adj. Between two months:* tempus, Cic.

inter-mĭco, mĭcŭi, *no sup.*, mĭcāre, 1. *v. n. To glitter among, to gleam forth:* squamis, Claud.

1. **in-terminātus,** a, um, *adj. Unbounded, endless, boundless, immense.* **I.** Prop.: magnitudo, Cic. **II.** Fig.: cupiditas, Vell.

2. **interminā-tus,** a, um, *P.* of intermin(a)-o and intermin(a)-or.

inter-mĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [akin to inter-minor] **I.** Prop.: *To threaten, menace:* quis homo interminat? Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *To forbid* or *deny with threats,* etc.: interminato cibo, Hor.

inter-mĭnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* **I.** Prop.: *To threaten* or *menace:* interminari alicui vitam, *To threaten one's life,* i. e. *to threaten to take it:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *To forbid with threats* or *menaces:* interminatus sum ne faceres? Ter.

inter-miscĕo, miscŭi, mixtum *or* mistum, miscēre, 2. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To mix among:* sic tibi . . . Doris amara suam non intermisceat undam, Virg. **II.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To mix one's self among others, to intermingle with:* Liv.

intermis-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for intermitt-sio; fr. intermitt-o] **1.** *A breaking off, interruption, intermission, discontinuing:* Cic.—**2. a.** Gen.: *A cessation, ceasing, discontinuance:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: Of language, *etc.*: *An abrupt breaking, discontinuance:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intermission.*

intermis-sus (for intermitt-sus), a, um, *P.* of intermitt-o.

inter-mitto, misi, missum, mittĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* (*To make to go apart;* hence) **I.** Prop.: Of local relations: **A.** Pass. Part.: **1.** Gen.: *Placed apart, asunder,* or *at intervals:* paribus intermissæ (*sc.* trabes) spatiis, Cæs.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *Interrupted, discontinued; not joined* or *connected:* intermissa mœnia, Liv.—**b.** *Not surrounded* or *enclosed* by: a flumine, Cæs.—**c.** *Not occupied by, free from, without:* planities intermissa collibus, Cæs.—**d.** *At an interval* or *distance of; being suffered to intervene:* intermissis passibus quadringentis, Cæs.—**B.** Neut.: *To leave an interval:* spatium, qua flumen intermittit, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of temporal relations: **1.** Act.: **a.** Gen.: *To leave off* or *give over* a thing *for a time; to discontinue* or *neglect for a while; to intermit, to break off:* studia, Cic.: bella, Hor.—**b.** Esp.: (a) *To let pass* or *leave off; to suffer to elapse:* diem, Cic.—(b) Part. Pass: *Discontinued for a long interval:* verba, Cic. **2.** Neut.: *To leave off, cease* or *pause for a while:* Cic.—**B.** Part. Pass.: Of persons: *Past over, excluded from participation* in any thing: intermissis magistratibus, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*s'*)*entremettre.*

intermixtus (-mistus) (for intermisc-tus), a, um, *P.* of intermisc-eo.

inter-mŏrĭor, mortŭus sum, mŏri, 3. *v. dep.* **I.: A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To be in a state* or *condition between dying and living; to be half dead:* Suet. —**2.** Esp.: *To be in a swoon* or *fainting fit; to swoon* or *faint:* Liv. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To be half dead, to be almost perished:* memoria pœne intermortua generis, Cic.—**2.** *To be lifeless, spiritless; to be devoid of power, energy,* or *animation:* conciones, Cic. **II.** *To die at intervals* of time; *to perish* or *decay gradually; to wither away:* Liv.; Pl.

intermor-tŭus, a, um, *P.* of intermor-ior.

inter-mund-ĭa, ōrum, *n. plur.* [inter; mund-us] *Spaces between the worlds* (in which, acc. to the opinion of Epicurus, the gods reside): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intermonde.*

inter-mūrālis, e, *adj. That is between two walls:* amnis, Liv.

inter-nascor, nātus sum, nasci, 3. *v. dep. To grow between* or *among:* virgulta internata, Liv.

internā-tus, a, um, *P.* of interna-scor.

internĕc-ĭo (internic-), ōnis, *f.* [internec-o] **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: *A massacre, general slaughter, carnage, utter destruction, extermination:* Cic.; Lucr. **II.** Fig.: Of the memory: *Utter loss,* Pl.

internĕc-ĭvus (-ĭnus), a, um, *adj.* [internec-o] *Deadly, murderous, destructive:* bellum, Cic.

inter-nĕco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To kill, to destroy utterly:* internecatis hostibus, Plaut.

inter-necto, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a. To bind together, bind up:* crinem Auro, Virg.

inter-nōd-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [inter; nodus] *The space between two knots* or *joints; an internode* or *joint:* Ov.; Pl.

inter-nosco, nōvi, nōtum, noscĕre, 3. *v. a. To distinguish between, to tell apart; to discern, distinguish:* mater geminos internoscit, Cic.

inter-nuntĭa (-nuncĭa), æ, *f. A female messenger* between two parties; *a go-between:* Cic.

inter-nuntĭo (-nuncĭo), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. To send mediators between one another; to mediate:* Liv.

inter-nuntĭus (-nuncĭus), ĭi, *m. A messenger* between two parties;

a go-between: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intrinsonce.*

inter-nus, a, um, *adj.* [inter] **I.** Prop.: *That which is within* any person or thing; *internal, interior, inward:* aræ, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Internal, domestic, civil:* discordiæ, Tac. — As *Subst.*: **interna,** ōrum, *n. Internal* or *domestic affairs* or *concerns:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interne.*

in-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, tĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.*: *To rub, break by rubbing, crumble in:* **I.** Prop.: intrito cibo, Phæd. **II.** Fig.: tute hoc intrīsti: tibi omne exedendum est, *you have crumbled this into the dish, and must eat it up,* i. e. *you have begun the affair, and must carry it through,* Ter.

interpellā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interpell-(a)-o] **1.** *An interruption, disturbance, hindrance:* Cic.—**2.** *An interruption* in or by speaking: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interpellation.*

interpellā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.** *A disturber, hinderer:* Cic.—**2.** *One who disturbs, interrupts,* or *hinders another* in or by speaking: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interpellateur.*

inter-pello, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (*To drive* or *impel* something *between* an object and the place of its destination; hence) **I.** Gen.: *To hinder, obstruct, molest, disturb:* victoriam, Cæs. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *To interrupt* or *disturb* by speaking, *etc.*: aliquem, Cic.—**2.** *To make disturbing remarks,* etc.: Sall. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To urge, importune, press upon* or *annoy* with entreaties, demands, *etc.*: Suet. —**2.** Of judges, *etc.*: *To appeal to* or *supplicate urgently:* Suet.—**3.** Of the tribunes of the people: *To prevent, hinder, forbid by their* veto: Liv.—**4.** *To bring forward* or *urge as an objection:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interpeller.*

inter-pŏl-is (-**us**), e [inter; polio] **I.** (Prop.: *That is polished* or *furbished up here and there; vamped up, repaired, altered so as to present another appearance* (in a bad sense); Fig.) *Changed, altered, patched up:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of old women: *Patched up, made up, painted up, rigged out:* Plaut.—**B.** *That can* or *may be repaired:* Pl.

interpŏl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [interpol-is] **I.** Prop.: *To furbish* or *vamp up here and there; to give a new face* or *appearance* to a thing; *to repair:* togam, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of persons: *To give a new appearance to; to patch* or *make up,* etc.: nova pictură interpolare vis opus lepidissimum, *etc.*: Plaut.—**B.** *To prepare, make up, manufacture:* thura, Pl. — **C.** Of writings: *To interpolate, to insert what is false; to falsify, corrupt:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interpoler.*

inter-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: Of place: *To put, place, set,* or *lay between:* elephantos, Liv. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of time: **a.** *To insert between:* menses, Liv.—**b.** *To cause* or *suffer* an interval *to elapse* between: spatio interposito, Cic.—**c.** *To take in the interval between* certain points of time: frigidam, Pl. —**d.** *To interpose an interval* of something: inediam unius diei, Suet.—**e.** *To bring forward* or *introduce at intervals:* triviales ludios, Suet.—**2.** *To insert, introduce* in writings, *etc.*: paucis interpositis versibus, Cic.—**3.** *To introduce* in any character to any person or thing; *to admit to, at,* or *among:* dīs immortalibus interpositis, Cic.—**4.** *To intermix with, mix among:* condimentis interponitur cuminum, Pl. **C.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To cause to enter* or *come between; to interpose, admit, introduce:* moram, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of conversation, entreaties, opinion, *etc.*: *To interpose, introduce, utter:* Cic.; Liv.—**b.** Of an oath, verdict, sentence, *etc.*; whether for mediating or obstructing: *To interpose, utter, pronounce, pass:* Cic.; Liv.—**c.** *To interpose* any thing as an obstacle: interpositā religione, Cic.—**d.** *To interpose, assign, allege, introduce* as a reason or excuse: gladiatores interpositi, Cic.—**e.** *To interpose* one's word in behalf of another: *to pledge* one's credit: Cæs.; Hirt.—**f.** *To oppose:* suum consilium meo, Liv.—**g.** With Personal pron.: (a) *To mix one's self up with, engage in, enter into, have to do with:* Cic.; Liv.—(b) *To use one's endeavours* or *good offices* in behalf of any one: Nep.—(c) *To place one's self in the way for the purpose of hindering; to offer an obstruction* or *hindrance:* Cic.; Liv.—(d) *To expose one's self* to any harm, *to place one's self in the way of* being hurt or injured: audaciæ tuæ, Cic.—(e) *To thrust* or *force one's self, to insert one's writings amongst* the compositions of another: Hirt.—**h.** *To interpolate, to falsify:* rationes, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To place* or *set among:* lapides, Curt. **B.** Meton.: *To assign* one *a* geographical *position among:* quidam interponunt Ambios, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interposer, entreposer.*

interpŏs-ĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [INTERPOS, root of interpo(s)-no] **1.** (Prop.: *A putting* or *placing between* any thing; Fig.) *An introduction, citing,* or *bringing forward* of individual persons in speaking: Cic.—**2.** An *insertion* of words in a writing, *etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interposition.*

1. **interpŏs-ĭtus,** a, um, *P.* of interpo(s)-no. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *entrepôt.*

2. **interpŏs-ĭtus,** ūs, *m.* [interpo(s)-no] (only in *Abl. Sing.*) *A putting between, interposition:* terræ, Cic.

inter-pre-s, ētis, *c.* [etym. dub.: prob. inter and PRE, akin to Gr. πρι—ασθαι, from Sanscrit root KRĪ, *to buy*] **I.** Prop.: *One who conducts the business of a sale between two parties; an agent, factor, broker:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A go-between, agent, negotiator* in any affair: Cic.—**B.** *An explainer, expounder:* Cic.; Liv.—**C.** *A translator:* Cic.—**D.** *An interpreter:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interprète.*

interprĕtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interpret(a)-or] **1.** *An explanation, exposition, interpretation:* Cic.; Liv.—**2.** *An explanation of one expression by another:* Auct. Her.—**3.** *Signification, meaning:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interprétation.*

interprĕt-or, ātus sum, āri (in *tmesis:* inter quæcumque pretantur, Lucr.), 1. *v. dep.* [interpres, interpretis] **I.** (Prop.: *To be an* interpres *or agent;* Fig.) *To assist, aid:* memoriæ, Plaut. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To expound, explain, interpret, give the explanation* or *interpretation of:* monstra aut fulgura, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: In reflexive force: *To interpret for one's self; to grasp the meaning of, comprehend, understand:* sententiam, Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To put a meaning, interpretation,* or *construction upon; to judge of:* qui bene dicta male interpretantur, Cic.—**2.** *To interpret, look upon, regard:* victoriam ut suam, Vell.—**3.** *To acknowledge, recognise:* felicitatem non satis grato animo interpretamur, Cic.—**4.** *To comprehend, understand, fathom* the character of persons: Tac.—**5.** *To deem, conclude, infer:* liberatum se esse jurejurando interpretabatur, Cic.—**6.**: **a.** Gen.: *To pronounce an opinion, decide:* Nep. —**b.** Esp.: *To pronounce an opinion* or *decide for one's self; to determine:* neque, recte an perperam, interpretor, Liv.—**7.** *To augur, forebode, foretell* that something will or will not come to pass, *etc.*: Suet. **III.** *To translate:* Græca, Suet. ☞ In Pass. force: **a.** (a) *Part. Perf.*: *Explained* or *expounded:* somnium, Cic. — (b) *Fut. Part.*: *That is to be,* or *must be, explained* or *expounded:* scriptores, Cic. —**b.** *Part. Perf.*: *Translated:* verba, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interpréter.*

interpunc-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for interpung-tio; fr. interpung-o] *A placing of points between words; interpunctuation:* Cic.

interpunc-tum, i, *n.* [for interpung-tum; fr. id.] *Interpunctuation.* Cic.

interpunc-tus (for interpungtus), a, um, *P.* of interpung-o.

inter-pungo, punxi, punctum, pungĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To place points between* words; *to point, punctuate:* Sen. **II.** Fig.: Part. Pass.: *Well* or *properly divided:* clausula, Cic.

inter-quĕror, questus sum, quĕri, 3. *v. dep. To complain at intervals,* while one is speaking or doing anything; *to interrupt with complaints:* Liv.

inter-quīesco, quīēvi, quiētum, quiescĕre, 3. *v. n. To rest between whiles, rest a while, pause:* Cic.

inter-regnum, i, *n.* (*That which is,* or *comes, between kingdoms* or *reigns;* hence) *An interregnum;* i. e. **I.** Prop.: *The time that a throne is vacant between the death of one king and the election of another:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: During the Republic: **A.** *The interval of time during which the state,* from any fortuitous circumstance, *was without its proper chief magistrates:* Cic.—**B.** *The time during which the chief magistracy of the state was held by an interrex:* Liv.—**C.** *The authority* or

office of an interrex: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interrègne.*

inter-rex, rēgis, *m.* (*A king between* two points of time; hence) **I.** Prop.: *One who holds the regal office between the death of one king and the election of another; a regent, interrex:* Liv. **II.** Meton.: During the Republic: *One who holds the supreme power from the death or absence of the chief magistrates till the election of new ones:* Cic.

in-terrĭtus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: *Not frightened, undaunted, undismayed:* Ov.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of vessels: *Unobstructed, not hindered* by accidents, *etc.*: classis, Virg.—**B.** *Undaunted at, that feels no alarm at:* (with *Gen.*) mens interrita leti, Ov.

interrŏgā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interrog-(a)-o] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A questioning, interrogating:* Quint.—**b.** Meton.: *A thing enquired or asked; a question, an enquiry:* Quint.—**2.** *An examining, questioning, interrogating; a judicial examination:* Cic.; Tac.—**3.** *An argument, syllogism:* Cic.—**4.** Rhet. *t. t.*: *An interrogating:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interrogation.*

interrŏgātĭun-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [for interrogation-cula; fr. interrogatio, interrogation-is] *A short argument or syllogism:* Cic.

inter-rŏgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: **A.** Of persons: *To question, interrogate:* (with *double Acc.*) pusionem quendam interrogat Socrates quædam, Cic.: (*Pass. with Acc. of thing*) interrogatus causam discessûs, Tac.—**B.** Of things: *To ask or enquire about; to make enquiries about:* sed quid ego hæc interrogo? Liv. **II.** Esp.: **A.** In law: **1.** Prop.: *To examine, question, interrogate* a witness: testem, Cic.—**2.** Meton.: *To bring an action against, sue, go to law with, prosecute:* qui me unquam ullâ lege interrogavit, Cic.: (with *Gen. of charge*) aliquem repetundarum, Tac.—**B.** Of a god or oracle: *To consult, enquire of:* Jovem, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interroger.*

inter-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To separate* or *divide by breaking* or *rending; to break, burst,* or *tear asunder* or *apart; to break off:* nihil, Cic. **B.** Esp.: With accessory idea of destruction, *etc.*: *To break up, break to pieces, break down, destroy:* pontem, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *To interrupt, hinder, break off:* orationem, Cæs. **III.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To separate, divide, part:* vides eos, qui incolunt terram, non modo interruptos ita esse, ut, *etc.*, Cic. —**2.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To break through* the ranks or line of the enemy: extremum agmen, Cæs.—**B.** *To scatter about here and there:* ignes, Virg.—**C.** *To interrupt, hinder:* radios, Lucr.: somnos, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interrompre.*

interrupt-e, *adv.* [interrupt-us] *Interruptedly:* Cic.

interrup-tus, a, um, *P.* of interru(m)p-o.

inter-scindo, scĭdi, scissum, scindĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To separate* or *divide by cleaving* or *splitting; to cut* or *tear asunder; to cut through* or *apart:* aggerem, Cæs.: venas, Tac. **B.** Esp.: With accessory idea of destruction, *etc.*: *To cut down, hew to pieces, destroy:* pontem, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To separate, divide:* arcto interscindi freto, Liv.

inter-sĕpĭo (-sæpĭo), sepsi, septum, sēpire, 4. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To separate, part,* or *divide* from something, *by* means of *enclosing* or *surrounding; to fence in, surround, encompass, enclose:* foramina, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To cut off, separate:* vallo urbem ab urbe, Liv.—**B.** *To block up, obstruct:* itinera, Liv.—**C.** Of the sight: *To hinder, prevent, obstruct:* conspectum, Liv.

intersep-tus, a, um, *P.* of intersep-io.

1. **inter-sĕro,** sēvi, sītum, sĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To sow, set,* or *plant between:* pomis intersita dulcibus, Lucr.

2. **inter-sĕro,** sĕrŭi, sertum, sĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*To entwine among;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To intermingle, commingle, interpose among:* mediis interserit oscula verbis, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To interpose, insert, assign:* causam, Nep.

intersĭ-tus (for intersa-tus), a, um, *P.* of interse-ro, through true root INTERSA; v. 1. sero *init.*

inter-spīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inter; spir(a)-o] *A breathing* or *fetching of the breath between* or *during* (*the course of any thing*): Cic.

inter-sterno, strāvi, strātum, sternĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To strew* or *lay between* or *among:* bitumen, Just.

interstinc-tus (for interstingtus), a, um, *P.* of intersting-uc.

inter-stinguo, stinxi, stinctum, stinguĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** (only in Part. Pass.) (Prop.: *To prick* or *puncture here and there,* or *at intervals of space;* Meton.) *To spot* or *speckle* with any thing: facies interstincta medicaminibus, *i. e. patched about with plasters,* Tac. **II.** *To extinguish, quench, put out:* ignes, Lucr.

inter-stĭ-tĭum, ĭi, *n.* [for interstă-tium; fr. inter; st(a)-o] (*A standing between;* hence) **1.** Of space: *An interval of space, distance* or *space between* Macr.—**2.** Of time: *An interval, space between:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interstice.*

interstrā-tus, a, um, *P.* of interster-no, through root INTERSTRA; v. sterno *init.*

inter-strĕpo, *no perf. nor sup.,* strĕpĕre, 3. *v. n.* *To make a noise among; to resound, roar in the midst of:* (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*): videor . . . argutos interstrepere anser olores, Virg.

inter-stringo, strinxi, strictum, stringĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To squeeze tight:* alicui gulam, *to throttle him,* Plaut.

inter-sum, fŭi, esse, *v. n.* **I.**: **A.** Of space: **1.** Prop.: *To be between:* ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset, Cic.—**2.** Meton.: *To be distant* or *apart* (by a space existing between things): clathros interesse oportet pede, Cato.—**3.** Fig.: **a.** *To be different* or *differ:* qui illa visa negant quidquam a falsis interesse, Cic.: ut festis matrona moveri jussa diebus Intererit Satyris paulum pudibunda protervis, Hor.—**b.** Interest, interesse, *etc.*: *There is a difference:* (*Impers.*) inter res gestas et annales interesse, Gell.: (with *Neut. pron., Neut. adj.,* or *nihil as subject*) quid illis et nobis interest, Sen.: plurimum interest, Cic.: ut nihil intersit, id.—**c.** Interest, *etc.*: To point out that which is of importance. *etc.*: *It is of importance, interest,* or *consequence; it interests, concerns, imports; it matters; it is of advantage* or *moment:* (a) Personal: (Folld. by *Abl. of Possessive pron.*) non quo meâ interesset loci natura, sed, *etc.*: Cic.: (with *Subjective clause;* also, folld. by *Gen.*) interest omnium recte facere, id.—(b) Impersonal: (with *ut c. Subj.*) interest, te ut videam, Cic.: (with *ne c. Subj.*; also, folld. by *Abl. of Possessive pron.*) vestrâ interest, ne imperatorem pessimi faciant, Tac.—**B.** Of time: *To be, pass, come* or *elapse between:* inter primum et sextum consulatum XLVI anni interfuerunt, Cic. **II.** (*To be amongst* other persons or things; hence) **A.** Of persons: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To be present:* si ipse interfuerit, Cic.: spectaculo, Liv. —**b.** Esp.: With accessory notion of taking part in a matter: *To be present at, and take a share in; to attend; to assist in* or *at:* divinis, Cæs.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *To be present at* or *with:* cui (*sc.* senatui) novissime interfuit, Suet. —**b.** Esp.: With accessory notion of attending upon or serving: *To be present with and attend upon* or *serve:* sacrificanti, Suet.—**3.** *To be,* or *live, among:* populo Quirini, Hor.—**B.** In time, or of abstract subjects: *To be present:* quisquis illis temporibus interfuit, Vell.: quibus in rebus tabulæ auctoritas videbitur interfuisse, Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intéresser*; also (subst.), *intérêt.*

inter-texo, texŭi, textum, texĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To interweave:* chlamys auro intertexta, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *To intertwine:* flores hederis intertexti, Ov.

intertex-tus, a, um, *P.* of intertex-o.

inter-tri-mentum, i, *n.* [inter; TRI, root of ter-o] (*A rubbing between;* hence, as a result) **I.** Prop.: *Loss* or *injury by attrition, wear and tear:* Liv. **II.** Meton.: *Loss* of weight by melting of metals: Liv. **III.** Fig.: *Loss, damage:* Cic.

interturbā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interturb(a)-o] *Disquietude, confusion* Liv.

inter-turbo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* *To produce confusion* or *disturbance between:* Plaut.

inter-vallum, i, *n.* **I.** (Prop.: *The space* or *distance between the mounds* or *ramparts of a camp and the soldiers' tents:* Meton.) **A.** Of locality: *Space between, interval, distance:* Cic.; Virg.

—**E.** Of time: 1. *Interval, distance, intervening space:* Cic.—2. *Intermission, temporary cessation:* Cic.; Liv.—3. In music, sound, rhythm, *etc.*: *The interval* or *space* of time that takes place between sounds: Cic.—4. Rhet. *t. t.*: *A pause* or *interval* in speaking: Cic.—5. Prosod. *t. t.*: *The interval* or *time* occupied in pronouncing a foot: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Difference, dissimilitude:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intervalle.*

inter-vello, vulsi, vulsum, vellĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To pull* or *pluck here and there; to pull* or *pluck out, off,* or *up at intervals* of space; *to thin out by pulling,* etc.: qui aut vellunt barbam aut intervellunt, Sen.

inter-vēnĭo, vēni, ventum, vēnīre, 4. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: With persons as subjects: (*To come between;* hence, with reference to the limit of the intervening space) **A.** Gen.: *To come up, arrive:* Cassius intervenit, Cic.: vobis, id.: (*Impers. Pass.*) interventum est casu, id. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With accessory notion of aiding or assisting: *To succour, aid, help* by coming up to any one: si mihi intervenisses, Liv.—**2.** *To come up* while any thing is being done, or is taking place: querelis, Cic.—**3.** *To be present:* ut interveniret Macro, Suet. **II.** Meton.: In time: **A.** Gen.: *To fall, happen, take place between:* verboque intervenit omni Plangor, Ov.—**B.** Esp.: With accessory notion of hindrance, *etc.*: *To prevent, hinder, interrupt:* nox prælio intervenit, Liv. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of events, passions, *etc.*: **1.** a. Gen.: *To take place, arise, happen, occur, intervene:* inter se certamen intervenisse, Liv.—b. Esp.: With accessory notion of obstruction, *etc.*: *To obstruct, oppose, stand in the way of, resist, prevent, disturb:* bellum cœptis intervenit, Liv.—**2.** *To take place, to be done* or *made between* parties: fœdus intervenisse, Sall.—**3.** *To take place, arise* in the midst of other matters: intervenit his cogitationibus regni cupido, Liv.—**4.** *To befal, fall to the share* or *lot of, occur* or *happen to* any one: fortunam intervenire sapienti, Cic.—**B.** Of persons: **1.** Gen.: a. In a good sense: *To interfere, interpose* in behalf of anyone: villicus interveniens, Suet.—b. In a bad sense: *To interfere with, oppose, hinder, disturb:* alienæ gloriæ, Tac.—**2.** Esp.: Of public authorities: *To interfere, exercise official power, interpose, intervene:* senatu interveniente, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intervenir.*

interven-tor, ōris, *m.* [intervenio] *One who comes in, a visitor:* Cic.

interven-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **1.** *A coming up, arriving, arrival:* Cic.—**2.** *A coming on* or *arrival* of any thing causing hindrance, *etc.*: interventu noctis, Cæs.—**3.** *A taking place, occurring, happening, intervening:* malorum, Cic.—**4.** *Bail, suretyship:* retinentes creditores interventu sponsorum removit, Suet.

interver-sus (for intervert-sus), **a, um,** *P.* of intervert-o.

inter-verto (-vorto), verti, versum, vertĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*To turn by placing something between* so as to separate; hence) (Prop.: *To turn aside, divert;* Fig.): **A.** In a bad sense: *To alter, change:* interversa plerumque sunt, Sen.—**B.** *To purloin, pilfer, embezzle, intercept:* regale donum, Cic.—**C.** *To cheat* or *defraud:* ut me mulier intervorteret, Plaut.—**D.** *To take away, deprive of:* consulatum, Cic.—**E.** *To squander, waste, spend in extravagance:* interversis patroni rebus, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intervertir.*

inter-virĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* vīrēre, 2. *v. n.* *To be green here and there,* or *at intervals:* Claud.

inter-viso, visi, visum, visĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To look after; to come* or *go to see between whiles,* etc.: urbanam expolitionem . . . ipse crebro interviso, Cic. **II.** *To visit at intervals* or *from time to time:* nos minus intervisis. Cic.

inter-vōlĭto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n. freq.* *To fly about between* or *among:* Liv.

inter-vŏmo, vŏmŭi, vŏmĭtum, vŏmĕre, 3. *v. n.* (*To vomit forth among;* hence) *To pour forth among:* dulces inter salsas undas, Lucr.

intervul-sus, a, um, *P.* of intervello, through root INTERVUL: v. vello *init.*

in-testābĭlis, e, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: Law. *t. t.*: *That has not the power* or *is incapable of being a witness:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *Execrable, accursed, detestable, abominable, vile:* Of persons or things: is intestabilis et sacer esto, Hor.: sævitia, Tac.: (*Comp.*) intestabilior, Sext. Aur. Vict.

intestā-to, *adv.* [intestāt-us] *Without making a will:* mori, Cic.

in-testā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; test(a)-or] **1.** *Not convicted by witnesses:* Plaut.—**2.** *That has made no will; intestate:* Cic.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intestat.*

intes-tīnum, i, *n.* [for intustinum; fr. intus] (*The thing pertaining to* intus; hence) *A gut:* Nep.:—Plur.: *The guts, intestines, entrails; the lower parts of the alimentary duct* or *canal:* laborare ex intestinis, *i. e. to be disordered in the bowels:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intestin.*

intes-tīnus, a, um, *adj.* [for intustinus; fr. id.] (*Pertaining to that which is* intus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Internal, inside, within; in the interior* or *inside:* opus, *i. e. joiner's work in the interior of a building; inlaid* or *chequered work:* Vitr.—As *Subst.*: **intestinus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* canalis) (*The inside duct,* i. e.) *A gut:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of the state, *etc.*: *Intestine, domestic, civil:* bellum, Cic.—**B.** Of one's family, *etc.*: *Intestine, domestic, in the bosom of one's family:* scelus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intestin.*

in-texo, texŭi, textum, texĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To weave in* or *into; to interweave, interweave:* purpureasque notas filis intexuit albis, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To embroider:* purpurea intexti tollant aulæa Britanni, Virg.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: *To interlace:* frondibus atris Intexunt latera, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: Pass in reflexive force: Of the veins: *To interlace each other:* venæ corpore intextæ, Cic.—**C.** *To intermingle, mix together:* casia . . . intexens suavibus herbis, Virg.—**D.** *To surround, cover, bind, wind round about, entwine, encircle:* utque solent hederæ longos intexere truncos, Ov.—**E.** *To form, make, construct* by intermingling or joining materials: tribus intextum tauris opus (*i. e.* coriis taurinis), *formed by the combination of three bullhides,* Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To interweave together on,* i. e. *to describe upon, commit to:* facta chartis, Tib.—**B.** *To intermingle with, mix up with* incredibilia probabilibus, Cic.—**C.** *To introduce, bring forward, mention, make mention of:* aliquem, Cic.

intex-tus, a, um, *P.* of intex-o.

Intibili, *indecl. n.*, **-is,** is, *f. Intibili* or *Intibilis; a city of Hispania Tarraconensis.*

intĭm-e, *adv.* [intim-us] **1.** *Most intimately, in the closest* or *most friendly manner:* Nep.—**2.** *Most heartily, warmly, affectionately:* Cic.

in-tĭmus, a, um, *sup. adj.* (*Comp.* interior, q. v.) [1. in] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Innermost, inmost:* urbis intima pars, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **1. intĭma,** ōrum, *n.*: a. (*sc.* loca) *The innermost parts* or *places:* Liv.—b. (*sc.* membra) *The inmost parts of the body, the intestines:* Pers.—**2. intimus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* locus) *The innermost part, the inside:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Where* a thing *is inmost* or *innermost; the inmost* or *innermost part* or *interior of* a thing: sacrarium, Cic.: regna Liburnorum, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *In the innermost part of a country, most remote:* vires intimas molemque belli ciet, Tac.:—acc. to some as in *no.* III. G. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Deepest, excessive, intense, immense:* vis, Cic.—**B.** Of the mind, feelings, *etc.*: *Innermost, inward:* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **intima,** ōrum, *n. Innermost thoughts* or *feelings, secrets:* Suet.—**C.** Of the passions, *etc.*: *Most deeply seated, most profound:* odium, Cic.—**D.** Of learning, *etc.*: *Deepest, most profound* or *abstruse:* philosophia, Cic.—**E.** Of intimacy, friendship, *etc.*: **1.** Of things: *Most intimate, most secret, deepest, closest:* amicitia, Nep.—**2.** Of persons: *Most intimate, friendly, closely attached* or *connected:* amici, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **intimus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* amicus) *A most intimate, closely attached,* or *very close friend; a bosom friend:* Cic.; Nep.—**F.**: **1.** Of counsels, plans, *etc.*: *Deepest, most secret, innermost:* consilia, Cic.—**2.** Of persons acquainted with one's counsels, *etc.*: *Most deeply* or *thoroughly acquainted with, most thoroughly versed in* or *entrusted with:* intimus est eorum consiliis, Ter.—**G.** Of the power or resources of the state, *etc.*: *Uttermost:* vires intimas molemque belli ciet, Tac.:—acc. to some as in *no.* II. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intime.*

intinc-tus (for inting-tus), **a, um,** *P.* of inting-o

in-tingo (-guo), tinxi, tinctum, ingĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To dip* or *steep in:* intinctas (*sc.* faces) geminis accendit in aris, Ov.

in-tŏlĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* *Insupportable, intolerable:* fœditas, Cic.: (*Comp.*) intolerabilius nihil est, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intolérable.*

in-tŏlĕrandus, a, um, *adj.* *Insupportable, not to be borne, intolerable, unendurable:* tyrannus, Cic.: dominatio nobilitati plebique juxta intoleranda, Tac.

in-tŏlĕrans, antis, *adj.*: **1.** *Impatient* or *intolerant of, unable to bear* or *support:* (with *Gen.*) laborum intolerans, Tac.: (*Sup.*) quorum intolerantissima gens, Liv.—**2.** *Insufferable, intolerable, not to be endured:* (*Comp.*) intolerantior servitus iterum victis, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intolérant.*

intŏlĕran-ter, *adv.* [for intolerant-ter ; fr. intolerans, intolerant-is] (Prop.: *Intolerably;* Meton.) *Immoderately, excessively, intensely, violently:* dolere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) intolerantius insequi, Cæs.: (*Sup.*) intolerantissime gloriari, Cic.

intŏlĕrant-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] (*The quality* or *state of the* intolerans ; hence) *Insufferableness, intolerable conduct, insolence:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intolérance.*

in-tŏno, tŏnŭi, tŏnātum, tŏnāre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To thunder:* Of living beings or things as subjects : intonuere poli, Virg.: (*Impers. Pass.*) intonuit dicente deā, Ov. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Gen.: *To thunder forth, make a great noise* or *sound:* horrendum intonat armis, Virg.: clypeum super intonat ingens, id.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of speaking, *etc.*: *To thunder out* or *forth; to cry out vehemently, to call out loudly:* (with *Acc. of Neut. pron.*) quum hæc intonuisset plenus iræ, Liv.—**b.** Of the woods, *etc.*: *To bellow, roar, re-echo, crash:* silvæ intonuere profundæ, Virg.—**c.** Of fortune : *To become stormy* or *tempestuous, to become unfavourable:* quæ (*sc.* Fortuna) simul intonuit, proxima quæque fugat, Ov. **II.** Act.: (Prop.: *To thunder upon;* Meton.) Of a storm : *To make to roar upon :* Eois intonata fluctibus Hiems, Hor.

2. in-ton-sus, a, um, *adj.* [for in-tond-sus ; fr. 2. in ; tond-eo] **I.** Prop.: *Unshorn:* Of persons, parts of the human body, sheep, *etc.*: Cynthius,* Hor.: avi, Ov.: bidens, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of trees, *etc.*: *Covered with leaves, leafy:* Virg.—**B.** Of mountains, *etc.*: *Wooded, from which the trees have not been felled :* Virg. **III.** Fig.: *Unpolished, rude, uncultivated :* homines, Liv.

in-torquĕo, torsi, tortum, torquēre, 2. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Gen.: **1.** Prop.: *To twine, twist,* or *bend round:* intorqueri caulis debet, Pl.—**2.** Meton.: *To twist,* or *make by twisting,* etc.: funes, Ov.—**3.** Fig.: Of morals: *To distort, pervert, corrupt:* Pers. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Pass. in reflexive force : **a.** Prop.: *To turn, twist,* or *bend, one's self round:* Plaut.; Pl.—**b.** Fig.: Of conversation, *etc.*: *To become involved, confused,* or *perplexed :* Plaut.—**2.** *To whirl* or *twirl round, to twirl about, to turn round with rapidity* or *violence:* navem, Liv.—3.: **a.** *To wind, twine,* or *wrap:* paludamento circa brevum brachium intorto, Liv.—**b.** With Personal pron.: *To wrap one's self round, to cover* or *surround one's self :* procella Nubibus intorsit sese, Lucr.—**4.** *To wrench, twist, sprain, dislocate:* talum, Hirt.—**5.** Of the eyes, face, *etc.*: *To turn* or *roll round fiercely :* Virg.—**6.** Of the features, *etc.*, in speaking : *To distort, twist about, turn awry:* mentum in dicendo, Cic.—**7.** Of the hair : *To curl:* Mart.—**8.** Of the snakes of the Furies : *To entwine, to wind* or *twine about:* Hor.—**9.** With accessory notion of casting : *To brandish and throw; to hurl, cast:* **a.** Prop.: Of weapons : jaculum, Ov.—**b.** Fig.: Of reproaches, *etc.*: *To hurl forth; to throw* or *cast out:* contumelias, Cic. **II.** Of weapons : *To hurl, cast,* or *throw against:* telum in hostem, Virg.

intor-tus (for intorqu-tus), a, um, *P.* of intorqu-eo.

intrā, *adv.* and *prep.* [contr. from intĕrā (*sc.* parte). **I.** *Adv.* **A.** Prop.: *On the inside, within :* intraque lectus eburneus, *etc.*, Suet. : (*Comp.*) ipsa quoque interius cum duro lingua palato Congelat, Ov. **B.** Fig. expressions: **1.** Interius attendere, *To look more narrowly into a matter, to observe it more closely:* Juv.—**2.** Of speech : Interius insistere, *To stop too short :* Cic. **II.** *Prep. c. Acc.*: **A.** Prop.: Of space: **1.** Gen.: *Within, inside, in the interior of:* intra præsidia, Liv.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of a country, sea, *etc.*: *Within the boundaries, bounds,* or *extent of:* locus intra oceanum, Cic.—**b.** With verbs of motion, to express arriving, *etc.*, at a place, and then being within it : *Into, within, inside:* nōsse regiones, intra quas venere, Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of local relations : **a.** (a) Gen.: Of a boundary, limit, *etc.*, or any thing being or regarded as such : *Within, on the inner side of, inside:* intra parietes meos, Cic.—(b) Esp.: With verbs of motion, to express going, *etc.*, to a boundary and passing within it : *Within, inside, to the inside of:* primusque Thymœtes Duci (*sc.* equum) intra muros hortatur, Virg.—**b.** Of weapons, *etc.*: *Within (the distance a weapon may be thrown, within throw):* intra jactum teli progressus uterque, Virg.—**2.** Of time : **a.** *Within the,* or *a, space of; in the course of, in:* Cic.—**b.** *During, throughout:* Cæs.—**c.** (a) *Within, before the expiration* or *lapse of, in less than, under:* Liv.—(b) With quam, ellipt. for post quam : *Within,* etc., *after that:* intra decimum diem, quam Pherus venerat, Liv.—**3.** Of number : *Within, under, below :* intra centum, Liv. **C.** Fig. : **1.** With Personal pron.: Mentally : (*Within one's self;* hence, **a.** *Inwardly, mentally.* Quint.; Pl.—**b.** *Secretly kept, in secret, in one's own breast:* Pl.—**2.** (*Within* the bounds or limits of any thing ; hence) **a.** Not including the limit : *Within, coming short of:* epulari intra legem, *i. e. less expensively than the law allows,* Cic.—**b.** Including the limit : *Within, coming up to,* or *comprising,* but not exceeding : intra Fortunam debet quisque manere suam, *i. e. contented with his lot,* Ov. ☞ After its case : lucem intra, Tac.

intrā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. intr(a)-o] *That can be entered:* Liv.

in-tractābĭlis, e, *adj.* **I.** (Prop.: *Not to be handled ;* Fig.) **A.** Of living beings : **1.** Gen. : *Not to be managed, intractable, unmanageable, unyielding* (*Comp.*) homo naturā intractabilior, *naturally very intractable,* Gell.—**2.** Esp.: *Unmanageable* for the purpose of subjection ; *unyielding, indomitable, unconquerable, not to be subdued :* genus intractabile bello, Virg.—**B.** Of winter, *etc.* : *Wild, stormy, boisterous:* bruma, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Uninhabitable ; not to be held* or *occupied :* loca, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intraitable.*

in-tractā-tus (-trect-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in ; tract(a)-o] (*Unhandled, not taken in hand ;* hence) **I.** Prop.: Of a horse, *etc.* : *Unbroken, not broke :* Cic. **II.** Fig. : *Untried, unattempted :* Virg.

in-trĕmo, trĕmŭi, *no sup.*, trĕmĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.** Gen. : *To tremble, quiver, shake :* intremuit quercus, Ov. **II.** Esp. : With accessory notion of fear, trepidation, horror, *etc.*: *To tremble, quiver, quake, shake with dread, alarm,* etc.: intremuisse pedes, Ov.

intrĕpĭd-e, *adv.* [intrepid-us] *Without trembling, undauntedly, boldly, fearlessly:* Liv.

in-trĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: Of persons : *Not alarmed* or *frightened, undaunted, unshaken in mind,* etc. : Tac. ; Ov. **II.** Meton. : Of things : **A.** *Not betraying alarm* or *fright, undaunted, bold, fearless:* Ov.—**B.** *Undisturbed, quiet, free from alarms* of war, *etc.* : hiems, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intrépide.*

in-tric-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in ; tric-æ] *To entangle, perplex, embarrass:* lenonem intricatum dabo, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intriguer.*

intr-in-sĕcus, *adv.* [intr-a ; in ; secus] **I.** Prop.: (*Following into the inside ;* hence) *Towards the inside, inwards:* Suet. **II.** Meton.: *On the inner side* of any thing. *inside:* Luer. ¶ Hence, (adj.) Fr. *intrinsèque.*

1. **intri-tus,** a, um, *P.* of inter-o, through root INTRI ; v. tero *init.*

2. **in-trītus,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Not rubbed* or *worn away ;* Fig.) *Not worn out* or *exhausted :* cohortes, Cæs.

1. **intrō,** *adv.* [prob. for intero(m) = interum] *To the inside, within, in :* Cic.

2. **in-tr-o,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [prob. 1. in ; and root TRA, akin to Sanscrit root TRI, *to step beyond ;* and Lat. tra-ns, *through*] **I.** Prop.: **A** Gen.: **1.** Of personal sub-

jects: *To step, go,* or *walk into, within,* or *into the inside* of any place, *etc.*, so as to be surrounded by it; *to enter*: **a.** Act.: urbem, Ov.—**b.** Neut.: in Capitolium, Cic.—**2.** Of things as subjects: *To go* or *get into, to enter*: medullas Intravit calor, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With accessory notion of force or violence: *To penetrate*: **a.** Act.: angustias, Hirt. —**b.** Neut.: intra præsidia, Cæs.: (*Impers. Pass.*) quo non malo intrari possit, id.—**2.** Of persons in reference to the sea, *etc.*: *To enter upon* or *into, sail into*: tot maria intravi, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To go* or *come to the inner side* of anything, *to go* or *come inside of, to enter*: **1.** Act.: limen, Cic. —**2.** Neut.: intra limen, Plaut.—**B.** *To come* or *arrive between*: fluminis intrâstis ripas, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Neut.: *To go* or *enter into*: qui in tuam familiaritatem penitus intrârit, Cic.—**2.** Neut.: Of a cause *or* matter: *To go deeply* or *thoroughly into it*: in rabo etiam magis, Cic.—**3.** Act.: *To occupy, take possession of*: intravit animum gloriæ militaris cupido, Tac.— **B.** *To penetrate* or *pierce into*: **1.** Act.: nulla acies humani ingenii tanta est, quæ . . . terram intrare possit, Cic.— **2.** Neut.: in mentem judicis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *entrer.*

intrō-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To lead* or *bring into* a place; *to conduct within* or *inside*: cohortes, Cæs.: aliquem in senatum, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To introduce* or *bring in*: consuetudinem, Cic.—**B.** *To introduce to one's notice, to bring forward*: Catonem senem disputantem, Cic.—**C.** *To set forth, assert,* or *maintain* that a thing is: introducebat Carneades summum bonum esse frui iis rebus, quas, *etc.*, Cic.—**D.** *To set forth, exhibit, represent*: animas sensibus auctas, Lucr. **III.** Meton.: **A.** In law: *To bring into court* on one's behalf, *to employ*: procuratores, Cic. —**B.** *To bring to* or *lead into the inner side* of any thing: in fines exercitum, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *introduire.*

intrōduc-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [introduc-o] *A bringing* or *leading in*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *introduction.*

intrōduc-tus, a, um, *P.* of introduc-o.

intrŏ-ĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To go into, in,* or *inside; to enter*: **1.** Act.: domum, Cic.—**2.** Neut.: in urbem, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Of the sea, *etc.*: *To sail into*: triremes, quibus introierat Oceanum, Suet. **II.** Fig.: Of life: *To enter into life,* i. e. *to be born*: Cic.

intrō-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v.a. irreg. To carry* or *bring in*: Cic.

intrō-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, grădi, 3. *v. dep.* [for intro-gradior] *To step* or *go in, to enter*: Virg.

1. **intrŏi-tus**, a, um, *P.* of introe-o; through root INTROI.

2. **intrŏī-tus**, ūs, *m.* [introe-o, through id.] **I.** Prop.: *A going in* or *into; an entering, entrance*: Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of an office, *etc.*: *Entrance* upon, *admission* into: Pl.; Suet.—**B.** *An entering upon*: defensionis, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *A place* or *way of entrance; a way, passage, path*: Cæs.; Cic.—**B.** Of a building: *The entrance, porch, vestibule*: Nep.—**C.** Of a harbour, river, *etc.*: *The mouth, entrance*: Cic.; Suet.—**D.** Of a book or composition: *The outset, commencement*: Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *introït.*

intrōlā-tus, a, um, *P.* of introfero, through root INTROLA; v. fero *init.*

intrōmis-sus (for intromitt-sus), a, um, *P.* of intromitt-o.

intrō-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*To cause to go inside*; hence) **I.** Gen.: *To send inside, in,* or *within*: legiones, Cæs. **II.** Esp.: **A.** With accessory notion of invitation: *To cause* or *get to come inside by inviting* or *sending for one; to invite, summon,* or *send for to come inside* a house: Phædriam Intromittamus commissatum, Ter.—**B.** *To admit, receive,* or *let into* or *inside*: intromissus jure amicitiæ, Cic.

intro-rsum, *adv.* [contr. fr. introversum] **I.** Prop.: *Towards the inside* or *interior; inwardly, internally*: Sext. Aur. Vict. **II.** Meton.: *In the inside* or *interior; inside, within*: Liv. **III.** Fig.: *Inwardly, within*: turpis, Hor.

intro-rsus, *adv.* [contr. fr. introversus] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Towards the inside* or *interior; inwardly*: Cæs. **B.** Esp.: *Towards the inner part of the sea, towards* or *into the open sea*: Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Into the interior* of a place: Cæs.—**B.** Of tears, *etc.*: *Inwardly, within*: Ov. **III.** Fig.: *Inwardly, internally*: turpis, Hor.

intrŏ-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpĕre, 3. *v. n. To break* or *burst into; to break in, enter by force*: in ædes, Plaut.: eā, Cæs.

intrŏ-specto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. freq. To look into*: Plaut.

intrŏ-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, spicĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for intro-specio] **I.** Prop.: *To look into* any thing: domum, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To look at*: aliorum felicitatem ægris oculis, Tac. **III.** Fig.: *To inspect, examine, observe attentively*: fortunam suam, Tac.: (without *Object*) introspicite penitus in omnes reipublicæ partes, Cic.

intrŏ-vŏco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. To call in*: filiam ad nos, Cic.

in-trūdo, trūsi, *no sup.*, trūdĕre, 3. *v. a. To thrust into* a place: se, *to obtrude one's self*: Cic.

intrū-sus (for intrud-sus), a, um, *P.* of intrud-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intrus.*

intŭbus (-ȳbus, -ĭbus), i, *m.* or *f.*; **intŭbum** (-ȳbum, -ĭbum), i, *n.* [ἔντυβον] *Endive, succory*: Pl.; Virg.

in-tŭĕor, tŭĭtus sum, tŭēri, 2. *v. dep.* **I.** Prop.: *To look towards, at,* or *upon; to behold, see*: **A.** Gen.: aliquid oculis, Cic.: (without *Object*) in te intuens, id. **B.** Esp.: *To look at, watch, observe*: nutum illius, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To regard, observe, contemplate, consider, look at, reflect upon*: voluntatem, Cic.—**B.** *To turn* or *direct one's thoughts* or *attention*: (without *Object*) in homines, Cic.: ad finiendum bellum, Liv.—**C.** *To regard, pay regard to, have respect to*: id potius, Nep.—**D.** *To look up to, look at with admiration; to regard with amazement*: omnes Pompeium, sicut aliquem de cœlo delapsum, intuentur, Cic. **III.** Meton.: Of localities: *To look to, have the aspect towards*: cubiculum montes intuetur, Pl. ☞ In Pass. force: Part. Fut. in *dus*: **1.** Prop.: *To be looked at* or *upon*: intuendi nobis sunt oratores, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: *To be regarded, considered, kept in one's mind* or *thoughts*: veterani intuendi, Cic.

intŭ-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of intu-eor.

in-tŭmesco, tŭmŭi, *no sup.*, tŭmescĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To begin to swell, to swell* or *rise up*: vidi virgineas intumuisse genas, Ov. **B.** Esp.: Of the ground: *To swell up, rise, be elevated*: nec intumescit alta viperis humus, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of the voice: *To swell up, increase*: Tac.—**B.** Of a commotion, *etc.*: *To grow strong, become more violent, increase*: Tac.—**C.** Of passion, *etc.*: *To swell, grow violent*: Pers. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To be elated* or *puffed up*: intumuere superbiâ ferociâque, Tac.— **B.** *To become angry, swell with rage*: intumui, Ov.: (with *Dat.*) vati, id.— **C.** Of the effect of care or anxiety: *To be filled*: curis, Ov.

in-tŭmŭlātus, a, um, *adj. Unburied*: Ov.

in-tŭor, *no perf.*, tŭi, 3. *v. dep.* **I.** Old form for intueor. *To look at*: intuitur nos, Ter. **II.** *To see, behold*: cornicem, Plaut.

in-turbĭdus, a, um, *adj. Undisturbed, quiet; not turbulent*: vir, Tac.

in-tus, *adv.* [i. in; and the suffix tus, akin to Sanscrit *tas*, which expresses distance from a place; also Gr. ἐν-τός] **I.** Prop.: *From within*: tu, Thessala, intus pateram proferto foras, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *In the inside, within*: quum extra et intus hostem haberent, Cæs. —**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of a house, building, *etc.*: *In the inside* or *interior; inside, within*: ubi enim id, quod intus est, impune evolare potest, *etc.*, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) intus ædium, App.: (with *Acc.*) intus cellam, Liv.: (with *Abl.*) intus templo, Virg.—**b.** *Within, at home*: Cic.—**c.** *Inside the walls, within the city*: Cic.—**d.** *Inside, within one*: intus habes, quod poscis, Ov.—**B.** With verbs of motion: **1.** Gen.: *To the inside, within, in*: intus est itum, Cæs. —**2.** Esp.: *Into the house, indoors*: intus novam nuptam deduxi, Plaut.— **C.** *Towards the inside, inwards*: Quint. —Particular expression: Intus canere, *To play on a harp,* etc., *on the inner side,* and hence, *with the left hand*: Cic.—**D.** Of a composition, *etc.*: *Within, in it*: Pers. **III.** Fig.: *Inwardly, in the mind* or *soul*: Cic.; Pers.; Ov.—Particular phrase: Intus canere, *To take care for one's interest, to promote one's own ob-*

ends (the figure being probably taken from the great skill of the Aspendius citharista): Cic.

intūtus, a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Of places: *Unguarded, defenceless, insecure:* urbs, Liv.—As *Subst.*: **intuta**, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* loca) *Unsafe places or parts:* Tac. — **2.** *Unsafe, not safe, dangerous:* amicitia, Tac.

intȳbus, intȳbum, v. intubus.

Inuicastrum, v. Inuus.

inŭla, æ, *f.* [ἑλένιον] The plant *elecampane:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aunee.*

inult-e, *adv.* [inult-us] *Without being avenged, without revenge:* Curt.

in-ultus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Unavenged, unrevenged; for whom vengeance is not or has not been taken; who does not or cannot take revenge:* ne inultus esset, Cic.—**B.** *Unavenged; on whom vengeance is not inflicted or revenge taken; unpunished:* vos eum regem inultum esse patiemini, qui, *etc.*, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Unhurt, safe, secure, without danger, unmolested:* feræ, Hor.—**B.** Of entreaties: *That do not obtain satisfaction,* i. e. *unheard:* Hor.

in-umbro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To cast a shadow or shade upon; to shade, overshadow:* palmaque vestibulum aut ingens oleaster inumbret, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To occasion shade; to cause or bring on darkness:* inumbrante vesperā, Tac.—**B.** *To cover:* colla obtentu pallæ, Claud.

inunc-tus (for inung-tus), a, um, *P.* of inung-o.

inundā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inund(a)-o] **1.** Of water, *etc.*: *An overflowing, a flowing upon the land, an inundation:* Suet.—**2.** Of the land: *An inundation, flooding:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inondation.*

in-undo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: Of fluids: *To overflow, flood, inundate, deluge,* etc.: terram, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To spread like a flood or torrent over* a place; *to inundate, overflow, overspread, cover:* Cimbros inundāsse Italiam, Just. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: Of fluids: *To flow over, overflow, cause an inundation:* fluvius Arnus per eos dies solito magis inundaverat, Liv. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of personal subjects: *To spread like a flood or torrent:* densi rursus inundant Troes, Virg.—**2.** Of things as subjects: *To be full of:* inundant sanguine fossæ, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inonder.*

in-ungo (-unguo), unxi, unctum, ungĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To put ointment or unguents upon; to anoint:* aquilæ certe ac signa inunguntur festis diebus, Pl. **II.** Esp.: Of medical remedies: *To anoint:* oculos, Hor.

inurbān-e, *adv.* [inurban-us] *Rudely, inelegantly, without wit:* Cic.

in-urbānus, a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Of manners: *Unpolished, unrefined, uncultivated, rude, unmannerly, rustic, boorish:* Cic.—**2.** Of appearance: *Uncomely, unseemly, ungraceful, awkward, inelegant:* Quint. — **3.** Of style: *Not witty, uncouth, inelegant, blunt, devoid of polish:* Cic.; Hor.

in-urgĕo, ursi, *no sup.*, urgēre, 2. *v. a. To push or thrust against, make an attack upon, attack:* Lucr.

in-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To burn into:* inuritur lien, Pl.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of encaustic painting: *To burn in:* picturas, Pl.—**b.** *To burn in, imprint, brand* marks upon: notas et nomina gentis inurunt, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: **a.** *To brand, stamp, fix upon:* quas ille leges . . . fuerit impositurus nobis omnibus, atque inusturus? Cic. —**b.** *To brand, mark,* or *stamp with:* aliquem censoriæ severitatis notā, Cic. —**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of the mind, memory, *etc.*: *To brand, stamp, impress, imprint indelibly:* odium animis, Cic.—**b.** Of character, *etc.*: *To brand* or *stamp with, to attach indelibly to:* alicui crudelitatis famam, Cic. — **c.** Of evils: *To inflict upon* any one: mala reipublicæ, Cic. — **d.** Of grief: *To stamp, inflict permanently upon:* alicui dolorem, Cic. **C.** Meton.: *To make* or *form in* any thing *by burning; to burn in:* inusta vapore Signa, Lucr. **II.** *To burn upon:* truncum rogo, Sext. Aur. Vict. **III.**: **A.** Prop.: (Gen.: *To burn*; hence, Esp.) *To burn up, off,* or *away; to destroy* or *consume by fire,* etc.: vulnere (=torri flagranti) sanguis inustus Terribilem stridore sonum dedit, Ov. **B.** Fig.: Of style: *To burn: calamistris inurere, to burn with crisping irons,* i. e. *to deck out* or *embellish in an affected manner,* or *with great flourish of words,* Cic.

inūsĭtāt-e (-o), *adv.* [inusitat-us] *In an unwonted manner, unusually, strangely:* Cic.: (*Comp.*) inusitatius, id.: (*Sup.*) inusitatissime, Macr.

in-ūsĭtātus, a, um, *adj. Unusual, uncommon, extraordinary:* magnitudo, Cic.: (*Comp.*) species navium inusitatior, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inusité.*

inus-tus (for inur-tus), a, um, *P.* of inur-o.

in-ūtĭlis, e, *adj.*: **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: **1.** Gen.: *Useless, of no use, unserviceable, unprofitable:* Cic.: (with *Dat.*) sibi, id.: (with *Abl.*) valetudine, Cæs.—**2.** Esp.: *Fit for no use* or *purpose, powerless, weak:* ille pedem referens, et inutilis, inque ligatus Cedebat, Virg.—**B.** Of things: *Useless, unserviceable, unprofitable:* inutile ferrum, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Hurtful, injurious, noxious:* Of persons, animals, or things: (*Comp.*; also, with *Dat.*) sibi inutilior (*sc.* Ulysses), Ov: (*Sup.*) vinum stomacho inutilissimum, Pl.: (with *Supine in* u) inutile factu, Hor. ¶ Hence Fr. *inutile.*

inūtīl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inutil-is] (*The quality of the* inutilis; hence) **1.** *Uselessness, unprofitableness, unserviceableness:* Lucr.—**2.** *Hurtfulness, injuriousness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inutilité.*

inūtīl-iter, *adv.* [id.] **1.** *Uselessly, unserviceably, unprofitably:* Liv.—**2.** *Hurtfully, injuriously:* (*Comp.*) late diffusa aqua bibitur inutilius, Var.

Inŭ-us, i, *m.* [for Ini-us; fr. ine-o, through root INI] (*The Impregnater*), *Inuus; the god supposed to give fruitfulness to herds:* **1.** The same as *Faunus* or *Silvanus:* Sext. Aur. Vict.—**3.** Castrum Inui, *The Camp of Inuus; the name of an ancient city of Latium:* Virg.:—called Castrum, only, Ov.

in-vādo, vāsi, vāsum, vādĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.**: **A.** Prop.: Of place: **1.** Gen.: *To go, come,* or *get into* or *within; to enter:* portūs, Virg.: urbes vi, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Of a country, *etc.*: *To make an irruption into, make an invasion of, invade, attack:* Ægyptum, Liv. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To rush eagerly among* persons: medios, Virg. —**2.** *To rush eagerly into* a thing: invadunt Martem clipeis atque ære sonoro, Virg. **C.** Fig.: *To rush eagerly* or *headlong into* a thing; *to undertake, attempt:* aliquid jamdudum invadere magnum Mens agitat mihi, Virg. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To go* or *come upon, proceed* or *walk upon:* viam, Virg. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To go, proceed, accomplish* a distance: biduo tria millia stadiorum invasit, Tac.—**2.** In embracing: *To fall upon:* in collum invasit, Cic. **III.**: **A.** Prop.: (*To go against;* hence, with accessory notion of hostility) **1.** Gen.: *To assault, assail, attack; to fall, rush,* or *make an attack upon:* **a.** Act.: ni gens crudelis madidā cum veste gravatum . . . Ferro invasisset, Virg.—**b.** Neut.: ut in Cæcinam advenientem cum ferre invaderet, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To rush against, make an attack upon, attack, assault, assail:* **a.** Act.: mecum invadit trepidantia castra, Virg.—**b.** Neut.: in latera, Liv. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of personal subjects: *To make an attack upon, seize, lay hold of:* tu audax invade capillos, Prop.—**2.** Of things as subjects: *To attack, fall upon, seize:* **a.** Act.: eum gravis morbus invasit, Plaut.—**b.** Neut.: in corpus vis morbi invasit, Liv. — **3.** Of language: *To attack* or *assail with hard words,* etc.; *to accost, speak to one* reproachfully or indignantly: **a.** Act.: aliquem, Tac. —**b.** Neut.: continuo invadit, Virg. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To make an attack upon, assail:* Neut.: in philosophiam, Cic. —**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *To attack, fall* or *seize upon, take possession of:* (**a**) **Act.**: defunctæ bona invasit, Suet. — (**b**) Neut.: in viri fortunas, Cic. — **b.** Esp.: Of office, political power, *etc.*: *To seize* violently or wrongfully *upon, to take* violent or wrongful *possession of, to usurp:* dictaturam, Suet.—**3.** Of abstract subjects: *To attack, fall upon, seize, lay hold of, take possession of, befal* a person or thing: **a.** Act.: ingens terror patres invasit, Liv.—**b.** Neut.: hoc malum in hanc rempublicam invasit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *envahir.*

in-vălĕo, vălŭi, *no sup.*, vălēre, 2. *v. n.*: **I.** Gen.: *To be strong:* Lucr. **II.** Esp.: *To be in good health, to be quite well:* Plaut.

in-vălesco, vălŭi, *no sup.*, vălescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.*: **I.** (Prop.: *To become strong* physically; hence) **Fig.:**

To become powerful or *mighty:* Mithridates opibus conatuque invaluit, Cic. **II. Meton.:** Of inanimate subjects: **A.** *To prevail, obtain extensively:* appellatio invaluit, Suet.—**B.** *To become strong* or *powerful; to become of great force:* vitiis invalescentibus, Suet.—**C.** *To predominate, arrive at a great height:* luxuria, Suet.

in-vălētūdo, ĭnis. *Infirmity, illness, indisposition:* Cic.

in-vălĭdus, a, um, *adj.:* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Not strong* or *vigorous; weak, feeble, impotent, infirm:* (*Sup.*) invalidissimum urso caput, Pl. **B.** Esp.: Of health: *Not strong in health; weak, feeble, ill, sickly, sick, invalid:* milites, Liv.: artūs, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Weak, feeble:* (*Comp.*) invalidiores Parthi, Just. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Weak, inefficient, not sufficient* for a purpose: mœnia adversum inrumpentes invalida erant, Tac.—**B.** Of a fire: *Feeble, low:* Tac.—**C.** Of poison: *Weak, inefficacious:* Cland. ¶ Hence, Fr. *invalide.*

invā-sor, ōris, *m.* [for invad-sor; fr. invad-o] *An invader* of a *country:* Sext. Aur. Vict.

invā-sus (for invad-sus), a, um, *P.* of invad-o.

invec-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for inveh-tio; fr. inveh-o] **1.** *An importing* of merchandise, *etc.*; *importation:* Cic.—**2.** *An attacking* or *assailing* (*with words*); *an inveighing against, invective:* Cic.

invec-tus (for inveh-tus), a, um, *P.* of inveh-o.

in-vĕho, vexi, vectum, vĕhĕre, 3. *v. a.:* **I.:** **A.** Gen.: **1.** Prop.: *To carry, bear, convey* or *bring into* a place; *to carry,* etc., *to:* Mesopotamiam fertilem efficit Euphrates, in quam quotannis quasi novos agros invehit, Cic.—**2.** Meton.: *To convey into* or *raise up to* a place: (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*): ætheras meritis invectus es arces, Ov.—**3.** Fig.: **a.** *To introduce, bring in:* avaritiam, Liv.—**b.** Of feelings an object: *To convey, impart:* sensūs, Pl. **B.** Esp.: **1.:** **a.** Prop.: *To bring into* a place or country *from abroad; to introduce into* a country; *to import:* vinum, Liv.—**b.** Meton.: *To introduce* from abroad: victoria tabulas pictas invexit, Pl.—**2.** Pass. in reflexive force: **a.** Prop.: (a) *To ride into* a place: (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) dictator triumphans urbem invehitur, Liv.—(b) *To sail into:* ex alto in portum, Cic.—(c) *To burst into* a place: quum utrimque inveht hostem nunciaretur, Liv.—**b.** Meton.: *To ride, break, dash, burst into* or *among:* ordines, Curt. **II.:** **A.:** **1.** (Gen.: *To carry, convey on* or *upon* the back, *etc.*; Esp.): *To convey one's self upon, to ride on:* Triton natantibus invehens beluis, Cic.—**2.** Pass. in reflexive force: **a.** (a) Prop.: *To ride on* or *upon* a horse, chariot, *etc.*: aurasque invecta tenebat, Virg.—(b) Meton.: *To be drawn* by animals in a car, *etc.*: perque leves domitis invecta leonibus auras, Ov.—**b.** Of a ship, as the conveyance: *To be* or *be conveyed on board of:* Centauro invehitur magnā, Virg.—**B.:** **1.** Prop.: (*To carry* or *convey* something *upon* or *over* an object; hence) *To ride* or *drive over* an object: invecta corpori patris nefando vehiculo filia, Liv.—**2.** Fig.: *To bring on* or *upon* one, *etc.*: tibi mala, Cic. **III.** (Gen.: *To carry* or *convey against;* Esp.) With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: **A.:** **1.** Prop.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To advance against* or *to the attack; to fall upon, assail, assault, attack:* Liv.—**2.** Fig.: Pass. in reflexive force, *or simply* invehere: Of language: *To attack* or *assail; to inveigh against; to make an attack on:* Cic.; Liv., Nep.—**B.** Of ships: *To make an attack upon, bear down upon, attack, assail:* Liv.; Curt.

in-vendĭbĭlis, e, *adj. Unsaleable:* merx, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *invendable.*

in-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vēnīre, 4. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *To come upon, light upon, find, hit upon, meet with, stumble upon* by chance: thesaurum, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To find, meet with, light upon:* tolerabiles oratores, Cic.—**2.** *To happen to come by* or *obtain; to acquire, procure, get, obtain, earn:* hoc nomen, Cic.—**3.** *To find, get, procure:* viginti minas, Plaut.—**4.** *To procure, effect, achieve, bring about, cause:* perniciem aliis, Tac.—**5.** *To discover, find out by chance:* mellis colligendi usum, Just. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: With accessory notion of seeking for or searching after: *To find, discover:* meliorem, Plaut. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To find out* by meditation, *discover, devise, invent:* invidiā Siculi non invenere tyranni Majus tormentum, Hor.—**2.** *To find out, devise, contrive* how to do a thing: quomodo crimen confirmaret, Cic.—**3.:** **a.** *To find out, discover, observe, detect:* nihil acute invenīri potuit in eis causis, Cic.—**b.** *To find out, discover, detect* a person *in* any thing: matrem ex eâ me re in culpâ inventurum arbitror, Ter.—**4.** *To find out, discover, ascertain:* prodigii piacula, Liv.—Particular expression: With Personal pron.: Of grief: *To show* or *exhibit itself:* Ov.—**5.** *To find out* or *discover* a person, etc., to be something: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) quem si invenisset idoneum, Nep.: (*Pass. with Inf.*) . . . primus et invenior piper album circumposuisse catillis, Hor.—**6.** *To find out, know, perceive, understand:* nec quid agam invenio, Ov.—**7.** *To find out* by searching written documents, etc.; *to find by reading, to find written:* apud auctores invenio eodem anno descisse Antiates, Liv.—**8.** *To find, obtain, effect* or *bring about:* aditum sibi ad obsides, Liv.—**9.** Of death: *To meet with:* suo ictu mortem, Tac.—**10.** Of fire: *To find out, discover; to rouse, kindle up:* flammas, Ov.

inven-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inven-io] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *An inventing, devising, invention:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: Of laws: *A devising, drawing up, framing:* Just. **II. Meton.:** *The faculty of invention:* Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *invention.*

inven-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.:** **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *A finder out, contriver, deviser, inventor, author, originator:* Cæs.—(b) Esp.: Of laws: *A deviser, framer, first proposer:* Liv.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *A producer, originator, maker, creator:* Aristæus, qui olivæ dicitur inventor, Cic.—(b) *A founder* of a sect: Cic.—**2.** *A discoverer* or *searcher out; one who discovers, searches out,* or *ascertains what a thing is:* Lucr.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inventeur.*

inven-trix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *She that finds out* or *invents, an inventress:* Cic.; Ov. **B.** Esp.: Of laws: *She that frames, draws up* or *devises:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *She that produces, originates, makes, creates:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inventrice.*

inven-tum, i, *n.* [id.] **1.** (*That which has been found out* by meditation; hence) *A device, contrivance, invention:* Cic.; Ov.—**2.** (*That which has been discovered;* hence) *A discovery:* Cic.

inven-tus, a, um, *P.* of inven-io.

in-vĕnustus, a, um, *adj.:* **1.** (Prop.: *Not endowed with* or *possessing Venus;* Fig.) *Unfortunate in love:* Ter.—**2.** Of persons: *Not beautiful, devoid of beauty* or *loveliness, ugly:* Cat.—**3.:** **a.** Prop.: Of persons: *Not graceful, devoid of grace* or *elegance, ungraceful:* Cic.—**b.** Fig.: Of actions: *Ungracious, unbecoming:* Cat.

in-vērēcundus, a, um, *adj. Without* or *devoid of shame, shameless, immodest:* deus, *i. e. Bacchus,* Hor.: (*Comp.*) quid illis inverecundius, Val. Max.: (*Sup.*) inverecundissimus, Plaut.

in-vergo, *no perf. nor sup.,* vergĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: (*To bend* or *turn* a thing *upon* any thing; hence) Of a bowl or vessel: *To empty upon* one: invergens tepidi carchesia lactis, Ov. **II.** Meton.: Of liquids: *To pour* or *pour out upon:* invergit frontī vina sacerdos, Virg.

inver-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for invert-sio; fr. invert-o] **1.** *A transposing, transposition* of words: Quint.—**2.** *A changing of language* from its strict and proper meaning; *allegory, metaphor, figure:* Quint.—**3.** Inversio verborum, *An ironical reply* or *rejoinder;* a *derisive remark:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inversion.*

inver-sus (for invert-sus), a, um, *P.* of invert-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inverse;* also (subst. and prep.), *envers.*

in-verto, verti, versum, vertĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.:** **A.** Gen.: *To turn upwards from below; to turn bottom upwards, to turn upwards* or *up, to invert:* anulum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of the soil: *To turn* or *plough up:* Virg.—**2.** Of trees: *To overturn, overthrow, uproot:* Luc.—**3.** Of the sea: *To turn up from the very bottom:* Hor. **II.:** **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To turn downwards from above; to turn upside down; to turn down* or *downwards; to invert, reverse:* literam

quint.—2. Esp.: a. Of vessels, bowls, etc.: *To turn upside down; to upset, empty:* Hor.—b. Of time: *To convivte, bring round again:* Hor. B. Meton.: Of order or arrangement: *To invert, transpose, change, alter:* Cic. C. Fig.: 1. Of language: a. *To alter, give in another form, express differently,* or *in other words:* Tac.—b. *(To turn from its strict and proper meaning;* hence, in Part. Pass.) *Ambiguous, dark, obscure:* Lucr.—2. Of character or morals: *To pervert, corrupt, deprave, make degenerate* · Hor.—3. *To misrepresent, speak ill of:* virtutes ipsas invertimus, Hor.—4. With Personal pron.: *To change one's line* or *course of conduct:* Cic. III. (Prop.: *To turn against;* Fig.) Of language: With accessory notion of ridicule: Invertere verba, *To direct* or *employ an expression, remark,* etc., for the purpose of ridicule, *against some person;* to *make an ironical reply* or *derisive rejoinder: to use words ironically,* Cic.

in-vespĕrascō, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. imp. It becomes evening, evening is approaching:* Liv.

investigā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [investig-(a)-o] *A searching, inquiring into, an investigating:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *investigation.*

investigā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One that searches* or *inquires into; an investigator:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *investigateur.*

in-vestīgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* I. Prop.: Hunting *t. t.*: *To track* or *trace out,* as a dog: Cic. II. Meton.: A. *To search* or *seek after, to trace:* Plaut.—B. *To find out* by searching, *to discover:* adolescentem, Cic.—C. *To find* or *discover* any object in a certain state or condition: vidulum, Plaut. III. Fig.: A. *To search* or *look after; to trace out:* omnia, Cic.—B. *To search* or *inquire into, to investigate* a matter: conjurationem, Cic.—C. *To enquire* or *make enquiry about:* de Lentulo investigabo diligentius, Cic.—D. *To find out* or *discover* a matter, *etc.*: alicujus conatūs, Cic.—E. *To decipher, make out* things written in secret characters: Suet.

in-vĕtĕrasco, vĕtĕrāvi, *no sup.,* vĕtĕrascĕre, 3. *v. n.* I. Prop.: (*To become* vetus; hence) A. Of persons: *To be of long standing; to continue for a long time, grow old:* bellis, Cæs.—B. Of things: *To endure, continue, remain to a distant time* or *for a long time:* res nostræ monumentis literarum inveterascent, Cic. II. Meton.: Of the result or effect of becoming *vetus:* A.: 1. Of persons: *To become settled, fixed,* or *established* in a place; *to gain a firm footing:* in Galliā, Cæs.—2. Of things: a. Gen.: *To become established, fixed, permanent:* inveteravit opinio, Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) Of a play: *To become established in the public favour, to have a long run:* Ter.—(b) Of a custom or habit: (*a*) *To grow into use, prevail, become established:* Cæs.—(*β*) Impers.: *To grow into* or *become a custom:* intelligo in nostrā civitate inveterasse hanc temporibus, ut, *etc.*, Cic.—B. Medic. *t. t.*: *To become fixed, deep rooted, obstinate, inveterate:* ulcus, Lucr.—C. In a bad sense: 1. *To become obsolete, pass away, vanish, disappear:* Tac.—2. *To become enfeebled; to grow weak; to become powerless,* or *insufficient:* Cic.—3. Of a debt: *To become lost through length of time; to die out* or *away:* Nep.—E. Impers.: Inveteravit, *etc.*: *The matter is deferred, delayed,* or *put off:* Cic.

invĕtĕrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inveter(a)-o] (Prop.: *A becoming deep-rooted* or *inveterate;* Meton.) *An inveterate disease* whether of body or mind: Cic.

in-vĕtĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [1. in; vetus, veter-is] (*To make* vetus; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To keep* or *retain for a long time:* vasa, Pl. B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: 1. (*To make one's self* or *itself* vetus; *to become* vetus; hence) *To endure, continue, remain for a long time:* opinio, Cic.—2. Part. Perf.: *Of long standing, long established, deeply rooted, firm, fixed:* amicitia, Cic. II. Meton.: Neut.: *To endure, remain, continue for a long time:* nec una cum sæculis ætatibusque hominum inveterare potuisset, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *invétérer.*

in-vīcem, *adv.* (in *tmesis:* Ov.; Virg.) [1. in.; vicem, *Acc. of* vicis] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *By turns, in turn, alternately:* Cæs.; Liv. B. Esp.: *Mutually, reciprocally:* Tac. II. Meton.: A. *In one's place* or *room:* Cæs.—B. *In the room* or *place of:* (with *Gen.*) sociorum, Liv.—C. *To the post* or *position of:* (with *Gen.*) imperii tui, Liv.

in-victus, a, um, *adj.* I. Prop.: *Unconquered, unvanquished, unsubdued; not yet* or *up to this time conquered,* etc.: gentes, Virg. II. Meton.: A. *Unconquerable, invincible, not to be conquered, vanquished,* or *subdued:* imperator, Cic.: (*Sup.*) arx invictissima, Tac.—B. *Incorruptible, indestructible, not to be destroyed:* Ov.—C. Of places: *Insurmountable, not to be passed* or *crossed:* Alpium juga, Just. III. Fig.: A. *Unalterable, unchangeable:* pictas, Plaut.—B. *Not to be refuted* or *disproved; irrefutable, unanswerable.* invicta defensio salutis meæ, Cic.—C. *Not to be surpassed, unsurpassable:* facta, Plaut.

in-vīdendus, a, um: 1. *P.* of invide-o.—2. *Pa.*: *Enviable:* aula, Hor.

invīde-ns, ntis, *P.* of invide-o.—As *Subst.*: *comm. gen.*: *An envious person:* Cic.

invīdent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [invidens, invident-is] *An envying, envy:* Cic.

in-vīdĕo, vīdi, visum, vidēre, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To look towards, regard:* mortalium vitam divino numine invideri, Sall. B. Esp.: With accessory notion of malevolent feeling or evil intent: *To look askance, maliciously* or *spitefully at; to regard with evil eye; to cast the evil eye upon one:* ne quis malus invidere possit, Quum, *etc.*, Cat. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Gen.: *To envy* or *feel envy, to feel* or *be envious:* invidia, non in eo, qui invidet, solum dicitur, sed, *etc.* Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) quum invidetur, *when envy is felt,* id.—2. Esp.: *To hate, bear hatred* or *malice* through envy: Cic.—B.: 1. Gen.: *To envy, to feel envy at* or *towards; to be envious of:* (with *Dat.*) probus invidet nemini, Cic.—2. Esp.: *To slight* or *disregard through envy:* cui nisi invidisset, Cic.—C.: 1. In a bad sense: *To be vexed, annoyed, grieved,* or *to feel regret at:* (with *Dat.*) dignitati, Cic.—2. In a good sense: *To feel an anxious desire for; to long to possess:* gloriæ, Val. Max.—D. *To envy, feel envy on account* or *because of* any thing: invidere florem, rectius quam fiori, Cic.—E. *To begrudge* one any thing: *to take away from* one, *deprive* one *of, refuse* or *deny* one any thing from a feeling of envy: ut nobis naturam invidisse videantur, qui, *etc.*, Cic.—F. (Without the concomitant notion of envy): 1. Gen.: *To deny, refuse:* Liber pampineas invidit collibus umbras, Virg.—2. Esp.: With the accessory notion of hindering or rescuing through a refusal, *etc.*: *To rescue from:* juvenem Orco, Hor.—G. *To deprive of:* (with *Abl. of thing of which one is deprived*) ne hostes quidem sepulturā invident, Tac.—H. *To begrudge, hold back:* (with *Gen. of that which is begrudged,* etc.) neque ille (*al.* illi) Sepositi ciceris nec longæ invidit avenæ, Hor.—J. *To hinder, oppose, obstruct, be an obstacle:* invidit fortuna mihi, ne regna videres Nostra, neque, *etc.*, Virg.: (with *Inf.*) plurima, quæ invideant pure apparere tibi rem, Hor.—K. *To begrudge; to be loath* or *unwilling:* invidisse deos . . . ut . . . Calydona viderem? Virg.—L. *To scorn, spurn, disdain:* invidens Privata deduci superbo Non humilis mulier triumpho, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *envier.*

invīd-ĭa, æ, *f.* [invid-us] (*The quality of the* invidus; hence) 1.: a. Prop.: (a) Sing.: *Envy, jealousy, grudge, ill-will, hatred,* which a person has towards another person or a thing: Cic.; Cæs.; Liv. — Particular phrase: Absit verbo invidia, *May envy* (or *ill-will*) *be far away from the language,* etc. (*a deprecatory expression used to avert envy and its supposed consequences at language which wears, perhaps, the appearance of over confidence or boasting*): Liv.—(b) Plur.: *Repeated instances, repetitions, different modes* or *species of envy, ill-will* or *jealousy:* Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) *An object of envy, jealousy,* etc.: Prop.—(b) Envy personified: (*α*) Of *envious persons:* Prop.—(*β*) Of *Envy, as a goddess:* Ov.—2.: a. Gen.: *Envy, ill-will, odium, hatred,* in which a person or thing is held: Cic.—b. Esp.: (*a*) Prop.: *Public odium, popular ill-will, hatred, detestation* or *abomination:* Of persons or things: Cic.; Sall.; Liv.—(*b*) Meton.: (*α*) *A cause, source* or *origin of public odium, of popular hatred, ill-will, detestation* or *abomination.*—(*β*) *An earnest appeal,* etc. (*which cannot*

be neglected without the incurring of odium, etc.): Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *envie*.

invĭdĭōs-e, *adv.* [invidios-us] **1.** *Enviously, with hatred, spitefully, maliciously:* Cic. — **2.** Of speech: *Bitterly, with bitterness, in an acrimonious spirit* or *manner:* Cic. — **3.** *In a way producing* or *entailing public odium:* (*Comp.*) quæ ne invidiosius in se imo conspicerentur, Just.—**4.** *In a hateful* or *odious manner, hatefully, odiously:* Auct. Her.

invĭdĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [invidi-a] (*Full of* invidia ; hence) **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *Full of envy, spite, grudge* or *hatred; envious, spiteful, malicious:* vetustas, Ov.: joci, Suet.—**b.** *Producing* or *entailing envy, hatred*, etc. ; *productive of odium:* (*Comp.*) damnatio invidiosior, Cic.—**c.** *Causing* or *productive of public odium*, etc.: (*Sup.*) quod crimen illi invidiosissimum esse voluerunt, Cic.- **2.**: **a.** In a bad sense: *Odious, hated, detestable, hateful, abominable:* causa, Ov.: superiore a vitâ, Cic.—**b.** In a good sense: (a) *Envied, desired, longed for, coveted:* spes, Ov.— (b) *Envied by* persons who wish to be similarly prosperous: invidiosa suis ; at nunc miseranda vel hosti, Ov.—**c.** *Enviable, that is to be envied:* turba, Ov.—**d.** *Admired*, or *coveted for* or *on account of:* nec caris erat invidiosus (*sc.* Pactolus) arenis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *envieux*.

invĭd-us, a, um, *adj.* [invid-eo] **1.** *Envious:* imperator, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **invĭdus**, i, *m. An envier, one who envies, an envious person:* Cic. — **2.** *Vexed, grieved*, or *annoyed at:* (with *Dat.*) vicus gemit, invidus ægris, Qui, etc., Hor.—**3.** *Hindering, obstructing, opposing, unfavourable to:* invida (*sc.* nox) cœptis, Ov.

in-vĭgĭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To be* or *to keep awake:* malis, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *To be on the watch* or *the alert; to be watchful* or *vigilant:* invigiles, igitur, nostris pro casibus, oro, Ov. **C.** Meton.: *To labour* or *toil with diligence in, to apply one's self diligently to:* Pieriis invigilate choris, Ov. **II.**: **A.** (Prop.: *To be awake upon* or *over anything*; hence) Fig.: *To watch over, be vigilant for* or *on account of:* publicis utilitatibus, Pl. **B.** Meton.: *To bestow pains* or *attention upon: to diligently employ one's self about:* namque aliæ (*sc.* apes) victu (= victui) invigilant, Virg.

in-vĭŏlābĭlis, e, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Not to be hurt, violated*, or *injured; that cannot be hurt:* inviolabile telis caput, Sil. **II.** Meton.: *Not to be destroyed, indestructible:* Lucr. **III.** Fig.: **A.**. **1.** *Inviolable, safe, secure:* perfugium, Tac. — **2.** *Chaste, pure, virgin, maiden:* concilium, Claud.—**B.** *Inviolable, sure, certain, firm* pignus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inviolable*.

invĭŏlāt-e, *adv.* [inviolat-us] *Inviolably:* Cic.

in-vĭŏlā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in ; *vĭol(a)-o*] **I.** Prop.: *Unhurt, unmarred, inviolate, to which violence is not done:* inviolati vixerunt, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *That must not be hurt* or *injured, inviolable:* religione inviolatus, Liv. **III.** Fig.: **A.** **1.** Gen.: *Inviolate, unharmed, uninjured:* initia ætatis inviolata, Cic. - **2.** Esp.: **a.** Of public faith : *Inviolate, strictly kept, faithfully* or *honourably observed*: Sall. —**b.** Of law, justice, etc.: *Inviolate, unbroken:* Cic.—**c.** Of friendship : *Inviolate, unbroken, faithful, constant:* Cic.—**d.** Of holy places: *Unpolluted, undefiled, holy:* Liv.—**e.** Of women : *Chaste, virtuous, undefiled:* Virg.—**B.**: **1.** *Inviolable, that must not be profaned by violence:* templum, Liv. – **2.** Of character: *That cannot be impeached, unimpeachable:* Sall.

in-visĭtā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in ; visit(a)-o] **1.**: **a.** Gen. *Not seen* or *beheld* in time past ; *not before seen; hitherto* or *previously unseen* acies, Liv. : species, Tac. — **b.** Esp. : *Not before seen* by one ; *heretofore unknown* to one ; *unwonted, unusual, strange:* quum formas hominum invisitatas cernerent, etc., Liv.—**2.** *Not visited, unvisited:* invisitati alienigenis, Liv.

in-vīso, visi, visum, visĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To look upon* or *at; to behold, see, view:* urbes, Virg. **B.** Esp.: *To go to for the purpose of seeing* in what condition some object is: ad meam majorem filiam inviso domum, *I am going to my eldest daughter's to see how her house is*, i. e. *to see in what state it is*, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *To go to see, to visit:* fines Latinos, Virg.: res rusticas, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.**: **a.** Of persons : *To visit, pay a visit to, come and stay with:* ut jam invisas nos non solum rogo, sed, etc., Cic.—**b.** Of place : *To visit, pay a visit to, stay at* or *in:* domos, Liv.: Delum, Virg.—**2.** *To go and look after ; to go and inspect, observe, take notice of, take care* or *trouble about:* domum nostram, Cic.—**3.** *To go and see* or *take part in:* sacrificium, Cic.—**4.** *To go and see ; to go and find out* or *test by ocular proof:* invisere uxorum ingenia, Liv.

1. invī-sus (for invid-sus), a, um : **1.** *P.* of invid-eo] **2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Hated, detested, hateful, detestable:* Of living beings or things : persona, Cic. : (*Comp.*) auctu invisior, Tac.: (*Sup.*) ipsi invisissimus, Pl.—**b.** *Hating, hostile to:* alicui, Virg.

2. in-vī-sus (for in-vid-sus ; fr. 2. in ; vid-eo] **1.** Of time past : *Not seen* hitherto ; *that has not* up to this time *been seen ; that has never been seen:* Cic.—**2.** Of time present relatively to the time indicated by the verb : **a.** Of persons : *Unseen, not to be seen, without being seen:* aris invisa sedebat, Virg. (acc. to some to be referred to 1. invisus, *no.* 2. a.).—**b.** Of things : *Unseen, not to be seen, that are not seen* or *do not meet the eye:* res, Cæs.

invītā-mentum, i, *n.* [invit(a)-o] (*That which allures* ; hence) **I.** Prop.: *An allurement, enticement, inducement:* Cic.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: *An allurring* or *enticing pursuit*, etc.: Cic.

invītā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** *An inviting* or *invitation* of a person in order to show hospitality, *etc.*: Cic.—**2.** *An inviting* or *asking* of a person to come to a place: Cic.—**3.** *An entertainment, feast, carousal:* Liv.—**4.** *An invitation, summons, call* to do something: Cic. ¶ Hence Fr. *invitation*.

invītā-tus, ūs (only in *Abl. sing.*), *m.* [id.] *An inviting, invitation:* Cic.

invīt-e, *adv.*, [invit-us] *Unwillingly:* Cic.: (*Comp.*) invitius, id.

in-vĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in ; vi ;—the latter member is assigned by Curtius to Sanscrit root VACH, "to speak," whence Greek *fεικ-εἶν* ; thus the word means *to call* one *into* a place ; but Benfey considers it akin to Sanscrit root VI, *to go* ; so that the word implies, in causative force, *to cause to go into* a place] **I.** *To ask, beg, request, invite* a person *to come and be* or *stay in* a place for the purpose of receiving hospitality, *etc.*: aliquem tecto ac domo, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *To ask, beg, request, invite* a person *to come into* or *to* some place for the purpose of receiving hospitality, *etc.*: aliquem ad cœnam in hortos, Cic.—**2.** *To ask, invite, give an invitation to* a person, to receive hospitality, *etc.*: senatorem populi Romani, Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To entertain, give an entertainment to, feast*, etc.: invitati hospitaliter per domos, Liv.: (without *Object*) invitandi causâ, Cæs. — **b.** Esp.: with Personal pron.: *To treat, indulge, feast*, or *regale one's self ; to carouse:* Plaut.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *To invite, summon, call* : accipit Æneam, solioque invitat acerno, Virg. — **b.** Esp.: (a) *To invite, call* a person to an office, *etc.*: a Cæsare invitor in legationem, Cic.—(b) Milit. *t. t.*: (*a*) *To summon:* hostes ad deditionem, Hirt.—(*β*) *To challenge:* ad dimicandum, Hirt.—**3.** *To ask, beg, request, entreat, invite:* invitati, uti ab Rheno discederent, Cæs. **C.** Fig.: **1.**: **a.** *To invite, allure, entice, attract, tempt:* jucunditate ad legendum invitati, Cic.: decedere, Virg.—**b.**: (a) Of personal objects : *To invite, instigate, stimulate, rouse, urge:* Plaut.; Sen. — (b) Of things as objects : *To stimulate, rouse, kindle:* ingenia gloriâ, Cic. — **c.** Of mental feelings, *etc.*: *To incite, call forth:* appetitum animi, Cic.—**d.** Of flattery : *To incite, encourage, court, seek :* vanitatem, Cic.—**e.** Of actions : *To invite ; to persuade* or *lead to the commission of:* culpam, Ov.—**f.** Of a physical state or condition : *To invite, induce, produce, bring on, encourage.* somnos, Hor.—**2.**: **a.** *To feast* or *entertain* mentally : non hic librorum, per quos inviter alarque, Copia. Ov.— **b.** *To cherish, foster, favour :* luxuriam, Vell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inviter*.

in-vītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in ; vi, which is assigned by Benfey to Sanscrit root VI, *to desire, to like*—but, by Curtius and Leo Meyer, the second member is considered akin to Sanscrit root VAÇ, *to desire*, whence Gr. *fεκ-ών*, and so, in-vec-tus, in-vic-tus, in-vi-tus] **I.** Prop.: **A.**

Gen.: *That does not will, not willing, unwilling, against one's will, reluctant:* oratio, Cic.: viatores, Cæs.: (*Sup.*) me invitissimo, *i. e. most contrary to my inclination*, Cic.—Prov.: Invitâ Minervâ, *Against the will of Minerva*, i. e. *contrary to the bent of one's genius* or *natural abilities*, Cic. **B.** Esp.: In Adverbial force: *Unwillingly, reluctantly:* invitus feci, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *That happens* or *is done contrary to one's wish:* invitâ sæpe juvamur ope, *i. e. involuntarily afforded*, Ov.

in-vi-us, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; vi-a] **1.** *That has no way, without a road, pathless, trackless:* per invias rupes, Liv.—As *Subst.*: **invia,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* loca) *Trackless places:* Liv.—**2.** *That affords no way; impassable, impenetrable:* saxa, Virg.—**3.** *Where there is no way: in secret* or *hidden places:* lustra, Virg.—**4.** *To which there is no way; inaccessible, unapproachable:* regna invia vivis, Virg.

invŏcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [invoc(a)-o] *An invoking, invocation:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *invocation.*

1. **invŏcā-tus,** a, um, *P.* of invoc(a)-o.

2. **in-vŏcā-tus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; voc(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: *Uncalled, not called, without being called for:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: *Uninvited, without being asked* or *invited* to a feast, *etc.*: Plaut.

in-vŏco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.: A.** Prop.: Of living beings as objects: **1.** Gen.: *To call on* or *upon: to address* or *call by name; to invoke:* ipsum, Cic.; Phrygiam matrem, Virg. —**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To call on* or *invoke* for aid, *etc.*: deos, Ov.: Lucinam, Cic.— **b.** *To call on, appeal to* or *invoke* as a witness, *etc.*: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) deos testes perfidi animi invocare, Liv. **B.** Meton.: Of things as objects: **1.** *To invoke, implore, earnestly beg* or *entreat:* sociorum subsidium, Cic. — **2.** *To call upon, appeal to* for protection or redress: leges, Tac. — **3.** Of a name: *To call upon:* Just. **II.: A.** Gen.: *To call, call for:* lucem, Suet. **B.** Esp.: *To call, name, term, designate:* (with *second Acc. of further definition*) aspice hoc sublime candens, quem invocant omnes Jovem, Enn. ¶ Hence, Fr. *invoquer.*

in-vŏlātus, ūs (only in *Abl. Sing.*), *m. A flying, flight:* Cic.

involgo, are, *v.* invulgo.

invŏl-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. freq.* [invol-o] (Prop.: *To fly upon*; Meton.) Of the hair: *To float* or *wave upon:* humeris involitant comæ, Hor.

in-vŏlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* **I.** *To fly into* a place: in villam, Var. **II.: A.** Prop.: Of flying creatures: *To fly on* or *upon:* nidis, Col. **B.** Meton.: **1.: a.** Gen.: *To fly upon, make an attack upon, assail, fly at:* si mihi detur, Ut ego unguibus facile illi in oculos involem venetico, Ter. — **b.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To attack, assault* or *assail, to rush upon, dash upon:* (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) adeoque improvisi castra involavere, nt, *etc.*, Tac.—**2.:** *To seize, pounce upon, take forcible possession of* any thing: pallium, Cat. **C.** Fig.: Of abstract subjects or objects: *To seize* or *pounce upon:* in quam (*sc.* possessionem) involaverunt, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *(s')envoler.*

invŏlū-cre, is, *n.* [for involv-cre; fr. involv-o] (*That which serves for enveloping:* hence) *A cloth* or *napkin wrapped round* one, as in shaving: Plaut.

invŏlū-crum, i, *n.* [for involvcrum; tr. id.] (id.) **I.** Prop.: *A wrapper, covering, case, envelope:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *A covering:* simulationem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *involucre.*

invŏlū-tus (for involv-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of involv-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Involved, intricate, dark, obscure:* (*Sup.*) res involutissima, Cic.

in-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, volvĕre, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** (*To roll* one thing, *etc.*, in another; hence) **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To surround* or *cover; to wrap, enwrap, envelope, enclose:* caput, Cic.: flammis nemus, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: *To cover, overwhelm, engulph* in water, *etc.*: aquâ involvens navemque virosque, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To wrap, enwrap, surround:* meâ Virtute me involvo, Hor.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To disguise, conceal, hide:* pacis nomine bellum, Cic.—**b.** *To shroud, envelope:* latet causa, obscuritate involuta Naturæ, Cic.—**c.** Of a transaction, *etc.*: *To mix up, involve:* iniquitatem, Tac. —**d.** Part. Pass.: *Filled with, full of:* fraudibus involuti, Tac. **II.** (*To roll against;* hence) Pass. in reflexive force: *To roll one's self against, to strike* or *knock against in rolling over:* involvitur aris, Virg. **III.: A.** Gen.: *To roll upon* anything: cupas, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To heap* or *pile upon by rolling:* Ossæ Olympum, Virg. **IV.** *To roll, roll along:* silvas, armenta, virosque Involvens (*sc.* amnis) secum, Virg.

involv-ŭlus, i, *f.* [involv-o] (*The one wrapping itself in* something; hence) *A worm* or *caterpillar* that wraps itself up in the leaves of the vine: Plaut.

in-vulgo (-volgo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To make a deposition, give evidence:* quo die Allobroges involgârunt, Cic.

in-vulnĕrātus, a, um, *adj. Unwounded:* Fig.: Cic.

1. **Iō,** *interj.* [ĭo] **1.** Expressing joy: *Ho! huzza! hurrah!* Hor.; Pl. — **2.** Expressing pain or grief: *Oh! ah!* Virg.; Ov.—**3.** Calling attention: *See, look, mark, behold:* Suet.

2. **Ĭo,** ūs. **Iōn,** ōnis, *f.* 'Ιώ. *Io* or *Ion; a daughter of Inachus, king of Argos, beloved by Jupiter, and changed, through fear of Juno, into a cow. Subsequently, at Jupiter's request, she was restored to her former shape, married King Osiris, and was after death worshipped as an Egyptian deity, under the name of Isis.*

iōhla, *interj. Iohia* (*an exclamation of denial*): Plaut.

Iōlāus, i, *m.*, 'Ιόλαος (Violet-stone). *Iolaus; a son of Iphiclus and Clymene; an Argonaut, and the charioteer and constant companion of Hercules.*

Iolcos (-us), i, *m.*, Ἰωλκός. *Iolcos* or *Iolcus; a town and harbour of Thessaly, in Magnesia, on the Pelasgic Gulf, whence Jason is said to have sailed with the Argonauts.*—Hence, **Iolc-ĭăcus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Iolcus; Iolchian.*

Iōlē, es, *f.*, 'Ιόλη (She with violet's). *Iole; a daughter of Eurytus, king of Œchalia, whom Hercules, after killing her parents, sent to Deianira, and whom Hyllus afterwards married.*

Iŏllas, æ, *m. Iollas:* **1.** *A Trojan follower of Æneas.*—**2.** *A shepherd mentioned by Virgil.*—**3.** *A son of Antipater, accessory to the poisoning of Alexander the Great.*

Ion, ōnis, *m.*, Ἴων. *Ion; an Athenian, son of Xuthus, who led a colony into Asia.*—Hence, **1. Iōnĭa,** æ, *f.*, Ἰωνία. *Ionia; a country of Asia Minor, on the Ægean Sea, between Caria and Æolis, first colonized by Ion.*—Hence, **a. Iōn-ĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, Ἰωνιακός. *Ionian.*—**b. Iōn-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, Ἰωνικός. *Of,* or *belonging to, Ionia; Ionic:* motus, *i. e. the Ionic dance*, Hor. —**c. Iōn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Ἰωνιος or Ἰόνιος. *Of,* or *belonging to, Ionia; Ionian:* attagen, Pl.—As *Subst.*: **Iōnium,** i, *n.* (*sc.* mare) *The Ionian sea.* —**2. Iōn-es,** um, *m. The people led into Asia by Ion; the Ionians:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Ionique.*

Iordānēs, æ, **-is,** is, *m. Iordanes* or *Iordanis; a river of Palestine* (now *the Jordan*).

Iōsēphus, i, *m. Josephus; a Jewish historian, taken prisoner by Flavius Vespasian, of whom he foretold that he would become emperor.*

Iōta, *n. indecl.* and æ, *f.* = ἰῶτα. *The name of the Greek letter ι*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *iota.*

Iphĭănassa, æ (*Gen.* Iphianassaï, Lucr.), *f.*, Ἰφιάνασσα (She who rules by might). *Iphianassa* = *Iphigenia.*

Iphĭas, ădis, *f. The daughter of Iphis,* i. e. *Evadne.*

Iphĭclus, i, *m.*, Ἴφικλος (One famed for might). *Iphiclus:* **1.** *A son of Phylacus and Clymene, an Argonaut.* —**2.** *The father of Iolaus* (= *Protesilaus*), *who fell at the landing of the Greeks before Troy.*

Iphicrātes, is, *m.* Ἰφικράτης (One with mighty strength). *Iphicrates; a celebrated Athenian general.* — Hence, **Iphicratensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Iphicrates.*

Iphĭgĕnĭa, æ (*Acc.* Iphigenian, Ov.), *f.*, Ἰφιγένεια (Strong-born One). *Iphigenia; daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who because her father had killed a hart belonging to Diana, was to be offered up by way of expiation; but the goddess put a hart in her place and conveyed her to the Tauric Chersonese: there she became a priestess of Diana, and with her brother Orestes carried off Diana's image.*

1. **Iphis,** is, *m.*, Ἶφις (Mighty One). *Iphis; a youth of Cyprus, who hanged himself because of unrequited love.*

Iphis, idis, *f.*, Ἶφις (id.). *Iphis; a Cretan girl who was changed into a man.*

Iphītus, i, *m.*, Ἴφιτος (id.). *Iphitus:* **1.** *A Trojan.* — **2.** *A king of Elis, who restored the Olympic games.*

i-pse, a, um (*Nom. masc.* ipsus, Plaut.; Ter.—*Sup.* ipsissimus, Plaut.), *pron. demonstr.* [for is-pse; fr. is, and the suffix pse, the Gr. σφε: in the old writers the pronominal part is often declined, while the suffix remains unchanged: *e. g. Nom. fem.* eapse = ipsa, Plaut.:—*Acc. fem.* eampse, id.:—*Abl.* eapse, id.:—*Acc. masc.* eumpse = ipsum, id.:—*Abl. masc.* eopse, id.] **I.** Gen.: (*The person or thing already mentioned,* **himself**, etc.; *This or this very person or thing;* hence) *Self, very, identical:* de me ipso, Cic.; rex ipse, id.: ipsa fama, id.: quum vivere ipsum turpe sit nobis, id.—As *Personal pron.: One's own self, its own self:* **A.** Of third person: *Himself, herself, itself,* etc.: quod ipse non habeat, Cic.: (*Sup.*) ipsissimus, *His own very self,* Plaut.—**B.** Of second person: *Your own self,* etc.: ipse polliceris, Cic.—**C.** Of first person: *My own self,* etc.: quum ipse tam multa dixissem, Cic.—So, strengthened by *per me:* per me ipse moliar, Cic. —Particular expressions, etc.: **1.** Of the master or mistress of a house: a. Prop.: *He, she; himself, herself:* Plaut.—b. Meton.: Of *an owner:* Cat.—2. Ipse dixit, *Himself,* i. e. *the master* or *teacher said so* (*an expression employed by the disciples of Pythagoras, in speaking of that philosopher's dicta*): Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Of nature or character: **1.** *In,* or *of, one's own self,* or *itself,* etc.: natura serpentium ipsa perniciosa, Sall.—**2.** *Of,* or *for, himself,* etc.; *on one's own account:* ipsam æquitatem amant, Cic.—**B.** *Of,* or *by, one's self,* etc.: *of one's,* etc., *own accord:* de manibus arma ipsa ceciderunt, Cic.—**C.** *One's self,* or *itself, alone,* or *apart from all else:* his actis, aliud genitor secum ipse volutat, Virg. —As *Subst.: One's self alone* or *apart from all else:* Sall.—**D.** For more precise definition: **1.** Of number: *Just, very, precisely, exactly* (i. e. *the number itself, and neither more nor less*): anni octoginta tres ipsi, Cic.—**2.** Of time: *The exact, very, precise:* in tempore ipso mî advenis, *in the very nick of time,* Ter.—Particular phrase: Nunc ipsum, *Just now, at this very moment:* Cic.

īra, æ, *f.* (*Gen. Sing.* iraï, Lucr.), [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Anger, wrath, rage, ire:* Cic.; Virg.; Ov.—**B.** Plur.: *Passions, angry* or *wrathful feelings; emotions of rage:* Virg.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *An object of anger,* etc.: Virg.—**B.** *A ground* or *cause of anger:* Ov.—**C.** *An angry desire* to do something: Virg.—**D.** Plur.: *Quarrels, disagreements:* amantium, Ter.—**E.** Plur.: Personified: *The Angry Passions* (*as attendants of Mars*): Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *ire.*

īrācund-e, *adv.* [iracund-us] *Angrily, passionately, wrathfully; in* or *with anger, passion,* or *wrath; in an angry* or *passionate manner,* etc.: agere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) iracundius, id.

īrācund-ĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] (*The state* or *condition of the* iracundus; hence) **1.** *Great anger, hastiness* or *impetuosity of temper, irascibility:* Cic.—**2.** *Violence of temper, anger, wrath, rage, fury:* Cic.

īrā-cundus, a, um, *adj.* [ira-scor] (*Very angry;* hence) **1.** Of living beings, the mind, *etc.: Prone to anger, irascible, irritable, passionate, choleric, of a hot* or *quick temper, hasty:* nimis in se iracundus, Cic.: (*Comp.*) iracundior, Just.: (*Sup.*) iracundissimus, Sen. —**2.** Of things: *Violent, furious, raging:* fulmina, Hor.

īr-ascor, īrātus sum, īrasci, 3. *v. dep.* [ir-a] **I.** *To be angry, to be in a rage:* nunquam sapiens irascitur, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) amicis, id.: (*Impers. Pass.*) irascendum inimicis, id. **II.** *To be furious* or *violent:* mare, Pl.—Particular phrase: Of a bull: Irasci in cornua, prob. *To collect* or *gather rage into the horns:* irasci in cornua discit, Arboris obnixus trunco, *i. e. learns* or *practices how to butt with violence and rage,* Virg.

īrāt-e, *adv.* [irat-us] *Angrily, with* or *in anger, in an angry way* or *manner:* irate dimissus, Phæd.: (*Comp.*) iratius, Col.

īrā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of ira-scor. **2.** *Pa.*: a. Of living beings: *Angry, angered, enraged:* (*Comp.*; also, with *Dat.*) villico iratior, Cic.: (*Sup.*) iratissimus illis, id.—b. Of things: (a) *Violent, furious, raging:* mare, Hor.—(b) Of thirst: *Furious, raging, excessive:* Prop.—(c) Of the stomach: *Raging with hunger, hungry, ravenous, gnawing:* Hor.

irĭer, v. 1. eo.

Īris, ĭdis (*Acc.* Irim, Virg.: Irin, App.:—*Abl.* Iri, Pl.) *f.*, Ἶρις (The Speaker). *Iris; the daughter of Thaumas and Electra, the sister of the Harpies, and the swift-footed messenger of the gods, esp. of Juno.*

irnea, æ, v. hirnea.

irōnĭa, æ, *f.* = εἰρωνεία. *Irony:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ironie.*

Irpīni, ōrum, v. Hirpini.

ir-r. In composition for in-r.

ir-rā-sus (**in-**), a, um, *adj.* [for in-rad-sus; fr. 2. in; rad-o] *Unshorn, unshaven,* i. e. *having long hair:* Plaut.

ir-raucĭo (**in-**), rausi, *no sup.*, raucire, 4. *v. n.* [for in-raucio] *To be hoarse:* si paulum irrauserit, Cic.

ir-rĕdīvīvus (**in-**), a, um, *adj.* [for in-redivivus] *Not to be repaired* or *restored:* assuli, Cat.

ir-rĕlĭgātus (**in-**), a, um, *adj.* [for in-religatus] (*Not bound* or *fastened;* hence) Of the hair: *Unbound, loose:* Ov.

irrĕlĭgĭōs-e (**in-**), *adv.* [irreligios-us] *Impiously, wickedly:* dicere, Tac.: (*Comp.*) irreligiosius, Quint.

ir-rĕlĭgĭōsus (**in-**), a, um, *adj.* *Impious, wicked:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *irréligieux.*

ir-rĕmĕābĭlis (**in-**), e, *adj.* [for in-remeabilis] *From which one cannot return:* unda, Virg.

ir-rĕpărābĭlis (**in-**), e, *adj.* [for in-reparabilis] *Irreparable, irrecoverable, irretrievable:* tempus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *irréparable.*

ir-rĕper-tus (**in-**), a, um, *adj.* [for in-reper-tus; fr. 2. in; reper-io] *Not found, undiscovered:* aurum, Hor.

ir-rĕpo (**in-**), repsi, *no sup.*, rĕpĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for in-repo] **I.** **A.** Prop.: *To go slowly, creep* or *crawl into; to creep in:* Suet. **B.** Meton.: *To get by stealth into* a place: *to creep into* a place *unawares:* Pl. **C.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To creep, come,* or *get into* in an imperceptible or stealthy manner; *to insinuate one's self* or *itself into; to steal into:* eloquentia irrepit in sensūs, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of public documents, wills, *etc.: To creep into; to obtain admittance into by artful means* or *surreptitiously; to get named* or *mentioned in through intrigue, artifice,* etc.: Cic.—**b.** Of friendship, intimacy, *etc.: To creep into* (*a person's*) *good graces, to insinuate one's self into* (*a person's*) *favour,* etc.: Tac. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To creep* or *crawl up into* or *on:* arbori irrepsit salamandra, Pl. **B.** Meton.: Of a family name: *To creep upon; to get by degrees added to* or *engrafted upon:* Scipionum nomini, Pl.

ir-rĕprĕhen-sus (**in-**), a, um, *adj.* [for in-reprehend-sus; fr. 2. in; reprehend-o] *Not to be blamed, blameless, without blame:* probitas, Ov.

ir-rĕquĭēt-us (**in-**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; requies, requiet-is] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of living beings: *Without,* or *not taking, rest; restless; that knows not quiet* or *repose:* Charybdis, Ov.—**B.** *Never ceasing, pausing, resting,* or *leaving off; incessant, ceaseless:* bella, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Causing* or *entailing want of rest; restless, unquiet:* sors, Ov.

ir-rĕsec-tus (**in-**), a, um, *adj.* [for in-resec-tus; fr. in; resec-o] *Uncut, unpared:* pollex, Hor.

ir-rĕt-ĭo (**in-**), rētīvi, rētītum, rētīre, 4. *v. a.* [for in-ret-io; fr. 1. in; ret-e] (Prop.: *To take, enclose,* or *catch in a net;* Fig.) **1.** *To ensnare, catch, captivate:* cantiunculis vir irretitus, Cic.—**2.** *To ensnare, entangle, catch:* aliquem illecebris, Cic.—**3.** *To entangle, implicate, involve:* se adolescens irretierat erratis, Cic.—**4.** *To entangle, impede, hinder:* loquacitatem interrogationibus, Cic.

irrētī-tus, a, um, *P.* of irreti-o.

ir-rĕtor-tus (**in-**), a, um, *adj.* [for in-retorqu-tus; fr. 2. in; retorqueo] *Not turned back:* oculo irretorto Spectat acervos, *i. e. without looking back again,* Hor.

ir-rĕvĕre-ns (**in-**), ntis, *adj.* [for in-revere-ns; fr. 2. in; revere-or] *That does not show due respect* or *veneration, disrespectful, irreverent:* (with *Gen.*) operis, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *irrévérent.*

irrĕvĕren-ter, *adv.* [for irreverent-ter; fr. irreverens, irreverent-is] *Disrespectfully, irreverently:* Pl.

irrĕvĕrentĭa (**inr-**), æ, *f.* [fr. id.] **I.** Prop.: (*The quality,* or *condition, of the* irreverens; hence) *Want of due*

respect or *reverence, disrespectfulness, irreverence:* Tac. **II.** Meton.: *Disregard* or *neglect:* studiorum. Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *irrévérence.*

ir-rĕvŏcābĭlis (in-), e, *adj.* [for in-revocabilis] **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: *Not to be recalled; that cannot* or *will not be called back; that will not return on being called:* vulgus, Luc. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Not to be recalled* or *brought back; that will not* or *cannot return, irrevocable:* ætas, Lucr.: verbum, Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Not to be revoked, altered,* or *changed; unalterable:* casus, Liv.—**2.** Of character or disposition: (*Not to be called back from its purpose;* hence, in a bad sense) *Implacable:* (*Comp.*) Domitiani natura . . . quo obscurior, eo irrevocabilior, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *irrévocable.*

ir-rĕvŏcā-tus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-revoca-tus; fr. 2. in; revoc(a)o] **1.** (*Not called back;* hence, with reference to the purpose for which a person is called back) *Not asked to repeat a thing; not entreated* or *requested:* Hor.—**2.** *Not to be called back* or *off:* irrevocatus ab acri Cæde lupus, *etc.*, Ov.

ir-rīdĕo (in-), rīsi, rīsum, rīdēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [for in-rideo] **I.** Neut.: *To laugh in ridicule* or *mockery; to joke, jeer, deride:* in philosophum, Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To laugh in ridicule; to mock, jeer, jest, scoff:* voce suavi et canorā, Cic. **III.** Act.: *To laugh at, ridicule, mock, laugh to scorn:* deos, Cic.

ir-rīdĭcŭle (in-), *adv. Unwittily, without humour:* dicere, Cæs.

irrĭgā-tĭo (inrĭga-), ōnis, *f.* [irrig(a)-o] *An irrigating, the act of irrigating:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *irrigation.*

ir-rĭgo- (in-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for in-rigo] **I.** Prop.: Of fluids: **A.** Gen.: *To wet* or *moisten:* fletu genas, Sen. **B.** Esp.: Of streams, *etc.*: *To water, irrigate, convey moisture to:* radicis fibras labentibus irrigat undis, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of fluids: **1.** *To overflow, inundate, flood:* Ægyptum Nilus irrigat, Cic.—**2.** Of artificial means: **a.** Gen.: *To water, supply water to:* hortos, Just.—**b.** Esp.: *To cover* meadows, etc., *with water; to irrigate* meadow land, *etc.*: Cic.—**3.** *To bring, lead,* or *conduct* water, or other liquid, *into* a place: amicos irriget imbres, Virg.—**4.** *To sprinkle:* nectaris imbres, Claud. — **5.** *To supply with nourishment,* etc.: artūs, Flor.—**B.** Of non-fluids as objects: **1.** *To wet, moisten,* i. e. *to cheer, nourish, strengthen:* vino ætatem, Plaut.—**2.** *To overspread:* sopor irrigat artūs, Virg.—**3.** *To diffuse:* per membra quietem, Virg.—**4.** Part. Pass.: *Inundated, overwhelmed:* irrigatus plagis, *i. e. soundly cudgelled,* Plaut.

irrĭg-ŭus, a, um, *adj.* [irrig-o] **1.** *Watering, moistening, irrigating; that waters, moistens,* or *irrigates:* irriguumque bibant violaria fontem. Virg.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *Watered, irrigated:* pratum, Prop.—**b.** Esp.: *Well soaked, saturated, well moistened* with wine: irriguumque mero sub noctem corpus habento, Hor.

irrĭo, īre, 4 *v. n. To snarl:* Fest.

irrĭs-io (inris-), ōnis, *f.* [for irridsio; fr. irrid-eo] *A deriding, mocking, mockery:* Cic.

irrĭ-sor (inrĭ-), ōris, *m.* [for in-rid-sor; fr. id.] *A derider, mocker, scoffer:* Cic.

1. **irrĭ-sus** (for irrid-sus), a, um, *P.* of irrid-eo.

2. **irrĭ-sus (inrĭ-)**, ūs, *m.* [for irrid-sus; fr. irrid-eo] **I.** Prop.: *A scoffing, mocking, mockery, ridicule, derision:* Liv.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: *A cause* or *object of laughter, ridicule,* etc.; *a laughing stock:* Cæs.

irrĭtā-bĭlis (inrĭtā-), e, *adj.* [irrit(a)-o] *Easily excited, enraged,* or *exasperated; prone to passion, anger,* or *rage; passionate, irritable:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *irritable.*

irrĭtā-men (inrĭtā-), mĭnis, *n.* [fr. id.] **1.** *That which exasperates* or *serves to exasperate; that which provokes, enrages, renders angry* or *furious; that which irritates:* Ov.—**2.** *That which excites, stimulates, provokes, stirs up; an incitement:* Ov.—**3.** *That which kindles* or *inflames; a provocative* of love: Ov.

irrĭtā-mentum (inrĭtā-), i, *n.* [fr. id.] **1.** *That which chafes, renders angry* or *furious; a cause of fury* or *violence:* Pl.—**2.** *That which stimulates,* etc.; *a stimulant, provocative:* Sall.—**3.**: **a.** In a bad sense: Of war: *A kindling, rousing,* or *producing:* Liv.—**b.** In a good sense: *An inducement to* any thing: Tac.—**4.** *That which excites, stirs up, provokes,* or *stimulates; an incitement:* Ov.; Liv.—**5.** *That which provokes* or *inflames; a provocative:* Juv.

irrĭtā-tĭo (inrĭtā), ōnis, *f.* [fr. id.] **1.** *A stimulating* caused by any thing: Tac.—**2.** *That which exasperates* or *irritates: an exasperation, irritation:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *irritation.*

irrĭ-to (inrĭ-) āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* (*Perf. Ind.* irrĭtāt for irritavit, Lucr.:—*Perf. Subj.* irritāssis for irritaveris, Plaut.) [prob. freq. of irri-o] **I.** (Prop.: Of dogs: *To snarl often* or *greatly;* hence) Meton.: **A.** Of dogs as objects: *To cause* or *make to snarl; to make to show the teeth; to exasperate, provoke, make angry, enrage, irritate:* Plaut.—**B.** Of living beings or things as objects: *To exasperate, provoke, rouse to wrath, enrage, make angry, annoy, vex, irritate:* aliquem, Cic.: virum telis, Virg.—**C.** *To instigate, stimulate, rouse, urge on* or *forward, stir up:* tribunos plebis fama irritaverat, Liv.—**D.** Of fire: *To kindle:* irritat cortice flammas, Ov.—**E.** Of death: *To provoke, cause, bring on:* ingenii violentia exitium irritaverat, Tac. **II.** Fig.: Of abstract objects: **A.** *To exasperate, rouse, provoke to anger:* animos, Liv.—**B.**: **1.** In a good sense: *To incite, excite, stimulate, move, stir up:* segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem, Quam, *etc.*, Hor.—**2.** In a bad sense: *To excite, stir up:* suspiciones, Tac.—**C.** *To inflame, kindle, arouse:* amores, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *irriter.*

ir-rĭtus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-ratus] **I.** Prop.: Of things: **A.** Gen.: *Not ratified* or *settled; unsettled, undetermined, undecided:* quod modo erat ratum, irritum est, Ter. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Of no effect, void, null, invalid:* testamentum, Cic.—**2.** Of injuries, *etc.*: *Of no effect, harmless, powerless:* Cic.—**3.** Of a purpose, design, intention, *etc.*: *Of no effect, not carried out, frustrated:* Suet.—**4.** Of dreams: *Not confirmed by the event,* Suet. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of things: **1.** Gen.: *Vain, useless, ineffectual, of no avail:* tela, Virg.: spes, Liv.—As *Subst.*: **irritum,** i, *n.*: **a.** Sing: *Nought, fruitlessness, vanity:* Tac.—**b.** Plur.: *Useless, fruitless,* or *ineffectual words:* Ov.—**2.** Esp.: Of the tongue: *That speaks in vain,* or *in a way that does not obtain credit:* Prop.—**B.** Of persons: **1.** *That does* or *undertakes any thing in vain* or *to no purpose; that does not effect* or *attain one's object:* variis assultibus irritus urget, Virg.—**2.** *Ineffective* with respect to; *unfortunate* with respect to *or* in; *that fails* with respect to *or* in any thing: (with *Respective Gen.*) irritus legationis reditt, Tac.

irrŏgā-tĭo (inrŏgā-), ōnis, *f.* [irrog(a)-o] *An imposing, adjudicating* of a fine, *etc.*: Cic.

ir-rŏgo (in-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (irrogāssit for irrogaverit, Cic.) [for in-rogo] **I.** Prop.: Of measures brought before the people: *To propose against* one: leges, Cic.: privilegia, id. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Of the magistrates, people, or any legally constituted authority: *To impose, lay,* or *inflict upon; to order* or *adjudicate to:* exilium accusatori irrogatum, Tac.: multam, Cic.—**2.** Of an accuser: *To name, fix, appoint, lay:* multam irrogārat, Cic.—**B.** Of other persons: **1.** *To inflict upon:* sibimet mortem, Tac.—**2.** *To impose* or *lay upon:* imperia dira in ipsos, Pl. **III.** Fig.: *To impose* or *lay upon; to assign to:* adsit Regula, peccatis quæ pœnas irroget æquas, Hor.

ir-rōro (in-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1 *v. n.* and *a.* [for in-roro] **I.** Act. (Prop.: *To wet with dew;* Meton.) **A.** Of fluids: *To moisten gently as with dew; to bedew, wet, besprinkle:* crinem aquis, Ov.—**B.** Of things not fluid: *To render humid* or *moist:* flatibus annum, Claud. **II.**: **A.** Neut.: (Prop.: *To fall in dew upon* some person or thing; Meton.) **1.** *To fall as dew upon* any thing; *to fall in large clear drops upon:* lacrimæ . . . Irrorant foliis, Ov.—**2.** *To bring water upon; to render humid, wet,* or *watery:* extremoque irrorat Aquarius anno, Virg.—**B.** Act.: **1.** Of fluids: *To sprinkle upon:* liquores Vestibus et capiti, Ov.—**2.** Of things not fluid: *To sprinkle upon:* sacrum irrorans patinæ piper, Pers.

ir-ructo (in-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for in-ructo] *To belch into:* in os mihi eructas? Plaut.

ir-rumpo (in-), rūpi, ruptum, rumpĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [for in-rumpo] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To break, burst, force one's way, rush vio-*

ently *into*, the interior of a place or thing: in ærarium, Cic.: (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) oppidum, Cæs.: (with *Dat.*) irrumpunt thalamo, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: Of hostile invasion: *To burst one's way into, to make an irruption into, to invade* a country, *etc.*: provinciam, Cic.: (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) majoribus copiis Marsos (=agrum Marsum) irrupit, Tac. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To break, burst, rush,* or *force the way into:* in domum luxuries, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To rush into and seize upon; to appropriate to one's own use:* philosophi in nostrum patrimonium irruperunt, Cic. **C.** Meton.: **1.** Of personal inspiration by a deity: *To burst into, to take possession of:* non unquam plenior artûs Irrupit Pæan, Luc.—**2.** Of sound: *To burst into, reach, pierce, penetrate:* Luc. —**3.** Of lamentation or weeping: *To burst in upon;* i. e. *try to stop* or *put an end to:* Cic.—**4.** Of the inner side of any thing: *To rush, burst,* or *force one's way into, within,* or *inside of* a thing: (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) portam, Sall. **II.** Neut.: *To burst* or *rush against, to attack:* totidemque videntur, Quot veniant fluctûs, ruere atque irrumpere mortes, Ov. **III.** Act.: *To break, break down, destroy:* pontem, Tac.

ir-rŭo (in-), rŭi, *no sup.*, rŭĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [for in-ruo] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: Neut.: *To rush* or *force one's way in* or *into:* irruerant Danai, Virg.: in medium aciem, Cic. **B.** Meton.: Act.: With Personal pron.: *To force one's self into, to rush into* a place: Ter. **C.** Fig.: Neut.: **1.** Gen.: *To rush into, force one's way into:* verecunda debet esse translatio, ut deducta esse in alienum locum, non irruisse . . ., videatur, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To rush into; to run heedlessly* or *recklessly into:* in odium offensionemque, Cic.—**b.** *To be eager for, to be forward to engage in:* cladibus, Luc.—**c.** *To rush into and seize upon; to take possession of; to appropriate to one's own use* or *purpose:* in alienas possessiones, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Gen.: (Prop.: *To rush* or *dash against;* Fig.) *To rush heedlessly against (some matter in speaking),* i. e. *to commit some blunder through heedlessness:* permulta sunt circumspicienda, ne quo irruas, Cic. **B.** Esp.: With accessory notion of hostility, *etc.*: **1.** Prop.: *To rush* or *make an attack upon; to make an attack; to fall upon; to attack furiously, vigorously,* or *impetuously:* irruimus ferro, Virg.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** *To make an attack upon* any one; *to attack, assail, assault* any one: impetu hostis in civem, Cic.—**b.** *To attack* with art, cunning, or fraud: aliquam, Ter.

irrup-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [irru(m)p-o] **1.** *A bursting* or *rushing into* a place: Pl.; Flor.—**2.** *An invasion* of a country, *etc.*: Cic.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *irruption.*

1. irrup-tus (inrup-), a, um, *P.* of irru(m)p-o.

2. ir-ruptus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-ruptus; fr. 2. in; ru(m)p-o] *Unbroken, unsevered:* copula, Hor.

Irus, i (*Gr. Acc.* Iron, Ov.), *m.*, Ἶρος (Speaker). *Irus:* **I.** Prop.: *The name of a beggar in the house of Ulysses at Ithaca. His original name was Arnæus.* **II.** Meton.: Of *any poor person* or *beggar:* Ov.

is, ĕa, id, *Gen.* ējus, *Dat.* ĕi (*Sing. Dat.* eii, Lucr.: ei, monosyllable, Cat.: —*fem.* eæ, Cato.:—*Acc.* em in Frgm. xii. Tab. ap. Gell.: im, Frgm. ap. Cic.: —*Plur.*: ei, eis, for ii, iis, freq. in mss. and inscrr.:—*Dat.* and *Abl.* iibus and ibus, Plaut.:—*Fem.* eabus, for iis, Cato) [akin to Sanscrit pronominal root i] *pron. dem.* **I.** Prop. **A.** Referring to what precedes: *This, that,* i. e. *the person* or *thing already mentioned:* Idibus Januariis in senatu nihil confectum est: . . . eo die, *etc.*, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **1.** Of first person: *I, the person* just or already mentioned: Plaut.—**2.** Of third person: *He, she, it:* Cic.—**3.** Neut.: **a.** Sing.: *That, that thing, that which was just mentioned:* Cic.—**b.** Plur.: *These* or *those things* already mentioned: Cic.—Particular expressions or constructions: (*a*) In explanations: Id est, *That is:* Cic.—(*b*) Ad id (*sc.* tempus), *Up to that time:* Liv.—(*c*) Id with follg. Gen., instead of the Acc. of such Gen.: id oneris, Cic.- (d) Id genus, *Of that sort* or *kind:* Cic.—(*e*) Id temporis, *At that time:* Cic.—(*f*) Id, *On that account:* Ter.—(*g*) With Conjj., both affirmative and negative: (*α*) Affirmative: Et is, isque, atque is, *etc.*, *And that too,* etc.: et is quidem, *And that too, indeed,* etc.: cum unâ legione, et eâ vacillante, fratrem exspectat, Cic.—(*β*) Negative: Nec is, *And that* or *this,* etc., *not:* certa flagitii merces, nec ea parva, Cic.—(*h*) As a correlative: (*α*) Is qui, *etc.*, *He,* or *she, who; that which,* etc.: officia meminisse debet is, in quem collata sunt, Cic.—(*β*) Is quicunque, *etc.*, *This,* or *that,* person, *whoever; this,* or *that,* thing, *whatever:* Cic.—(j) Added to the relative for the purpose of emphasis: *Who . . . himself, herself:* quorum eorum ope ac consilio, *etc.*, Liv. —(k) Prefixed to the relative for the purpose of emphasis: *The very one who, the very thing which:* diem consumi volebant; id quod est factum, Cic.—**B.** Referring to what follows: *This,* or *that,* which follows; *this (namely),* etc.: eā maxime ratione fecit, quod noluit eum locum, unde Helvetii discesserant, vacare, Cæs.—As *Subst.*: Id, *This,* or *that, thing which follows:* Cic.—Adverbial expressions: **1.** Id, *Therefore, for the following reason, on the following account:* Plaut.—**2.** Eā, *By,* or *on, that way; there:* Cic.—Particular phrases or constructions: **a.** Ad *or* in id, *For this following purpose, viz.*: Liv.—**b.** Neque (*etc.*) multum abest (impers.), (*etc.*) quin, *follḍ. by Subj.*: *It is not far distant from this which follows,* viz., *that;* i. e. *it is not far from* something *being* or *occurring:* Cæs.—**c.** Tantum abest (impers.) ab eo, ut, *follḍ. by Subj.*: *It is so far removed from this* which follows, viz., *that;* i. e. *it is so far from* something *being* or *occurring:* Cic.—**d.** Cum eo, ut, *follḍ. by Subj.*: *With the agreement, understanding,* or *undertaking* which follows, viz., *that:* Liv.—**e.** Ex eo, quod, *follḍ. by Indic.*: *From,* or *in consequence of, this* which follows, viz., *that:* Cic.—**f.** In eo, *In this matter* following, viz.: Cic.—**g.** Est (impers.) in eo, ut, *follḍ. by Subj.*: (a) *It is at this point* which follows, viz., *that; is at the very point of being* or *occurring:* Liv.—(b) *It depends on this* which follows, viz., *that:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Such; of such a kind* or *character; of such a sort:* (with *ut c. Subj.*) nec tamen eas cœnas quæro, ut magnæ reliquiæ fiant, Cic.—As *Subst.*: *Such a person; a person of such a kind* or *sort:* Liv. — Particular phrases or constructions: **1.** Is, qui, *follḍ. by Subj.*: *Such a person as:* Cic.—**2.** Id, *with dependent Gen.*: **a.** Of time: Id temporis, *At such a time:* Cic.—**b.** Id loci, *Such a condition:* Ter.—**3.** Ad id (*sc.* tempus), *At such a time:* Liv.— **4.** In eo est, *It is at such a pass, it is come to that:* Cic.—**B.** Of degree: **1.** *Such; so great:* eā mecum consuetudine conjunctus est, Cic.—Particular phrases: Id, with *Gen.*: **a.** *Such a point* or *pitch; so great,* or *high, a degree:* ad id ventum est inopiæ, ut, *etc.*, Liv.—**b.** Id temporis, *At such a time; at so late,* or *advanced, an hour:* Cic.—**c.** Id ætatis, *Of such,* or *so advanced, a season of life:* Cic.—**2.** *Such, so small, so trifling, so little:* ea regum æmulatio, ut, *etc.*, Liv.—Particular phrase: Id ætatis, *Of such,* or *so tender, an age:* Cic.—**C.** Of kind *or* quality: *Such, so glorious, so great, so high:* ea auspicia, Liv.

Īsæus, i, *m.*, Ἰσαῖος (Equal *or* Impartial). *Isæus; a Greek orator, a contemporary of the younger Pliny.*

Īsaurĭa, æ, *f.*, Ἰσαυρία. *Isauria; a country of Asia between Pamphylia and Cilicia.*—Hence, **1. Isaur-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Isauria; Isaurian.*—As *Subst.*: **Isauricus,** i, *m. Isauricus;* an agnomen *of P. Servilius Vatia, the conqueror of Isauria.*— **2. Isaur-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Isauria; Isaurian.* — As *Subst.*: **Isauri,** ōrum, *m.*: **a.** Prop.: *The people of Isauria; the Isaurians.* —**b.** Meton.: *The country of the Isauri.*

Ischŏmăche, es, *f.*, Ἰσχομάχη (Battle-checker). *Ischomache; the daughter of Atracius* or *Atrax; called, also, Hippodamia, at whose wedding with Pirithous the conflict arose between the Centaurs and Lapithæ.*

Īsĭăcus, a, um, v. Isis.

Īsĭdōrus, i, *m. Isidorus:* **1.** *A mime mentioned by Cicero.*—**2.** *A Cynic philosopher who publicly censured Nero.*

Isis, is, *and* Idis (*Acc.* Isin, Ov.), *f.*, Ἶσις. *Isis; an Egyptian goddess.* — Hence, **Is-ĭăcus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Isis.*

Ismăra, ōrum, *n. Ismara; a city at the foot of Mount Ismarus.*

Ismārus (**-os**), i, *m.*, **Ismăra**, ōrum, *n.*, Ἴσμαρος. *Ismarus, Ismaros,* or *Ismara.* **I.** Prop.: *A mountain in Thrace.*—Hence, **Ismăr-ĭus**, a, um, *adj.* **A.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Ismarus; Ismarian.* **B.** Meton.: *Thracian:* tyrannus, *i. e. Tereus,* Ov. **II.** Meton.: *The territory* or *country around the city Ismara.*

Ismēnĭas, æ, *m.*, Ἰσμηνίας. *Ismenias: a Theban general.*

Ismēnus (**-os**), i, *m.*, Ἴσμηνός. *Ismenus* or *Ismenos; a river of Bœotia, near Thebes.*—Hence, 1. **Ismēn-ĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, Ἰσμήνιος (Prop.: *Ismenian;* Meton.) *Theban.*—2. **Ismēnis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.* (Prop.: *Ismenian;* Meton.) *Theban.* — As *Subst.*: (*sc.* mulier) *A Theban woman.*

Isŏcrātes, is, *m.*, Ἰσοκράτης (One with equal might). *Isocrates; a celebrated orator and teacher of rhetoric at Athens, and the friend of Plato.*—Hence, **Isŏcrāt-ēus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Isocrates; Isocratic.*

Issa, æ, *f.*, Ἴσσα. *Issa; an island in the Adriatic Sea, near Illyria, with a town of the same name.*—Hence, **Iss-æus** (**-ăĭcus**), a, um; also, **Issensis**, e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Issa; Issæan.*

Issē, es, *f. Isse; the daughter of Macareus.*

Issus, i, *f.*, Ἴσσός. *Issus; a city of Cilicia, on the Mediterranean, at the foot of Mount Amanus, where Darius was defeated by Alexander* (now *Lajazzo*).

ist-āc, *adv.* [*Adverbial Abl. Sing. Fem. of* ist-ic] *There, this way:* Ter.

istac-tĕnus, *adv. Thus far:* Plaut.

Istævŏnes, um, *m. The Istævones: a people of Germany bordering on the Rhine.*

is-te, ta, tud, *Gen.* istius, *Dat.* isti (the poets often make the penult of the *Gen.* short: istĭus, Virg.: — old form of the *Gen.* isti, Plaut.:—*Dat. fem.*, istæ, Plaut.), *pron. dem.* [is; suffix te, akin to Sanscrit pronominal root TO, *this;* and to the Gr. demonstr. suffix δε] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *This of yours, this your:* nec enim ab isto officio . . . abduci incommodo meo debui, *from that duty of which you speak,* Cic.—**B.** *This* or *that* (*person* or *thing*) to whom *or* which the attention, *etc.*, of the person addressed is directed: **1.** In good sense: isto modo nutrices et pædagogi jure vetustatis plurimum benevolentiæ postulabunt, Cic. — **2.** In a bad sense: With the notion of contempt, scorn, *etc.*: arva et pecudum greges diliguntur isto modo, quod fructūs ex iis capiuntur, Cic. — As *Pron. Subst.*: **a.** (a) In a good sense: *This* or *that person* or *thing,* to whom, *etc.*, the attention of the person addressed is drawn by the speaker, *etc.*: *He, she, it:* Cic.—(b) In a bad sense: *This* or *that fellow:* Cic.—**b.** Neut.: (a) Sing.: *That thing just mentioned:* Fer.; Nep.—(b) Plur.: *Those things:* Cic. — **Particular phrase:** Quis iste? *etc., Who is this?* etc., *this whom you say?* etc., or *whom you mean?* etc., *that:* Auct. Her. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Such, of such a kind:* servi, mehercule, mei si me isto pacto mettuerent, ut, Cic.—**B.** *Such, so distinguished, so great:* quum istā sis auctoritate, Cic.

Ister (**His-**), tri, *m.*, Ἴστρος. *Ister* or *Hister; the lower part of the Danube* (*the upper part is called Danubius*).

Isthmus (**-os**), i, *m.*, Ἰσθμός. **I.** Prop.: (Gen.: *An isthmus; a neck or narrow strip of land between two seas;* Esp.) *The Isthmus of Corinth* (*where the Isthmian Games were celebrated; the victors in which received a pine garland*).—Hence, **Isthm-ĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, Ἰσθμιος. *Of,* or *belonging to, the Isthmus; Isthmian.* — As *Subst.*: **Isthmia**, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* certamina) *The Isthmian games* (*celebrated every five years on the Isthmus of Corinth*). **II.** Meton.: Of water: *A strait:* Propontiacā qua Ilisthmos aquā, *i. e. the Dardanelles,* Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *isthme.*

ist-i-c (**-hic**), æc, oc, *and* uc, *pron. demon.* [contr. fr. ist-i-ce; fr. ist-e; (i); ce] **I.** Prop.: *This same, this very, this:* sin autem ille circum istæc loca commoraretur, Cic. — As *Pron. Subst.*: **A.**: **1.** In a good sense: *This person* or *thing* of which the person addressed speaks, *etc.*: Plaut.—**2.** In a bad sense: *This* or *that fellow,* etc.: Ter.—**B.** Neut.: **1.** Sing.: *This* or *that thing,* of which the person addressed speaks, *etc.*: Cic.; Ter. — **2.** Plur.: *These* or *those things,* etc.: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Such, of such a kind,* etc. (so, prps. only of time): istuc ætatis: **A.** *Of,* or *at, so advanced a time of life:* Plaut.—**B.** *Of,* or *at, so early a season of life:* Ter.

2. istic (**-hic**), *adv.* [1. istic] **1.** *There, here:* Cic.—**2.** *In that* or *this matter* of which you speak: istic sum, *I am in the matter,* i. e. *I am fully attentive:* Cic. — **3.** *On your part* or *side:* Script. ap. Cic.

ist-im, *adv.* [ist-e] *Thence, from that place:* Cic.

ist-inc (**-hinc**), *adv.* [ist-e; hinc] **1.** *From there, thence:* Cic.; Virg.—**2.** *Thereof,* i. e. *of that thing:* Plaut.

istius-mŏdi, *adv.* [*Adverbial Gen. of* iste; modus] *Of that kind, such:* Plaut.; Cic.

ist-o, *adv.* [ist-e] **1.** Of place: *Thither, to that* or *this place:* Cic.—**2.** *Therein, in that matter,* etc.: Cic.—**3.** *Therefore, on that account, for that cause* or *reason:* Plaut.

istoc, *adv.* [*Adverbial Neut. Acc. of* istic] **1.** Of place: *Thither,* into *or to that place:* Plaut. — **2.** *Therefore, on that account, for that cause* or *reason:* Plaut.

ist-orsum, *adv.* [contr. fr. istovorsum; fr. isto; vorsum] *Thitherward:* Ter.

Istri (**His-**), ōrum, *m. The Istri* or *Histri; the inhabitants of Istria; the Istrians.*—Hence, **1. Istr-ia** (**Histr-**), æ, *f. The country of the Istri; Istria; a country of Italy, on the Adriatic Sea, and bordering on Illyria.*—**2. Istr-us** (**Histr-**, **-ĭcus**), a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Istria; Istrian.*

istuc (**-huc**), *adv.* [*Adverbial Neut. of* istic] **1.**: **a.** *Thither, to this* or *that place:* Plaut.—**b.** In letters: *To your place, to the place where you are:* Cic —**2.** *Thither; to that point* or *matter* Ter.—**3.** *From that place:* Ter.

ĭta, *adv.* [akin to Sanscrit *iti,* and Zend. *itha,* "thus"] **1.** Referring to what precedes: **a.** *In this way* or *manner,* as already stated, commanded, *etc.*; *thus, so:* est ita, judices, ut dicitur, Cic.—With suffix *ne:* itane vero? Cic. — **Particular phrase:** Quid ita? *Why so? how so?* Cic.—**b.** In replies: *In this way* or *manner; thus, so, just so; yes:* Davusne? Ita, Hor. — **Particular phrases:** (a) Ita est, *So it is, as you say; yes, it is so; true indeed:* Ter.—(b) Ita loquor, *So I say; thus I say; yes:* Plaut.—(c) In perorations, *etc.*: Quæ quum ita sint, *And since these things are so:* Cic.—**c.** (a) *On this account, hence, therefore; for this reason:* ita per se nomen Cæninum in agrum Romanum impetum facit, Liv.—(b) In logical deductions, inferences, *etc.*: *Hence, therefore:* expers virtutis igitur; ita ne beatus quidem, Cic.—**d.** *By this means, thus:* ita fit, ut, *etc.*, Cic.—**e.** In appeals to the deity, oaths, asseverations, *etc.*: *So, thus, on these terms* or *conditions:* ita me dii juvent, Cic.:—(also, with ellipse of verb) ita me dī deæque, superi atque inferi et mediorumi (*sc.* ament), Plaut.—**2.** Referring to what follows: **a.** *In this way that follows, in the following way* or *manner; thus, so:* quas ob res ita censeo; eorum, qui cum M. Antonio sunt, qui, *etc.*, Cic.—**b.** *Of the following kind; thus, as follows:* ita est amor: balista ut jacitur, *etc.*, Plaut.—**Particular phrases and constructions:** (a) Ita si: (*a*) *Under the following circumstances, viz., if; thus, if:* Liv.—(*β*) *On the following condition* or *conditions, viz., if; on the following terms, viz., if:* Cic.; Liv.; Suet. — (*γ*) *On these* or *the following grounds, viz., if:* Cic.—(b) Ita ut: (*a*) *On the following conditions, viz., that:* Liv.—(*β*) *For this* or *the following purpose, viz.:* Liv.—(c) In comparative statements: Ut, ita: sicut, ita: (*a*) *As, . . . so, also; as on the one hand, . . . so, also, on the other:* Script. ap. Cic.; Liv.—(*β*) *As, . . . so; in proportion as, . . . so, in corresponding proportion:* Cic.—(*γ*) *As, . . . so; in the same way that, . . . so, in like manner:* Liv.—(*δ*) *Although . . . still; indeed . . . but:* Liv. — **3.** *In such a way* or *manner:* **a.** With *ut c. Subj.*: (a) *In such a way* or *manner . . . as* or *that:* Cic.—(b) In a restrictive force: *In such a manner . . . as that; only in so far . . . that* or *as that:* Cic.—**b.** As a correlative to *quemadmodum, quasi, etc.*: *In such a way* or *manner . . . as,* etc.: Cic.; Liv — **c.** Ita esse *or* se habere, *To be such* or *of such a kind:* Plaut.—**d.** Ita ut: (a) *In such a state, or condition,* . . .

just so . . . as: Cic.—(b) *In such a manner . . . as; just so . . . as; in the same way* or *manner . . . as*: Ter. —**4.** *In such a way* or *manner; so advantageously, with such skill*, etc.: ita instruxit aciem loco ac subsidiis, Liv.—**5.** *So, under such circumstances* as those that have been detailed: quid ita male credito priore consulatu alterum crederent? Liv.—**6.** Of extent *or* degree: **a.** In an intensive force: *So, to such an extent* or *degree; so very much, greatly, exceedingly, excessively, thoroughly* or *entirely*: ita aliquid mandare, Cic.: ita pulcher, id.: ita multum, id.—**b.** In a restrictive force: *So, in such a way, only to such an extent* or *so far; so little, so slightly; in so small, limited,* or *trifling a degree*: ita triumphārunt imperatores, ut Mithridates pulsus superatusque regnaret, Cic.

Ităl-ĭa, æ, *f.* [ἰταλός, a bull, on account of the abundance and excellence of its horned cattle,—but acc. to Serv., from some man named Italus] **I.** Prop.: *Italy.*—Hence, **A. Italĭcus**, a, um, *adj., Of,* or *belonging to, Italy; Italian:* bellum, *the Italian* (*Marsian* or *Social*) *war.*—**B. Italĭus**, a, um, *adj., Of,* or *belonging to, Italy; Italian.*—**C. Ităl-is**, ĭdis, *adj. f. Of,* or *belonging to, Italy; Italian.*—As *Subst.*: **Ităl-ĭdes**, um, *f.* (*sc.* feminæ) *Women of Italy, Italian women*: Virg.—**D. Ităl-us**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Italy; Italian.*—As *Subst.*: **Ităli**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* viri) (*Gen. Pl.*: Italûm *for* Italorum, Virg.) *Men of Italy, Italians.* **II.** Meton.: *The people* or *inhabitants of Italy.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Italie.*

Ităl-ĭca, æ, *f. Italica; A city of Hispania Bætica, founded by Scipio Africanus, the birthplace of the Emperors Trajan and Hadrian.* — Hence, **Italic-ensis**, is, *m. A man* or *native of Italica; an Italican.*

ĭtă-que, *conj.*: **1.** *And thus, and so, and in this way*: Cic.—**2.** *And so, on this account, hence, therefore, consequently, in consequence*: Cic.; Liv.—**3.** *And so, and thus, and on these terms* or *conditions*: Ter.—**4.** *And in such a way* or *manner*: Cic.—**5.** *And so very* or *so exceedingly*: Cæs.—**6.** In entering upon the elucidation of a new subject: *Then*: Cic.

Item, *adv.* [akin to Sanscrit *ittham*, "so"] **1.** *So, even so, just so, just in this way* or *manner*: Plaut.—**2.** *In like manner, in the same* or *a corresponding way*: Cic.—**3.**: **a.** In introducing something entirely new in addition to what has been previously mentioned: *Also, likewise*: Romulus augur cum fratre item augure, Cic.—**b.** In comparisons: Ut . . . item: *As, . . . so, also; as, on the one hand, . . . so, also, on the other*: Cic.—4. In enumerations, *etc.*: **a.** *The second time*: Suet.—**b.** (=tertio): *Thirdly, in the third place*: Suet.—**5.** *So very*: is item st egrestis, Plaut.

I-ter, ĭtĭnĕris, *n.* (*Nom.* itiner, Mart.) - *Acc.* itiner, Plaut.; Lucr.: —*Abl.* itere, Lucr.; Prop.; Ter.) [I, root of ee] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A going, the act of going, a walking* or *proceeding onwards*, etc.: Ov.; Pl. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of travellers, *etc.*: *A journey*: Cic.—**2.** Of troops, *etc.*: *A march*: Cic.—**3.** Of passage through the air: *Course, flight, way*: Lucr.; Virg.; Ov.—**4.** Of passage over water, *etc.*: *Course, voyage*: Virg.—**5.** Of rivers, *etc.*: *Course*: Curt. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of that along which the going takes place: **1.** *A road, way, path*: Cic.; Hor.; Ov.—**2.** Of the voice: *A way, passage, outlet*: Virg.—**3.** Of rivers, *etc.*: **a.** *A channel* or *bed*: Curt.—**b.** *The stream,* or *water-way*: Curt.—**B.**: **1.** *Passage; roadway; leave of going*: Cæs.—**2.** *Means,* or *power, of going*: Liv.—**C.** Law *t. t.*: *Right of foot-way*: Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *A course, way, road, path*: salutis, Cic.; gloriæ, Virg.; amoris et officii, Cic.—**B.** *Way, method, course, means, mode*: eloquentiæ, Tac.

ĭtĕrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [iter(a)-o] *A repetition* or *repeating* a thing; a *saying* a thing *over again*: Cic.

ĭtĕrāt-o, *adv.* [iterat-us] *A second time*: Just.

ĭtĕrā-tus, a, um, *P.* of iter(a)-o.

ĭtĕr-o, avi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [iter-um] **I.** Gen.: *To do,* or *go over,* a thing *again* or *the second time; to repeat*: arationem, Pl. **II.** Esp.: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *To repeat, tell over again* or *a second time*: ista, Cic.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *To rehearse, tell, relate; to repeat*: sic iterat voces, Hor.—**b.** *To sing of,* or *celebrate in song, over and over again*: truncis Lapsa cavis iterare mella, Hor.—Particular phrases: (a) Iterare pugnam *or* prælium, *To renew,* or *restore, the engagement*: Liv.—(b) Of the sun: Iterare ortūs, *To rise a second time*: Ov.—(c) Iterare cursūs, *To retrace one's course, to sail back again*: Hor.—(d) Iterare januam, *To find again* or *regain the gate*: Ov.—(e) Iterare lanam, *To dip fleeces* in dye a *second time; to dye twice over*: Hor.—(f) Iterare tumulum, *To re-erect,* or *re-construct, a mound*: Tac.—**B.** *To plough a second time, anew,* or *afresh*: I. Prop.: Agricult. *t. t.*: ægetes, Pl.—**2.** Meton.: Of the sea: æquor, Hor.

ĭtĕr-um, *adv.* [akin to Sanscrit *itar-a*, "the other"] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Passing over,* or *beyond, this; further, besides*: Pl. **B.** Esp.: Of order or succession: **1.** *Next, in the second place, afterwards*: Plaut.—**2.** *Anew, afresh, a second time, the second time*: Cic.; Hor.—**C.** In enumerations: *A second time, the second time, again*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *On the other hand, on the contrary*: Cæs.

Ithăca, æ (-e, ēs, Hor.), *f.*, Ἰθάκη. *Ithaca* or *Ithace; an island in the Ionian Sea, the kingdom of Ulysses.*—Hence, **1. Ithăc-ensis**, e, *adj. Ithacan.*—**2. Ithăc-us**, a, um, *adj.*: **a.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Ithaca; Ithacan.*—As *Subst.*: **Ithacus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* vir) *The man of Ithaca, the Ithacan,* i. e. *Ulysses*: Virg.—**b.** Meton.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Ulysses*: puppis, Ov.

ĭt-i-dem, *adv.* [it-a; (i); suffix dem] (Prop.: *In this very way*; Meton.) **1.** Of manner, *etc.*: *In like manner, in the same way*: Cic.—**2.** Of degree: *Equally, in an equal degree*: Ter.; Cic. —**3.** *Also, in addition, moreover, further*: Liv.

ĭtĭner, v. iter *init.*

I-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [I, root of e-o] *A going, walking, travelling*: crebræ itiones, Cic.: (with *Acc. of place*) domum, id.

Itius (Icci-) Portus. *Itius* or *Iccius Portus; a port of the Morini, in Belgic Gaul, from which Cæsar passed over to Britain* (acc. to Ukert, near Calais; acc. to Mannert, now *Boulogne*).

I-to, āvi, no *sup.*, āre, *v. n. intens.* [e-o, through root I] *To go*: cœnas, Cæs.

Ītōnē, ēs, *f.*; **-us**, i, *m. Itone* or *Itonus; a city and mountain in Thessaly, with a temple of Pallas.*—Hence, **Itōn-ĭus**, a, um, *adj. Itonian.*

Ītūræus, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Ituræa* (*a country of Cœlesyria*); *Ituræan*: arcus, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **Ītūræi**, ōrum, *m. The Ituræans* (*celebrated as archers*): Cic.

I-tus, ūs, *m.* [e-o; through root I] **I.** Prop.: (*The act of going;* hence) *A going away, a departure*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The means of moving, that by which motion is effected*: Lucr.

Ītȳlus, i, *m.*, Ἴτυλος. *Itylus; the son of Zethus and of Aëdon daughter of Pandarus. He was killed by his mother, who mistook him for the son of Amphion.*

Ītys, Ityos, *m.*, Ἴτυς (Edge *or* Rim). *Itys*: **1.** *Son of Tereus and Progne. He was killed by his mother and served up to his father for food; whereupon he was changed into a pheasant, Progne into a swallow, Philomela into a nightingale, and Tereus into an owl.*—**2.** *A Trojan killed by Turnus.*

Iūlus, i, *m.*, Ἴουλος (Down). *Iulus*: **1.** *The mythic and poetic name of Ascanius, the son of Æneas, whom the* gens Julia *regarded as their ancestor.* —Hence, **Iūl-ēus**, a, um, *adj.*: **a.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Iulus; Julian.*—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Of,* or *belonging to, Julius Cæsar.*—(b) *Of,* or *belonging to, Augustus.*—**2.** *Iulus Antonius, son of the triumvir Antonius and Fulvia.*

Ixīon, ŏnis, *m.*, Ἰξίων (Suppliant). *Ixion; the son of Phlegyas* (acc. to others, *of Jupiter*), *king of the Lapithæ in Thessaly, and father of Pirithous. Jupiter hurled him into Tartarus, where he was bound fast to a perpetually revolving wheel.*—Hence, **1. Ixiŏn-ĕus (-ĭus)**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Ixion; Ixionic.*—**2. Ixiŏn-ĭdes**, æ, *m. The Ixionide,* i. e. *Pirithous*: Prop. —**3. Ixion-idæ**, ārum, *m. The Centaurs.*

iynx, iyngis, *f.*=ἴυγξ (Screamer). *The iynx* or *wryneck; a bird used in conjuring and charms, with which it was thought that slighted lovers could procure a return of affection*: Pl.

J

J, j, *n. indecl.* or *f.* **I.** The tenth letter of the Roman alphabet, a consonant, originally represented by the same character as the vowel *i*. Its consonantal nature is most clearly proved by the fact that, with a preceding consonant, it always forms position. **II.** The pronunciation of *j* was like that of English *y*; only where *j* occurs as a medial between two vowels, it is, according to the statement of the grammarians, to be pronounced double; wherefore, in such cases it is also written double by many, as ajjo, Majja, ejjus, pejjus, *etc.* **III.** The closest relation exists between *j* and the vowel *i*, and hence, in the course of formation and inflection, it was very often changed into the latter: Pompejus, Pompei; Gajus, Gai; ajo, aibam.—On the other hand, the *i* was often hardened by the poets into *j*, in order to form position: abjete, abjetibus, for abiete, abietibus.—*J* is related to *g*, as mag-is, major (= mag-ior). **IV.** *J* is sometimes elided, especially in the poets, in the compounds of jacio before an *i*: abicit, adicit, obicit, *etc.*, for abjicit, adjicit, objicit, *etc.*, and in synæresis with a preceding vowel: eicit, reicit (dissyll.), for ejicit, rejicit.

jăce-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of jace-o.

jăc-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2 *v. n.* [root JAC, akin to Sanscrit YÂ, *to go*] (in causative pass. force, *To be made to go, to be thrown* or *cast*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To lie, lie down:* in limine, Cic.: campo, Virg.: per herbas, id. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of sick persons: *To lie ill, to be sick:* Cic.; Hor. —**2.** Of persons dead or slain: **a.** *To lie, lie dead:* jacet altus Orodes, Virg. —**b.** *To have fallen, to be lying slain:* bene pro patriâ cum patriâque, Ov.—**c.** *To lie, to be buried:* arenâ, Ov.—**3.** *To lie, be,* or *continue long:* Brundisii jacere in omnes partes molestum est, Cic.—**4.** Geographically or locally: *To lie* or *be, be situate:* alio sub sole, Virg.—**5.** Of extent: *To extend, stretch,* etc.: tantum campi jacet, Virg.—**6.** Of position: *To lie* or *be low; to be situate low:* quaque jacent valles, Ov. —**7.** Of the sea, *etc.*: *To be level* or *flat; to be calm, quiet, still:* Juv.—**8.** Of the soil, *etc.*: *To lie, be, remain* in a certain condition: neu segnes jaceant terræ, Virg.—**9.** *To lie* or *be laid waste; to lie* or *be in ruins,* etc.: jacet Ilion ingens, Ov.—**10.**: **a.** *To lie prostrate* or *on the ground* from any cause: hostis, Hor. —**b.** *To lie on the ground asleep:* Tib. —**11.** Of garments, *etc.*: *To lie upon, to sweep* or *trail along the ground,* etc.: Ov.—**12.** *To lie* or *hang loose:* crine jacente, Ov.: quæ (*sc.* lora) postquam summum tetigere jacentia tergum, id. —**13.** Of the eyes, countenance, *etc.*: *To be downcast; to be turned downwards* or *towards the ground:* Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To lie* or *be* in any state: jacet in mærore frater meus, Cic.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: *To be indolent* or *inactive:* in pace, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To be reduced to a state of inactivity; to be worn out* or *exhausted:* Virg.—**C.** *To be cast down* or *dejected:* militum jacere animos, Liv.—**D.**: **1.** *To lie prostrate* or *overthrown:* justitia, Cic.—**2.** *To lie* or *be in a low, mean, abject* or *pitiable condition:* priora tempora in ruinis reipublicæ nostrisque jacuerunt, Cic.—**E.** *To lie dormant; to be disused* or *neglected; to be of no effect* or *avail:* virtutes omnes, Cic.—**F.** *To be in a state of dulness; to be flat:* Script. ap. Cic.—**G.**: **1.** *To be in low estimation, to be despised* or *of no account:* ut neque jacere regem pateremur, Cic.—**2.** *To be of small importance, to be valueless:* ars, Ov.—**H.** *To be low in price* or *value:* pretia prædiorum, Cic.—**J.** Of an argument, *etc.*: *To fall to the ground, fail to be established, come to nothing:* Cic.—**K.** In legal proofs, *etc.*: *To fall to the ground, fail to establish a point, lose the cause,* etc.: Cic.—**L.** Of money: *To lie idle* or *unemployed:* Cic.—**M.** Of an account, *etc.*: *To lie, be, continue, remain* in the creditor's ledger, *etc.*: Cic. —**N.** Of words: *To lie before one; to be obvious, known, at hand, in common* or *daily use:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gésir.*

Jacŏtāni, ōrum, *m. The Jacetani; a people of Hispania Tarraconensis.*

jăc-ĭo, jēci, jactum, jăcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to jac-eo] (*To make* or *cause to go*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To cast, throw, hurl, fling:* saxa, Cic.: tela ab equo, Ov.: jacere oscula, *To throw kisses,* i. e. *to kiss the hand* (*to any one*): Tac. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal Pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To throw* or *cast one's self:* Ov.; Pl.—**2.** Of dice, *etc.*: *To cast, throw:* Cic.—**3.** Of flowers, *etc.*: *To strew, scatter, sprinkle:* Virg.—**4.** Of seeds, *etc.*, sown: *To scatter, cast, sow:* Virg.—**5.** *To throw* or *cast away:* scuta, Plaut.: rudera, Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Of earthworks, *etc.*: *To construct by throwing up; to throw up, construct:* aggerem, Cæs.: vallum, Liv.—**2.** Of foundations: *To lay:* urbi fundamenta, Liv. —**3.** Of buildings, *etc.*: *To erect, build, raise, construct,* etc.: muros, Virg.—**4.** Of marine works: *To form, build, make, construct:* ab utroque portûs cornu moles jacimus, ut, *etc.*, Cic.—**B.** Of trees, *etc.*: *To bear, produce, bring forth:* jacturas poma myricas Speret, Ov.—**C.** Of scents, fire, *etc.*: *To send forth, emit:* odorem, Lucr.: igniculos, Cic.—**D.** Of stags: *To shed* the horns or antlers: nec faciunt cervos cornua jacta senes, Ov.—**E.** Of snow: Part. Pass.: *Lying, fallen:* via per jactas candida facta nives, Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To throw, to cast:* jecit quidam casus caput meum in mediam contentionem, Cic.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: **a.** Of persons: *To throw out* in speaking; *to utter, give utterance to, tell, declare, say:* unde petitum Hoc in me jacis? Hor.—**b.** Of animals: *To utter, pour forth, give utterance to:* longe alias alio jaciunt (*sc.* voluces) in tempore voces, Lucr.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To throw out* obscurely: *to hint at, allude to, darkly intimate,* etc.: quod jacis obscure, Cic.: (without *Object*) quisnam is esset, qui per ambages de lacu Albano jecerit? Liv.—**b.** *To throw out against* or *upon* one; *to cast against, impute* or *object to* one: in feminas illustres probra jecerat, Tac.—**c.** Of mention: *To throw out* or *make:* mentionem, Vell.—**C.** Of complaints: *To pour forth, give utterance to:* Poet. ap. Cic.—**D.** *To agitate, bring forward, propose, discuss:* pacis conditiones, Liv.—**E.** Of injury, ridicule, suspicion, *etc.*: *To hurl, launch,* or *direct* at any one: Cic.—**F.** Of evil passions, *etc.*: *To sow, scatter, disseminate:* odia, Tac.

jacta-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of jact(a)-o. —**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Boasting, boastful, bragging, vain-glorious, vaunting:* epistolæ jactantes, Pl.: (*Comp.*) jactantior, Virg.: (*Sup.*) plebis jactantissimus amator, Spart. —**b.** Meton.: *Proud, noble, splendid:* annus, Claud.

jactan-ter, *adv.* [for jactant-ter; fr. jactans, jactant-is] *Boastfully, ostentatiously; in a boastful* or *ostentatious manner:* minæ jactanter sonantes, Anim.: (*Comp.*) jactantius, Tac.

jactant-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] **1.** *A boasting* or *bragging* about one's self; *a vaunting* of self: Tac.—**2.**: *A boasting* or *bragging:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jactance.*

jactā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jact(a)-o] **1.** Of the limbs, *etc.*: *A throwing, tossing,* or *flinging about:* Cic.- **2.** *A tossing about, a driving hither and thither* or *to and fro* at sea: Cic.—**3.** *A shaking, jolting,* etc., on a road or in travelling: Liv.—**4.** Of words, *etc.*: *A hurling at one:* Script. ap. Cic. — **5.** *A tossing, agitating, rousing, exciting, stirring up:* popularis, Cic.—**6.**: **a.** Gen.: *Vanity, conceit; vain* or *conceited conduct, ostentation:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *Vain show* or *display:* cultûs, Tac.—**7.** (*An extolling*; hence) *Reputation, esteem, character:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jactation.*

jactā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A boaster, braggart, vaunter:* Quint.

1. **jactā-tus,** a, um, *P.* of jact(a)-o.

2. **jactā-tus,** ūs, *m.* [jact(a)-o] **1.** *An agitating*; *a rapid movement:* Vitr. —**2.** *A tossing* or *shaking about:* Pl.

jact-ĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1.

v. a. freq. [jact-o] **I.** *To pour forth* or *utter much* or *frequently:* ridicula, Liv. **II.** *To make an abundant, very great,* or *ample display of* any thing: officium, Phæd.

jac-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [jac-io] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To throw, fling, toss, cast, hurl:* hastas, Cic.: ossa post tergum, Ov.—Particular phrases: **1.** Jactare a facie manūs, *To throw the hands from the face,* i. e. *to throw kisses* or *kiss the hand:* Juv. — **2.** Jactare basia, *To throw kisses,* i. e. *to kiss the hand:* Juv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: **a.** *To throw, fling,* or *cast one's self:* Curt.—**b.** *To throw, fling,* or *toss one's self about:* Cic.— **c.** Pass. in reflexive force: Of forms, *etc.: To flit hither and thither:* Ov.—**2.** Of dice, *etc.: To cast* or *throw:* Plaut.; Cic.; Ov.—**3.** Of flowers, fire, *etc.: To throw about, strew, scatter:* Ov. —**4.** *To sow, cast, scatter:* semina, Ov.: cinerem, Virg.—**5.**: **a.** *To toss, shake,* or *throw about:* non ore solutos Immundi meminere sues jactare manipulos, Virg.— **b.** *To move backwards and forwards; to wave to and fro; to weave about:* ramos oleæ, Liv.: togas, Ov.—**6.** *To throw, fling,* or *toss about:* brachia mari, Ov.—**7.** Of the eyes: *To turn, cast,* or *throw about; to roll:* Ov.—**8.** Of wings: *To agitate; to move much* or *quickly:* Ov. — **9.** *To toss to and fro* or *about; to drive hither and thither:* fluctu jactante saburram, Virg.— **10.** Of trees, as object: *To sway backwards and forwards:* Ov.— **11.** Of the sea as object: *To toss to and fro* or *about: to agitate, disturb violently, render rough:* Ov.—**12.** Of implements: *To use* or *ply with vigour:* bidentes, Virg. — **13.** Of a road, as subject: *To shake, toss, jolt:* in via jactanti, Liv.—**14.** *To plunge:* manūs ac pedes alternis (*sc.* aquis) jactare, Suet. — **15.** *To throw away:* passim arma, Liv.—**16.** Of cattle, as subject: *To toss, throw into the air:* jactabantque sues tauri, Lucr. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of scents, light, *etc.: To throw out, emit, send forth:* odorem, Virg.: lucem, Lucr.—**B.** Of wounds: *To inflict:* Virg.—**C.** Of soil taken in the hand: *To turn over and over; to rub, press, crush, crumble:* Virg.—**D.** Of persons: **1.** *To drive hither and thither; to toss to and fro:* toto jactatus in orbe, Ov.: fatis, Virg.—**2.** *To knock* or *push about:* jactatur domi suæ vir primus, Cic.— **E.** Of colour, as object: *To cast forth, produce* or *cause* by reflexion: Lucr. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To throw, cast, fling out, hurl forth:* minas, Cic.: convicia linguâ, Prop.—**B.** Of an accusation: *To hurl* at one (i. e. *to bring forward for the purpose of annoying,* etc., *though the accused is out of reach*): jactarique magis quam peragi accusatio poterat, Liv.—**C.** Of public matters: *To refer* or *turn over:* rem ad populum, Liv. — **D.** Of a cause or reason: *To throw out* as true, *to advance* or *allege* as real, when it is not: Liv. — **E.** Of speech, sounds, *etc.*: (*To throw by the voice;* hence) **1.**: **a.** Of personal subjects: *To pour forth, utter,* etc.: voces, Virg.: hæc incondita solus Montibus et sylvis studio jactabat inani, id. — Particular phrase: Præ se jactare, *To bring forward, adduce, utter,* etc., *in a boastful way:* Virg.—**b.** Of things, as subject: *To pour forth, raise, lift up:* voces ad sidera tollunt Intonsi montes, Virg.— **2.** *To call out aloud:* nomina nostra, Ov.—**3.** *To mention, utter, speak, tell:* jactâsse indigne nomina tanta pudet, Ov.—**4.** *To mention frequently; to speak often of* or *about:* Cæsaris caput proximo cuique, Suet.—**5.** *To utter, give utterance to:* proverbium, Suet. — **6.** *To say, declare, state* that something is, *etc.:* jactantibus haud obscure Gallis haud magnâ mercede se adduci posse, ut obsidionem relinquant, Liv. —**7.** *To declare, affirm, assert* or *maintain publicly* or *openly:* jactamus jampridem omnis te Roma beatum, Hor. —**8.** *To declare, affirm, maintain* or *assert* a thing *in a boastful way* or *manner; to boast:* arrogantia fuit tanta, ut secum et natas et morturas literas jactaret, Suet.— **9.** *To boast* or *vaunt of,* either in a good or bad sense: Jovis . . . virtutem filia jactat, Ov.— **F.** Of complaints: *To throw out, pour forth, give utterance to:* Liv.—**G.** Of things under consideration, discussion, *etc.*: **1.** *To speak* or *make mention of; to bring forward:* disceptationes, Liv.: (*Impers. Pass.*) jactatum in conditionibus, id.— **2.** *To agitate, discuss, examine:* eas res jactari nolebat, Cæs. —**H.** Of the passion of love, as object: *To dart forth:* e corpore amorem, Lucr. — **J.** Of quarrels: *To stir up:* Virg.—**K.** Of cares, *etc.*: *To agitate, revolve, turn over:* Virg. — **L.** With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: **1.** *To bear, carry,* or *deport one's self:* Cic.—**2.**: **a.** In a bad sense: *To carry* or *conduct one's self in a proud, conceited, ostentatious,* or *haughty manner:* Cic.—**b.** In a good sense: *To pride one's self:* Virg.—**3.** *To boast* or *vaunt one's self:* Liv.; Virg.—**4.** *To be active; to employ one's self sedulously; to engage diligently:* Cic.; Liv.—**5.** Of opinions, *etc.*: *To waver* or *fluctuate; to toss to and fro* or *backwards and forwards:* Cic.—**M.**: **1.** *To toss from one to another* or *from mouth to mouth; to bandy about:* versūs licentiâ jactati, Liv.—**2.** *To employ* in discussions, *etc.*: verba, Liv.—**N.**: **1.** *To disquiet, disturb, agitate, distress, harass, perplex:* te omni ratione, Cic.—**2.** *To torment, torture, pain:* animam, Lucr.—**3.** *To attack, assail:* aliquem convicio, Cic.: maxima pars hominum morbo jactatur eodem, Hor.—**4.** Of value: *To fluctuate; to have no publicly recognised, fixed,* or *established value:* Cic.—**5.** Of fortune, *etc.*: *To toss about:* jactamur varietate fortunæ, Curt.—**O.** *To display, make a show of:* officium, Phæd. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jeter.*

jac-tūra, æ, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A throwing away; a casting overboard:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *Loss, damage, hurt, detriment:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of property, *etc.*: *Loss:* Cæs.; Cic. **2.** Of men: *Loss, destruction:* Liv.; Ov.—**3.** *Expense, outlay, cost:* Cæs.; Cic.—**4.** Of blood: *Cost, outpouring, waste:* Claud. —**5.** Of time: *Loss, waste, throwing away:* Liv.—**6.** *Loss, deprivation:* sepulchri, Virg. **III.** Fig.: Of abstract things: **A.** *A throwing overboard;* i. e. *an omitting to specify* or *mention:* jacturam criminum facere, Cic.—**B.** *Loss* of honour, *etc.*: Cæs.; Cic.—**C.** *Harm, detriment, injury:* etsi magnam jacturam causæ fecero, si, *etc.*, Cic.

1. jac-tus, a, um, *P.* of jac-io.

2. jac-tus, ūs, *m.* [jac-io] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A throwing, casting, hurling:* Cic.; Lucr. — **b.** Meton.: (**a**) Of weapons: *A throw, cast:* Liv.—(**b**) Of nets, *etc.*: *A cast, haul, draught,* etc.: Val. Max.—(**c**) Of stones, *etc.*: *A throw:* Ov.—(**d**) Of rays of light, *etc.*: *A throwing, casting, projecting:* Pl. —**2.** *A throwing* or *casting of one's self; a leap:* Virg.—**3.** *A throwing* or *casting; a cast* or *throw:* talorum, Cic.— **4.** Of an arrow: *A shot:* Virg.—**5.** Naut. *t. t.*: **a.** Prop.: *A throwing away, a casting overboard:* Sen.—**b.** Fig.: *Wrecking* of life: *loss, death:* rapti jacturâ læsus amici, Ov.—**6.** *A throwing out, uttering:* vocis, Val. Max. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jet.*

jăcŭlā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [jacul(a)-or] *That may be thrown, cast, hurled,* or *flung:* telum, Ov.

jăcŭlā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *One who throws a dart* or *javelin; a thrower of the dart* or *javelin:* Ov.—**b.** Esp.: *A dartsman* (*a name given to a kind of light-armed soldier, who carried only a dart* or *javelin*): Liv.—**2.** *One who hurls, casts,* or *throws* any thing; *a hurler,* etc.: Hor.; Stat.

jăcŭlā-trix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *She that hurls the javelin:* Ov.

jăcŭl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [jacul-um] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To hurl, throw, fling,* or *cast a javelin* or *javelins:* equitando jaculando, Cic. **B.** Fig.: Of language, *etc.*: *To make an attack* or *assault:* probris in ipsum Macedonasque jaculati sunt, Liv. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To hurl, throw, fling, cast,* or *aim a javelin,* etc., *at; to attack* or *assail with a javelin* or *javelins:* pedes elephantorum jaculari, Pl.—**2.** Esp.: With accessory notion of the result of throwing at: *To hit, strike, pierce, transfix with a javelin* or *javelins:* cervos, Hor. **B.** Meton.: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To throw, cast, hurl, fling:* ornos, Juv.: silicem in hostes, Ov.: puppibus ignes, Virg.—**b.** Esp.: (**a**) With Personal pron.: *To throw, cast, fling,* or *hurl one's self:* Pl.; Flor. —(**b**) Of comets, *etc.*, as subject: *To toss* or *wave: to throw wildly about:* crines, Claud.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *To throw, cast, hurl, fling,* or *aim at:* te ferro nondum jaculabor acuto, Ov. — **b.** Esp.: With accessory notion of the results of throwing at: (**a**) *To strike, hit, smite:* dexterâ sacras jaculatus arces, Hor.—(**b**) Of the air: *To part,*

divide, cleave: aëra si misso vacuum jaculabere disco. Ov. **C.** Fig.: *To aim at; strive after:* quid brevi fortes jaculamur ævo Multa? Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jailir.*

jăcŭlum, i, v. 1. jaculus.

jăc-ŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [jac-io] *That is, or that may be, thrown, cast, flung,* or *hurled; that is used in, or for, throwing,* etc.: rete jaculum, *a casting net,* Plaut.—As *Subst.*: **jaculum,** i, *n.*: **1.** (*sc.* rete) *A casting net:* Ov.— **2.** (*sc.* telum) *A missile, dart, javelin:* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jalon.*

jam, *adv.* [prob. = eam, fr. is] **I.** Of time: **A.** Referring to time past: **1.**: **a.** Prop.: (α) With past tenses: *At that time, then;* or like the idiomatic English, *at this time, now:* jam adveſperascebat, Liv.—(β) With Historic present: *At this time, now:* et jam Fama volans, . . . mœnia complet, Virg.—Particular phrases and combinations: (a) Jam jamque, *Then and then,* i. e. *at that very time* or *moment:* Virg.—(β) Jam tum *or* tunc: *Then, at that time,* i. e. *at that very time:* Cic.—(γ) As a Correlative to quum, postquam, ut, *or* Abl. Abs.: To mark two things as coincident in time: *At that time . . . when; then . . . when:* Cic.; Quint.; Liv —(δ) Quum jam, jam ut, *When now,* i.e. *at the very time that:* Cic.; Ter.—(ε) Jam primum, jam primo, primum jam, *Then, in the first place;* i. e. *in the very beginning* or *outset; quite at the commencement; first of all: before all; before any thing* or *every thing else:* Ter.; Virg.—(ζ) Jam jam primum, *Quite in the very first place; quite in the very beginning:* Liv. —(η) With negatives: To denote a cessation in past time from a previously existing condition: (aa) Jam non, *Then,* or *now, not;* i. e. *no longer, no more,* as it before was, *etc.*: Liv.—(ββ) Jam ne . . . quidem, *Then,* or *now, not even,* i. e. *no longer . . . even:* Cic.—(θ) With numerals in designations of time, to point out what time was current at some given past time: *Then, now:* quintus et vigesimus jam dies, Cic.—(ι) With Partt. and Adjj.: *Then, now, already; even now:* Cic.; Virg. — **b.** Meton.: *Previously, in time past* or *gone by; already; before that* or *this; before now; ere this:* id nomen durius jam effecit vetustas, Cic. — Particular phrase: Jam jam, *For this long time past; long, long ago:* Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Prefixed to other words or expressions of time for the purpose of more distinctly marking the commencement of some particular time, age, season, *etc.*: *From that time, viz.*: i. e. *even, quite:* jam ab illo tempore, Cic.—**b.** With negatives: To denote a cessation thenceforth from a condition, *etc.*, present in past time: (a) Non jam *or* nihil jam, *Not from that time forth,* or *that time forward; not at all thenceforth; not any longer,* or *any more:* Cæs.; Cic.—(b) Nec jam, *And not from that time forth* or *this time forward; and no longer* or *no more:* Virg.—**B.** Referring to time following: **1.** Prop.: *Then, at that time:* de quibus jam dicendi locus erit, quum de senioribus pauca dixero, Cic.— Particular phrases or combinations: **a.** Quum jam *or* jam quum, *When then,* or *then when;* i. e. *at the time that: as soon as ever:* Cic.; Virg.—**b.** With Adj.: *Already, even now:* jam constans ætas, Cic.— **2.** Meton.: **a.** To denote the all-but immediate arrival of what is to happen, *etc.*: *Now, immediately, directly, forthwith, soon, very soon:* jam faciam quid vultis, Hor. — Particular phrases or combinations: Jam jam *or* jam jamque, *Now, now; now and now;* i. e. *at this very instant, without any delay, instantly, immediately,* or *directly:* Cic.; Virg.—**b.**: (a) *Hereafter, in time to come:* hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos, Virg.— (b) With negatives: (α) Non jam, *Not . . . hereafter; not . . . in time to come:* Prop.—(β) Nullus jam, *None* or *not any . . . in time to come* or *hereafter:* Virg.—**C.** Referring to time present; **1.**: **a.** Prop.: (a) *At this time,* i. e. to which reference is made; *now:* quod jam tenebris et sole cadente, *etc., when darkness is now falling, and the sun is now setting,* Virg. — Particular phrases or combinations: (α) Jam jam *or* jam jamque, (*At this time, at this time; at this time and at this time,* i. e.) *at this very time; now at this very moment:* Cic.—(β) Jam tum, *At this denoted time; at this very time:* Virg. (γ) As correlative to postquam; *At this time, . . . when:* Plaut.—(δ) With negatives: (aa) Jam non, *Now,* or *at this time, not;* i. e. *no longer, no more:* Cic.—(ββ) Jam jam nec, *And no more,* or *no longer, at all:* Virg. — (ε) Jam . . . jam, *At this time . . . at that time; at one time . . . at another time:* Hor.— (b) *Now at length, at last:* jam melior, jam, Diva, precor, Virg.—(c) In describing something future as so close at hand, resolved upon, or so certain that it is regarded as actually present: (a) *Already:* jam galeam Pallas et ægida, Currûsque et rabiem, parat, Hor.—Repeated for greater force: Jam jam, *Already, now:* Virg.—(β) *At this very time, moment,* or *instant; instantly:* Plaut.—Repeated for greater force; Jam jam, *Instantly, instantly;* i. e. *at this very present instant:* Virg. —(d) With words denoting time to specify a space of time beginning in the past, and continued on into the present: *Already:* jam biennium est, Plaut.: aliquot jam per annos, Cic.— Particular phrases or combinations: (a) Jam nunc, *Already at the present time; even now:* Cic.— (β) Nunc jam, *At the present time, already; now even:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: = nunc: *Now, at this time:* stabat modo consularis, modo septemvir epulonum: jam neutrum, Pl.—**2.** = ab eo ipso tempore: **a.** With negatives: To denote a cessation from an antecedent condition, *etc.*: (a) Non jam, *Not henceforth: no longer not any longer; no more, not any more:* Virg. —(b) Neque jam *or* nec jam, *And not henceforth; and no longer, and not any longer; and no more, and not any more.* Virg.; Hor.—(c) Nihil jam, *Nothing henceforth* or *any more:* Cic.—(d) Nullus jam *or* jam nullus, *Not any* or *none henceforth* or *any more:* Ter.; Quint.—**b.** *Henceforth, instantly, immediately:* saxum . . . e summo jam vertice rursum Volvitur Lucr. **II.** For clearer distinction or closer definition: *Indeed, even:* jam hoc quoque prope iniquissime comparatum est, Cic. **III.** *In good truth, forsooth, indeed:* jam subrusticum, Cic. **IV.** In affirming, declaring, *etc.*: **A.** *In truth, in very deed, truly:* loquor enim jam, ut paullo ante dixi, Cic.—Particular combinations: **1.** Jam jam, *In truth, in truth,* i. e. *in very deed, in very truth:* Cic.—**2.** Jam ergo *or* ergo jam: *In truth indeed,* i. e. *in all truth, in very deed* or *fact:* Cic.; Tac. — **B.** With Negatives: **1.** Non jam *or* jam non, *Not indeed; not in good truth:* Ter.; Quint.—**2.** Nec jam, *And not indeed; and in good truth not:* Cic.—**3.** With negative verb: *Indeed . . . not; in truth . . . not:* jam suam clementiam laudari magnopere nolebant, Cic.—**4.** Jam nemo, *Assuredly* or *truly no one,* or *not any one:* Cic. **V.** In restricting, limiting, *etc.*, a statement, *etc.*: **A.** Jam prope *or* prope jam; jam ferme; jam fere; jam pene *or* pene jam: *Indeed almost; almost indeed;* with the accessory notion of "not quite, however:" Cæs.; Cic.; Quint.—**B.** With Negatives: **1.** Jam non: *Indeed, truly,* or *certainly not:* Cic.; Virg. — **2.** Jam nec, *Indeed, truly,* or *assuredly also, not:* Virg.—**3.** Non jam . . . sed, qualifying the limiting clause: **a.** *Not indeed . . . but; not in truth* or *assuredly . . . but:* Cic.—**b.** *Not merely . . . but; not only . . . but:* Cic.—**4.** Nec jam . . . sed, *And not merely . . . but; and not only . . . but* Cic. **VI.** In extending a statement, *etc.*: **A.** Multus *etc.*, jam, *Much indeed,* i. e. *very much:* multo jam fractus membra labore, Hor.—**B.** Multi, *etc.*, jam *or* jam multi, *etc., Many indeed,* i. e. *very many:* multi jam excretos prohibent a matribus hædos, Virg.— **C.** Jam permulti, *etc., In truth very many,* i. e. *very many indeed:* Cic.—**D.** Intensifying the word it follows: *Even, very:* extremo jam littore, Tac. **VII.** In introducing any fresh matter: **A.** *Moreover, besides, now, again:* jam hortum ipsi agricolæ succidiam appellant, Cic.—**B.** *In the next place further:* Cic.—**C.** In a climax: *Even, even besides* or *further:* carcere effracto, solvunt vincula, desertoresque ac rerum capitalium damnatos sibi jam miscent, Tac. **VIII.** With comparative words: **A.**: **1.** *Still, yet, beyond this* or *that:* talibus incensa est juvenum sententia dictis Jam magis atque magis, Virg.—**2.** Jam jamque magis, *Still more and more:* Virg.—**B.** *Far, much:* mitiora jam hominum ingenia, *i. e. which had become far milder,* Liv.

IX. To call attention to a new subject or circumstance: *Now, behold, see:* et jam summa procul villarum culmina fumant, Virg. **X.** In conclusions, suppositions, *etc.: Now, then; now indeed:* age, jam concedo, non, *etc.*, Cic. **XI.** Of a consequence, result, *etc.*: **A.** Si . . . jam, *if . . . then; if . . . now; if . . . in that case:* Cic.—**B.** Jam . . . si, *In that case . . . if; then . . . if:* Virg.—**XII.** With Imperatives, as a hortatory and illative particle: *Now, now then, now therefore; now, I pray:* desine, Mænalios, jam desine, tibia, versūs, Virg. **XIII.** Of a source or origin: Jam ab, *Thence* or *even from:* Cic. **XIV.** In conclusions, inferences, *etc.*: *Hence, therefore, for this cause* or *reason:* Plaut. **XV.** Of degree or proximity: *Almost, all but, very nearly:* Cic.

jam-dūdum (and separately, **jam dudum**), *adv.*: **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: (*At that time, some time since;* hence) *A long time since* or *ago:* Ter.—**B.** Esp.: **1.**: **a.** With Pres.: To indicate that the existing state or action of the verb began long since: *Is and has been; do and have done:* quæ jamdudum loquor, Cic.—**b.** With Perf.: To indicate that the past state or action of the verb is continued into time present: *Has been and is; have done and do:* jamdudum, si des, porrexi manum, Plaut.—**c.** With Imperf. Indic.: To indicate what was going on in time past, and had been so for a long time previously: *Was, and had been:* jamdudum flebam, Ov.—**2.** With quum: To mark the coincidence of two conditions or actions: *Long ago* or *since . . . when:* Plaut.—**3.** With negative word interposed: Jam non dudum: *Not very long ago, no long while since:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *At once, forthwith, directly, immediately, instantly:* jamdudum dominæ more venire jube, Ov.—**B.**: **1.** *Even now, at this very moment,* or *present time:* jamdudum nubes et sævas perdimus undas, Luc.—**2.** Follows by dum: *Even now,* or *at this season . . . whilst:* Virg.—**C.** *During,* or *for, a long time past:* Ov.

jam-pridem (and separately, **jam pridem**), *adv.* (*Then, a long time ago;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *A very long time ago, very long since:* is jampridem mortuus est, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** With Verbs: **1.** With Pres.: To indicate that the existing state or action of the verb began long since: *Is and has long been; does and has long done:* jampridem hanc prolem cupio enumerare meorum, Virg.—**2.** With Perf. or Perf. Part.: To indicate that the past state or action of the verb is continued into time present: *Has long been and is; have long done and do:* nihil jam sum pridem admiratus magis, Cic.—**3.** With Imperf. Indic.: To indicate what was going on in time past, and had been so for a long time: *Was and had long been:* qui bellum jampridem parabat, Just.—**B.** With Adjj. and Substt.: **1.** To indicate a present condition commencing in time long past: *Now for a long time past:* jampridem avidi certaminis, Liv.—**2.** To indicate a state that existed in past time, and had long done so: *Was and long had been:* jampridem hostis, Liv.

Jān-ālis, e, *adj.* [Jan-us] *Of,* or *belonging to, Janus:* virga, Ov.

Jān-ĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] (*That which serves for Janus*) *Janiculum; one of the seven hills of Rome, on the left side of the Tiber, on which, according to tradition, Janus built a fortress* or *town.*

Jān-ĭ-gĕn-a, æ, *f.* [Jan-us; (i); gen-o] *One begotten by Janus; a child of Janus:* Ov.

jānĭ-tor, ōris, *m.* [for janu-tor; fr. janu-a] **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *One who has charge of the* janua; *a doorkeeper, porter:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *a doorkeeper of a dwelling-house; a housekeeper* (*a slave who oftentimes was fastened to the door-post by a chain, in the same way as the house-dog; and was furnished with a rod or staff*): Ov.; Hor.—**2.** *A guard* or *keeper of the entrance, portals,* etc.: Virg.

jānĭ-trix, īcis, *f.* [for janu-trix; fr. id.] *A female porter* or *door-keeper, a portress:* Plaut.; Pl.

jān-ŭa, æ, *f.* [Jan-us] (*The thing pertaining to Janus;* hence) **I.** Prop. **A.** Of profane buildings: **1.** Gen.: *The outer door* of a building: Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *The outer* or *street-door of a dwelling-house; a house-door:* Cic.; Ov.—**B.** *The door* or *gate* of any building dedicated or reserved for other than common (profane) use: Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of a territory: *The entrance:* Cic.—**B.** Of any *entrance* or *passage* leading to an abode, domain, *etc.*: Virg.—**C.** Of a sea or gulf: *Entrance, mouth:* Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Access, entrance:* quā nolui januā sum ingressus in causam, Cic.—**B.** Of the mind: *An index:* animi, Cic.

Jānŭ-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [for Janoarius; fr. Janus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) Jano-i] *Of,* or *belonging to, Janus:* mensis, *the month dedicated,* etc., *to Janus,* i. e. *January:* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **Januarius,** ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* mensis): *The month of January, January:* Cæs.—Hence, **Januari-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, January:* Calendæ Januariæ, *the Calends of January,* i. e. *the first day of January,* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Janvier.*

Jān-us, i, *m.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit *dyuvan.* "the sun," as "the glittering or shining one," from root DIV, "to glitter" or "shine"] **I.** Prop.: *Janus; an ancient Italian divinity, a deified king of Latium, the sungod, represented with two faces, one in front, the other behind.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The temple of Janus:* Liv.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: *An arched passage, a covered way* or *passage, a covered thoroughfare.*—**2.** Esp.: *A covered street, arcade,* etc., *contiguous to the Forum at Rome:* Hor.

jĕcur, jecŏris, *and* jĕcĭnŏris *and* jŏcĭnŏris, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit *yakrit,* Gr. ἧπαρ] *The liver:* Cic.; Liv.; Hor.; Cels.

jĕcus-cŭlum, *dim.* [for jecorculum; fr. jecur, jecor-is] *A little liver:* Cic.

jējūn-e, *adv.* [jejun-us] *Meagrely, dryly, barrenly, jejunely; without spirit* or *energy:* Of style or speaker: agere jejune: Cic.: (*Comp.*) jejunius dicere, id.

jējūn-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [jejun-us] (*The state* or *quality of the* jejunus; hence) **1.** *Fasting, abstinence from food:* Plaut.—**2.** *A being devoid of* any thing: artium, *i. e. ignorance of the arts,* Cic.—**3.** Of style: *Dryness, poverty, meagreness:* Cic.

jējūn-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A fasting; a not breaking one's fast; a not taking any thing either to eat or drink:* Ov.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Hunger:* Ov.—**B.** *Thirst:* Luc.—**C.** *Leanness, poorness:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jeûne.*

jējūn-us, a, um, *adj.* [most probably akin to Sanscrit root YAM, *to tame, govern, restrain,* etc.] (Hence, in reference to the appetite): **I.** Prop.: *That refrains from food* or *from eating; fasting; that has not broken one's fast,* i. e. *has not eaten nor drunk:* biduum jejunus, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of,* or *belonging to, one who fasts,* or *is in a state of fasting:* saliva, Pl.—**B.** Of the results, effects, *etc.,* of not eating or drinking: **1.** Of not eating: **a.** *Hungry, feeling hunger:* canis, Hor.—**b.** *Affected by,* or *sinking from, hunger:* corpora, Liv.—**c.** *Resulting from,* or *telling of, hunger:* sonus, Prop.—**2.** Of not drinking: *Thirsty:* Of living beings: Prop.—**C.** Of the soil, *etc.*: *Dry, barren, unproductive,* as the result of want of moisture, manure, *etc.*: agri, Cic.: glarea, Virg.—**D.** *Scanty, trifling,* or *insignificant* in quantity: sanies, Virg.—**E.** *Dry* or *devoid of:* succo jejuna (*sc.* corpora), feruntur, Lucr. **III.** Fig.: Of things: **A.**: **1.** *Hungry:* dentes, Hor.—**2.** *Thirsty:* cupido, Lucr.—**3.** *Thirsting for, hungering* or *hankering after; anxious* or *eager for:* (with *Gen.*) jejunæ . . . orationis aures, Cic.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: *Poor, barren, insignificant, trifling, contemptible, mean, low, narrow:* plebecula, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Of style or speaker: *Meagre, dry, spiritless; devoid of spirit, energy,* or *nerve; jejune:* concertatio verborum, Cic.: (*Comp.*) in orationibus jejunior, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. (adv.) (*à*) *jeun.*

jentā-cŭlum, i, *n.* [jent(a)-o] (*That which serves for breaking the fast;* hence) *A breakfast:* Mart.

jen-to, āvi, *no sup.,* āre, **1.** *v. n.* [prob akin to jejunus; q. v.] (*To take food after fasting;* hence) *To breakfast:* Suet.

jŏcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [joc(a)-or] *A joking, joke:* Cic.

jŏc-o, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, *v. n.* [joc-us] *To jest, joke:* jocabo, Plaut.

jŏc-or, ātus sum, āri, **1.** *v. dep.* [id.] **I.** Neut.: *To jest, joke:* Cic. **II.**

Act.: *To say in jest:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jouer.*

jŏcōs-e, *adv.* [jocos-us] *In a sportive* or *mirthful way* or *manner; jestingly, jocosely:* jocose satis, Cic.: (*Comp.*) jocosius, Hor.

jŏc-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [joc-us] (*Full of* joc-us; hence) *Full of jesting, jocose, humorous, facetious, sportive:* Cic.; Ov.

jŏcŭl-āris, e, *adj.* [jocul-us] (*Pertaining to* joculus; hence) *Facetious, jocular, laughable, droll:* joculare istuc, Cic.—As *Subst.:* **jocularia,** lium, *n. Jests, jokes:* Hor.

jŏcŭlār-iter, *adv.* [jocular-is] *Jocosely, in a sportive manner:* Suet.

jŏcŭl-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [jocul-us] *Pertaining to* joculus; hence) *Ludicrous, droll:* malum, Ter.

jŏcŭlā-tor, ōris, *m.* [jocul(a)-or] *A jester, joker:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jongleur.*

jŏcŭl-or, *no perf.,* āri, 1. *v. dep.* [jocul-us] *To jest, joke:* Liv.

jŏcŭ-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for joco-lus; fr. jocus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) joco-i] *A little jest* or *joke:* Plaut.

jōcundus, a, um, v. jucundus.

jo-cus, i, *m.* (in *plur.* also **jo-ca,** ōrum, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root DIV *or* DYU, *ludere*] I. Prop.: *A jest* or *joke, sport* or *sportiveness* in words: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: **A.** *A cause for jesting; a subject for mirth:* Cic.— **B.** Personified: *Jocus; the god of sportive mirth:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jeu.*

Jŏvis, is, v. Jupiter *init.*

1. **jŭba,** æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The flowing hair (on the neck of an animal); the mane:* Cæs.; Pl. **II.** Meton.: Of *the crest* of a helmet: Virg.

2. **Jŭba,** æ, *m. Juba; the name of two Numidian kings.*

jŭ-bar, āris, n. [akin to Sanscrit root DHW *or* DJU, *To glitter* or *shine*] **I.** Prop.: *Splendour, shining light, brightness, brilliancy, rays, beam* of the heavenly bodies, fire, *etc.*: Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The morning star, Lucifer:* Virg.—**B.** *A comet, constellation, star:* Ov.

jŭb-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. jub-a] (*Provided with* or *having a* juba; hence) Of a serpent: *Having a crest, crested:* Liv.

jŭbĕo, jussi, jussum, jŭbēre, (jusso *for* jussero, Virg.), 2. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root YU, *to bind*] **I.** Gen.: *To order, command, bid; to order,* etc., one to do something, or that something be done: scelera, Tac.: (with *Acc. of person and Acc. of thing*) te aliquid, Cic.: (*Pass. with Acc. of thing*) quod jussi sunt, faciunt, Cæs.: (with *Subj.*) rescribat multa jubeto, Ov. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To wish, desire, entreat, request, exhort, bid:* sperare nos amici jubent, Cic.—**B.** Medic. *t. t.: To order, prescribe:* quod jussi ei dari bibere, Ter.—**C.** Polit. *t. t.:* **1.** *To order, decree, ratify, approve, sanction:* de legibus **jubendis,** Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) **si populus** jusserit me tuum . . . serv-

um esse, id.—Particular expression: Velle, jubere, *To will, to ordain (a formula with which the magistrates called upon the people to confirm any thing proposed to them):* Liv.—**2.** *To appoint* a person to an office; *to order, direct, decree* that a person be something: (with *Acc. of person, and Acc. of that which designates the office*): Tullium Hostilium regem populus jussit, Liv. — **3.** *To give* or *allot* a thing or office by public decree, *etc.*: ei provinciam Numidiam populus jussit, Sall.

Juberna, æ, v. **Juverna.**

jūcund-e, *adv.* [jucund-us] *Agreeably, pleasantly, in a pleasant manner; with pleasure, delight,* etc.: prorsus jucunde, Hor.: (*Comp.*) jucundius bibere, Cic.: (*Sup.*) jucundissime vivere, id.

jūcund-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* jucundus; hence) *Agreeableness, pleasantness, delight:* Cic.

jū-cundus (jo-), a, um, *adj.* [for juv-cundus; fr. juv-o] (*Delighting much;* hence) *Pleasant, agreeable, delightful, pleasing:* amicus, Hor.: (*Comp.*; also, with *Supine in* u) jucundiora cognitu, Val. Max.: (*Sup.*) conspectus jucundissimus, Cic.

Jūdæus, i, *m. A Jew:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Juif.*

jūdex, ĭcis, *comm. gen.* [=judec-s, for judic-s; fr. judic-o] **1.** *A judge:* Cic.—Particular phrases: **a.** Of a plaintiff: Judicem ferre alicui, *To offer* or *propose a judge to any one:* Cic.—**b.** Of a defendant: Judicem dicere, *To name a judge:* Liv.—**c.** Of the prætor: Dare judicem, *To grant a judge:* Cic.—**2.** *A judge* in any matter; *one who gives* or *pronounces an opinion* or *decision; an umpire:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *juge.*

jūdĭcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [judic(a)-o] **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *A judicial inquiry* or *investigation; a judging:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *The examination of a plea in defence:* Cic.—**2.** *A judgment, affirmation, decision:* Cic.

jūdĭcā-tum, i, *n.* [id.] **1.** *A thing,* or *matter, already decided:* Cic.—**2.** *A judgment, decision:* Cic.—**3.** *An award,* etc.: solvi, Cic.

1. **jūdĭcā-tus,** a, um, *P.* of judic(a)-o.

2. **jūdĭc-ātus,** ūs, *m.* [judex, judicis] (*The office of a* judex; hence) *A judgeship, the office of a judge:* Cic.

jūdĭcĭ-ālis, e, *adj.* [judici-um] *Of,* or *belonging to, the courts of justice; judicial:* jus, Cic.

jūdĭcĭ-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *belonging to, the courts; judiciary:* lex, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *judiciaire.*

jūdĭc-ium, ĭi, *n.* [judic-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A judging; a judicial investigation* or *inquiry; a legal trial:* Cic.—**B.** *A sentence* or *decision of a judge,* or *of a body of persons acting as judges:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A process* or *suit at law:* Cic.—**B.** *Jurisdiction, legal authority:* Sall.—**C.** *A place where a trial is held, a court of justice:* Nep.—**D.** *Those who conduct the trial; judges; a body of judges:* Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *A judgment, decision, opinion* with regard to any thing: meo judicio, *in my judgment, according to my opinion,* Cic.—**B.** *The power of judging, judgment, discernment:* si quid mei judicii est, *if I can judge of it,* Cic.—**C.** *Consideration, discretion:* Cic.

jū-dĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (judicâssit for judicaverit, Cic.) [for jur-dico; fr. jus, jur-is; root DIC; cf. 1. and 2. dico] 1. *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** Prop.: Law *t. t.*: **A.** Gen.: Neut.: *To point out* or *declare what is law; to judge; to be* or *sit as a judge; to investigate a cause,* etc., *judicially:* quam pœne . . . judicantem vidimus Æacum, Hor. **B.** Esp.: With accessory notion of pronouncing the sentence required by the law: **1.** Neut.: a. *To give sentence, to pass judgment; to determine, decide:* ordine et recte, Cic.—**b.** Of an accuser, as if anticipating the result of a trial: *To pronounce sentence* against one on a charge of any kind: perduellionis Fulvio, Liv.—**2.** Act.: a. With things as objects: (a) *To give sentence* or *pass judgment about* a matter; *to decide, determine* a matter: ex æquo et bono rem, Cic.—(b) Part. Pass.: *That has been judged,* or *about which sentence has been already given; decided, settled:* infirmatio rerum judicatarum, Cic.—**b.** Part. Pass.: Of persons: *That has been sentenced, condemned:* Cic.; Liv.—**c.** Of the magistrate: *To adjudge something to* one; i. e. *to pronounce sentence against one of being guilty of any crime:* Horatio perduellionem, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Neut.: **1.** *To pronounce an opinion* or *decision; to pass judgment:* multis post seculis de te judicabunt, Cic.—**2.** *To decide:* quum contra, ac Deiotarus sensit, victoria belli judicarit, Cic.—**3.** *To resolve, fix, settle, determine,* or *decide* in one's mind: de itinere ipsos brevi tempore judicaturos, Cæs.: (*Impers. Pass.*) mihi judicatum est, Cic.—**4.** *To judge, form an opinion, think:* de Cæsaris consilio, Cæs.—**B.** Act.: **1.** *To pronounce an opinion* or *decision about; to pass judgment on* or *concerning:* aliquid, Cic.—**2.** *To pronounce, declare, proclaim* a person to be something: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) Deiotarum fidelem populo Romano, Cic.—**3.** *To deem, consider, hold, think:* (with *second Acc. of further definition*) quod tu . . . Dignum longâ judicatis memoriâ, Phæd.: (with *Objective clause*) qui se vobis omnia debere judicant, Cæs. — **4.** *To imagine, suppose, conclude:* quod egomet multis argumentis jam antea judicâram, Cic.—**5.** *To judge of, form an opinion about:* ex aliarum ingeniis nunc me judicet, Ter.—**6.** *To settle, fix, decide:* concio . . . judicare solet quid intersit inter populares, *etc.*, Cic.—**7.** *To determine, declare:* sic judico ; neminem omnium, *etc.*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *juger.*

jŭg-ālis, e, *adj.* [jug-um] (*Of,* or *belonging to, a* jugum; hence) **1.** *Of,* or *belonging to, a yoke; yoked together:*

equi, Curt.—As *Subst.*: **jugales**, ium, *m.* (*sc.* equi) *Chariot horses:* Virg.—**2.** *Of, or belonging to, the bonds of matrimony; matrimonial, nuptial:* vinclum, Virg.

jŭgā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. jug(a)-o] *A binding* of a vine *to rails:* Cic.

jūgĕrum, i (*Plur.* acc. to the third declension, jugera, um: *Dat.* and *Abl. Plur.* jugeris, Var.), *n.* [etym. dub.] *An acre* (*or rather, juger of land, measuring* 28,800 *square feet, or* 240 *feet in length, by* 120 *in breadth, whereas the English acre measures* 43,560 *square feet*): Cic.; Juv.

1. jŭg-is, e, *adj.* [jug-um] Relig. *t. t.*: (*Of, or belonging to, yoked animals;* hence) *Caused by yoked animals:* juge auspicium, *i. e. married auspices* (*occasioned by a yoke of oxen dunging at the same time*): Cic.

2. jūg-is, e, *adj.* [ju(n)g-o] (*Joined;* hence) Of water: *Always flowing, perennial:* puteus, Cic.: fons, Hor.

jū-glans, dis, *f.* [acc. to Var. = Jovis glans, *Jove's nut;* and so, for Jov-glans; fr. Jupiter, Jov-is; glans: —but prob. for jug-glans; fr. ju(n)g-o; glans, *the joined nut*] **I.** Prop.: *A walnut:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *A walnut tree:* Cic.

jŭg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [jug-um] **I.** Prop.: *To join, give,* or *unite in marriage; to marry:* cui pater intactam dederat, primisque jugārat Ominibus, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To join, connect:* virtutes inter se, Cic.

jŭg-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of,* or *abounding in, mountain summits; mountainous:* silvæ, Ov.

jŭgŭlā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jugul(a)-o] *A cutting of one's throat; a murdering:* Hirt.

jŭgŭl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [jugul-um] **I.** Prop.: *To cut the throat; to stick; to kill, murder:* homines, Hor.: jugulatur sus, Cic.—Particular phrases: **A.** Jugulare aliquem suo gladio, *To kill one with one's own sword,* i. e. *to foil one with one's own devices:* Ter.—**B.** Jugulare aliquem plumbeo gladio, *To kill one with a leaden sword,* i. e. *to overcome with a poor weapon or without difficulty:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To kill, destroy, annihilate; convict, confute, refute,* etc.: nullis eum tactis decretisque, Cic.

jŭg-ŭlum, i, *n.*, **-us**, i, *m.* [ju(n)g-o] (*The joining thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The collar-bone* (*which joins together the shoulders and the neck*): Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The hollow part of the neck* (*above the collar-bone*): Cic.—**B.** *The throat:* dare, *to present the throat* (*to be cut, as was done by conquered gladiators*): Cic.

jŭg-um, i, *n.* [ju(n)g-o] (*The joining thing;* hence) **A.**: **1.** Prop.: Of draught animals: *A yoke,* etc.: Cic.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** Of draught cattle: *A yoke, pair, team:* Cic.—**b.** *A juger* of land: Pl.—**c.** *The constellation Libra:* Cic.—**d.** *The beam of a weaver's loom:* Ov.—**e.** *A rower's bench:* Virg.—**f.** *A height* or *summit* of a mountain: Ov.; Virg.—**3.** Fig.: **a.** *Yoke, bonds of affection,* marriage, slavery, misfortune, *etc.*: Cic.; Hor.—**b.** *The height* or *eminence* of learning: Cic.—**B.** *The yoke* (*formed by a spear fastened to the top of two other spears set upright in the ground, under which a vanquished force was made to pass in token of subjection*): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *joug.*

Jŭgurtha, æ, *m. Jugurtha; the nephew and successor of Micipsa, king of Numidia, conquered by Marius in the war with the Romans.*—Hence, **Jŭgurth-īnus**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Jugurtha; Jugurthine.*

Jūlĭus, ii, *m.*, **-a**, æ, *f. Julius,* and *Julia; the name of a Roman* gens: esp. *C. Julius Cæsar and his adopted son, C. Julius Cæsar* (*Octavianus*) *Augustus.*—Hence, **Jūlī-us** (**-ānus**), a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, a Julius; Julian.*—As *Subst.*: **Julius**, ii, *m.* (*sc.* mensis) *The month of July* (so called after Julius Cæsar); *July* (*previously called Quintilis*). ¶ Hence, Fr. *Juillet,* "July."

jū-mentum, i, *n.* [for jug-mentum; fr. ju(n)g-o] (*The yoked animal;* hence) *A beast for drawing* or *carrying; draught-animal; beast of burden:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jument.*

junc-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [junc-us] (*Pertaining to a* juncus; hence) **1.** *Made of rushes; rush-:* vincula, Ov.—**2.** *Rush-like,* i. e. *slender, thin:* virgines, Ter.

junc-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of,* or *abounding in, rushes; rushy:* litora, Ov.

junc-tim, *adv.* [for jung-tim; fr. jung-o] (*By a joining;* hence) Of time: *Successively, one after another:* Suet.

junc-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for jung-tio; fr. id.] *A joining, connection, union:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jonction.*

junc-tūra, æ, *f.* [for jung-tura; fr. id.] **1.** (Prop.: *A joining:* Meton.) *A joint:* Virg.; Ov.—**2.** Of words: *A joining, composition, compounding:* Hor.—**3.** Of family: *Relationship, connection:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jointure.*

junc-tus (for jung-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of jung-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *United, connected:* (*Comp.*) causa . . . cum exitu junctior, Cic.—b. (a) *Devoted, attached, bound:* (*Sup.*) junctissimus illi comes, Ov.—(b) *Nearly* or *closely related:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *joint.*

juncus, i, *m. A rush:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jonc.*

ju(n)g-o, junxi, junctum, jungĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root YUJ, Gr. ζυγ, as in ζ(ε)υγ-νυμι] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To join, unite, bind* or *fasten; to join, fasten,* etc., *together:* narcissum et florem jungit bene olentis anethi, Virg.: tigna inter se, Cæs.—Particular phrases: **1.** Jungere dextram or dextras, *To join the right hand,* etc., in token of amity: Virg.—**2.** Jungere manus, *To close,* or *clasp, the hands:* Ov.—**3.** Jungere oscula, *To join kisses;* i. e. *to bestow mutual kisses, to kiss mutually:* Ov.—**4.** Jungere pedem cum pede, *To join foot with foot,* i. e. *to stand foot to foot:* Ov.—**5.** Jungere verba, *To join* or *unite words;* i. e. *to form phrases:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of draught animals, *etc.*; also, of chariots, *etc.*: a. *To join* or *put together; to yoke, harness,* or *fasten together:* tauros, Virg.—b. *To yoke* or *harness to* something: rheda equis juncta, Cic.: jungentur jam gryphes equis, Virg.—**2.** *To make fast, join on:* ut ædificio jungatur (*sc.* opus), Cæs.—**3.** *To close, shut, fasten:* fenestras, Hor.—**4.** *To join* or *connect; to form* or *make a connection between* two things: pontes et propugnacula, Virg.—**5.** *To connect* or *join* the opposite sides of a river, *etc.*: Romani ponte Ticinum jungunt, Liv.—**6.** *To join together* the different parts of any erection, *etc.*; *to construct, form, make:* pontem, Tac.—**7.** *To unite, connect, form a communication between:* omnia vallo ac fossā, Liv.—**8.** *To bring close up* to some object: equum equo, Hirt.—**9.** Of water, *etc.*: *To unite, mingle:* cæruleis jungitur Ister aquis, Ov.—**10.** Part. Pass.: Of locality: *Joined on, adjoining, contiguous:* juncta pharetratis Sarmatis ora Getis, Ov.—**11.** Of persons: **a.** *To join, combine with:* junctæque Nymphis Gratiæ decentes, Hor.—**b.** *To add:* Gratia Nudis juncta sororibus, Hor.—**12.** Of forests: Part. Pass.: *Joined, intermingling:* saltūs duo . . . inter se juncti, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To join, unite:* sapientiam eloquentiæ, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** **a.** Of persons: *To join, unite, match, pair:* se viro, Virg.—**b.** Of animals: *To pair:* prius Appulis Jungentur capreæ lupis, Hor.—**2.** Of friendship, relationship, *etc.*: **a.** Of personal objects: *To join, unite, bind together, connect,* etc.: amicos, Hor.: se ad eos, Cic.—**b.** Of things as objects: *To make, contract, form:* consuetudines, amicitias, Cic.—**3.** Of a treaty, alliance, society, *etc.*: **a.** *To connect, bind, unite, ally:* si populus Romanus fœdere jungeretur regi, Liv.—**b.** Of things: *To form, make, conclude, enter into:* fœdera, Liv.—**4.** *To add:* ad illa, quæ semper habuit, junget ea, quæ, *etc.*, Cic. **III.** Meton.: Of time: *To add:* diei noctem, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *joindre.*

jūnĭor, us, v. juvenis.

jūnĭpĕrus, i. *f. The juniper-tree:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *genièvre.*

Jūnĭus, ii, *m. Junius; the name of a Roman* gens: e. g. *M. and D. Junius Brutus.*—Hence, **Junī-us** (**-ānus**), a, um, *adj. Junian:* mensis, *the sixth month, June,* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **Junius**, ii, (*sc.* mensis) *June:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Juin.*

Jū-no, ōnis, *f.* [akin to Ju-piter] **I.** Prop.: *Juno; a heathen goddess, the daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter, and the guardian deity of women; as the foundress of marriage, she is also called* pronuba Juno; *and as the protecting goddess of lying-in women,* Juno Lucina.—Hence. **A. Jūnōn-ĭus**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Juno; Junonian.*—**B. Jūnōn-ālis**, e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Juno:* tempus, *i. e. the month of June,* Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of a wife: *Juno:* mea

Juno, Plaut.—**B.** (*With some epithet referring to the lower world, to denote*) *Proserpine, as the Juno or queen of that place.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Junon.*

Jūnōn-i-cŏl-a, æ, *comm. gen.* [Juno, Junon-is; (i); col-o] *A worshipper of Juno:* Ov.

Jūnōn-i-gĕn-a, æ, *m. adj.* [Juno, Junon-is; (i); gen-o] *Juno-born,* i. e. *Vulcan,* Ov.

Jū-pĭter (Jupp-), Jŏvis (regular only in *Nom.* and *Voc.*; the other cases are supplied from a form Jovis), *m.* [akin to Sanscrit *dyo* or *dyu,* "heaven," and Gr. Ζεύς; with pater] (*Heaven's father*) **I.** Prop.: *Jupiter* or *Juppiter; a son of Saturn, brother and husband of Juno.* **II.** Fig.: With some epithet referring to the lower world to denote *the supreme ruler* of that place; *the Jove* of Tartarus, *etc.*: Virg. **III.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *The sky, open air, heaven:* Hor.—2. Esp.: With accessory notion of rain: *A rainy sky:* Virg.—**B.** *The atmosphere:* Hor.—**C.** *Temperature, climate:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Jupiter.*

Jūra, æ, *m. Jura; a chain of mountains extending from the Rhine to the Rhone.*

jūra-ndum, i, *n.* [jura-ndus; *Fut. Part.* of jur(a)-o] (*A thing to be sworn;* hence) *An oath:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jurande.*

jūrĕconsultus, v. jurisconsultus.

jūr-ĕ-jūro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [2. jus, jur-is; (e); juro] *To swear with an oath:* Liv.

jūrĕ-pĕrītus, v. jurisperitus.

jurg-ĭum, ii. *n.* [jurg-o] **1.** (*A proceeding at, or according to, law;* hence) *Law proceedings; a suit, dispute:* Cic.; Ov.—**2.** *A quarrelling; a quarrel, strife, dispute, altercation, contention:* Cic.; Tac.—Particular phrases: **a.** Jurgia jactare, *To hurl or aim quarrels,* i. e. *to assail in a quarrelsome manner:* Virg.—**b.** Jurgia nectere, *To join or unite quarrels,* i. e. *to add quarrel to quarrel; to carry on a continued quarrel:* Ov.—**c.** Per jurgia dicere, *To say through quarrels,* i. e. *to say or speak under the influence of anger, resentment,* etc.: Ov.

jur-go, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [2. jus, jur-is] **I.** Prop.: In a good sense: *To proceed at law, to sue, to take or institute legal proceedings* against any one: apud ædiles adversus lenones jurgare, Just. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Neut.: **1.** *To quarrel, dispute, chide:* ne mea sævus Jurgares ad te quod epistola nulla veniret, Hor.—**2.** *To upbraid:* simul jurgans, querens, Liv.—**B.** Act.: *To chide, blame, censure:* jure, inquit, Transius latis Jurgatur verbis, Hor.

jūrĭdĭc-ĭālis, e, *adj.* [juridic-us] (*Of,* or *belonging to, a* juridicus; hence) *Relating to right or justice:* Cic.

jūr-ĭ-dĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* [2. jus, jur-is; (i); root DIC; v. dico *init.*] (*Speaking* jus; hence) *Relating to the administration of justice, judiciary:* juridici conventūs, i. e. *assize towns.* Pl.—As *Subst.*: **jūrĭdĭcus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *One who administers justice;* a *judge:* Capitol. ¶ Hence, Fr. *juridique.*

jūris-consul-tus (jure-), (also juris consultus and consultus juris) [2. jus, juris; consul-o] (*One consulted in.* or *as to,* jus; hence) *One skilled in the law, a lawyer:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jurisconsult.*

jūris-dictĭo, ōnis (in *tmesis,* jurisque dictio, Liv.; and separately: juris dictio), *f.* [2. jus, juris; dictio] **I.** Prop.: *Administration of justice, jurisdiction:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Legal authority, jurisdiction:* Cic.—**B.** *A place where justice was administered, an assize-town:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jurydiction.*

jūris-pĕrītus (jūrĕ-) (also written separately), i, *m.* [2. jus, juris; peritus] *One skilled* or *learned in the law:* Cic.

jū-ro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to Sanscrit root JU, *jungere, colligare*] (*To bind one's self,* morally; hence) **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To swear, take an oath:* si aram tenens juraret, Cic.—Particular phrases: **1.** Jurare in verba, *or* conceptis verbis, *To swear according to* or *after certain words,* i. e. *to take a prescribed form of oath:* Liv.—**2.** Jurare aliquid in litem, *To swear* or *make oath respecting the value of a thing which has become the subject of legal proceedings:* Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To conspire:* in facinus jurasse putes, Ov.—**2.** Jurantia verba, *The words* or *terms in which an oath is couched:* non ego juravi; legi jurantia verba, Ov. **C.** Fig.: Of things: *To conspire:* in me juraruntsomnus ventusque fidesque, Ov. **II.** Act.: **A.** *To swear:* to take an oath about, or to: jusjurandum, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) se eum non deserturum, Cæs.—Particular phrase: Jurare calumniam, *To take an oath about calumny,* i. e. *to swear that one is not guilty of it,* Liv.—**B.** *To swear by:* Stygias undas, Ov.—**C.** *To swear to,* or *take an oath respecting,* something: morbum, *i. e. to swear that one is sick,* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jurer.*

jū-ror, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] (id.) **I.** Neut.: *To swear, take an oath:* Regulus juratus missus est ad senatum, Cic.—Particular phrase: Jurari in legem, *To swear* or *take an oath to a law,* i. e. *to observe it:* Cic. **II.** Act.: *To swear; to take an oath about* or *to:* juratus se eum interemputurum, Liv.

1. **ju-s,** jūris, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit *yu-shas* or *yu-sham;* from Sanscrit root JA, "to boil," whence Gr. ζε-ω; and so "that which boils or is boiled," acc. to some:—acc. to others, akin to Sanscrit root JU, "to join," "to mix." *etc.*; and so "that which is mixed"] **1.** *Broth, soup:* Cic.—**2.** *Sauce:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jus.*

2. **jū-s,** jūris, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root YU, *to join*] **I.** Prop.: (*That which* morally *joins* or *unites together; that which is* morally *binding in its tendency* or *character;* hence) *Law:* whether natural, human, or divine; whether written or unwritten; whether in principle or in practice: **A.** Of Natural Law: **1.** *That which in and of itself possesses the principles of law; that which is good, right, proper, fair, just:* Cic.—**2.** *Justness, fairness, equity:* Cic.—Adverbial expression: **Jure,** *With justness* or *fairness; justly, fairly; equitably:* Cic.—**B.** Of Human Law: **1.** *The Law* commonly in force amongst nations or mankind collectively: Cic.—**2.** Of Civil Law, or the law of particular states: *Law, statute law, constitutional law:* Cic.—Particular phrases, *etc.*: **a.** Jus prætorium, *The prætorian law,* i. e. *emendations of the laws introduced from time to time by prætors:* Cic.—**b.** Jus adoptionis, *The law of adoption,* i. e. *as applicable to adoption:* Cic.—**c.** Of a lawyer, giving a legal opinion: Jus or de jure respondere, *To give a reply respecting law:* Cic.—**d.** Jus dicere, *To pronounce* or *give the laws;* i. e. *to pronounce judgment, give a judicial decision:* Cic.—3. Plur. (*Parts* more or less of jus): *Laws, enactments, ordinances:* qui leges juraque servat, Hor. —**C.** Plur.: Divine *law* or *ordinances:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A right* or *privilege* resulting from law of any kind: Cic.; Ov.—**B.** *Permission, liberty, conceded right; power of doing anything founded on another's permission* or *leave:* Cic.; Liv.—**C.** *Power, authority,* as resulting from law of any kind: Cic.; Liv.—Particular phrase: Sui juris esse, *To be one's own master, to be independent:* Cic.—**D.** *A place where justice is administered; a court of justice:* Ter.; Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *A right* or *title* to any thing: Ov.—**B.** *Power, authority* over any thing: Ov.

jus jūra-ndum, jurisjurandi, *n.* (in *tmesis:* jurisque jurandi, Cic.:—*in inverted order:* jurando jure, Plaut.) [2. jus; jur(a)-o] (*A right to be sworn to;* hence) *An oath:* Cic.—Particular phrases: **1.** Jusjurandum ad testimonium accommodare, *To adapt one's oath to testimony;* i. e. *to receive it, and decide accordingly:* Cic.—**2.** Jusjurandum jurare, *To swear, take,* or *make oath* of one's own accord: Cic.—**3.** Jusjurandum accipere, *To receive an oath* respecting any thing from another: Cæs.—**4.** Jusjurandum aliquem adigere, *To impose an oath on one, to make one take an oath:* Cæs.

jus-sum, i, *n.* [for jub-sum; fr. jub-eo] **I.** Gen.: *An order, command:* Plaut.; Cic.; Virg. **II.** Esp.: *An ordinance, decree, law,* etc.: Cic.

1. **jus-sus** (for jub-sus), a, um, *P.* of jub-eo.

2. **jus-sus,** ūs (only in *Abl.*), *m.* (for jub-sus; fr. jub-eo] **I.** Gen.: *An order, command:* Liv. **II.** Esp.: *An ordinance, order, decree:* Cic.; Liv.

just-e, *adv.* [just-us] **1.** *Justly, equitably, in an upright way, fairly, according to the principles or dictates of* (*natural*) *law:* imperare, Cic.: (*Sup.*) justissime, id.—**2.** *Rightly, properly, with reason, correctly, on good grounds:*

Comp.) quanto id facilius fieri potuerit, et justius? Cic.

justˑitĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] (*The quality* or *condition of the* justus; hence) **1.** *Justice, uprightness, upright conduct:* Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Justice, conduct in accordance with the (civil) law:* Val. Max.—**b.** Meton.: (a) Personified: *Justitia* or *Justice; as a goddess:* Virg.—(b) *The whole body of laws:* Flor.—(c) *Mildness, clemency, gentleness:* Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *justesse, justice.*

juˑstĭ-tĭum, i, *n.* [for jur-statium; fr. jus, jur-is; STA, root of sist-o] (*A making* or *causing of the (civil) law to stand still;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Cessation from business in the courts of justice; a formal closing of the law-courts; a suspension of the sittings of the judges,* etc.: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A public mourning:* Tac.

jusˑtus, a, um, *adj.* [for jur-tus; fr. jus, jur-is] (*Provided* or *furnished with* jus; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: (a) Of persons: *That acts in accordance with the principles of law* or *justice; just, upright,* etc.: vir, Cic.—(b) Of things: *That is in accordance with the principles of law; founded* or *resting on (natural) law; equitable, just:* causa, Cic.—As *Subst.*: (*a*) **justum**, i, *n. That which is just, right,* or *proper* in and of itself; *justice, equity:* Cic.—(*β*) **justa**, ōrum, *n. Just actions,* etc.: Cic. —**b.** Meton.: (a) *Proper, reasonable, well-grounded:* timor, Hirt. — (b) *Proper, right, just, what ought to be:* justi honores, Cic. — As *Subst.*: **justum**, i, *n. That which is right* or *proper; what ought to be;* plus justo, *more than is right, too much,* Hor.—(c) In military matters, *etc.*: (a) Of an engagement: *Regular, thorough, pitched:* prælium, Liv. — (*β*) Of a victory: *Full, complete, entire:* victoria, Cic.—(γ) Of an army, line of battle, *etc.*: *Full, complete, regular, perfect, having the full number of soldiers:* acies, Liv.: classes, Suet.—(δ) Of soldiers: *Regular, of the regular army:* miles, Liv. —(ε) Of military service: *Regular, in the regular army:* militia, Suet.—(ζ) Of a march: *Regular, customary, full:* iter, Cæs.—(d) *Accustomed, customary, usual,* etc.: pedites operi aliisque justis militaribus ita assuefecit, ut, *etc.*, Liv.—(e) Of places: *Level, flat, even, plain:* Tac.—(f) *Moderate, mild, gentle, easy:* servitus, Ter.: (*Comp.*) ut justioribus utamur iis, qui, *etc.*, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** *That acts in accordance with the (civil) law; just:* (*Sup.*) justissimus judex, Cic. — **b.** *Appointed by* or *in conformity with the (civil) law; legitimate, legal:* supplicia, Cic.—Particular phrase: Justus triumphus, *A just* or *legitimate triumph;* i. e. *a triumph in accordance with the conditions imposed by law:* Hor.—**c.** *Recognised by the law; lawful, rightful, legitimate:* uxor, Cic. — **3.** *Rightfully belonging* or *due to any one;* so, prps. only as *Subst.*: **justa**, ōrum, *n.*: **a.** *Rights, privileges,* etc.: Cic.—**b.** *Due ceremonies* or *formalities:* Liv.—**c.** Of funerals: *Rites, obsequies:* Cic.; Ov.—**d.** Of hospitality: *Rites, dues, claims, demands:* Liv.—**e.** Of games: *Right, proper,* or *due observances,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *juste.*

Juturna, æ, *f. Juturna:* **1.** *A Naid, sister of Turnus, king of the Rutuli.*—**2.** *A fountain and pool near the Numicus; from which water was brought to Rome for the sacrifices.*

1. **jŭvĕn-ālis**, e, *adj.* [juven-is] *Belonging to a* juvenis; *agreeable to the nature of a* juvenis; *youthful:* corpus, Virg.

2. **Jŭvĕnālis**, is, *m.* [1. juvenalis] *Juvenal* (*D. Junius*); *a Roman satirist in the time of Domitian and Trajan.*

jŭvenca, æ, v. 1. juvencus.

jŭvencŭ-lus, i, *m.* [for juvencolus; fr. juvencus, *(uncontr. Gen.)* juvenco-i] *A youth, young lad:* Cat.

1. **jŭven-cus**, a, um, *adj.* [juven-is] (*Belonging to a* juvenis; hence) *Youthful, young:* equus, Lucr.—As *Subst.*: **1. jŭvencus**, i, *m.*: **a.** Of persons: (Prop.: *A young person* or *youth;* Meton.) *A son:* Hor. — **b.** Of neat cattle: *A young bullock; a steer:* Hor. —**2. jŭvenca**, æ, *f.*: **a.** Of persons: *A young woman; a girl:* Ov.—**b.** Of neat cattle: *A young cow, a heifer:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jouvenceau.*

2. **juvencus**, i, v. 1. juvencus.

jŭvĕn-esco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [juven-is] **I.** Gen.: *To become,* or *advance to the age of, a* juvenis; *to grow up:* vitulus . . . largis juvenescit in herbis, Hor. **II.** Esp.: *To become a* juvenis *again; to return to the age of a* juvenis; *to grow* or *become young again:* illius ad tactum Pylius juvenescere posset, Ov.

jŭvĕn-ilis, e, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: (*Belonging to a* juvenis; hence) *Youthful, young:* juvenilis quædam dicendi licentia, Cic.: caput, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Appearing like a* juvenis or *young person; appearing young:* (*Comp.*) Silvanusque suis semper juvenilior annis, *appearing younger*, Ov.—**B.** Of time: *Early:* annis juncti juvenilibus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *juvénile.*

jŭvĕnīl-ĭter, *adv.* [juvenil-is] **I.** Gen.: *After the manner of a* juvenis; *youthfully, as a youth:* exsultans, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** With the accessory notion of strength, *etc.*: *With the vigour* or *strength of a young person:* Ov.—**B.** With the accessory notion of want of thought, *etc.*: *Inconsiderately, improvidently:* Ov.

jŭvĕn-is, is, *adj. comm. gen.* (*Comp.* juvenior. for the contr. and usual junior, Pl.) [akin to Sanscrit *yuvan*, "young," and *dyûna*, "sportive, playful;" from root DIV or DYU, "to play" or "sport"] **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: *Young, youthful* (inasmuch as in the early part of life the animal spirits are more exuberant): (*Comp.*) qui vel mense brevi, vel toto est junior anno, Hor.—As *Subst.*: **A. juvenis**, is, *comm. gen. A young person* whether of the *male* or *female sex* (between seventeen and forty-five or forty-six years of age): Cic.; Suet.; Phæd.—**B.** From the Comp.: **jūnĭor**, ōris, *m.*: **1.** *A young man:* **juniores . . . ad nomina respondent**, Liv. —**2.** Polit. *t. t.*: Plur.: *The young men* of a tribe; those, *i. e.*, under forty-six years of age: Liv. **II.** Meton.: *Early, youthful; belonging to,* or *such as belongs to a young person:* anni, Ov.—As *Subst.*: = filius, *A son:* telluris juvenes, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jeune.*

jŭvĕn-or, *no perf.*, ārī, 1. *v. dep.* [juven-is] (*To act like a youth;* hence) *To act with youthful indiscretion, to sport wantonly:* juvenari versibus, Hor.

jŭven-ta, æ, *f.* [id.] (*The quality* or *state of the* juvenis; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of persons or animals: *The age of one who is a* juvenis; *youth, youthful age, the age of youth:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: Personified: *Juventa; the goddess of youth:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *jouvence.*

jŭven-tas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The state* or *condition of the* juvenis; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of persons or animals: *The age of one who is a* juvenis; *youth, youthful age, the age of a youth:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: Personified: *Juventas; the goddess of youth; Hebe:* Cic.

jŭven-tus, ūtis, *f.* [id.] (*The state* or *condition of the* juvenis; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of persons or animals: *Youth, the season of youth, the age of youth, youthful age:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of persons or animals: *The youth, young persons:* Cic.; Virg. — Particular expression: Princeps juventutis, *Chief of the youth:* A title: **A.** Under the republic, of the first of the knights: Cic. — **B.** Under the empire, of the imperial princes: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jeunesse.*

Jūverna (**Jūb-**), æ, *f. Ireland.*

jŭv-o, jūvi, jūtum, jŭvāre (juerint, *for* juverint, Cat.: juvaturus, Sall.) [akin to Sanscrit root DIW or DJU, *ludere*] 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: (*To sport* or *play;* causative, *To make to sport* or *play;* hence) *To delight, please, gratify, give pleasure to:* multos castra juvant, Hor. **B.** Meton.: **1.** With Persons as objects: **a.** Gen.: *To help, aid, assist:* duces auxilio, Cic.: (with *Neut.* adj. or *pron. as second Acc.*) multum potes nos apud Pancum juvare, Cic.: quid nunc te tua. Turne, potest germana juvare? Virg. — **b.** Esp.: Of medical treatment, *etc.*: *To aid, assist:* qui salutari juvat arte fessos, Hor. — **2.** With things as objects: **a.** *To benefit, profit, advantage, aid, help:* juvantibus arva Imbribus, Ov. - **b.** *To promote, further, advance:* beatæ vitæ disciplinam, Cic. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To delight, please, gratify:* forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit, Virg. **B.** Meton.: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To give help, aid,* or *assistance; to help,* etc.: diis juvantibus, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: Medically: *To give aid* or *assistance; to aid,* etc.: juvans (*sc.* herba), Ov.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *To benefit, avail, profit, prove serviceable, help:* vitâque magis, quam morte juvatis, Ov.: (with *Acc. of Neut. pron.*) quid labor aut benefacta

juvant? Virg.—**b.** Esp.: Medically: *To be beneficial:* quæ juvet herba, Ov.

juxtā, *adv. and prep.* [probably for jug-sta; fr. JUG, root of jungo: STA, root of sto] (*Standing closely joined* or *connected together;* hence) **I.** *Adv.*: **A.** Prop.: Of space: **1.** *Close together, adjoining one another:* Pl.—**2.** *Close, close beside, hard by, close* or *very near at hand:* Cæs.; Virg.—**3.** *In the immediate neighbourhood, at no great distance, not far off:* Pl.—**4.** *Near* or *about one's person,* etc.; *in close intimacy with a person:* Suet.—**5.** With verbs of motion towards: *Close up to* any person or thing; *close:* neque enim est accedere juxta Ausa, Ov. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of degree or amount: *Equally, alike, in equal degree:* castella juxta ignobilia, Liv.—Particular phrases, *etc.*: **a.** Juxta ac, juxta atque, juxta que, juxta et, *Equally as; equally with:* Sall.; Liv.; Pl.; Tac.—**b.** Ac juxta, atque juxta, que juxta, et juxta: *And . . . alike; and . . . equally:* Tac.; Liv.; Sall.—**c.** Juxta ac si, *Equally as if; equally as though; just as if; just as though:* Cic.—**d.** Juxta quam, *Equally as:* Liv.—**e.** Juxta aut, *Alike . . . or:* Tac.—**f.** Juxta cum, *Equally with* or *as; in like manner with* or *as:* Sall.; Plaut.—**2.** *Moreover, further, beyond this, likewise:* Pl. **II.** *Præp. c. Acc.*: **A.** Prop.: Of space: **1.** Gen.: *Close to, close beside:* juxta murum castra posuit Cæsar, Cæs.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *Bordering upon, on the borders of* a country, *etc.*: juxta Cappadociam, Nep.—**b.** With words denoting motion towards a place: *Close up to:* provehimur pelago vicina Ceraunia juxta, Virg. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of equality: *Equally with, in like manner as:* juxta se conjuges liberosque vexari, Liv.—**2.** Of order or succession; also, of time: *Next to, immediately after:* Liv.; Pl.—**3.** Of approximation, whether in condition or time: *Near to; hard, close,* or *near upon:* Tac.—**4.** Of a character, quality, *etc.*: *Bordering upon, nearly* or *closely allied to* or *connected with.* Tac.—**5.** *Together* or *along with; in the midst of, amongst:* juxta suam centuriam, Tac.—**6.** Of a state or condition: *Together with:* juxta libertatem, *i. e. among a free people,* Tac.—**7.** *In consequence of:* huic consuetudo juxta vicinitatem cum Æbutio fuit, Liv.—**8.** *In accordance with, according to, in conformity with:* juxta nocturnum visum, Just. ☞ Follg. its case: *e. g.* humilis volat æquora juxta, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *jouxte.*

juxtim, *adv. and prep.* [prob. for jug-st-im; fr. id.] **I.** *Adv.*: **A.** *Close, close beside, hard by, close* or *very near at hand:* assidebat juxtim, Suet.—**B.** *In the immediate neighbourhood, at no great distance, not far off:* cur ea, quæ fuerint juxtim quadrata, procul sint Visa rotunda, *etc.*, Lucr. **II.** *Prep.*: *Close to, close beside:* juxtim se ut assidat effecit, App

K

K, **k**. *indecl. n.* or *f.*, the eleventh letter of the Roman alphabet, used in the most ancient times of the language as a separate character for the sound *k*, while C was used for the sound *g*. When, in course of time, the character C came to be used also for the *k*-sound, and, after the introduction of the character G, was used for it alone, the K disappeared almost entirely from the Latin orthography, except in certain abbreviations, as K. for Cæso, K. or Kal. for Calendæ.

Kæso, v. Cæso.

Kalendæ, v. Calendæ.

Karthago, v. Carthago.

L

L, **l**, *indecl.* or *f.*: the twelfth letter of the Latin alphabet. **I.** In power it corresponds with the Greek Λ. It is a liquid or semivowel; and possesses a threefold force according to its collocation. When it follows another *l* its sound is slight, as in *ille, Metellus:* when it ends a noun or syllable, it has a full sound, as in *sol, sylva:* in all other cases it has an intermediate power, as in lectus, lecta, lectum. **II.** L is interchanged: A. In *simple words:* **1.** With *d*; v. letter D.—**2.** With *n*; as in *lympha* from *νύμφη.*—**3.** With *r* (so most comm.): *lilium* from *λείριον*; *libellus* for *libertus*; *agellus* for *agertus.*—**4.** With *x*; as *maxilla* for *matilla* from *mala*; *vexillum* for *velillum* from *velum.*—**B.** In compound words: **1.** With *d*; as *alligo* for *adligo*; *allego* for *adlego.*—**2.** With *n*; as *colligo* for *conligo*; *colloco* for *conloco.* **III.** L is dropped by syncope in *vis* for *velis.* **IV.** As an abbreviation, L denotes most frequently the prænomen *Lucius;* it, however, also represents *latum, libens, libertus, longum, lyciorum.* ☞ The numerical mark L, for the number 50, is not properly the letter L, but a sign formed by placing a horizontal line at right angles to the lower part of the perpendicular line by which the number *one* is represented.

lăba-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [lab(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *To begin to totter, to be about* or *ready to fall:* Lucr. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To waver, give way, yield:* Ter.—**B.** *To give way, to break down, to be found in the wrong:* Plaut.

lăbĕæ, ārum, v. labia.

lăbē-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [labes, (*uncontr. Gen.*) labe-is] *A small stain; a slight disgrace,* or *discredit:* Cic.

lăb-ĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. a.*: Pass.: **lăb-ĕ-fĭo**, factus sum, fĭĕri [lab-o; (e); facio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: *To make to reel* or *to be ready to fall:* mota loco labefactaque, Val. Fl.—**B.** Of things: **1.** Gen.: *To make* or *cause to totter; to shake violently, to make* an object *ready to fall:* labefactă parte muri, Cæs.—**2.** Esp.: *To loosen:* dentes, Ter. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *To cause to waver, hesitate,* or *faulter; to shake* in mind, purpose, principles, fidelity, *etc.*: aliquem, Cic.—**2.** *To shake, disquiet, agitate, disturb:* (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) animum labefactus amore, Virg.—**B.**: **1.** *To shake, weaken, impair:* Liv.—**2.** *To cause to fall, to impair in health, to destroy:* corpora, Tac.—**3.** *To cause to totter; to bring near to ruin* or *overthrow:* respublicas, Cic.—**4.**: **a.** Of the body, limbs, *etc.*: *To cause to relax* in power *or* vigour; *to weaken:* labefacta per ossa, Virg.—**b.** Of the heat of the sun: *To weaken* or *impair; to diminish in power:* labefactos (*sc.* solis ignes) æĕre multo, Lucr. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of the soil: *To prepare by digging,* etc.: jugera, Virg.—**B.** Of the snow: Part. Perf. Pass.: *Loose, drifting:* nix, Sen.—**C.** Of the effect of fire: *To weaken, impair:* ne quid labefactum viribus ignis, Ov.

lăbĕfac-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* (*Inf. Pass.*: labefactarier, Ter.) [labefac-io] **I.** Prop.: *To cause* or *make to totter; to shake violently; to make* an object *ready to fall:* signum vectibus labefactare conantur, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To injure, ruin, destroy:* labefactat onus gravidi temeraria ventris, *etc.*, Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To*

cause to waver; to shake in resolution, purpose, etc.; *to withdraw* a person *from a design, intention,* etc.: aliquem, Plaut.—**B.**: 1. Of purpose proposed: *To shake; to seek to overthrow, ruin,* etc.: Cic.—**2.** Of purpose effected: **a.** Of personal objects: *To overthrow, ruin:* Cic.—**b.** Of things as objects: (a) Gen.: *To shake, weaken, impair:* conspirationem, Cic.: fidem pretio, id. —(b) Esp.: *To shake* the stability of a view, argument, *etc.*; *to weaken: overthrow:* Cic.—**C.**: 1. With personal objects: *To bring near to ruin* or *overthrow*: aratores, Cic.—2. With things as objects: *To shake, imperil, bring into danger:* rempublicam, Cic.—**D.** *To assail, to imperil:* Cic.

lăbĕfac-tus, a, um, *P.* of labefio, through root LABEFAC.

lăbĕfĭo, ĕri, v. labefacio.

1. lăbel-lum, i, *n. dim.* [for laberlum; fr. 1. labrum, lab(e)r-i] *A little lip:* Cic.

2. lăbel-lum, i, *n.* [for id.; fr. 2. id.] **I.** Prop.: *A small vessel* or *pan:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A bathing place; a bath:* Cat.

Lăbĕrĭus, ĭi, *m. Laberius; a Roman name.*

lăb-es, is, *f.* (*Abl.* labi, Lucr.) [1. lab-or] **1.**: a. Prop.: *A falling down; downfall:* ruinarum, Just.—**b. Fig.**: *Fall, downfall, ruin, destruction:* innocentiæ, Cic.—**2.** *A falling* or *sinking in; a subsidence* of the ground, *etc.* —**3.**: a. Prop.: *A spot, blot, stain:* Ov.—**b.** Fig.: (a) *A stain, blot, disgrace, discredit:* Cic.—(b) Morally: *A blemish, pollution, defilement:* Cic.; Virg.—**c.** Meton.: (a) Of persons: *A disgrace; a good-for-nothing fellow; a wretch:* Cic.—(b) Corporeally: *A blemish, imperfection, defect:* victima labe carens, Ov.

lăbĭa (-ĕa), æ, *f.*, **-ĭum,** ĭi, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root LAP, *loqui*] (*The speaking thing;* hence) *A lip:* Plaut.; Pl.

Lăbĭci (Lav-), ōrum, *m.*, **-um,** i, *n. Labici, Lavici,* or *Labicum.* **I.** Prop.: *A town of Latium between Tusculum and Præneste, near the modern Colonna.*—Hence, **Lăbĭc-ānus (Lavic-),** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Labici.*—As *Subst.*: **A. Lăbĭcānus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* ager) *The territory of Labici.*—**B. Lăvĭcāni,** ōrum, *m. The people of Labici* or *Lavici.* **II.** Meton.: *The people of Labici* or *Lavici.*

Lăbĭēnus, i, *m. Labienus:* **1.** *T. Atius Labienus; a legate of Cæsar in Gaul, who afterwards went over to Pompey.*—Hence, **Lăbĭēn-ĭānus,** a, um. *Of,* or *belonging to, Labienus.*—**2.** *Q. Atius Labienus; an uncle of the former, and an adherent of Saturninus.*

lăbĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [labi-a] (*Full of* or *abounding in* labia; hence) *Having large lips, blubber-lipped:* Lucr.

lăbĭum, ĭi, v. labia.

lăb-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [akin to 1. lab-or] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: *To totter, to roll about, to be unsteady:* dubiâque labant cervice, Luc. —**B.** Of things: **1.** Gen.: *To totter, to be ready to give way:* illud interea (*sc.* signum Herculis) nullâ lababat ex parte, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of ships: *To totter, roll from side to side:* Ov.—**b.** (a) Of the limbs: *To totter, to give way, to begin to fail:* Lucr.—(b) Of the footsteps: *To be unsteady:* Virg.—**c.** Of the eyes: *To fail, to begin to be closed:* Cat.—**d.** Of the ground: *To begin or be ready to sink or fall in:* Ov. —**e.** Of any thing worn or put on the body, *etc.*: *To begin to get loose, to become unfastened:* vincla (*sc.* pennarum) labant, Ov.—**f.** Of a written character: *To be unsteady in form, to be written with a shaking* or *trembling hand:* Ov. —**g.** Of solid bodies: *To be ready to fall to pieces* or *go to ruin:* Lucr. **II. Fig.**: **A.**: **1.**: **a.** With personal subjects: *To waver; to be unstable, weak, infirm, undecided* in opinion, resolution, fidelity, *etc.*: Cic.—**b.** With things as subject: (a) Gen.: *To waver; to be unstable, undecided, fluctuating:* Cic.—(b) Esp.: (*a*) Of the memory, *etc.*: *To totter, fail, become weak:* Liv.—(*β*) Of fidelity: *To fluctuate, to begin to be doubtful:* Liv.; Tac.—**2.** *To hesitate, stutter,* etc.: sermone, Pl.—**3.** Of affairs, *etc.*: *To be in a failing condition, to be near ruin:* Tac.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: *To begin to sink down, fall to pieces* or *go to ruin:* reipublicæ partes labantes, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of discipline: *To go to ruin, grow lax, be destroyed:* Liv. —**b.** Of hopes, expectations, *etc.*: *To threaten to fall, to be near being overthrown:* Ov. **III.** Meton.: Of an army, *etc.*: *To begin to waver; to be near breaking to pieces* or *falling into disorder, confusion,* etc.: Tac.

1. lăb-or, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. *v. dep.* [akin to Sanscrit root LAMB, *to fall,* etc.] **I.** Prop.: Of living beings or things as subject: **A.** Of motion horizontally: **1.** Gen.: *To glide; to glide along* or *onwards; to move with gentle* or *easy motion:* dum Stygio sub terris gurgite labor, Ov.: faces per cœlum, Liv.—**2.** Esp.: *To slip,* etc.: pede lapsus, Hor.—**B.** Of motion downwards: **1.** Gen.: *To glide down; to fall* or *slide downwards:* lacrimæque genis labuntur, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To fall down, to slip down,* on the ground, *etc.*: labitur infelix (*sc.* equus), Virg.—**b.** Of any thing worn, *etc.*: *To fall* or *slip off:* tergo velamina lapsa, Ov.—**c.** Of a building, *etc.*: *To fall* or *tumble down; to fall into ruins,* etc.: ædes labentes, Hor.—**d.** Of the cheeks: *To fall in:* Suet.—**e.** Of the eyes: *To fall* involuntarily *downwards, to become closed* in death or sleep: Virg.—**f.** Of the hair: *To fall down, hang loose* on the shoulders, *etc.*; *to become dishevelled* or *disarranged:* Prop.—**C.** Of motion upwards: *to glide upwards:* celerique fugâ sub sidera lapsæ, *etc.*, Virg. **II. Fig.**: **A.** From the notion of horizontal motion: **1.**: **a.** Of persons as subjects: *To slip away, escape, make an escape:* custodiâ, Tac.—**b.** Of things as subjects: *To slip away, escape, be lost* or *gone*: ne adjectæ voces laberentur, Cic.—**2.** *To glide* or *haste onwards, to slip away:* quæ (*sc.* res) proclivius ad perniciem labitur, Cic.: fugaces Labuntur anni, Hor.—**3.** Of words, language, *etc.*: **a.** *To glide* or *flow smoothly onwards:* Cic.—**b.** *To slip out, come forth, escape the lips:* vox, Tac.—**4.** *To fall* or *depart from:* pudicitiâ, Ov.—**5.** Of sleep, cold, *etc.*: *To glide, steal, creep:* labique ut somnum sensit in artûs, Ov.—**6.** Of persons: *To glide* or *slip away from* a thing; i. e. *to lose:* spe, Cæs.—**7.** Of property, means, fidelity, *etc.*: *To glide* or *slip away* from one; *to depart, be gone, be lost:* Plaut.; Ov.—**8.** *To slip* or *wander from a point, to digress:* Cic.—**9.** *To glide* or *come gradually to* a point, object, *etc.*: Cic.—**10.**: **a.** Gen.: *To glide* or *slip imperceptibly* to or into a state, condition, *etc.*: Cic.; Liv.—**b.** Esp.: *To glide* or *slip into* a state, *etc., and remain in it; to subside* or *settle down into; to fall into and remain:* Hor.—**11.** *To glide* or *slip into* something; i. e. *to obtain something by good fortune,* etc.: in rem emendabilem, Liv.—**12.** Of the life, breath, *etc.*: *To slip* or *pass away; to be departing:* Ov.; Tac.—**B.** From the notion of downward motion: **1.** *To fall down, err, commit an error* or *fault; to make a mistake; to be mistaken:* Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Of persons: *To fall, be unfortunate, sink into misfortune* or *ruin:* Cic.—**b.** Of things: *To fall, perish, sink,* or *go to ruin:* Cic.; Liv.—**3.** Of customs, *etc.*: *To sink down, to deteriorate:* Liv.—**4.** Of an investigation, *etc.*: *To descend lower:* Liv. **III.** Meton.: Of an army, *etc.*: *To waver, fall into disorder,* etc.: Prop.

2. lăb-or, ōris (old form of the *Nom.* labos, Plaut.; Ter.; Cat.; Sall.), *m.* [akin to Sanscrit root LÁBH; Greek λαβ, whence λαμβάνειν, *to take*] **I.** Prop.: (*The act of taking* or *getting,* hence): **A.** *Labour, toil, exertion;* whether physical or mental: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of the effects or consequence of *labor*: **1.** Physical: *Drudgery, hardship, fatigue:* Cic.—**2.** Mental or mental combined with more or less of physical: *Distress, trouble, misfortune, suffering:* Cic.; Virg.—**B.** *Sickness, illness:* Plaut.—**C.** Of childbirth: *The pangs, pains,* or *throes:* Virg.—**D.** Of that which results from or is produced by toil: *Work, production* of men or animals: Virg.—**E.** Of the objects of labour: *An operation, toil, work:* Virg.—**F.** Personified: *Labour, Toil:* Virg. **III. Fig.**: Lunæ or solis labores: *The pangs* or *throes,* or *the toil, of the Moon* or *Sun*: i. e. *the laborious* or *toilsome course:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *labeur, labour.*

lăbōr-i-fer, a, um, *adj.* [2. labor; (i); fer-o] *Labour-bearing, toil-enduring:* Hercules, Ov.

lăbōrĭōs-e, *adv.* [laborios-us] *Laboriously, wearisomely, with difficulty:* Plaut.: (*Comp.*) laboriosius, Cic.: (*Sup.*) laboriosissime, id.

lăbōr-iōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. labor] (*Full of* labor; hence) **1.**: **a.** *Laborious, toilsome, wearisome, difficult*

Sup.) operum longe laboriosissimum, Liv.—**b.** *Inclined to labour, laborious:* homines, Cic.—**2.** *That undergoes much trouble and hardship; troubled, harassed:* (*Comp.*) quid enim nobis duobus laboriosius? Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *laborieux.*

lăbŏr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] **I.** Neut.: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *To toil, labour,* etc., whether physically or mentally: sitque laboranti similis (*sc.* equus), Virg.: in spem, Ov.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** (a) Gen.: *To toil, labour, make efforts* or *exertions:* obliquo laborat Lympha fugax trepidare rivo, Hor.—(b) Esp.: *To make a painful effort; to act* or *move with difficulty:* Cic.—**b.** *To struggle; to be struggling* or *making struggles:* quantā laboras in Charybdi, Hor.—**c.** *To be anxious, solicitous, very careful,* or *concerned:* placuisse, Ov.—**B.** *To suffer fatigue, to be fatigued, to be distressed with toil,* etc.: Cic.—**C.**: **1.** Prop.: *To suffer, to be distressed* or *troubled:* ex invidiā, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** *To be distressed* or *oppressed:* negligens, ne qua populus laboret, Hor.—**b.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To be hard pressed; to be in distress, difficulty,* or *danger:* Cæs.—**c.** Of things: *To be in peril* or *danger:* laborans ratis, Ov. —**D.** *To be sick* or *ill:* quum sine febri laborāssem, Cic.—**E.**: **1.** Prop.: *To be in pain, anguish,* or *suffering* arising from illness: ex intestinis, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: *To suffer from, be afflicted with:* non ab avaritiā, aut miserā ambitione laborat, Hor.—**F.**: **1.** Of child-birth: *To be in pain, to be in labour:* Hor.—**2.** Of the moon: *To be in throes;* i. e. *to be eclipsed:* Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** *To labour* or *work out; to produce by labour; to elaborate:* quale non perfectius Meæ laborārint manūs, Hor.—**B.** *To prepare with toil* or *labour, to labour at; to labour to accomplish* or *effect:* noctibus hibernis castrensia pensa laboro, Prop.—**C.** *To bestow labour upon:* dona laboratæ Cereris, Virg.—**D.** *To make with toil, to laboriously make:* vestes, Virg.—**E.** Of the productions of the earth: *To bestow labour upon, to cultivate assiduously:* frumenta ceteroseque fructūs patientius laborant, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *labourer.*

lăbos, v. 2. labor.

Lăbros (-us), i, *m.* = λάβρος (Greedy). *Labros; the name of a dog.*

1. **lă-brum,** i, *n.* [for lap-brum; akin to Sanscrit root LAP, *loqui*] (*That which effects the speaking;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A lip:* Cic.; Virg.; Hor.—Particular expression: Primis *or* primoribus labris aliquid gustare *or* attingere, *To taste* or *touch something with the tip of the lips;* i. e. *to get only a slight* or *superficial acquaintance with a thing:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The edge* of any thing: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lèvre.*

2. **lă-brum,** i, *n.* [for lab-brum; fr. root LAB, akin to λαβ, whence λα(μ)βάνω] (*That which effects the taking; a taking* or *receiving thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A vessel* for containing any liquid: Virg.; Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A large flat basin in the* caldarium *of a bath:* Cic.—**2.** *A basin* for water in a garden, *etc.*: Pl. **II.** Meton.: *A bathing place:* Ov.

lăbrusca, æ, *f.*, **-um,** i, *n. The wild vine:* Virg.

lăburnum, i, *n. The laburnum tree* or *shrub:* Pl.

lăbўrinthus, i, *m.* = λαβύρινθος. *A labyrinth;* esp. *the labyrinth constructed by Dædalus near Gnossus in Crete:* Virg.—Hence, **lăbўrinth-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Of the labyrinth:* Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *labyrinthe.*

lac (lacte), lactis, *n.* [akin to Sans. root MRIJ, "to stroke;" Greek γάλα, γα-λακ-ος] **I.** Prop.: *Milk:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Milk* or *milk-like juice* of fruits, plants, or trees: Ov.—**B.** *Milk-white colour:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lait.*

Lăcæna, æ, *f.*, *adj.*, Λάκαινα. *Laconian, Lacedæmonian, Spartan:* virginibus bacchata Lacænis Taygeta, Virg. —As *Subst.* (*sc.* mulier): *A Spartan woman:* scelus exitiale Lacænæ, i. e. *Helen,* Virg.

Lăcēdæmon, ŏnis, *f.*, Λακεδαίμων (*Gr. Acc.* Lacedæmona, Virg.: *Abl.*, Lacedæmoni, Nep.). *Lacedæmon,* otherwise *Sparta; a city of the Peloponnesus* (now *Misitra*).—Hence, **Lăcēdæmŏn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Lacedæmonian, Spartan.*—As *Subst.*: **Lacedæmonius,** i, *m. A Lacedæmonian* or *Spartan.*

lăc-er, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root DAC, Gr. δακ, root of δακ-νειν, *to bite*] **I.** (*Bitten;* and with accessory idea of result produced, *Bitten to pieces;* hence) **A.** Prop.: *Torn* or *mangled* by biting or rending with the teeth or beak: funus lacerum tellus habet? Virg. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *Torn* or *rent to pieces;* otherwise than by biting, *etc.*: corpus, Tac.—**2.** *Mangled, maimed, mutilated:* aliquis, Virg.—**3.** a. *Shattered, shivered:* currus, Ov.—**b.** Of buildings: *Torn down,* or *pulled to pieces:* Tac. **C.** Fig.: *Torn to pieces:* gentilitates, Pl. **II.** (Prop.: *biting;* Meton.) *Tearing, lacerating, mangling:* ipse suos artūs lacero divellere morsu Cœpit, Ov.

lăcĕrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lacer(a)-o] *A mangling, tearing, lacerating:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lacération.*

lăc-erna, æ, *f.* [akin to ῥαγ, root of ῥήγνυμι, *to break*] (*A torn thing;* hence) *A lacerna; an outer garment* or *covering worn by the Romans over their other clothing for the purpose of protecting them from the weather:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lacerne.*

lăcern-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [lacern-a] (*Provided with a* lacerna; hence) *Wearing a* lacerna: Juv.

lăcĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [lacer] **I.** *To tear* or *mangle* by biting, *etc.*: corpus, Lucr. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To tear* or *rend in pieces,* otherwise than by biting: vestem, Ov. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Of character, *etc.*: *To pull to pieces,* i. e. *to defame:* virum incesto ore, Cic. —**2.** Of a composition: *To pull to pieces, carp at,* etc.: carmina, Ov.—**3.** Of property, etc.: **a.** *To waste, squander, dissipate:* Sall.—**b.** *To seize upon, plunder:* Cic.—**4.** Of time: *To fritter away, waste, consume:* Plaut.—**5.** *To tear to pieces, overthrow, destroy:* patriam, Cic. **III.** *To mangle, maim, mutilate:* ferro, Hor.: corpus, Liv. **IV.** *To shatter, shiver, break,* or *dash in pieces:* regiæ naves lacerataæ naufragiis, Liv. **V.**: **A.** Prop.: *To tear, lacerate:* genas, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *To rend, tear, torture, wrong, vex, pain:* meus me mœror lacerat, Cic. **VI.** Of the hair as object: *To tear* or *pull up by the roots; to tear; tear out* or *off.* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lacérer.*

lăcerta, æ, *f.*, **-us,** i, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Gen.: *A lizard:* Hor. **II.** Esp.: *A sea lizard* (*a species of sea fish now unknown*): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lézard.*

lăcert-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. lacertus] (*Full of,* or *abounding in,* lacertus; hence) *Full of muscular power, strong, powerful, sinewy:* centuriones, Cic.

1. **lăcertus,** i, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The upper part of the arm; the upper arm* between the shoulder and elbow: Ov. **II.** Meton.: *The arm:* **A.** Of persons: Cic.—**B.** Of bees: Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Muscular power, vigour, strength:* oratoris, Cic.—**B.** *Might, strength, power:* Hor.

2. lacertus, i, v. lacerta.

lăcess-ītus, a, um, *P.* of lacess-o.

lăc-esso, essīvi *or* essĭi *or* essi, essītum, essĕre, 3. *v. a. intens.* [akin to Sanscrit root DAC, Greek δακ-νειν, *to bite*] **I.** Prop.: *To bite eagerly, to mangle:* parvulus aut pulex irrepens dente lacessit (*sc.* sata), Col. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To attack, fall upon, assault, assail:* ferro lacessere virum, Cic.—**B.** *To strike repeatedly, to keep dashing against:* fores, Ov.—**C.** Of inanimate objects: *To fall upon, strike, smite:* æraque fulgent Sole lacessita, Virg.—**D.** Of the sea, *etc.*, as object: *To chafe:* Hor.—**E.** *To stimulate* or *animate* by patting: manibusque lacessunt Pectora plausa cavis, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To attack, assail, assault, harass:* neve Æduos injuriā lacesseret, Cæs.—**B.** *To exasperate, enrage, provoke:* nisi lacessamur, Cic.—**C.**: **1.** Gen.: *To provoke, stimulate, urge on* through a feeling, or through exciting a feeling, of exasperation, *etc.*: aliquem epistolis ad scribendum, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To provoke* or *challenge to a contest:* efficiam posthac ne quenquam voce lacessas, Virg.—**D.** *To assail, importune:* nihil supra Deos lacesso, Hor.—**E.** Of language, *etc.*: *To provoke, call forth, give rise to; cause to be spoken,* etc.: Cic.—**F.** Of the sword: *To arouse; to provoke; to call forth* from the scabbard: Virg.

lăchăn-isso (-izo), no *perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* = λαχανίζω (Prop.: *To resemble* (λάχανον) *potherbs* in character; *i. e. to be weak* or *washy;* hence, Fig.) *To be feeble,* etc.: Suet.

Lăchĕsis, is, *f.*, Λάχεσις (*Acc.* Lachesin, Ov.) (The Allotter). *Lachesis; that one of the three Fates who*

allotted to man and things the termination of their continuance; and also fixed the certain arrival of future events.

lăchrĭma, æ, etc., v. lacr.

Lăcĭades, æ, *m. A man of Laciadæ; an Athenian borough, which took its name from the hero Lacius.*

lăcĭnĭa, æ, *f.* [acc. to Pott akin to Sanscrit root DAC, Greek δάκ-νειν, *to bite;* but perhaps rather to be referred, like *lacerna*, to √ΔΑΓ, the root of ῥήγνυμι, *to break* or *rend*] (acc. to 1. etym., *A biting;* hence, concr., *A thing bitten:* acc. to 2. etym., *A rending;* hence, concr., *A thing rent:* hence) **I.** Gen.: *A fragment* or *small piece of cloth*, etc.: Pl. **II.** Esp.: *A small piece of cloth* or *other material*, sewn on to the border or edge of a garment; *the angular extremity* of a garment; *a lappet* or *drop-like appendage* at the end of various articles of dress; *a corner* of the toga, *etc.*: Cic.—Prov.: Laciniâ aliquid obtinere, *To lay hold of anything by the lappel*, i. e. *just to grasp it*, or *catch hold of it; barely to seize it:* Cic.

Lăcĭnĭum, i, *n.*, Λακίνιον. *Lacinium* (now *Capo delle Colonne* or *Cape Nau*); *a promontory on the eastern coast of the extreme south of Italy, in the territory of the Bruttii, celebrated for a temple of Juno.*—Hence, **Lăcĭnĭ-us,** a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Lacinium; Lacinian.*

lăc-io, ĕre, 3. *v. a. To induce by deception to do what is wrong; to entice, allure:* Fest.

Lăco (-on), ōnis, *m.*, Λάκων. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Sing.: *A man of Laconia; a Laconian, Lacedæmonian, Spartan.*—As *Adj.*: Laconian, Lacedæmonian, *Spartan:* Hor.—**B.** Plur.: **1.** Gen.: *The Laconian people* or *nation; the Laconians, Lacedæmonians, Spartans.*—Hence, **a. Lăcōn-ĭa,** æ, *f. Laconia; a country in the centre of Southern Greece, or the Peloponnesus; of which the chief city was Sparta* or *Lacedæmon.* —**b. Lăcōn-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, the Laconians; Laconian, Lacedæmonian, Spartan.*—As *Subst.*: (a) **Lăcōnĭca,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* terra); also, **-ē,** ēs, *f. The land* or *country of Laconia.*—(b) **Lăcōnĭcum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* hypocaustum) *A Laconicum; the sweating room in a hot bath (invented and first used by the Laconians):* Cic.—**c. Lăcōn-is,** ĭdis, *adj., f.*, Λάκωνις. *Laconian, Lacedæmonian.*—**2.** Esp.: Plur.: *The Laconians;* i. e. *Castor and Pollux:* Mart. **II.** Meton.: Of dogs: *A Spartan dog* or *hound:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *laconique*, "laconic," "short," "concise."

lăcrĭma (lachr-, -ūma, -ўma), æ, *f.* [Greek δάκρυ; Sanscrit root DAG, *to bite*] *A tear:* Cic.; Virg. —Particular phrases: **1.** Lacrimas dare, *To weep, shed tears:* Virg. —**2.** Lacrimis se tradere, *To give up one's self to tears, to abandon one's self to weeping:* Cic.—**3.** Lacrimas profundere, *To pour forth* or *shed tears in abundance:* Cic.—**4.** Lacrimas effundere, *To pour forth* or *shed tears; to weep:* Cic.—**5.** Lacrimas mittere, *To dismiss, lay aside, cease from, tears* or *weeping:* Ter.—**6.** Lacrimis opplere, *To fill* or *cover over with tears:* Ter.—**7.** Lacrimas ciere, movere, commovere, *To arouse, excite, the tears* of another; *to cause* another *to weep:* Virg.—**8.** Lacrimas excutere alicui, *To shake tears out of one;* i. e. *to compel one to weep:* Ter. —**9.** Lacrimas tenere, *To restrain, check, keep in* one's *tears:* Cic.—**10.** A lacrimis temperare, *To refrain from tears; not to allow one's self to weep:* Virg.—**11.** Lacrimas confingere, *To make up tears,* i. e. *to feign weeping; to put on a show of weeping:* Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *larme.*

lăcrĭmā-bĭlis (lacryma-, lachryma-), e, *adj.* [lacrim(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *That is to be, may be, or can be wept for; for which tears are to be shed; tearful:* nil lacrimabile cernit, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Producing* or *calling forth tears:* bellum, Virg.

lăcrĭm-ābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Shedding tears in abundance, weeping copiously:* Liv.

lăcrĭm-o (lacrym-, lacrum-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [lacrim-a] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Neut.: *To shed tears, weep, cry:* multo sæpius lacrimâsse Priamum, quam Troilum, Cic.—**B.** Act.: *To shed tears, weep,* or *cry for* or *on account of:* num id lacrimat virgo? Ter. **II.** Meton.: Of plants, trees, *etc.*, from which anything naturally distils: **A.** Neut.: *To weep, to shed tears* or *drops* of gum, *etc.*: lacrimantes calami, Pl.—**B.** Act.: *To pour forth* or *shed* as if by weeping; *to exude, distil:* lacrymatas cortice myrrhas, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *larmoyer.*

lăcrĭm-or (lacrym-, lacrum-), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To shed tears, weep, cry:* equis fuit, quin lacrimaretur? Cic.

lăcrĭm-ōsus, a, um (**lacrum-, lacrym-, lachrym-**), *adj.* [id.] (*Full of*, or *abounding in*, lacrimæ; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Full of*, or *abounding in, tears; that sheds tears in abundance; weeping much* or *profusely:* lacrimosaque vino Lumina, *i. e. eyes*, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of physical causes: *Causing* or *producing tears; productive of tears:* fumus, Hor.—**B.** Of other than physical causes: *Calling forth tears:* **1.** *Mournful, lamentable:* funera, Hor.—**2.** Of composition: *Pitiable, abject, wretched, miserable:* poëmata, Hor.—**3.** *Tearful, accompanied with much weeping* or *many tears:* carmen, Ov.

lăcrĭm-ŭla (lacrym-, lacrum-), æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little tear:* Cic.

lacruma (-yma), æ, **lacrumabilis (-ymabilis),** e, v. lacri.

lacte-ns, ntis, *P.* of lacte-o.—As *Subst.*: *n.* (*sc.* animal) or *f.* (*sc.* hostia). *A suckling animal; a young unweaned animal* offered *as a victim:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *laitance.*

lact-ĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [lac, lact-is] **I.** *To take milk, suck, take the breast,* etc.: **A.** Prop.: Of persons or animals: lactens (*sc.* Jupiter puer), Cic.: mulus, id. **B.** Fig.: Of the season of the year: annus, Ov. **II.** Of plants, fruit, *etc.*: *To have a milk-like juice; to contain milk, be milky, to swell with milk:* frumenta, Virg.

lactĕŏ-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* lacteus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) lacteo-i] (*Somewhat milk-white*; hence) *Of fair* or *beautiful complexion:* puellæ, Cat.

lact-esco, *no perf. nor sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [lac, lact-is] *To become milk, be turned* or *changed into milk:* cibus matrum lactescere incipit, Cic.

lact-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Of*, or *pertaining to*, lac; hence) **I.**: **a.** Gen.: *Of*, or *pertaining to, milk; milky:* humor, Ov.—**b.** Esp.: *Milky, containing milk:* ubera, Virg.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *Milky, of the colour* or *appearance of milk, milk-white, white as milk:* lactea colla Auro innectuntur, Virg.—**b.** Esp.: Of the *milky* way: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lacté.*

lact-is, is, *f.* [lact-eo] (*The milky thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The small guts,* so named from their colour or peculiar softness: Pl. **II.** Meton.: *The guts* or *intestines*, in general; *the belly, bowels, inside:* Plaut.

1. lact-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [lac, lact-is] Of the breasts, *etc.*: *To have, be filled with,* or *contain milk:* ubera lactantia, Ov.

2. lac-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [lac-io] *To entice, allure, flatter, coax, cajole, try to ensnare,* or *deceive:* nisi me lactásses amantem, Ter.

lact-ūca, æ, *f.* [lac, lact-is] (*The thing having milk-like juice*; hence) *A lettuce:* Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *laitue.*

lactūc-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [lactuc-a] *A small* or *young lettuce:* Suet.

lăc-ūna, æ, *f.* [lac-us] (*The thing having a* lacus or *hollow*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A natural cavity; a cavern:* Lucr.—**B.** Of Orcus: *A pit, depth:* Lucr. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A natural cavity* or *hollow filled with water; a pool, pond:* Virg.—**B.** Of the sea: *A depth,* or *deep place:* Auct. Her.—**C.** Of the body: (Gen.: *A hollow cavity;* Esp.) *A dimple:* Ov. **III.** Fig.: *A gap, want, deficiency, defect:* lacuna rei familiaris, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lacune.*

lăcūn-ar, āris, *n.* [lacun-a] (*A thing belonging to a* lacuna or *cavity*; hence) *A panelled* or *fretted ceiling; a ceiling with indented* or *panelled compartments:* Cic. — Particular phrase: Doctus spectare lacunar, *Skilled in gazing at the ceiling,* i. e. *in pretending not to see nor know what is passing around one,* Juv.

lăcūn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] (*To make a* lacuna or *cavity*, hence) *To ornament like a carved* or *fretted ceiling:* summa lacunabant alterno murice conchæ, Ov.

lăcūn-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Full of* lacunæ; hence) *Full of holes* or *cavities:* nihil lacunosum, *i. e. uneven,* Cic.

lăcus, ūs, *m.* [akin to Gr. λάκκος] **I.** Prop.: (*Any thing hollowed out, or*

that is hollow; hence) **A.** *A tank* for receiving oil or wine as it issued from the press; *a vat:* Ov.—**B.** *A reservoir, public cistern:* Hor.—**C.** *A vessel filled with water* used by smiths for plunging their hot iron into: Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A large body of water in a natural hollow* or *artificial excavation,* which does not flow, nor yet become stagnant; *a lake:* Lucr.; Cic.—**B.** *A river* or *stream:* Virg.—**C.** *A pool of a river; the deep, still part of a river:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lac.*

Lăcȳdes, is, *m.*, Λακύδης. *Lacydes; an Academic philosopher, a native of Cyrene.*

Lādas, æ, *m.*=Λάδας. *Ladas:* **I.** Prop.: *A renowned runner, who obtained the prize at the Olympic games, and expired shortly afterwards.* **II.** Meton.: Of *a swift runner:* Juv.

Lādon, ōnis, *m.*, Λαδών. *Ladon:* **1.** *A river of Arcadia falling into the Alpheus; according to some the father of Daphne.*—**2.** *The name of one of Actæon's hounds.*

Læca, æ, *m. Læca; a Roman name.*

læd-o, læsi, læsum, lædĕre, 3. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To strike forcibly, to dash violently:* nulli lædere os, Ter.: æquora lædebant naves ad saxa virosque, Lucr. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To hurt, pain:* **1.** As the result of striking in any way: nec fugiunt hominem, nec vulnere lædunt, Ov. — **2.** Without the notion of striking: teneros lædunt juga prima juvencos, Ov.—**B.** *To injure, damage; to inflict injury* or *damage upon:* nec teneras cursu læsisset aristas, Virg.—Particular phrase: Lædere collum, *To damage one's neck,* i. e. *to hang one's self:* Hor. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To hurt, pain, grieve:* tua me infortunia lædunt, Hor.—**B.** *To annoy, offend, displease:* quæ lædunt oculum, festinas demere, Hor.—**C.** *To hurt, injure, damage; to inflict hurt, injury,* or *damage, upon:* neminem injuste, Cic.—Particular phrase: Lædere majestatem, *To injure the majesty,* i. e. *to commit treason against:* Sen.—**D.** Of faith, *etc.: To violate, break,* etc.: Cic. —**E.** *To transgress, act contrary to the requirements of* duty, *etc.:* pietas læsa, Nep.—**F.** *To harm, hurt, prove an obstacle to,* etc.: famam, Suet.

Lælaps, ăpis [λαίλαψ, hurricane] *Lælaps; the name of a hound.*

Lælius, ii, *m.*, **a,** æ, *f. Lælius* and *Lælia; the name of a Roman* gens. —Hence. **Lælĭ-ānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Lælius; Lælian.*

læna, æ, *f.* [χλαῖνα] *A large upper garment* or *cloak;* acc. to some, *of a round shape;* acc. to others, *formed of a* toga *doubled* or *lined:* Cic.; Pers.

Lāërtes, æ (*Acc.* Laertem, Cic.; Laerten, Ov.), *m.*, Λαέρτης. *Laertes; a king of Ithaca, and the father of Ulysses.*—Hence, **1. Lāërt-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.:* a. *Of,* or *belonging to, Laertes.*—b. *Connected with,* or *sprung from, Laertes:* heros, *i. e. Ulysses,* Ov.—**2. Lāërt-ĭădes,** æ, *m.*, Λαερτιάδης. *A son of Laertes.*

læ-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for læd-sio; fr. læd-o] *An injuring* or *damaging* of an opponent by an orator: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lésion.*

Læstrȳgon (Lest-), ōnis, *m. A Læstrygonian;* more comm. **Læstrygŏnēs (Lest-),** um, *m.*, Λαιστρυγόνες. *The Læstrygonians; a strange race of cannibals in Sicily. A colony of them passed over into Italy, and settled in Campania, where they built the town of Formiæ.*—Hence, **Læstrȳgŏn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.:* **1.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the Læstrygones; Læstrygonian.*—**2.** Meton.: *Formian.*

læ-sus (for læd-sus), a, um, *P.* of læd-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lèse.*

lætā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [læt(a)-or] *That can* or *may cause joy; bestowing joy, joyous, glad, gladdening, gladsome:* fatum, Ov.: nihil, Cic.

læta-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of læt(a)-or.—**2.** *Pa.:* a. *Joyful, rejoicing, glad:* Cic. —b. *Causing joy;* hence, *Delightful, pleasant, gladdening:* Lucr.

lætā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [læt(a)-or] *A rejoicing, joy, delight:* Cæs.

lætē, *adv.* [1. læt-us] **1.** *Joyfully, gladly, joyously:* Cic.: (*Sup.*) lætissime, Gell.—**2.** *Abundantly, richly, luxuriantly:* Pl. — **3.** *Exuberantly, fully, richly:* (*Comp.*) lætius, Tac.

læt-i-fĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [for læt-i-fac-o; fr. læt-us; (i); fac-io] (*To make* lætus; hence) **I.:** **A.** Act.: **1.** Gen.: *To render joyful; to gladden; to cheer:* terram, Cic.: aliquem, Luc.—**2.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To make one's self glad;* i. e. *to rejoice, be glad:* Plaut. — **B.** Neut.: *To rejoice, be glad:* Plaut. **II.** Of the soil: **A.** Gen.: *To render productive, to make fertile, to fertilize, to enrich:* Indus . . . non aquâ solum lætificat *etc.,* Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To render productive by manuring; to manure, dung:* Pl.

læt-ĭ-fĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* [for læti-fac-us; fr. id.] *Making glad* or *joyous: gladdening, rejoicing, filling one with joy* or *gladness:* Lucr.

læt-ĭtĭa, æ, *f.* [læt-us] (*The quality* or *condition of the* lætus; hence) **1.** *Joy, joyousness, joyfulness, excessive delight, great gladness:* Cic.—Particular phrases: a. Lætitiam percipere, *To feel, receive, joy,* etc.: Cic.—b. Lætitia se efferre (*To carry one's self out of bounds with joy;* i. e.) *To be transported with joy,* etc.: Cic. — c. Lætitiâ aliquem efferre (*To carry one out of himself with joy,* etc.; *i. e.*) *To delight one exceedingly:* Cic.—d. Lætitiâ aliquem afficere (*To affect one with joy;* i. e.) *To render one exceedingly joyful, to call forth* or *produce exceeding joy in one:* **Cic. — 2.** *Pleasantness, agreeableness, sweetness:* orationis, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (**old**) *liesse.*

læt-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* [id.] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Gen.: *To feel joy, to joy, rejoice; to be very glad* or *joyous; to exult:* bonis rebus, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To feel the emotion of joy after having done,* etc., what is wrong, dangerous, *etc.; to do with impunity.* nec vero Alciden me sum lætatus euntem Accepisse lacu, **Virg. II.** Act.: *To rejoice at,* or *respecting,* something; *to rejoice that* something occurs, *etc.:* utrumque, Cic.: (with *Gen., in zeugma*) nec veterum memini lætorve malorum, **Virg.**

læt-us, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root LAS, *lucere*] **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *Feeling joy, joyful, rejoicing, joyous, glad, delighted:* vagantur læti atque erecti toto foro, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) lætus animi, Tac.: (with *Objective clause*) læta est . . . abs te datum esse (*sc.* donum), Ter. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of things: **1.** *Exhibiting joy,* or *delight,* or *pleasure; cheerful, joyous* in appearance, etc.: vultus, Cic. — **2.** *Accompanied* or *attended with joy; full of joy* or *pleasure; happy, delightful:* dies, Cic. — **B.** (*Doing anything with joy;* hence) *Ready, willing, forward, acting with alacrity:* senatus supplementum etiam lætus decreverat, Sall. —**C.** *Delighting* or *taking pleasure* in something: lætus equino sanguine, Hor.—**D.**: (*Causing* or *producing joy;* hence) **1.** *Pleasing, pleasant, agreeable, delightful:* (*Sup.*) lætissimi fructûs, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *Propitious, prosperous, favourable, fortunate, lucky:* prælii finis lætior fuit, Tac.—**b.** Esp.: In augury: *Fortunate, auspicious, favourable:* exta, Tac.: augurium, id.— **E.** Of crops, *etc.*: *Abundant, rich, fertile, luxuriant:* segetes, Virg.—**F.** *Abounding* or *rich in; full of:* (with *Abl.* or *Gen.*) quâ (*sc.* vite) quid potest esse quum fructu lætius, tum, *etc.*, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) lætissimus umbræ, Virg. — **G.** Of animals: *Fattened, fatted, fat:* Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of style, *etc.*: **1.** *Delightful, agreeable, pleasant:* Cic.—**2.** *Abundant, copious, diffuse, exuberant:* Tac.—**B.** Of a pursuit or passion: *Full of, giving one's self up to,* etc.: (with *Gen.*) læta laborum (*sc.* Dido), Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (**old**) *lie.*

læva, æ, v. lævus.

læv-e, *adv.* [læv-us] *In a silly way; in a stupid manner, stupidly:* Hor.

Lævi (Le-), ōrum, *m. The Lævi* or *Levi; a people of Liguria.*

Lævinus, i, *m. Lævinus; a Roman name.*

lævis, e, v. lēvis.

læ-vus, a, um, *adj.* [λαιός with a digamma; i. e. λαι-Fός] **I.** Prop.: *Left,* i. e. *on the left side:* lævam manum admoverat, Cic.: aut humero aut lateri prætendat vellera lævo, Ov.—Adverbial phrases: **A.** Lævum, *On the left,* or *left-hand side:* Virg.—**B.** In lævum, *Towards the left,* or *left-hand side:* Ov.—As *Subst.*: **læva,** æ, *f.*: **1.** (*sc.* manus) *The left-hand:* Virg. —**2.** (*sc.* pars) *The left* or *left-hand side.* Ov. — Adverbial phrases: **a.** Lævâ, a lævâ: *On the left side, upon the left:* Liv.; Enn.—**b.** In lævam, ad lævam, *Upon* or *towards the left side* or *left-hand side:* Pl.; Cic.—3. **læva,** ōrum, *n. plur.* (*sc.* loca) *The places on the left:* Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Foolish, silly, stupid:* o! ego lævus, Hor.: mens, Virg.—**B.** *Not suitable* or *fit; unsuitable; inconvenient:* **Hor. — C.**

Unfavourable, unlucky, unpropitious: picus, Hor.: pedes, Ov.—**D.** In augury: *Favourable, fortunate, lucky, propitious:* numina, Virg.: tonitrus, Ov.

lăgănum, i, *n.* = λαγανον. *A laganum;* i. e. *a cake made with flour and oil:* Hor.

lăgēna (lagœ-, lago-), æ, *f.* [λάγηνος] *A large vessel with neck and handles; a flagon,* whether of earthenware or other materials: Cic.; Phæd.

lăgĕos, i, *f.* [λάγεως, belonging to a hare] *Lageos; a species of vine:* Virg.

lăgō-is, ĭdis, *f.* [λαγώς, λαγώ, a hare] *The lagois; a bird which derived its name either from being feathered about the legs, or from being of the colour of a hare; moor-game, heath-cock,* or *grouse:* Hor.

Lagos, i, *f. Lagos; a city of Phrygia Major.*

lăgun-cŭla, æ. *f. dim.* [for lagoncula; fr. lagon-a] *A small flagon* or *bottle (with a neck and handles):* Pl.

Lāgus, i, *m. Lagus; the father of Ptolemy I. king of Egypt.*

Laiades, æ, v. Laius.

Lāis, ĭdis and ĭdos, *f.*, Λαΐς (Booty). *Lais; a celebrated Corinthian woman.*

Lāĭus (Lāj-), i, *m.*, Λάϊος. *Laius; a son of Labdacus and king of Thebes; the father of Œdipus.*—Hence, **Lāĭădes**, æ, *m. A son of Laius;* i. e. *Œdipus.*

Lālăge, es, *f.*, Λαλάγη. *Lalage; the name of a girl sung by Horace.*

lallo, *perps. no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [onomatop. la] (*To say la, la*) Of an infant: *To utter an inarticulate sound, to cry out* or *prattle* as an infant: Pers.

lāma, æ, *f.* [λάμος] *A slough, bog, fen:* Hor.

lamb-o, i, ĭtum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root LABH, *to take;* and Lat. labrum] **I.** Prop.: *To lick:* canes tribunal meum vides lambere. Cic.: tristia sanguineâ lambentem vulnera linguâ, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of a stream, *etc.: To wash, bathe, lave:* quæ loca fabulosus Lambit Hydaspes, Hor. —**B.: 1.** Of fire: *To seize upon, to lay hold of:* vaga flamma . . . summum properabat lambere tectum, Hor.—**2.** Of the flames of Etna: *To reach up to, to mount up to:* sidera lambit (*sc.* Ætna), Virg.—**C.** Of the ivy: *To adhere* or *cling to; to encompass, encircle, embrace, surround:* quorum imagines lambunt Hederæ sequaces, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lamper, laper.*

lāmel-la, æ, *f. dim.* [for lamin-la; fr. lāmin-a] *A small plate (of metal):* argenti, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lamelle.*

lāmentā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [lament(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Uttering lamentation; doleful, lamentable:* vox, Cic. —**B.** *To be lamented* or *deplored; deplorable, pitiable; deserving* or *worthy to be pitied,* etc.: regnum, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Causing lamentation, lamentable:* tributum, Ov.—**B.** *Attended* or *accompanied with lamentation; lamentable:* funera, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lamentable.*

lāmentā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lament(a)-or] *A wailing, moaning, weeping, lamenting, lamentation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lamentation.*

lāment-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [lament-um] **I.** Neut.: *To lament, bewail, give utterance to one's grief* or *sorrow in lamentations* or *outcries; to make lamentation,* etc.: flebiliter Ulixes lamentatur in vulnere, Cic. **II.** Act.: *To weep over, to lament* or *bewail:* mortem, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) lamentamur non apparere labores Nostros et, *etc.,* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lamenter.*

lā-mentum, i, *n.* [etym. dub.: acc. to Pott either akin to Gr. root λακ, whence λάσκω, perf., λέ-λακ-α; and so, *the screaming thing:* or Gr. root κλα, whence κλα-ίω, κλά-ω; and so, *the lamenting thing*] (only Plur. in classical authors) **1.** Of persons: *A bewailing, lamentation, cry of grief* or *sorrow:* Cic.; Virg. — **2.** Of a hen: *A scream of distress:* Pl.

1. lămĭa, æ, *f.*, λαμία. *A sorceress, witch, enchantress:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lamie.*

2. Lăm-ĭa, æ, *m.* [Lamus] (*One pertaining to Lamus*) *Lamia; a* cognomen *in the* gens Ælia; *derived from Lamus, the founder of Formiæ.* —Hence, **Lămĭ-ānus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a Lamia; Lamian.*

3. Lāmĭa, æ, *f. Lamia:* **I.** Prop.: *A town of Thessaly* (now *Zeitun* or *Zeituri*). **II.** Meton.: *The district* or *territory of Lamia.*

4. Lāmĭa, æ, *f. Lamia; a woman of Segeste.*

lā-mĭna (-mna), æ, *f.* [etym. dub.; perhaps akin to Gr. root λα, whence ἐ-λά-ω, ἐ-λα-υνω; in the meaning of *to beat out metal*] (*The metal beaten out;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A plate, leaf, layer,* etc., of metal: Cæs.; Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A plate* of iron, as an instrument of torture when heated: Cic.—**2.** Of a saw, *etc.: A thin blade:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of bone: *A thin plate:* Pl.—**B.** Of wood for a cask; *A thin piece* of wood;—Plur.: *Staves:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lame.*

lampās, ădis, *f.* = λαμπάς: **1.: a.** Prop.: *A light, torch, flambeau:* Cic.; Virg.—Particular expression: Tradere lampada, *To give up the torch,* i. e. *To finish* or *bring to a close what one is about, and allow another to succeed,* etc. (*a figure taken from the Greek torch-race, in which the object proposed to each runner was that he should keep the torch alight while running, and hand it unextinguished to his successor*). Lucr.—**b.** Meton.: Of the sun, moon, or early morn, as *the torch* of the world: Virg.; Val. Fl.—**2.** *A lamp:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lampe.*

Lampĕtĭē, ēs, *f.*, Λαμπετίη. *Lampetie; a daughter of Phœbus and sister of Phaethon, who was changed into a tree.*

Lampsăcum, i, *n.*, **-us (-os)**, i, *f.*, Λάμψακος. *Lampsacum, Lampsacus* or *Lampsacos; a city of Mysia on the Hellespont.*—Hence, **Lampsăcēnus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Lampsacum; Lampsacene.*—As *Subst.:* **Lampsăcēni**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* viri) *The men of Lampsacum, the Lampsacenes.*

Lămus, i, *m.*, Λάμος. *Lamus:* **1.** *A king of the Læstrygonians, a son of Neptune, and the founder of Formiæ.* —**2.** *A son of Hercules and Omphale.*

lămȳrus, i, *m. The lamyrus; a sea-fish:* Ov.

lāna, æ, *f.* [λάχνη; cf. aranea *init.*] **I.** Prop.: *Wool:* Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Any thing spun from* or *made of wool; a woollen article:* Ov.—**B.: 1.** Of quadrupeds: *Soft, woolly,* or *wool-like hair:* alter rixatur de lanâ sæpe caprinâ, *i. e. about mere bagatelles,* Hor. —**C.** Lanæ vellera, *The fleecy* or *fleece-like clouds:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *laine.*

lānāta, æ, v. lanatus.

lān-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [lan-a] **I.** Prop.: *Provided* or *furnished with wool; covered with wool, woolly:* quam stultissima animalium lanata, Pl.—As *Subst.:* **lānāta**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* ovis) *A woolly one, a sheep:* Juv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Wool-like,* i. e. *of the nature of wool:* (*Comp.*) folia lanatiore canitie, Pl.—**B.** Of trees, *etc.: Having a down-like covering; covered with down:* Pl.

lancĕa, æ, *f.* [λόγχη, acc. to Fest.: —acc. to Var. of Spanish origin] **I.** Prop.: *A light spear* (*with a leathern strap attached to it*); *a lance:* Hirt. **II.** Meton.: *The head of a lance:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lance.*

lanc-ĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root DANC, *to bite*] **I.** Prop.: *To tear* or *rend by biting:* balænas, Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To tear* or *rend to pieces* otherwise than by biting: Sen.—**B.** Of a bay: *To cut into, indent:* Pl. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of property: *To waste, squander, dissipate:* Cat.—**B.** Of time: *To waste* or *fritter away; to consume* in frivolity, *etc.:* Sen.

lān-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lan-a] (*Pertaining* or *relating to wool;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Made of wool, woollen:* pallium, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Soft as wool, wool-like:* latusculum, Cat.

Langŏbardi, ōrum, *m. The Langobardi; a people of Northern Germany.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Lombard.*

languĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [langue-o; facio] *To make faint, weary,* or *languid:* Cic.

langue-ns, ntis: 1. *P.* of langue-o. —2. *Pa.:* **a.** (a) Prop.: *Weak, languid, faint:* commovere languentem, Cic. — (b) Meton.: Of a flower: *Causing faintness; faint-smelling:* hyacinthus, Virg.—**b.:** (a) *Weak, languid* through illness, *etc.:* stomachus, Script. ap. Cic.—(b) Of trees, *etc.: Drooping, losing vigour:* rami, Suet. —**c.:** (a) *Languid, inert, inactive* in mind, *etc.:* Cæs.—(b) Of the voice: *Feeble, weak:* Cic.—(c) *Languishing, fainting, drooping, timid:* cor, Cat.

lang-ueo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit *dergha* (compar. *drâghîias*), "long;" Gr. λαγγ-άζειν, "to slacken"] (*To be drawn out, to be slack;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To be weak* or *languid; to be faint:* de viâ languere, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To be weak, faint, feeble,* or *languid* from disease: languebunt corpora morbo,

Virg.—2. Of flowers, *etc.*: *To droop, languish, wither:* Prop. II. Fig.: A. Of persons: *To be languid, inert, inactive* in mind, *etc.*: languet juventus, Cic.—B. Of abstract things: 1. *To grow faint, feeble,* or *weak; to diminish, become less:* languet amor, Ov.—2. *To be unoccupied; to be passed in inaction* or *idleness:* Cic. III. Meton.: Of persons: *To relax one's efforts:* Sall.

langue-sco, langŭi, *no sup.*, languescĕre, *3. v. n. inch.* [langue-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To become faint, to grow weak* or *languid:* ipsa illa Martia legio . . . hoc nuntio languescet, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Of persons: *To grow weak, to become enfeebled:* orator, metuo, ne languescat senectute, Cic.—2. Of flowers, *etc.*: *To droop, hang down, wither:* Virg. II. Fig.: A. *To become inert* or *languid; to grow inactive:* non est cur . . . languescat industria, Cic. — B. Of wines: *To lose fiery strength, to grow mellow:* Hor. III. Meton.: Of the moon: *To lose colour, to become utterly pale, to be obscured* or *eclipsed:* Tac.

languĭd-e, *adv.* [languid-us] 1. *In a weak* or *spiritless manner; feebly, without spirit:* Cic.—2. *In a way devoid of energy; in a relaxed way; without effort or exertion:* (*Comp.*) languidius in opere versari, Cæs.—3. *In a slight manner; slightly, faintly:* Pl.

languĭdŭ-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for languido-lus; fr. languidus, *uncontr. Gen.*) languido-i] Of sleep: *Relaxing* the limbs: Cat.

langu-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [langueo] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Weak, languid, feeble, faint:* pecus, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. *Weak, enfeebled* with disease; *sick, ill:* Mart.—2. Of leaves, *etc.*: *Drooping, hanging down:* Pl. II. Fig.: A. *Feeble, weak:* studium, Cic. —B. Of wine: *That has lost its fiery strength; mellowed, mellow:* (*Comp.*) languidiora vina, Hor.—C. Of age, *etc.*: *Languid, feeble, weak:* Cic.—D. Mentally: 1. *Feeble, enervated:* philosophus, Cic.—2. *Faint, listless, apathetic:* animus, Cæs. — 3. *Devoid of interest, indifferent* about a matter: *Sic.*—E. *Destitute of energy, relaxed in one's efforts:* Sall.—F. Of colour: *Becoming weaker* or *less; turning pale, paling off:* Pl. III. Meton.: A. *Dull, heavy, inanimate:* vultus, Quint. —B. Of water: *Slow, dull, sluggish:* Hor. — C. *Faint, weak, slight:* languida quo fessi vix venit aura Noti, Ov.—D. Of sails: *Languid; hanging loose; not swelled out by the wind:* Luc.—E. Of sleep: *Relaxing the limbs:* Virg.

langu-or, ōris, *m.* [langu-eo; langu-esco] 1.: a. Prop.: *Weakness, faintness, languor, lassitude:* Ter.; Cic. —b. Fig.: (a) *Languor, indifference, apathy, inertness, listlessness:* Cic.—(b) *A relaxation of efforts,* etc.: Tac.—c. Meton.: *A relaxing* of the limbs in sleep: Ov.—2. *Weakness, feebleness, debility,* or *languor* arising from disease: Suet.—3. *Sickness, disease, infirmity, illness:* aquosus languor, *i. e. the dropsy,* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *langueur.*

lānĭā-tus, ūs, *m.* [lani(a)-o] I. Prop.: *A rending, tearing, tearing in pieces* by biting, *etc.*: Cic. II. Fig.: Of the mind: *A rending* or *gnawing, remorse:* Tac.

lān-ĭcĭum (-ĭtĭum), ĭi, *n.* [lan-a] (*A thing pertaining to wool;* hence) 1. *Wool, a fleece:* Virg.—2. The *wool-like production* of trees: Pl.

lānĭ-ēna, æ, *f.* [lani-us] (*A thing pertaining to a* lanius; hence) *A butcher's shop* or *shambles:* Liv.

lān-ĭ-fĭc-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [for lan-i-fac-ium; fr. lan-a; (i); fac-io] *A making up* or *manufacturing of wool; wool-spinning; wool-weaving:* Just.

lān-ĭ-fĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* [for lani-fac-us; fr. id.] *Making up* or *manufacturing wool; that spins* or *weaves wool:* ars, Ov.

lān-ĭ-ger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [lan-a; (i); ger-o] *That bears* or *produces wool; wool-bearing, woolly, fleecy:* greges, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **lānĭger,** ĕri, *m.* (*sc.* agnus) *A woolly one;* i. e. *a lamb:* Phæd.

1. **lăn-ĭo,** āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root DAṀĆ *or* DAC, and Gr. δάκ-νω, *to bite*] I. Prop.: *To tear* or *mangle* by biting: laniabant dentibus artus, Virg. II. Meton.: A. *To rend, mangle, tear in pieces, lacerate* otherwise than by biting: ora digitis, Ov.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) laniata genas, Virg.—B. Of the hair: *To tear, pull out:* comas, Ov.—C. *To rend* or *tear in pieces:* vestem, Ov. III. Fig.: A. Of vices, as subject: *To tear in pieces, rack, rend asunder:* Sen.—B. Of compositions, as object: *To pull to pieces, carp at, find fault with:* Ov.

2. **lāni-o,** ōnis, *m.* [1. lani-o] (*One who rends* or *tears asunder* or *in pieces;* hence) *A butcher:* Petr.

lānĭōn-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. lanio, lanion-is] *Of,* or *belonging to, a butcher; butcher's:* mensa, Suet.

lāni-sta, æ, *m.* [perhaps 1. lani-o; STA, root of sto] (*One who stands at*—i. e. *presides over— a lacerating, mangling,* etc.; hence) I. Prop.: *A trainer* or *teacher of gladiators:* Cic.; Juv. II. Fig.: A. *One who instructs* or *trains another in evil, an instructor* or *trainer in evil:* Cic.—B. *An instigator:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *laniste.*

lanitium, ii, v. lanicium.

lānĭ-us, ĭi, *m.* [1. lani-o] I. Prop.: (*One who rends* or *tears in pieces* or *asunder;* hence) *A butcher, slaughterman:* Liv. II. Meton.: Of *an executioner:* Plaut.

lanterna (lāt-), æ, *f.* [λαμπτήρ] I. Prop.: *A lantern:* Cic.; Pl. II. Meton.: *Lamp-oil:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lanterne.*

lantern-ārius (lāt-), ĭi, *m.* [lantern-a] (*One pertaining to a* lanterna; hence) *A lantern-carrier;* i. e. Fig.: *A guide, one who shows the way:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lanternier,* "a lantern-maker;" also, (fig.) "a trifler."

lānūgĭn-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lanugo, lanugin-is] (*Full of,* or *abounding in,* lanugo; hence) *Covered with down, downy:* Pl.: (*Comp.*) lanuginosior, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lanugineux.*

lān-ūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [lan-a] (*A kind of* lana; hence) *A wool-like production, down,* etc., on the face, fruits, *etc.*: Lucr.; Virg.; Pl.

Lānŭvĭum (Lānĭv-), i, *n.* I. Prop.: *Lanuvium* or *Lanivium; a town of Latium on the Appian Way.* — Hence. **Lānŭv-ĭnus (Lanĭv-),** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Lanuvium; Lanuvian.*—As *Subst.*: A. **Lanuvini,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* viri) *The people of Lanuvium, the Lanuvians.* — B. **Lanuvium,** i, *n.* (*sc.* prædium) *An estate at Lanuvium.* II. Meton.: *The people of Lanuvium.*

lanx, lancis, *f.* [akin to Gr. πλάξ (πλακ-ος), anything flat or broad; also, Gr. πλατ-ύς, and Sanscrit, *prithu,* broad; cf. also Lat. planc-a, Eng. plank] (*Any thing flat* or *wide;* hence) 1. *A dish, a platter:* Cic.; Hor.—2. *One of the dishes* or *plates of a pair of scales; a scale:* Cic.; Virg.

Lāŏcōōn, ontis, *m.*, Λαοκόων (Regarder of the people). *Laocoon; a priest of Apollo, who endeavoured to prevent the Trojans from receiving the wooden horse within the walls. He was subsequently, together with his two sons, destroyed by serpents, while offering sacrifice.*

Lāŏdămīa, æ, *f.*, Λαοδάμεια (Subduer, or Tamer, of the people). *Laodamia; the wife of Protesilaus; to whom she was so fondly attached, that, when she heard he had been slain by Hector, she destroyed herself.*

Lāŏdĭcē, ēs, *f.*, Λαοδίκη (She who is tried by the people). *Laodice:* 1. *A woman mentioned by Ovid.*—2. *The wife of Antiochus, king of Syria.*

Lāŏdĭcēa, æ, *f.*, Λαοδίκεια (The city of Laodice). *Laodicea; the name of various cities:* 1. *In Phrygia Major* (now *Eski Hissar*).—2. *In Syria, on the sea-coast; hence called* Laodicea ad mare (now *Latikiah* or *Ladikiveh*).—Hence, **Lāŏdĭcensis,** is, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Laodicea.*

Lāŏmĕdon, ontis, *m.*, Λαομέδων (Guardian of the people). *Laomedon; the father of Priam and Ganymede, king of Troy.* — Hence, 1. **Lāŏmĕdont-ēus** (-ĭus), a, um, *adj.* (Prop.): *Of,* or *belonging to, Laomedon;* Meton.) *Trojan.*—2. **Lāŏmĕdont-ĭădes,** æ, *m.*: a. Prop.: *A male descendant of Laomedon.*—b. Meton.: Plur.: *Trojans.*

lăpăthum, i, *n.*, **-us** (-os), i, *f.* or *m.* = λάπαθον, or λαπαθος. *Sorrel:* Pl.

lăpĭ-cīd-a, æ, *m.* [for lapid-cæd-a; fr. lapis, lapid-is; cæd-o] *A hewer* or *cutter of stone; a quarryman:* Liv.

lăpĭcīd-ĭnæ, ārum, *f.* [lapicid-a] (*Things pertaining to a* lapicida; hence) *Stone-quarries:* Cic.

lăpĭdā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lapid(a)-o] I. Prop.: A. Sing.: *A throwing of stones, a pelting with stones:* Cic.—B. Plur.: *Repeated acts of stone-throwing* · Ck.

II. Meton.: *A shower of stones* hurled by the enemy: Flor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lapidation.*

lăpĭdā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who throws stones; a stoner:* Cic.

lăpĭd-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lapis, lapidis] (*Of,* or *belonging to, stone;* hence) **1.** Of a shower of stones: *Consisting of stones, of stones:* imber, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Formed* or *made out of stone:* Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *Petrified* by some sudden or violent emotion: Plaut.—**3.** *Formed, made, built,* or *constructed of stone; stone-*: murus, Liv.—**4.** *Containing stones, having stones in it:* curalium, Pl.—**5.** *Abounding in stones, stony:* campi, Pl.—**6.** *Stone-like, stony:* duritia, Pl.

lăpĭd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** Act.: **A.** Gen.: *To stone, throw stones at, pelt with stones:* aliquem, Hirt. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To stone to death:* imperatorem, Flor.—**2.** Pass.: *To be struck with stones* from heaven; *to be struck with a shower* of stones: lapidata sunt templa, Suet. **II.** Neut.: Impers.: Lapidat, *etc.: Stones fall,* etc., from heaven; *there is,* etc., *a fall* or *shower of stones:* Reate imbri lapidavit, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lapider.*

lăpĭd-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Abounding in,* or *full of, stones; stony:* jussit lapidosos surgere montes, Ov. **B.** Esp.: *Full of,* or *abounding in, pieces of grit* or *stone; gritty:* panis, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Hard* as stone; *like stone; stony:* (*Comp.*) sory . . . est lapidosius, Pl.—**B.** Of gout in the hand: *Producing* or *accompanied with chalk-stones:* Pers.—**C.** Of fruit-trees and fruits: *Abounding in stones:* Virg.

lăpĭl-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for lapid-lus; fr. lapis, lapid-is] *A small* or *little stone; a pebble:* Ov. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *A pebble* used at trials (a white pebble denoting acquittal, a black one condemnation): Ov.—**B.** *A precious stone, jewel,* etc.: Hor.—**C.** *A small piece of stone* or *marble* (*used in tessellated pavements*): Hor.

lăpis, ĭdis, *m.* (but in Ennius once or twice *f.*) [akin to Greek λᾶ-ας] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A stone:* Cic.; Virg. —Particular combinations: **1.** Lapis bibulus, *Drinking stone;* i. e. *pumice* or *sand-stone:* Virg.—**2.** Lapis incusus, *An indented* or *chiselled stone;* i. e. *a mill stone:* Virg.—**3.** Lapis Parius, *Stone of Paros,* i. e. *Parian marble:* Virg.—**4.** Lapis candidus. *A white stone* (*used as a mark of good fortune*): Cat.—**5.** Lapis sacer, *A sacred* or *consecrated stone,* i. e. *a boundary stone:* Liv.—**6.** Lapis ultimus, *or simply* ultimus, *The last stone,* i. e. *a monumental stone:* Prop.; Tib. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A stone* placed at the end of every 1000 paces (=Roman mile); *a mile-stone:* Ov.; Tac.:—also, *with ellipse* of lapis: ad duodecimum a Cremonā, id.—**2.** *A stone,* or *stone elevation,* on which the *præco* stood at slave-sales: Cic.—**3.** *A precious stone, jewel,* etc.: Hor. **II.** Fig.: Of a person who is stupid, or destitute of tender feelings, *etc.: A stone* of a person: hei quid stas, lapis! quin accipis? Ter.; Tib. **III.** Meton.: Of anything made of stone: *A stone-* or *marble-table:* Hor.

Lăpĭthæ, æ, *m.* (*Gen. Plur.:* Lapithûm for Lapitharum, Virg.) *A Lapitha: one of the Lapithæ, a Thessalian people inhabiting the mountainous districts in the neighbourhood of Olympus and Pelion, and more especially famed for their combat with the Centaurs, at the marriage of Perithous, the king of the Lapithæ.*—Hence, **1. Lăpĭth-æus** (**-ēĭus**), a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Lapithæ; Lapithean.*—**2. Lapith-a,** æ, *f. adj. Lapithean.*

1. lappa, æ, *f.* [acc. to Pott akin to carp-o; but prps. akin to Sanscrit root LUP, *scindere, vellere*] (*The tearing* or *rending thing*) *A burr:* Virg.

2. Lappa, æ, *m.* [1. lappa] *Lappa; a Roman* cognomen.

lap-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for lab-sio; fr. 1. lab-or] (Prop.: *A sliding;* Fig.) *An inclination, tendency:* Cic.

lap-so, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n. freq.* [for lab-so; fr. id.] **I.** *To slip:* lapsantem sanguine nati, Virg. **II.** *To fall* or *slip down* on the ground, *etc.:* lubrico paludum lapsantes, Tac.

1. lap-sus (for lab-sus), a, um, *P.* of 1. lab-or. ¶ Hence, Fr. (canon law) *laps.*

2. lap-sus, ūs, *m.* [for lab-sus; fr. 1. lab-or] **1.** Of living beings or things: **a.** Of motion horizontally: (a) Gen.: *A gliding, a gliding along, a moving along with gentle* or *easy motion:* Cic.; Hor.—(b) Esp.: (α) *A slipping* or *tripping:* Liv.—(β) Of the shoots of the vine: *A gliding, spreading,* or *growing here and there:* Cic.—**b.** Of motion downwards: (a) Gen.: *A gliding downwards:* Val. Fl.—(b) Esp.: (α) (αα) Prop.: *A falling:* Virg. —(β β) Fig.: *A failing, fault, error:* Cic.—(β) Of buildings, *etc.: A falling down* or *into ruins:* Luc.—(γ) Of the earth, soil, *etc.: A slipping, slip:* Liv. —**2.** *A falling into misfortune* or *ruin:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *laps.*

lăqu-ār (**-ar**), is, *n.*, **-ārĭum,** ĭi, *n.* [akin to lac-us] (*A thing belonging to a* lacus or *hollow;* hence) *A hollow* or *sunken place* in a ceiling; *a paneled* or *fretted ceiling:* Cic.

lăqu-ĕo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] (*To make a* lacus or *hollow place,* etc., in a ceiling; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To make* or *form panels* in a ceiling; *to panel, to adorn with fret-work:* tectum pulcherrime laquentam, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To adorn* with any thing *after the manner of panels* or *fret-work:* Liv.

lăqu-ĕus, ĕi, *m.* [id.] (*That which is hollowed;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A noose:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *A rope* (*having a noose in it*): Cæs.—**2.** Esp.: *A halter* for hanging or strangling: Tac. — **B.** *A snare* or *noosed rope* used in taking animals: Virg.—**C.** Plur.: *A toil* or *net:* Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *A snare, a trap:* verbi laqueo capi, Cic.—**B.** *Subtlety, intricacy, nicety* of reasoning, expression, *etc.:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lacs, lacet, lacis.*

1. Lăr or **Lars,** ris, *m. Lar* or *Lars; a* prænomen of *Etruscan origin* (=English *Lord;* and a younger son was called *Aruns*): Cic.

2. Lar, aris, v. 1. Lares.

Lăra, æ, *f. Lara; a daughter of the river-god Almo.*

Larcius (**-tĭus**), ii, *m. Larcius* or *Lartius; a Roman name.*

lardum, i. v. laridum.

Larentĭa (also called Acca Larentia), æ, *f. Larentia; the wife of Faustulus, foster-mother of Romulus and Remus.*—Hence, **Lărent-ālĭa,** ium, *n. plur. The Larentalia,* or *festival of Larentia.*

1. Lăr-es (**Lăs-es**), um *and* ium, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit root LAS, *lucere*] (*The bright* or *shining ones;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The Lares; tutelar deities of a house, domestic* or *household gods* (*their images were placed either in a little shrine* (ædes) *by the hearth, or in a small chapel* (lararium) *in the interior of the house*).—Sing.: **Lar,** Laris, *m.*: (*one of the Lares, a Lar:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The tutelar deities* of cities, roads, etc.: Ov.; Suet.—**B.** *A hearth, dwelling, home:* Hor.—**C.** Of a bird's *nest:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Lares.*

2. Lăres, ium, *f. Lares; a city of Numidia.*

larg-ē, *adv.* [larg-us] **1.** *Abundantly, plentifully, bountifully, liberally:* large dare, Cic.—**2.** *Abundantly, in a great degree, to a great extent, very much:* (*Comp.*) largius ridere, Hor.: (*Sup.*) largissime, Cic.

larg-ĭ-fĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* [for larg-i-fac-us; fr. larg-us; (i); fac-io] (*Doing liberal things;* hence) *Bountiful:* Lucr.

larg-ĭ-flŭ-us, a, um, *adj.* [1. largus; (i); flu-o] *Flowing in abundance* or *copiously; copious:* fons, Lucr.: imber, Cic.

largĭ-or, ītus sum, īri (*Imperf.* largibar, Prop.: — *Fut.,* largibere, Plaut.:—*Inf.,* largirier, id.), *d. v. dep.* [1. larg-us] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To give bountifully; to bestow, dispense, distribute, impart:* qui eripiunt aliis, quod aliis largiantur, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To give largesses, to bribe:* largiendo de alieno populares fieri querentes, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To bestow, confer, grant:* Hortensio summam copiam facultatemque dicendi natura largita est, Cic.: (with *Dependent clause*) quidquid solamen humandi est Largior, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: *To concede, make a concession of* something: idque largiamur inertiæ nostræ, Cic.—**B.** *To condone, forgive* an injury, by, as it were, making a present of one's desire for revenge, *etc.:* reipublicæ injurias, Tac. ☞ In Pass. force: largita tuis sunt muta silentia votis, Tib.

largĭ-tas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality* or *condition of the* largus; hence) **1.** Of persons: *Munificence, liberality:* Ter.; Cic.—**2.** Of things: *Abundance, profusion:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *largesse.*

largĭ-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Abundantly, to a great extent, very much:* Cæs.

largī-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [largi-or] **1.** *A giving freely; a bestowing, dispensing, distributing, imparting:* Cæs.; Cic.—**2.** In a bad sense: **a.** *Bribery, corruption* (esp. *to obtain a public office*): Cic.—**b.** *Prodigal bestowal:* Cic.—**3.**: **a.** *A granting, conferring,* or *bestowing:* Cic.—**b.** *An administering, dispensing, distributing:* Cic.

largī-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.** *A liberal giver; a bestower, granter, dispenser, distributor, imparter:* Sall.; Liv.—**2.** In a bad sense: *One who bribes, a briber:* Cic.

largī-tus, a, um, *P.* of largi-or.

larg-us, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit *dîrgha,* "longus;" from root DRIH, *crescere*] **I.** Prop.: Of size: **A.** Gen.: *Large, long, great:* pili, Pl. **B.** Esp.: *Extensive:* (*Comp.*) largior æther, Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of quantity: *Abundant, copious, plentiful, much:* lux, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) largus opum, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *Giving abundantly* or *much, bountiful, profuse, liberal:* largissimus esse, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *large.*

lār-lĭdum (-dum), i, *n.* [akin to λαρ-ός, λαρ-ινός, fattened, fat] *The fat of bacon, lard:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lard.*

Lārissa, æ, *f.*, Λάρισσα. *Larissa:* **1.** *A city of Thessaly, on the Peneus* (now *Larisse*).—Hence, **a. Lārĭss-æus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Larissa.*—As *Subst.*: **Larissæi,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The inhabitants of Larissa.*—**b. Lārĭss-enses,** ĭum, *m. The inhabitants of Larissa, Larisseans.*—**2.** *A city of Phthiotis* (*also called Larissa Cremaste*).—**3.** *A fortress of Argos.*

Lārissus (-isus), i, *m. Larissus* or *Larisus; a river of Achaia* (now *Manu*).

Lārĭus, ĭi, *m. Larius; a lake of Gallia Cisalpina* (now *Lago di Como*).—Hence, **Lari-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Larius; Larian.*

lărix, ĭcis, *comm. gen.* = λάριξ. *A larch, larch-tree:* Luc.

Lars, artis, v. 1. Lar.

Lartĭdius, ĭi, *m. Lartidius; an imitator of Ulysses.*

lar-va, æ, *f.* [2. lar] (*A thing pertaining to a* lar; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A ghost, spectre:* Plaut. **II.** Fig.: As a term of reproach: *Hobgoblin:* Plaut. **III.** Meton.: *A mask:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *larve.*

lăsănum, i, *n.* = λάσανον. *A cooking utensil, cooking pot:* Hor.

lascīv-e, *adv.* [lasciv-us] *In a lewd* or *wanton manner:* Mart.

lascīv-ĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] (*The quality* or *state of the* lascivus; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Sportiveness, playfulness, frisskiness, frolicsomeness:* Cic.; Liv.—**b.** Meton.: *An object of sport:* Plaut.—**2.** *Wantonness, petulance, sauciness, impudence:* Tac.—**3.** *Insolence, haughtiness, overbearing behaviour* or *conduct:* Liv.—**4.** *Lasciviousness, lewdness, wantonness, licentiousness, voluptuousness:* Sall.

lascīvī-bundus, a, um, *adj.* [lascivi-o] *Wanton, full of petulance:* Plaut.

lascīv-ĭo, ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. n.* [lasciv-us] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To be sportive* or *playful; to sport, wanton, play about, frisk:* exsilit agnus, Lascivitque fugā, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *To be sportive, merry, mirthful:* in aliquā re, Quint. **II.**: **A.** Gen.: Of conduct: *To be saucy, insolent,* or *impudent; to act with insolence,* etc.: Liv. **B.** Esp.: Of the soldiers of a victorious or triumphant general: *To behave in an unrestrained manner; to conduct one's self without restraint:* Suet.

lasc-īvus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root LANGH, *salire*] (*Bounding, leaping;* hence) **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: *Frisky, playful, frolicsome, sportive:* puella, Virg.: (*Comp.*) tenero lascivior hædo, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *Wanton, petulant, saucy, impudent:* pueri, Hor.—**2.** *Insolent, haughty, overbearing:* Epicratem suspicor lascivum fuisse, Cic.—**B.**: **1.** *Lascivious, lewd, wanton, lustful, voluptuous, licentious:* Ov.—**2.**: **a.** Of books, *etc.*: *Containing lewd* or *lascivious language:* Mart.—**b.** Of pictures, statues, *etc.*: *Pourtraying* or *representing lewd* or *lascivious objects:* (*Sup.*) lascivissimæ picturæ, Suet.—**C.** Of the ivy: *Luxuriant;* or prps. *closely clinging* as it were in wantonness, *etc.*: lascivis hederis ambitiosior, Hor. **III.** Fig.: *Sportive, playful, mirthful:* aridā Pellente lascivos Amores Canitie, *etc.*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lascif.*

laserpĭtī-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [laserpiti-um; fer-o] *Bearing* or *producing* laserpitium: Cat.

lāserpĭtĭum, ĭi, *n.* **I.** Prop.: *A plant called by the Greeks* silphion; *laserwort:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *The juice of the plant* laserpitium: Pl.

Lases, v. 1. Lares.

lass-ĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [lass-us] (*The condition* or *state of the* lassus; hence) *Faintness, weariness, heaviness, lassitude:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lassitude.*

lass-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make weary, faint,* or *languid; to tire, weary, fatigue:* corpus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lasser.*

lassŭ-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for lasso-lus; fr. lassus, lasso-i] *Somewhat wearied:* Cat.

lassus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to laxus] **I.** Prop.: *Faint, languid, weary, tired, exhausted:* ut lassus veni de viā, Plaut.: (with *Gen.*) lassus maris, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Exhausted, enfeebled, weak:* humus, Ov.—**B.** *Tired, fatigued, wearied:* aures, Hor. **III.** Meton.: Of a flower: *Drooping* as if from weariness: lassove papavera collo Demisere caput, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *las.*

lastaurus, i, *m.* = λάσταυρος. *A lewd person, debauchee:* Suet.

lat-ē, *adv.* [1. lat-us] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Widely; in width; extensively:* hinc populum late regem, *etc.*, Virg.: (*Sup.*) ager latissime continuatus, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *To a great extent* or *degree; freely, liberally:* (*Comp.*) Ofellum integris opibus novi non latius usum, *etc.*, Hor.—**2.** *Copiously, diffusively, at length:* loqui, Cic.—**3.** *Far and wide, extensively; in a wide-spread manner, on all sides; amongst all men,* etc.: Ov.

lăt-ĕbra, æ, *f.* [lat-eo] (*That which effects* or *brings about the lying hid,* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A hiding-* or *lurking-place:* Hor.; Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of a weapon: *The hiding* or *lurking-place* (i. e. *where it is embedded in the body*): teli, Virg.—**2.** Plur.: Of the vital principle: *The hiding-place, secret abode:* animæ, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *A lurking-place; hidden* or *secret retreat:* obscuritatis, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *A subterfuge, shift, cloak, pretence, feigned excuse* (so, only in Sing.): Cic.—**B.** *Concealment, means of hiding:* et latebras vitiis nox dabit ipsa tuis, Ov.—**C.** *Secresy:* tabellæ, Cic. **III.** Meton.: Of the moon: *A hiding;* i. e. *an eclipse:* Lucr.

lătĕbr-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [latebr-a] (*Full of* latebræ; hence) *Full of,* or *abounding in, hiding-* or *lurking-places:* via, Cic.: pumex, Virg.

lāte-ns, entis: **1.** *P.* of late-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Lying hid, hidden, concealed:* saxa, Virg.—**b.** Fig.: *Hidden, secret, concealed:* res, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *latent.*

lătĕn-ter, *adv.* [for latent-ter; fr. latens, latent-is] *Secretly, in a secret way* or *manner, privately:* Cic.; Ov.

lāt-ĕo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to λαθ, root of λανθάνω] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To be* or *lie hid; to be concealed:* occulte latet, Cic.: latet anguis in herbā, Virg. **B.** Esp.: Law *t. t.*: *To conceal* or *hide one's self, get into concealment; keep out of sight so as not to appear in court,* etc.: Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To lie hid, be concealed, buried* in obscurity, *etc.*: aliæ causæ latent, Cic.—**B.** *To lurk, have a hidden* or *secret place:* quæ (*sc.* mens) latet in animis hominum, Cic.—**C.** *To lurk, lie hidden,* or *be cloaked* (*under*): sub nomine pacis bellum latet, Cic.—**D.** *To live in retirement:* crede mihi, bene qui latuit, bene vixit, Ov.—**E.** *To be in safety, to be sheltered:* sub umbrā Romanæ amicitiæ latebant, Liv.—**F.**: **1.** Neut.: *To escape notice* or *observation; to be unknown:* quæ tantum accenderit ignem Causa, latet, Virg.—**2.** Act.: *To escape the notice* or *observation of; to be concealed* or *hidden from:* nec latuere doli fratrem Junonis et iræ, Virg.

lăter, ĕris, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A brick* or *tile:* Cæs.; Cic.

lătĕr-āmen, ĭnis, *n.* [later] *Any thing made like bricks:* lateramina vasis, *earthenware,* Lucr.

Lătĕrānus, i, *m. Lateranus; a man's name.*

lăter-cŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [later] **I.** Prop.: *A small brick* or *tile:* Cæs. **II.** Meton.: From similarity of shape: *A brick* or *tile;* i. e. *a kind of pastry, so called:* Plaut.

Lătĕrensis, is, *m. Laterensis; a Roman name.*

lătĕr-ĭcĭus (-ĭtĭus), a, um, *adj.*

[later] (*Pertaining to a* later; hence) *Made, consisting,* or *built of, bricks; brick-*: muri, Cæs.—As *Subst.*: **laterĭtium,** ĭi, *n.* (*sc.* opus) *Brickwork*: Cæs.

lătĕrĭcŭlum, ĭi, *n. Laterium; the name of a villa belonging to Q. Cicero in Arpinum.*

lăterna, æ, v. lanterna.

lăte-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, scĕre, 2. *v. n. inch.* [late-o] *To hide one's self, be concealed*: Cic.

lătex, ĭcis, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A liquid, fluid* of any kind: desilit in latices, *i. e. into the waters*, Ov.: Lyæus, *i. e. wine*, Virg.: Palladii latices, *i. e. oil*, Ov.

Lătĭālis (-āris), e, v. Latium.

Lătĭar, āris, *n.* [Latiar-is] *The Latiar; the festival of Jupiter Latiaris,* or *the Feriæ Latinæ*: Cic.

lăt-ĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [lat-eo] (*That which brings about the lying hid*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A hiding-* or *lurking-place*: Cic. **B.** Esp.: Of animals: *A hiding-place, lurking-hole, covert, den*: Cic.; Cat. **II.** Fig.: *A hiding-place*: doloris, Cic.

lāt-ĭ-clāv-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [l. lat-us; (i); clav-us] *Having a broad purple stripe, broad-striped*: tunica, Val. Max.: tribunus, Suet. — As *Subst.*: **laticlavius,** ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* vir) *One entitled to wear the* tunica laticlavia; *a senator, patrician*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *laticlave.*

Lătīnæ, ārum (*sc.* feriæ), **Lătīni,** ōrum, v. Latium.

Lătīn-e, *adv.* [Latin-us] (*In the Latin way*; hence) **1.** Latine loqui: **a.**: (a) *To speak in the Latin tongue* or *language*: Liv.—(b) *To speak according to* or *in the Latin idiom* (i. e. *with correctness and propriety*): Cic.—**b.** *To speak in the Latin way, as a Latin* or *Roman would* (i. e. *in a plain, open, straightforward manner*): Cic. — **2.** Latine scire, *To have a knowledge of the Latin tongue, to know* or *understand Latin*: Cic. — **3.** Latine reddere, *To render* or *translate into Latin*: Cic.— **4.** Latine dicere, *To speak in the Latin tongue* or *language*: Cic.—**5.** Latine pronuntiare, *To speak in the Latin tongue* or *language*: Nep.—**6.** Latine componere *or* formare, *To compose* or *write in the Latin language*: Suet.

1. Lătīnĭensis, e, v. Latium.

2. Lătīnĭensis, is, *m. Latiniensis; a Roman name.*

lătīn-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [Latin-us] (*The state* or *quality of the* Latinus; hence) **1.** *Latin style, Latinity*: Cic.—**2.** *The Latin law* (also called jus Latii): Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *latinité.*

Lătīnĭus, ĭi, *m. Latinius; a Roman name.*

1. Lătīnus, a, um, v. Latium.

2. Lăt-ĭnus, i, *m.* [Lat-ium] (*The one pertaining to Latium*) *Latinus; a king of the Laurentians, who hospitably entertained Æneas and gave him his daughter Lavinia in marriage.*

lă-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [root LA, whence la-tus; v. fero *init.*] **1.** *A bearing, bringing*; auxilii, Liv.—**2.** Suffragii latio, *a voting* or *right of voting*: Liv. —**3.** Legis latio, *A proposing of a law, a project of law, a bill*: Cic.—**4.** Expensi latio, *A setting down of expenditure*: Gell.

lăt-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [lat-eo] **I.** Prop.· **A.** Gen.: *To lie* or *be hid; to be concealed* or *conceal one's self; to lurk, hide*: fruticeto, Hor. **B.** Esp.: Law *t. t.*: *To lie hid, keep out of the way*, in order not to appear in court: Cic. **II.** Fig.: Part. Pres.: *Hidden, concealed, buried in obscurity*: latitantibus rebus confidere, Cæs.

lāt-ĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [l. lat-us] (*The quality of the* latus; hence) **1.** *Breadth, width* of any thing: Cæs.; Cic.—**2.** *Extent, breadth, large size*: Cic.—**3.** Of pronunciation: *Broadness*: Cic.—**4.** *Copiousness, fullness, richness*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *latitude.*

Lătĭum, ĭi, *n.* [etym. dub.; by the ancients it was derived sometimes from *latēre*, because here Saturnus lay concealed from his son, Ov.; Virg.; and so, *the concealing place*, or *the place of concealment*:—sometimes from King *Latinus*: Var.; a derivation which is contrary to all accepted rules of the formation of words:—but by Donaldson's derivation of "Latini," it would seem to be connected with ἐλευθ-ερός, lib-er, and so, *the free-place*, or *the land of the free*] *Latium; a country of Italy in which Rome was situate* (now *Campagna di Roma*, and a part of the *Terra di Lavoro*)—Particular expression: Jus Latii, *or simply* Latium, *The Latin right*: i. e. *the political rights which belonged originally to the Latins, but were afterwards granted by the Romans also to other people*: Tac.—Hence, **1. Lătĭ-us,** a, um, *adj.*: **a.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Latium; Latian, Latin.*—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Roman*: turba, Ov.—(b) *Inflicted upon* or *suffered by Romans*: vulnera, Ov.—**2. Lătĭ-ālis (-āris),** e, *adj.* *Of,* or *belonging to, Latium, Latin.* — **3. Lăt-ĭnus** (contr. fr. Lătĭ-inus), a, um, *adj.* *Of,* or *belonging to, Latium; Latin.* — As *Subst.*: **Latini,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* homines) **a.** *The inhabitants of Latium, Latins*: nomen, *Latin citizenship* (=jus Latii), Cic.—Hence, **Lătīn-ĭensis,** e, *adj. Latin.*—As *Subst.*: **Latinienses,** ium, *m. The Latins.*—**b.** *Those who possessed the Latin rights of citizenship* (jus Latii, Latinitas). ¶ Hence Fr. *Latin.*

Latmus, i, *m.*, Λάτμος. *Latmus; a mountain in Caria.*—Hence, **Latmĭus,** a, um, *adj.* *Of,* or *belonging to, Mount Latmus; Latmian.*

Latobrigi, ōrum, *m. The Latobrigi; a Gallic people, situated probably on the Rhine.*

lătōmĭæ, ārum, v. lautumiæ.

Lătōna, æ. **Lăto,** ūs, *f. Latona* or *Lato; a daughter of the Titan Cœus and of Phœbe, and mother of Apollo and Diana, whom she brought forth on the island of Delos.*—Hence, **1. Lătōn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.* *Of,* or *belonging to, Latona; Latonian.* — As *Subst.*: **Latonia,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* virgo, puella, filia, *or* dea) *The Latonian virgin*, etc.; *i. e. Diana.* — **2. Lătō-ĭus** (**Lētō-**), a, um, *adj.* *Of,* or *belonging to, Lato; Latoian.*—As *Subst.*: **Lătōius,** ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* filius, puer, *or* deus) *The Latoian god*, etc.; *i. e. Apollo.*—**3. Lātō-us,** a, um, *adj.* *Of,* or *belonging to, Lato, Latoan.* — As *Subst.*: **Latous,** i, *m.* (*sc.* filius, puer, *or* deus) *The Latoan god*, etc.; *i. e. Apollo.*—**4. Lătō-is** (**Lētō-**) Idis *or* Idos, *f.* *Of,* or *belonging to, Lato; Latoan.* — As *Subst.*: **Lātōis,** Idos, *f.* (*sc.* virgo, puella, filia, *or* dea) *The Latoid virgin*, etc.; *i. e. Diana.*

Lătōn-I-gĕn-a, æ, *comm. gen.* [Laton-a; (i); gen-o] *One brought forth by Latona; a child of Latona*: Latonigenæ duo, *i. e. Apollo and Diana*, Ov.

lā-tor, ōris, *m.* [root LA, whence latus; v. fero *init.*] *A mover* or *proposer* of a law: Cic.; Cæs.

Lātōus, a, um, v. Latona.

lātra-ns, ntis, *P.* of lātr(a)-o.—As *Subst.*: *comm. gen.* (*sc.* canis) *A barker*; i. e. *a dog*: Ov.

lātrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [latr(a)-o] **1.** *A barker*; i. e. *a dog*: Virg.

lātrā-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **1.** Sing.: *A barking*: Virg.—**2.** Plur.: *Acts* or *repeated acts of barking*; *repeated barkings*: Ov.

lăt-rīna, æ, v. lavatrina.

Lātris, ĭdis, *f.* [λάτρις] (Handmaid) *Latris*; *a woman's name.*

1. lātro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To bark*: si canes latrent, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) scit cui latretur, quum solus obambulet ipse, Ov. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of the stomach: *To rumble*: Hor.—**2.** Of persons: *To bawl, yelp,* or *shout violently; to roar, rant, bluster*: latrant jam quidem oratores, non loquuntur, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To bark* or *bay at*: venaticus (*sc.* catulus) ex quo Tempore cervinam pellem latravit in aulâ, Hor. **B.** Fig.: *To bark after*; i. e. *to eagerly seek, demand*, or *require*: nil aliud sibi naturam latrare, nisi, ut, *etc.*, Lucr.

2. lātro, ōnis, *m.* [λάτρις] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A hired servant, hireling*: Enn. **B.** Esp.: Of mercenary soldiers: *A mercenary, hired soldier; satellite, body-guardsman*: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A freebooter, highwayman, robber, bandit, brigand*: Cic.; Juv.—**B.** Of a hunter, as a *slaughterer* of animals: Virg.—**C.** Of a wild beast, as *a ravager* or *seizer* of prey: Phæd.—**D.** (=latruncŭlus) *A chessman*; *pawn*: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *larron.*

lātrōcĭn-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [latrocin-or] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Freebooting, robbery, highway robbery*: Cæs.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *A band of robbers*: Cic.—(b) *An engagement of freebooters* or *robbers*: Sall.—(c) *A marauding incursion*, etc.: Cic.—**c.** Fig.: *Artifice, roguery, knavery*, etc.: Cic.—**2.** *Robbery,* or *freebooting at sea*; *piracy*: Vell.—**3.** *A chessman*: Ov.

lātrō-cĭnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v.*

dep. [for latron-cinor; fr. 2. latro, latron-is] **I.** *To perform military service for pay, to be a hired soldier:* Plaut. **II.**: **A.** *To practice freebooting or highway robbery, to rob on the highway:* Cic.—**B.** *To rob on the seas, to commit piracy:* Cic.

lātrun-cŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [for latron-culus; fr. id.] (*A little* latro; hence) **1.** *A highwayman, robber, freebooter, brigand:* Cic.—**2.** *A man, pawn,* in chess: Sen.

1. **lātus**, a, um, *adj.* [acc. to some for stlatus=stratus;—acc. to others akin to Sans. *prith-u*, "large;" fr. root PRATH, *to extend;* Gr. πλατ-ύς] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Broad, wide:* (*Comp.*) terra verticibus angusta, lateribus latior, Cic.: (with *Gen., Acc., or Abl. of space*) areas latas pedum denûm facito, Col.: duas fossas . . . quindecim pedes latas perduxit, Cæs.: faciemus (*sc.* scrobes) tribus pedibus altas, duobus semis latas, *etc.*: Pall.—As *Subst.*: **latum**, i, *n. Width, breadth:* Ov. **B.** Esp.: *Extensive, extended, wide:* (*Sup.*) quam latissimas solitudines habere, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of pronunciation: *Broad, broadly pronounced:* Cic. — **B.** Of speech *or* speaker: *Copious, diffuse, full, rich:* Cic.; Quint.—**C.** *Wide-spread:* gloria, Pl.—**D.** Of persons, from the idea of spreading out the clothes in ostentatious display: *Elated, haughty, proud:* latus ut in circo spatiere, Hor.

2. **lātus**, ĕris, *n.* [etym. dub.: prob. akin to Sanscrit root PRATH, *proficere, extendere;* πλατ-ύς] (*The thing extended or the wide thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The side or flank* of men or animals: Cic.; Lucr.—Particular phrases: **A.** Lateris *or* laterum dolor, *Pain in the side, pleurisy:* Cic.; Hor.—**B.** Artifex lateris, *An artist of* (*or with*) *the side,* i. e. *one who makes artistic movements with the side or sides; a ballet-dancer:* Ov.—**C.** Fencing *t. t.*: Latus dare, *To give,* i. e. *to expose the side or lay it open* to one's adversary: Tib.—**D.** Tegere, *etc.*, claudere *or* dare latus alicui, *To cover the side for* a person; *To give one's side to* a person; i. e. *to walk close by, or by the side of,* a person: Hor.—**E.** Latus alicui præbere *or* obdere, *To give or lay open one's side to a person or thing;* i. e. *to expose one's self to the assaults of a person or thing,* etc.: Sen.; Hor.—**F.** Latere tecto abscedere, *To depart with one's side covered;* i. e. *to get off unharmed, to escape safe and sound:* Ter.—**G.** Ab latere alicujus, *One close to a person's side;* i. e. *a person's intimate friend, constant attendant,* etc.: Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Plur.: Of orators: *The lungs,* as lying by the side: Cic.—**B.** *The body:* Hor.—**C.**: *The side or lateral surface* of a thing: Cic.; Cæs.—**D.** Milit. *t. t.*: Of an army: *The flank:* Cæs.; Tac.—Particular phrases: A latere, *On or at the side* or *flank*; a *or* ex lateribus, *On or at the sides* or *flanks:* Cæs.; Sall.; Cic.

3. **lā-tus**, a, um, *P.* of fero; v. fero *init.*

lătus-cŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [for laterculum; fr. latus, later-is] *A little side:* Cat.

laudā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [laud(a)-o] (*That may or can be praised;* hence) *Deserving or meriting praise or commendation; praiseworthy, laudable:* Of persons or things: vita, Cic.: (*Comp.*) multo modestiâ . . . laudabilior, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *louable.*

laudābĭl-iter, *adv.* [laudabil-is] *In a praiseworthy, commendable, or laudable way or manner; praiseworthily, commendably, laudably:* laudabiliter vivendum Cic.: (*Comp.*) multo laudabilius, Val. Max.

laudā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [laud(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A praising: the act of praising:* Quint. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of that wherein the praising consists: **1.** Gen.: *Praise, commendation:* Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Legal *t. t.*: *A speaking to a person's good character; testimony to character:* Cic.—**b.** *A funeral oration (in which the virtues and good qualities of the deceased were made the subjects of praise):* Cic.; Liv.

laudā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *One who praises; a praiser, eulogizer:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Legal *t. t.*: *A witness to* a person's good *character:* Cic.—**B.** *One who pronounces a funeral oration* in praise of a deceased person; *a funeral orator:* Pl.

laudā-trix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who praises:* Cic.; Ov.

laudā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of laud(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Praised, commended, excellent:* vir, Cic.: (*Comp.*) saccharon laudatius, Pl.—**b.** Meton.: *Beautiful* in appearance: laudatissima virgo, Ov.

laud-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. *v. a.* [laus, laud-is] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To praise, extol, commend, laud:* puderem, Hor.: quis laudare bonos ornatius . . . potest? Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To extol or praise as happy:* laudet diversa sequentes, Hor.—**2.** *To pronounce a person's* last *praises;* i. e. *to pronounce a funeral oration over* one: quem quum supremo ejus die Maximus laudaret, *etc.*, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To adduce, name, quote, cite* a person as any thing: (with *Second Acc. of further definition*) quem rerum Romanarum auctorem laudare possum religiosissimum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *louer.*

laurea, æ, v. laureus.

laurĕ-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [laure-a] (*Provided with laurel;* hence) *Adorned, crowned, or decked with laurel; laurelled:* imago, Cic.—Particular expressions: **1.** Laureatæ fasces, *Fasces encircled with laurel* in token of some great victory; *laurelled fasces,* Cic. — **2.** Laureatæ literæ *or* tabellæ, *Letters encircled with laurel,* in token of their conveying information of some great victory having been obtained; *laurelled letters:* Liv. — As *Subst.*: **laurĕāta**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* litera or tabella) *A laurelled letter:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lauréat.*

Laurentum, i, *n. Laurentum; a maritime town of Latium, between Ostia and Lavinium* (now *Torre di Paterno*). —Hence, **1. Lauren-s** (for Laurents), entis, *adj.* Of, or *belonging to, Laurentum, Laurentian.* — As *Subst.*: **Laurentes**, um, *m.* (*sc.* homines) *The people of Laurentium, the Laurentes.* —**2. Laurent-ĭus**, a, um, *adj.* Of, or *belonging to, Laurentum, Laurentian.*

laurĕ-ŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [laure-a] (*A small* laurea; hence) **1.** *A small laurel crown or garland:* Prov.: Laureolam in mustaceo quærere, *To seek for a laurel crown in* or *on a laurelled cake,* i. e. *to look for reputation in trifles:* Cic. —**2.** *A small or slight triumph; a small degree of reputation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lauréole.*

Laurĕŏlus, i, *m. Laureolus; a notorious robber.*

laur-ētum, i, *n.* [laur-us] (*A place provided with laurels,* hence) *A laurel-grove or plantation:* Suet.

laur-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Of, or pertaining to, laurel; laurel-:* virga, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **laurĕa**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* arbor) *A laurel-tree, laurel:* Liv. **II.** Meton.: *Made of laurel; laurel-:* coronatus laureâ coronâ, Liv.—As *Subst.*: **laurĕa**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* corona) *A laurel crown; a crown or garland of laurel:* Cic.

laur-ĭ-cŏm-us, a, um, *adj.* [laurus; (i); com-a] (Prop.: *Laurel-foliaged;* Meton.) *Covered with laurel trees:* montes, Lucr.

laur-ĭ-ger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [laurus; (i); ger-o] **I.** Gen.: *Laurel-bearing:* manus, Prop. **II.** Esp.: *Crowned or encircled with laurel:* Phœbus, Ov.

Laurōn, ōnis, *f. Lauron; a city in Hispania Tarraconensis.*

laurus, i (*Gen.*, laurūs, Pl.: *Abl.*, lauru, Hor. :—*Nom. Plur.*: laurūs, Tib.), *f.*: **I.** Prop.: *A laurel-tree; a laurel* (*wreaths of which were worn by victorious generals*): Ov.; Suet. **II.** Fig.: *Triumph, victory, success:* Cic. ¶ Hence Fr. *laurier.*

1. **laus**, laudis, *f.* [prob. akin to **clu-o**, Greek κλύ-ω, and Sanscrit ÇRU, *to hear*] (*That which one hears of one's self;* hence, in good sense) **I.** Prop.: *Praise, commendation, good report:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *A thing* or *deed deserving* or *obtaining praise; a praiseworthy* or *commendable action; a glorious* or *noble deed:* Cic.; Virg.—**2.** Esp.: Of an orator: *Merit, excellence, superiority:* Cic.—**B.** Of things: *Value, repute, estimation, worth:* Pl.

2. **Laus**, Laudis, *f. Laus; a city of Cisalpine Gaul, northwest of Placentia* (now *Lodi Vecchio*).

Lausus, i, *m. Lausus:* **1.** *A son of Numitor and brother of Rhea Silvia.*—**2.** *The son of Mezentius.*

laut-e, *adv.* [laut-us] **I.** Prop.: *Elegantly, magnificently, splendidly, sumptuously:* vivere, Nep.: (*Comp.*) lautius, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Exquisitely, excellently, beautifully:* Ter.—**B.** *Exquisitely, magnificently;* i. e. *completely, thoroughly:* (*Sup.*) hodie me . . emunxeris lautissime, Poet. ap. Cic.

lautĭa [etym. dub.] ōrum, *n.* *An entertainment furnished in Rome to foreign ambassadors or distinguished guests at the expense of the state.*

laut-ĭtĭa (**-ĭcĭa**), æ, *f.* [lant-us] (*The quality of the* lautus; hence) *Elegance, splendour, magnificence, richness* in one's style of living, table, *etc.*: Cic.

Lautŭlæ, ārum, *f.* *Lautulæ; a town of Latium.*

lautŭmĭæ (**lātŏm-**, **lātŭm-**), ārum, *f.* [λατομία] **I.** Gen.: *A stone-quarry:* Plaut. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *A prison cut out of rock* at Syracuse: Cic. **B.** Meton.: *The prison in Rome, usually called* Tullianum: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *latomie.*

lau-tus (for lav-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of lav-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: (Prop.: *Washed, bathed:* hence) **a.** Meton.: (a) *Elegant, splendid, sumptuous, luxurious:* (*Sup.*) lautissima cœna, Pl. — (b) *Splendid, noble, magnificent:* patrimonia, Cic.—(c) *Wealthy, rich:* civitas. Cic.—(d) Of persons: *Noble, honourable, distinguished, grand:* homines lauti. Cic.—(e) *Prodigal* or *splendid* in doing something: Pers.—**b.** Fig.: (a) *Noble, glorious:* (*Comp.*) lautior beneficentiæ ratio, Cic.—(b) *Honourable:* negotium, Cic.—(c) *Nice, minute, attentive, diligent:* cura. Pl.

lăvā-crum, i, *n.* [lav(a)-o] (*That which is made for washing* or *bathing in;* hence) *A bath:* Claud.

lăvā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.** *A washing:* Pl.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *A bathing:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *Bathing apparatus:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lavasse.*

lăvātr-ĭna (**lātr-**), æ, *f.* [for lavator-ina; fr. lavator, lavator-is] (*A thing pertaining to a* lavator; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A place* or *building for washing* one's self; *a lavatory:* Var. **II.** Meton.: *A water-closet, privy,* etc.: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *latrines.*

Lăv-erna, æ, *f.* [probably akin to λαύ-ειν—whence, ἀπολαύειν—to take a portion of] (*She who takes a portion of a thing;* hence) *Laverna; the patron goddess of gain* (lawful or unlawful), *and hence of rogues and thieves.*

Lāvĭnĭa, æ, *f.* *Lavinia; the daughter of Latinus and wife of Æneas.*

Lāvīn-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [Lavini-a] (*The thing pertaining to Lavinia, Lavinium; a city of Latium, founded by Æneas in honour of his wife Lavinia* (now *Pratica*). — Hence, **Lāvĭnĭ-us**, a, um (more rarely Lāvīn-us, a, um), *adj.* *Of,* or *belonging to, Lavinium; Lavinian.*

lăv-o, lāvāvi, *and* lāvi; lāvātum, lautum, *and* lōtum; lāvāre *and* lāvĕre; 1. and 3. *v. a.* *and n.* [akin to λουω] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: Act.: *To wash, bathe, lave:* manūs, Cic.: crines, Hor. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force, or Neut.: *To bathe one's self; to bathe:* Cæs.; Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Of a river: *To wash;* i. e. *flow against* or *close by:* flavus quam (*sc.* villam) Tiberis lavat, Hor.—**2.** Of the sea: *To flow over, wet:* arenas, Ov.—**B** Of tears: *To wet, moisten, bathe, wet:* vultum, Ov.—**C.** *To sprinkle, wet:* reliquias vino et bibulam lavere favillam, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To wash away, wash out:* mala vino, Hor. **B.** Esp.: Of a fault: *To wash away, alone for, expiate:* Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *laver.*

laxā-mentum, i, *n.* [lax(a)-o] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Wide space, ample room:* Sen.—**b.** Fig.: *Scope, room:* Liv.—**2.** *Relaxation, freedom, relief:* Liv.—**3.** *Relaxation; means* or *opportunity of unbending* or *recreating one's self:* Script. ap. Cic.—**4.** *Laxity, mitigation, abatement* of stringent requirements, *etc.*: Cic.

lax-e, *adv.* [lax-us] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Loosely, not tightly:* Pl.—**b.** Fig.: *Without restraint, freely:* (*Comp.*) laxius vivere, Liv.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *Widely, extensively:* (*Sup.*) Mercurii stella laxissime (*sc.* vagatur), Pl.—**b.** Esp.: (a) *Roomily:* habitare, Cic.—(b) Of troops: *Openly, not closely:* stare, Curt.—**3.** Of time: *Distantly, remotely:* Cic.—**4.** *In a lax* or *relaxed state; negligently:* Sall.

lax-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* laxus; hence) *Width, roominess, spaciousness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lâcheté.*

lax-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] (*To make* laxus; hence) **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To unloose, unfasten:* laxat claustra Sinon, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To slack, slacken, relax:* excussosque jubet laxare rudentes, Virg.—**b.** Of the flesh, skin, body, *etc.*: Pass.: *To become loose* or *flaccid:* laxantur corpora rugis, Ov.—**c.** Of the bowels: *To make loose:* herbam laxandis intestinis devorant, Pl.—**d.** *To make loose from; to ease* or *relieve of:* corpore laxati, Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of sleep as subject: *To relax, unstring, render weak, feeble,* or *powerless:* quies laxaverat artūs, Virg.—**2.** Of persons yielding to sleep, as subjects: *To relax, unbend:* placidā laxārant membra quiete . . . nautæ, Virg. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To set loose* or *free; to relieve:* a contentione animos, Cic.—**2.** *To unbend, amuse, recreate, refresh:* judicum animos, Cic.—**3.**: **a.** Gen.: *To relax, mitigate, diminish, abate:* laxatas sensit custodias, Liv. —**b.** Esp.: (a) Of price: *To diminish, lower:* annonam, Liv.—(b) *To abate itself, become less, fall:* annona haud multum laxaverat, Liv. **II.**: **A.** Gen.: *To make wide* or *broad; to extend, expand,* etc.: sese, Pl. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To make roomy* or *extensive, to enlarge:* forum, Cic.—**2.** Of troops: *To open, open wide, to leave* or *make a space between* themselves, *etc.*: Cæs.—**3.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To open one's self* or *itself:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lâcher, laisser, layer.*

lax-us, a, um, *adj.* [prob. akin to λαγγ-άζω, to slacken] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Slack, not tight; loose:* funis, Hor.: (*Sup.*) laxissimas habenas habere, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of a bow: *Slack, slackened:* Virg.—**2.** Of a door, etc.: *Loose, unfastened, open:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of extent: **1.** Gen.: *Wide, broad, extended:* laxos suspendit aranea casses, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *Roomy, extensive:* laxior domus, Vell. —**b.** *Wide apart, gaping open:* laxis laterum compagibus, Virg. — **B.** Of time: *Not near,* or *close at hand; distant:* Cic.—**C.** Of the effects produced by debauch: *Reeling, unstrung, disordered:* Pers. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *Lax, slack, relaxed:* imperium, Sall.—**2.** Esp.: Of price: *Easy, low:* annona, Liv.—**B.** Laxus locus, *Ample scope, great latitude:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lâche.*

lĕa, æ, *f.* [akin to leo] *A lioness:* Ov.

lĕæna, æ, *f.* = λέαινα. *A lioness:* Virg.

Lĕander (**-drus**), i, m., Λείανδρος (Smooth-man). *Leander* or *Leandrus; a young man of Abydos; who, in order to visit his mistress, Hero, in Sestos, swam nightly across the Hellespont, until he was drowned in a storm.*

Lĕarchus, i, *m.*, Λέαρχος (Commander of the people). *Learchus; the son of Athamas and Ino, who, in a fit of madness, killed his father.* — Hence, **Lĕarch-ēus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of Learchus, Learchean.*

Lĕbădĭa, æ, *f.*, Λεβαδεία, Λεβαδία. *Lebadia; a Bœotian city.*

Lĕbēdus, i, *f.*, Λεβεδος. *Lebedus, a city on the coast of Ionia, north of Colophon; where Apollo had a temple; and where every year theatrical games were celebrated in honour of Bacchus.*

lĕbes, ētis, *m.* = λέβης: **1.** *Basin kettle, caldron,* for cooking: Virg.—**2.** *A hand-basin* for washing: Ov.

Lĕbynthos, i, *f.*, Λέβυνθος. *Lebinthos; one of the Sporadic Isles* (now *Leuta* or *Levita*).

Lĕchæum, i, *n.*, **-æ**, ārum, *f.*, Λέχαιον. *Lechæum* or *Lechææ; the port of Corinth on the Corinthian Gulf.*

lect-e, *adv.* [lect-us] **I.** Prop.: *In a choice, chosen,* or *select way:* (*Sup.*) lectissime, Var. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Carefully:* (*Comp.*) lectius, Cato.—**B.** (*In a choice way;* hence) Of language: *Excellently; in choice* or *elegant language:* dicere, Cic.

lect-ĭca, æ, *f.* [3. lect-us] (*A thing pertaining to a* lectus; hence) **1.** *A litter, sedan* (*used at first only on journeys, but afterwards also, for the sake of convenience, in the city*): Cic.; Hor.—**2.** *A bier* or *litter* for carrying the dead: Nep.

lectĭc-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [lectic-a] (*One pertaining to a* lectica; hence) *A litter-* or *sedan-bearer; a chairman:* Cic.

lectĭc-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] (*A small* lectica; hence) **1.** *A small litter* or *sedan;* Cic.—**2.** *A bier:* Nep.—**3.** *A couch* or *settee,* on which one lay while reading or writing: Suet.

lec-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for leg-tio; fr. 2. leg-o] **1.** *A choosing, picking,* or *singling out; a selecting:* Cic.—**2.** *A reading* or *perusing* of a book, *etc.*, to one's self; *a perusal:* Cic.—**3.** Polit. *t. t.*: Lectio senatūs *or simply* lectio, *A reading out,* or *calling over* (*of the names of the senators: this was done by the censor, who at the same time struck the unwor-*

by ones from the list): **Liv.**; **Suet.** ¶ **Hence, Fr.** *leçon.*

lect-i-stern-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [2. lectus: (i); stern-o] (Prop.: *A strewing, spreading, or laying out of a couch or of couches,* Meton.) *A lectisternium,* or *feast of the gods (in which the images of the gods, lying on cushions, were placed in the streets, and food of all kinds set before them; these banquets were prepared by the Epulones*): Liv.

lect-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [lect-o; obsol. freq. of 2. lego] *To read often; to read with eagerness,* or *with attention:* libros, Cic.

lectĭun-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [for lectĭon-cula; fr. lectio, lection-is] *A slight* or *short reading:* Cic.

lec-tor, ōris, *m.* [for leg-tor; fr. 2. leg-o] **1.** *One who reads or peruses a book,* etc.; *a reader:* Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *One who reads aloud; a reader.* —**b.** Esp.: *A slave who read aloud at* an entertainment, or to his master (=*anagnostes*): Hor.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lecteur.*

lectŭ-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for lecto-lus; fr. 3. lectus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) lecto-i] (*A small* lectus; hence) **1.** *A small couch; a couch* for sleeping; *a bed:* Cic.—**2.** *A small couch for reclining on at meals; an eating-couch:* Cic.—**3.** *A funeral-bed, bed of state:* Tac.—**4.** *A reading-couch, lounge, settee, sofa:* Pl.

1. **lec-tus** (for leg-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of 2. leg-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Chosen, picked out, selected:* verba, Cic. —**b.** Fig.: *Choice, good, excellent* of its kind: (*Comp.*) lectior femina, Cic.: (*Sup.*) lectissimus vir, Cic.

2. **lec-tus,** ūs, *m.* [for leg-tus; fr. 2. leg-o] **I.** Prop.: *A gathering* or *collecting together:* Ter. **II.** Meton.: *That which is gathered together; a couch, bed:* Plaut.

3. **lec-tus,** i, *m.* [id.] (*That which is gathered* or *collected;* hence) (Prop.: *A bundle* or *heap of leaves,* etc., *collected and laid together, forming a resting-place;* Meton.) **I.** Gen.: *A couch, bed:* lecto tenebatur, *was confined to his bed,* Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *A bridal bed* (which, after marriage, was called *adversus,* because it was placed opposite the door): Cic.—**B.**: *A couch* for reclining on at meals; *a dining* or *eating-couch:* Hor.—**C.** *A funeral couch, a bier:* Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lit, liteau, litée.*

Lēda, æ, -ē, ēs, *f.*, Λήδη. *Leda* or *Lede; the daughter of Thestius, and wife of Tyndarus; she bore by Jupiter, who visited her in the form of a swan, two eggs, from one of which came Pollux and Helen, and from the other Castor and Clytemnestra.*—Hence, **Lēd-æus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Leda:* dei, *i. e. Castor and Pollux,* Ov.

lēgāt-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [legat-um] (*One pertaining to a* legatum; hence) *One to whom something is left by will; a legatee:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *légataire.*

lēgā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. leg(a)-o] (Prop.: *The sending of an ambassador;* Meton.) **1.** *The office of an ambassador; an embassy, legation:* Cic.; Cæs.—**Particular phrases: a.** Legatio libera, *A free legation* (i. e. *permission granted to a senator to visit one or more provinces on his private affairs in the character of an ambassador, but without performing the duties of one; such an embassy was called "free," because, while it lasted, the holder of it was at liberty to come to the city of Rome, and leave it again, without resigning his office*): Cic.—**b.** Legatio votiva, *A free embassy assumed for the purpose* (often a mere pretext) *of paying a vow in a province.*—**2.** *The persons attached to an embassy; an embassy, legation:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *légation.*

lēgā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who leaves something by will, a testator:* Suet.

lēgā-tum, i, *n.* [id.] *That which is bequeathed; a legacy, bequest:* Cic.

1. **lēgā-tus,** a, um, *P.* of 1. leg(a)-o.

2. **lēgā-tus, i,** *m.* [1. leg(a)-o] **1.** *A commissioner, deputy, representative, legate, delegate:* Cic.; Hor.—**2.** *An ambassador:* Cic.—**3.**: **a.** In a civil capacity; under the Empire: *A governor of a province; an imperial legate:* Tac. —**b.** In a military capacity: (**a**) *A lieutenant-general: second in command:* Cæs.—(**b**) Under the Empire: *A military commander; an imperial lieutenant:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *légat.*

lēg-ĭ-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [lex, leg-is; (i); fer-o] *Lawgiving:* Ov.

lĕg-ĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. leg-o] (Prop.: *A levying, raising,* or *enlisting;* Meton.: *A body of troops levied,* etc.; hence) **A.** *A* Roman *legion (consisting of* 10 *cohorts of foot-soldiers and* 300 *cavalry, making together between* 4200 *and* 6000 men): Liv.; Tac.—**B.** *A legion* of other nations: Plaut.; Liv.—**C.** *An army:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *légion.*

lĕgĭōn-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [legio, legion-is] *Of,* or *belonging to, a legion; legionary:* milites, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *légionnaire.*

lēgis-lā-tor and **lēgum-lātor** (sometimes written separately), ōris, *m.* [lex, legis; LA, root of latum; v. fero *init.*] *A lawgiver, legislator:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *législateur.*

lēgĭtĭm-e, *adv.* [legitim-us] **1.** *Legitimately, legally, lawfully:* Cic.—**2.** *Legally,* etc.; *in a way that is recognized* or *acknowledged by law:* Cic.—**3.** *Rightly, justly, properly,* etc.: Tac.

lēg-ĭtĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [lex, leg-is] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Connected with* or *pertaining to law:* controversiæ, Cic. —As *Subst.*: **legitima,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* jussa) *Usages,* or *precepts, of* human *law:* Nep. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Legitimate, legal, lawful:* imperium, Cic. — **2.** *Fixed,* or *appointed, by law:* dies legitimus comitiis habendis, Cic.—**3.** *Recognized* or *acknowledged by law:* conjux, Ov.—**4.** *Arising out of,* or *originating in, law:* impedimentum, Cic.—**5.** *Lawful; acting in accordance with the law* of nations (as opp. to pirates, *etc.*): hostis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *Right, just, proper, appropriate:* legitima accessio commendationis, Cic. —**2.** *Right, proper, suitable:* fistulas denūm pedum longitudinis esse, legitimum est, Pl.—**B.** *According to,* or *influenced by, rule:* poëma, Hor.—**C.** *Correct:* numerus, Cic.: sonus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *légitime.*

lĕgĭun-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [for legion-cula; fr. legio, legion-is] *A small legion:* Liv.

1. **lēg-o,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [etym. dub.; perhaps lex, leg-is, and so, *To appoint by law* for any purpose] **I.** Polit. *t. t.*: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: a. Gen.: *To send* with a legal commission or charge; *to send* as a representative or deputation: Andronem legārunt ad Apronium, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *To send on an embassy; to send as an ambassador* or *ambassadors:* quo tandem senatūs consulto legatus sis, Cic.—**2.** Meton.: *To confide* or *intrust to one:* tibi negotium, Plaut.—**B.** Of public officers, *etc.*: **1.**: a. In a civil capacity: *To choose as deputy, to select as assistant:* Dolabella me sibi legavit, Cic.—**b.** In a military capacity: *To appoint* or *select as lieutenant:* legat sibi homines nobiles, Sall.—**2.** *To send as a deputy* or *commissioner:* eum Cæsari, Cic. **II.** Law *t. t.*: *To give by one's last will, to bequeath; to leave* as a legacy usum et fructum bonorum suorum Cæsenniæ legat, Cic.—Particular phrase: Aliquid alicui ab aliquo legare, *To give* or *appoint by will,* etc., *something to some one to be paid* or *allowed by another:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *léguer.*

2. **lĕg-o,** lēgi, lectum, lĕgĕre, 3. *v. a.* [λεγ-ω] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To lay* or *put together; to gather, collect.* cæsorum spolia, Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Nant. *t. t.*: Vela legere, *To gather* or *lay together,* i. e. *to furl, the sails:* Virg. —**2.** Of threads, *etc.*: *To gather together, to wind up:* Ov.—**3.** With accessory notion of unlawful appropriation: *To gather* or *take unjustly to one's self for one's own use; to steal, purloin, plunder, carry off, abstract:* sacra divûm, Hor.—**4.** With accessory notion of selection: **a.** *To gather* or *collect together* from out of a number; *to choose, pick out, select:* ni vis humana quotannis Maxima quæque manu legeret, Virg.—**b.** *To choose, select, pick,* or *single out:* legitque virum vir, *and man singled out man;* i. e. *for his opponent* or *antagonist,* Virg.—**c.** *To choose* or *select* for any office or employment: Cic.; Suet.—**d.** Of soldiers: *To levy, raise, enlist:* Ov.; Suet. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Of fruit, flowers, *etc.*: *To pick, gather, cull,* etc.: Cic.; Virg.—**2.** Of a tree: *To gather the fruit of,* etc.: Ov.—**3.** Of the hair: *To pull* or *pluck out:* Phæd.—**4.** With local objects, by land: *To pass, move,* or *wander through:* saltūs, Ov.—Particular phrases: **a.** Legere vestigia, *To pass* or *wander over one's footsteps;* i. e. *to track, follow after,* or *pursue one:* Virg.—**b.** Legere orbes, *To follow one through windings,* etc.: Virg.—**5.** Of the sea as object: **a.** With personal subjects: *To sail over* or *across, to traverse:* Ov.—**b.** With

inanimate subjects: *To move* or *float upon:* **Virg.**—**6.** Of a coast, shore, or a place upon either of them: *To pass* or *sail by, to coast along:* Liv.; Ov.—**7.** Of the sight: **a.** *To pick up* or *gather with the eyes one after another; to collect in one's glance; to see, survey, observe, view, obtain a view of:* omnes longo ordine, Virg.—**b.** (a) Gen.: *To read* or *peruse* a book, writing, *etc.:* libros, Cic.: sepulchra, *i. e. the epitaphs* or *inscriptions on the sepulchres:* id.—(b) Esp.: With accessory notion of uttering aloud: *To read out* or *aloud, to read:* volumen, Cic.: orationes, et historias, et carmina, Pl.—Particular expression: Of the censors: Senatum legere, *To read over, to call out* or *over, the names of the senators:* Liv.—**B.** Legere soceros, *To obtain fathers-in-law by an act of stealing;* in reference to the rape of the Sabine women: Virg. **III.** Fig.: *To choose, select:* conditiones, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lire.*

lēgŭl-eius, ĭi, *m.* [legul-us] (*One pertaining to a* legulus; hence) In law: *One who collects* legal technicalities, in order to defeat his opponent; *a pettifogger:* Cic.

lĕg-ŭlus, i, *m.* [2. leg-o] (*One gathering;* hence) *A gatherer, collector:* Cic.

lĕg-ūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] (*That which is gathered* or *picked;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *Pulse, any leguminous plant:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: *A bean-plant:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *légume.*

Lĕlĕges, um, *m.*, Λέλεγες. *The Leleges; a Pelasgic tribe who were scattered over several parts of Asia Minor and Greece.*—Sing.: **Lelex,** Lelegis, *m. One of the Leleges.*—Hence, **1. Lĕlĕgēius,** a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, the Leleges; Lelegeian.* — **2. Lĕlĕgēis,** ĭdis, *adj. Lelegeian; Asiatic.*

Lĕmannus, i, *m.* (with or without *lacus*) *Lemannus* (now *the lake of Geneva*).

lembus, i, *m.* = λέμβος. *A small fast-sailing vessel with a sharp prow; a pinnace, yacht, cutter:* Liv.

Lemnĭas, ădis, v. Lemnos.

Lemn-i-cŏl-a, æ, *m.* [Lemn-os; (i); col-o] *A dweller in Lemnos,* i. e. *Vulcan:* Ov.

lemnisc-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [lemnisc-us] *Provided* or *furnished with a* lemniscus; i. e. *adorned with a pendent ribbon:* palma lemniscata, *a palm branch ornamented with a* lemniscus, i. e. *the highest reward* or *recompense:* Cic.

lemniscus, i, *m.* = λημνίσκος. *A pendent ribbon* (*fastened to a victor's garland*): Liv.

Lemnos (-us), i, *f.*, Λῆμνος. *Lemnos* or *Lemnus* (now *Stalimene*); *an island in the Ægean Sea, the abode of Vulcan.*—Hence, **1. Lemnĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Lemnos; Lemnian.*—As *Subst.*: **a. Lemnius,** ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* deus) *The Lemnian god,* i.e. *Vulcan:* Ov.—**b. Lemnii,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The inhabitants of Lemnos, the Lemnians:* Nep.—**2. Lemn-ĭas,** ădis, *f. adj.*, Λημνίας. *Of,* or *belonging to, Lemnos; Lemnian.*—As *Subst. f.* (*sc.* femina) *A Lemnian woman* (*Dat. Plur.* Lemniasi, Ov.).

Lĕmŏnĭa tribus. *The Lemonia tribe; a rustic tribe on the* Via Latina.

Lĕmŏvĭces, um, *m. The Lemovices; a people of Aquitanian Gaul.*

Lĕmŏvĭi, ōrum, *m. The Lemovii; a Germanic people on the Baltic.*

Lĕmūres, um, *m.* **I.** Prop.: *Shades, ghosts* of the departed: Ov.—Hence, **Lĕmūrĭa,** ium, *n.* (*Things pertaining to the Lemures*) *The Lemuria; a festival held at night on 9th May, to appease departed shades:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Ghosts, spectres:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Lemures.*

lēn-a, æ, *f.* [len-io] *She that entices, allures,* or *seduces; a female enticer:* Cic.; Ov.

Lēnæus, a, um, *adj.*, Ληναῖος (Belonging to the wine-press). *Lenæan, Bacchic:* latices, *i. e. wine,* Virg.—As *Subst.*: **Lēnæus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* deus) *The Lenæan god;* i. e. *Bacchus:* Virg.

lēn-e, *adv.* [len-is] *Gently, moderately, not violently:* lene sonans, Ov.

lēnī-men, ĭnis, *n.* [leni-o] (*That which mitigates* or *soothes;* hence) **1.** *A soother* or *mitigator:* laborum, Hor. — **2.** *A mitigation, alleviation,* etc.: senectæ, Ov.

lēnī-mentum, i, *n.* [id.] (*That which renders* lenis; hence) *A mitigation, a soothing; an alleviation:* Tac.

lēn-īo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre (*Inperf.*, lenibant, Virg.:—*Fut.*, lenibunt, Prop.), 4. *v. a.* and *n.* [len-is] (*To make* lenis; hence) **I.** *To make soft;* i. e. *to remove the hardness of* any thing: Pl. **II.**: **A.** Gen.: *To moderate, render gentle:* clamorem, Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of flavour: *To reduce, qualify, tend to remove:* Pl.—**2.** Of the stomach: *To appease, pacify:* Hor.—**3.** Of wounds: *To assuage, moderate the violence* or *pains of:* Prop. **III.**: **A.** Act.: **1.** Gen.: *To render gentle* or *mild* in character; aliquem, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** With Personal pron.: *To render one's self gentle* or *mild* in character: Cic.—**b.** Of persons or things: *To appease, quiet, pacify:* Cic.; Liv.—**c.** *To mitigate, soothe, alleviate,* etc.: desiderium, Cic.—**B.** Neut.: *To become mild, to be mitigated:* dum iræ leniunt, Plaut.

lēn-is, e, *adj.* [etym. dub.; prob. akin to Sanscrit root li, *liquefacere, solvere*] (*Making to flow, loosening, relaxing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Soft, smooth:* lene, asperum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Of flavour: *Soft* or *smooth* to the palate: vinum, Ter. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *Moderate, gentle, not violent:* (*Sup.*) lenissimus ventus, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of flying: *Gentle, easy:* volatus, Ov.—**2.** Of any thing rising to a point or peak: *Gentle, gradual, gradually rising, sloping,* etc.: (*Comp.*) jugum paullo leniore fastigio ab eā parte, quæ, *etc.*, Cæs.—**3.** Of sleep: *Gentle, mild:* Hor. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: Of persons or things: *Gentle, mild,* in character: Cic.; Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of speech: *Mild, gentle, calm:* Cic.—**2.** Of poison: *Mild, gentle* in operation: Cic.

lēn-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [len-is] (*The quality,* or *state, of the* lenis; hence) **1.** *Softness, smoothness:* Pl.—**2.** *Gentleness, quietness:* Arar in Rhodanum influit incredibili lenitate, Cæs.—**3.**: **a.** Gen.: *Mildness, gentleness, lenity:* animi, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: Of speech, *etc.*: *Mildness, gentleness:* Cic.

lēn-iter, *adv.* [id.] **1.** *Moderately, gently, not violently:* (*Comp.*) sic ego torrentem . . . Lenius . . . decurrere vidi, Ov.—**2.**: **a.** Of any thing rising to a point: *Gently, gradually:* collis leniter acclivis, Cæs.—**b.** Of pace or motion: *Gently, softly, not rapidly, quietly:* ire, Ov.—**3.**: **a.** Gen.: *Gently, mildly, calmly:* (*Sup.*) lenissime sentire, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: (a) Of speech, *etc.*: *Mildly, gently, quietly, calmly:* Cic.—(b) *Remissly, indolently, slowly:* Cæs.

lēn-ĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* lenis; hence) *Mildness, gentleness:* Cic.

lēn-o, ōnis, *m.* [len-io] (*One who softens;* hence) **1.**: **a.** In a good sense: *One who prevails* upon another; *a persuader:* Ov.—**b.** In a bad sense: *An allurer, enticer:* Cic. — **2.** In a bad sense: *A pimp, pander, procurer:* Cic.

lēnōcĭn-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [lenocin-or] (*That which allures;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *An alluring; allurement, enticement:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: *A pimping; an acting as a pimp, procurer,* etc.: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: Of that which causes or promotes allurement: *Finery,* or *nicety in dress,* etc.: Cic.; Suet. **III.** Fig.: *Meretricious ornament:* Tac.

lēnō-cĭnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* [for lenon-cinor; fr. leno, lenon-is] **I.** Prop.: *To be alluring; to entice, flatter, wheedle, cajole:* tibi serviet, tibi lenocinabitur, Cic. **II.** Meton.: (*To pander to;* hence) *To increase:* insitæ feritati arte ac tempore lenocinantur, Tac.

lens, tis, *f. A lentil:* Virg.

lent-e, *adv.* [lent-us] **1.** Of motion or time: *Slowly, sluggishly:* procedere, Cæs.: (*Sup.*) animus lentissime mandit, Col.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *Calmly, dispassionately, unconcernedly:* (*Comp.*) hæc lentius disputantur, Cic. — **b.** Esp.: (a) *Coolly, with indifference,* etc.: respondere, Cic.—(b) *Calmly, attentively:* Cic.

lent-esco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [id.] **I.** *To become adhesive, clammy,* or *sticky; to cling, stick, adhere:* ad digitos lentescit habendo, Virg. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To become pliant* or *soft:* ceræ modo lentescere (*sc.* gemmam), Pl. **B.** Fig.: *To slacken, relax, become mitigated:* lentescunt tempore curæ, Ov.

lentisc-i-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [lentisc-us; (i); fer-o] *Bearing mastich-trees:* Ov.

lentiscus, i, *f.*, **-um,** i, *n. The mastich-tree:* Poet. ap. Cic.

lent-ĭtĭa, æ, *f.* [lent-us] (*The quality* or *state, of the* lentus; hence)

1. *Stickiness, clamminess:* Pl. — **2.** *Pliancy, flexibility* · Pl.—**3.** *Toughness, hardness:* Pl.

lent-ĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (id.) **I.** Prop.: *Slowness, sluggishness, inactivity:* Tac. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of style, *etc.*: *Slowness,* etc.: Tac.—**B.** Of feeling: *Dullness, apathy, insensibility:* Cic.

lent-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To render pliant or flexible: to bend:* arcūs, Stat. **II.** Meton.: Of an oar: *To bend* in plying; *to ply, strain:* Virg.

lent-or, ōris, *m.* [id.] (*The being* lentus; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Clamminess, stickiness, tenacious quality,* etc.: Pl.—**b.** Meton.: *A clammy, sticky,* or *tenacious substance:* Pl.—**2.** *Toughness, hardness:* Pl.

Lentŭlĭtas, ātis, v. 2. Lentulus.

1. lentŭ-ius, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for lento-lus; fr. lentus, lento-i] *Rather slow:* Cic.

2. Lentŭlus, i, *m.* [1. lentulus] *Lentulus; a Roman name.* — Hence, **Lentŭl-ītas,** ātis, *f.* (*The condition of a Lentulus;* i.e.) *The name or nobility of a Lentulus; Lentility:* Cic.

len-tus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root LING, *amplecti*] (*Embracing, clinging to;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Adhesive, tenacious, firm-* or *fast-holding:* vitis, Virg. **B.** Esp. *Adhesive, clammy, sticky:* (*Comp.*) pice lentius Idæ, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.**: **a.** *Pliant, flexible, bending, yielding:* lentæ genistæ, Virg. — **b.** *Tough, hard:* argentum, Virg.—**2.**: **a.** *Slow, sluggish, immoveable:* asinus, Phæd.—**b.** *Slow, with little motion, nearly motionless, inactive:* in lento marmore, Virg.—**3.** *Heavy:* pondera, Prop.—**B.** Of blows: *Inflicted with that which is pliant* or *flexible:* verbera, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Lasting* or *continuing long:* spes, Ov.: (*Sup.*) lentissima tranquillitas, Sen.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: *Slow, lingering, lazy:* in dicendo, *drawling,* Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of bad payers: *Slow, backward:* infitiatores, Cic.—**b.** Of matters: *Tedious:* negotium, Cic. — **C.** Of character: *Easy, calm, indifferent, unconcerned, phlegmatic,* etc.: tu, Tityre, lentus in umbrā, *at ease,* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lent.*

lēnuncŭlus, i, *m. A small sailing vessel, bark,* or *skiff:* Cæs.

1. lĕo, ēre, 2. *v. a.* The root of deleo.

2. lĕo, ōnis, *m.* [λέων] **I.** Prop.: *A lion:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: *The constellation Leo:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lion.*

Lĕŏcŏrĭon, i, *n.*, Λεοκόριον (The thing pertaining to the daughters of Leos) *The Leocorion; a temple in Athens, reared in honour of the three daughters of Leos, who suffered themselves to be sacrificed in order to avert a famine.*

Lĕŏĭdes, um, *f. The daughters of Leos.*

Lĕon, ontis, *m.*, Λέων. *Leon:* **1.** *A town near Syracuse* (now *Magnisi*). —**2.** *A ruler of Phlius.*

Lĕōnĭdas, æ, *m.*, Λεωνίδας. *Leonidas:* **1.** *A king of Sparta who fell at Thermopylæ.* — **2.** *A teacher of the younger Cicero at Athens.*

Leonnātus, i, *m. Leonnatus; one of Alexander's generals:* Nep.

Lĕontīni, ōrum, *m.*, Λεοντῖνοι. *Leontini; a very ancient town on the eastern side of Sicily* (now *Lentini*). —Hence, **Lĕontīnus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Leontini; Leontine.* —As *Subst.*: **Leontini,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The inhabitants of Leontini: Leontines.*

Lĕontĭum, ĭi, *f.*, Λεόντιον. *Leontium: an Athenian female, a friend of Epicurus.*

Lĕōtўchĭdes, æ, *m.* Λεωτυχίδης. *Leotychides; the brother of Agesilaus.*

lēpĭd-e, *adv.* [lepid-us] **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *Pleasantly, agreeably, charmingly, finely, prettily:* (*Comp.*) lepidius fieri, Plaut.: (*Sup.*) lepidissime, id.—**b.** Esp.: (a) As an affirmative response: *Nicely, well, very well; yes:* Plaut.—(b) As a term of applause: *Charmingly, famously:* Plaut.—**2.** Of style: *Smartly, wittily, humorously:* Cic.

1. lēp-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root LUP, *scindere*] (*Cut; stripped of the bark;* hence, *polished;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *Pleasant, agreeable, charming, fine, elegant, neat:* (*Comp.*) alter lepidior, Plaut.: (*Sup.*) pater lepidissimus, Ter. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Satirically: *Nice, effeminate:* pueri, Cic.—**B.** Of style: *Smart, witty, facetious:* dictum, Hor.

2. Lĕpĭdus, i, *m.* [1. lepidus] *Lepidus; a Roman name.*

Lēpontĭi, ōrum, *m. The Lepontii; a people of Cisalpine Gaul* (in the modern *Val Levantina*).

lēp-or (-os), ōris, *m.* [akin to lepidus] **I.** Gen.: *Pleasantness, agreeableness, attractiveness, charm:* Lucr.; Pl. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Of behaviour: *Agreeableness, politeness, amiability:* Cic. — **B.** Of style, *etc.*: *Pleasantry, wit, humour:* Cic.

Lĕprĕum (-on), i, *n.*, Λεπρέος (-ως), i, *f.*, Λεπρεον. *Lepreum* or *Lepreos; a sea-coast town of Elis* (its ruins are near the modern town *Strobitza*).

Lepta, æ, *m.* [λεπτός, weak] *Lepta; a Roman name.*

Leptis, is, *f.*, Λέπτις. *Leptis; the name of two cities on the coast of Africa:* **1.** *Leptis Magna, on the great Syrtis* (now *Lebida*).—**2.** *Leptis Parva, near Hadrumetum, the birthplace of the emperor Septimius Severus* (now *Lempta*).—Hence, **Lept-ītāni,** ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Leptis.*

lĕpus, ōris, *m.* and *epicene* [akin to Sanscrit root LAṄGH, *transilire:* Æolic and Sicilian λέπορις, collateral form of λαγως] (*The animal leaping beyond, the leaping animal;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A hare:* Virg.; Hor.—Prov.: Aliis leporem exagitare, *To hunt the hare for others,* i.e. *to do something of which others reap the advantage:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: *The constellation Lepus:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lièvre.*

lĕpus-cŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [for leporculus; fr. lepus, lepor-is] **I.** Prop.: *A little* or *young hare; a leveret:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: *Petty game;* i.e. *small objects of booty:* Cic.

Lerna, æ, **-ē,** es, *f.*, Λέρνη. *Lerna* or *Lerne; a forest and marsh near Argos, through which flowed a stream of the same name, the haunt of the Lernæan Hydra, which Hercules slew with the help of Iolaus, and then drained the marsh.* — Hence, **Lern-æus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Lerna: Lernæan* · anguis, Virg.

Lesbos (-us), i, *f.*, Λέσβος. *Lesbos* or *Lesbus; an island in the Ægean Sea* (now *Metellino*). — Hence, **1. Lesb-ĭăcus,** a, um, *adj. Lesbian.* —**2. Lesb-ius,** a, um, *adj. Lesbian.* —As *Subst.*: **Lesbium,** ĭi, *n.* (*sc.* vinum) *Lesbian wine:* Hor.—**3. Lesbōus,** a, um, *adj. Lesbian.*—**4. Lesbĭas,** ădis, *f. A Lesbian woman:* Ov. —**5. Lesb-is,** ĭdis, *f. adj. Lesbian.* —As *Subst.*: (*sc.* mulier) *A Lesbian woman.*

lessus, *Acc.* um (only in *Acc. sing.*), *m.* [etym. dub.] *A wailing, cry, funeral lamentation:* Cic.

lēt-ālis (lēth-), e, *adj.* [let-um] (*Of,* or *belonging to, death;* hence) *Deadly, fatal, mortal, causing death.* letalis arundo, Virg.

Lēthæa, æ, *f. Lethæa; the wife of Olenus, who, on account of her pride, was turned into stone.*

lēthargĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ληθαργικος. *Drowsy, lethargic:* morbus, Pl. —As *Subst.*: **lethargicus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *One affected with lethargy, a lethargic person:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *léthargique.*

lēthargus, i, *m.* = λήθαργος. *Drowsiness, lethargy:* Hor.

Lēthē, ēs, *f.*, Λήθη (Forgetfulness). *Lethe; a river in the infernal regions, from which the Shades drank and obtained forgetfulness of the past.*—Hence, **Lēth-æus,** a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Lethe; Lethean.*—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *Of,* or *belonging to, the infernal regions:* Hor.—**b.** *That produces sleepiness* or *forgetfulness; Lethean:* somnus, Virg.

lēt-i-fer (lēth-), fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [let-um; (i); fer-o] *Bringing* or *causing death; deadly, fatal:* arcus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *léthifère.*

lēt-o (lēth-), āvi, ātum, āre, **1.** *v. a.* [id.] *To kill, slay:* Ov.

Lētōis, ĭdis, **Lētōius,** a, um, v. Latona.

lē-tum (-thum), i, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root LI, *liquefacere,* Greek ὄ-λε-θρος; Lat. le-o, the simple form of dele-o, *etc.*] (*That which melts, dissolves,* or *blots out;* hence) I. Prop.: *Dissolution, death:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: Of things: *Ruin, destruction:* Virg.

1. Leucădĭa, æ, **-as,** ădis, *f.*, Λευκαδία. *Leucadia* or *Leucas; an island* (called also *Neritis,* and *formerly a peninsula*) *in the Ionic Sea, famed for a temple of Apollo* (now *S. Maura*).—Hence, **Leucăd-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of,*

or belonging to, Leucadia; Leucadian. —As Subst.: 1. **Leucadia**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* fabula) *Leucadia; the name of a comedy of Turpilius.*—2. **Leucadii**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *Inhabitants of Leucadia; Leucadians.*

2. **Leucădĭa**, æ, *f. Leucadia; a woman's name.*

Leucas, ădis, *f.*, Λευκάς: 1. = Leucadia.—2. *The capital of the Island Leucadia.*—3. = *Leucata.*

leucaspis, ĭdis, *f.* = λεύκασπις. *With a white shield:* phalanx, Liv.

Leucāta, æ, **-e**, ēs, *f.*; **-es**, æ, *m.*; **-as**, ădis, *f. Leucata, Leucate, Leucates,* or *Leucas; a promontory in the Island of Leucadia* (now *Capo Ducato*).

Leuci, ōrum, *m.*, Λεύκοι. *The Leuci; a people of Gallia Belgica.*

Leucippus, i, *m.*, Λεύκιππος (White-horse). *Leucippus:* 1. *The father of Phœbe and Hilaira, who were carried off by Castor and Pollux.*—Hence, **Leucipp-is**, ĭdis, *f. A daughter of Leucippus.*—2. *A Greek philosopher, a disciple of Zeno the Eleatic.*

Leucōn, ōnis, *m. Leucon:* 1. *The name of one of Actæon's hounds.*—2. *A king of Pontus.*

Leucŏpĕtra, æ, *f.* Λευκοπέτρα (White rock). *Leucopetra; a promontory in the territory of the Bruttii, near Rhegium* (now *Capo dell' Armi*).

Leucŏphrўna, æ, *f.*, Λευκοφρύνη (With white eyebrows). *Leucophryna; a surname of Diana in Magnesia.*

Leucŏsĭa (-ăsĭa), æ, *f.*, Λευκοσία. *Leucosia* or *Leucasia; a small island in the Tuscan Sea* (now *Piana*).

Leucŏthĕa, æ, **-e**, ēs, *f.*, Λευκοθέη (White goddess). *Leucothea* or *Leucothoë:* 1. *The name of Ino, daughter of Cadmus, after that she was received among the sea-gods. Subsequently she was confounded with the Italian goddess Matuta.*—2. *A daughter of Orchamus, king of Babylon, and Eurynome.*

Leuctra, ōrum, *n.*, Λεῦκτρα. *Leuctra; a small town of Bœotia, where Epaminondas defeated the Spartans* (now the village of *Leuca*, with the ruins of *Eremo-Castro*). — Hence, **Leuctr-ĭcus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Leuctra; Leuctrian.*

Levāci, ōrum, *m. The Levaci; a people of Gallia Belgica.*

lĕvā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [lev(a)-o] *An alleviation, mitigation, solace, consolation:* Cic.; Virg.

lĕvā-mentum, i, *n.* [id.] 1. *A lessening* or *diminishing; a diminution:* Tac.—2. Mentally: *Alleviation, mitigation, consolation, comfort:* Cic.

lĕvā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] 1. *A lessening* or *diminishing:* Cic.—2. *An alleviation, mitigation, relief:* Cic.

1. **lĕvā-tus**, a, um, *P.* of 1. lev-(a)-o.

2. **lēvā-tus**, a, um, *P.* of 2. lev-(a)-o.

lĕv-ĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. lev-is] *Somewhat light-minded, vain,* etc.: leviculus sane noster Demosthenes, qui, *etc.*, Cic.

lĕv-i-dens-is, e, *adj.* [1. lev-is; (i); dens-us] (*Slightly dense;* hence) (Prop.: *Lightly wrought, thin;* Meton.) *Slight, poor:* munusculum, Cic.

lĕv-i-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* [1. lev-is; pes] *Light-footed, swift:* lepus, Cic.

1. **lĕvis**, e, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit *laghu*, levis; and to the Sanscrit root LAṄGH, *transilire*; also, to Gr. ἐλαχύς, ἐλαφρός] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Lightly-moving* or *springing; swift, quick, nimble, rapid, fleet:* mus, Hor.: (*Comp.*) ut ad motūs essent leviores (*sc.* peltastæ), Nep. **B.** Esp.: Of dancers: *Lightly tripping, light:* Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Of weight: *Light, not heavy:* stipulæ, Virg.—**2.** Of the shades of the departed: *Light, unsubstantial:* turba, Hor.—**B.** Of time: *Fleeting, quickly passing, rapid:* hora, Ov.—**C.** Of troops: *Light-armed, light;* milites, Liv.—**D.** *Light of digestion; light; easy to be digested:* malvæ, Hor.—**E.** Of the soil: *Light, thin, shallow, poor:* Virg.—**F.** *Slight, trifling, small:* strepitus, Ov.—**G.** *Lightly clad:* nudi, aut sagulo leves, Tac. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of things: **1.** Gen.: *Light, swift, quick, rapid:* venti, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: Of the plectrum: *Quickly moving;* hence, *gay, light, joyous:* Hor.—**B.**: **1.** Of value or importance: **a.** Of things: *Without weight, light, trifling, insignificant, trivial, unimportant; of little or small importance,* or *consequence:* pralium, Cæs.—**b.** Of persons: *Without weight, unimportant, inconsiderable:* Cic.—**2.** In character, *etc.*: **a.** (α) Of persons: (*a*) *Light, light-minded, capricious, fickle, inconstant:* Cic.—(β) *Possessing no weight or authority; not to be relied upon, of no account:* auctor, Liv.—(γ) *Possessing no stability of principle, unprincipled:* judices, Cic.—(b) Of things: (*a*) *Capricious, fickle, inconstant, unstable:* amicitiæ, Cic.—(β) *Empty, vain:* spes, Hor.—**b.** (α) Of persons: *Mild, gentle, patient, enduring:* Sithoniis non levis Evius, Hor.—(b) Of things: (*a*) *Light, mild, gentle,* etc.: reprehensio, Cic.: (*Sup.*) tandem eo, quod levissimum videbatur, decursum est, Liv.—(β) *Light, endurable, supportable:* exsilium, Suet.—**3.** Of report: *Light, unfounded:* auditio, Cæs.—**C.**: **1.** Of compositions: *Trifling; not grave, important* or *serious:* versūs, Hor.—**2.** *Easy, ready:* tradidit fessis leviora tolli Pergama Graiis, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *léger.*

2. **lēvis** (læ- erroneously), e, *adj.* [λεῖος] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Smooth, smoothed, not rough:* corpuscula, Cic.: (*Comp.*) levior assiduo detritis æquore conchis, Ov.: (*Sup.*) levissima corpora, Lucr.—As *Subst.*: **leve**, is, *n.*: *Smoothness:* Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Smooth:* **a.** *Without hair, from which the hair has been removed:* crura, Juv.—**b.** *On which the hair has not yet come; beardless:* ora, Tib.—**c.** *That has lost the hair, bald:* ut senex, Ov.—**2.** *Smooth, unwrinkled, free from wrinkles:* Juventas, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of the effects of being smooth: **1.** *Polished, bright, shining:* galeæ, Hor.—**2.** *Slippery:* sanguis, Virg.—**B.** Of the appearance resulting from smoothness of the body, *etc.*: *Fair, beauteous, beautiful:* pectus, Virg.—**C.** Of the appearance produced by smoothness of dress: *Finely dressed, spruce, smart:* vir, Ov. **III.** Fig.: Of style, *etc.*: *Smooth, polished, free from roughness,* etc.: oratio, Cic.

lēv-i-somn-us, a, um, *adj.* [1. lev-is; (i); somn-us] *Lightly sleeping:* corda, Lucr.

1. **lĕv-ĭtas**, ātis, *f.* [1. lev-is] (*The quality* or *state of the* levis; hence) **1.** *Easiness* or *rapidity of motion; moveableness; power of moving:* Ov.—**2.** Of weight: *Lightness:* Cæs.—**3.** *Light-mindedness, capriciousness, fickleness, inconstancy, frivolity, levity:* Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *légèreté.*

2. **lēv-ĭtas** (lævˉ), ātis, *f.* [2. levis] **1.** *Smoothness:* Cic.—**2.** *Slipperiness, lubricity:* Cels.

lēv-iter, *adv.* [1. lev-is] **1.** Of troops: *Lightly* armed, *etc.*: Curt.—**2.** *Lightly; in a trifling degree* or *way; to a small extent; a little, not much, somewhat:* (*Comp.*) tanto levius miser, Hor.—**3.**: **a.** *Mildly, gently, patiently, with equanimity:* (*Sup.*) levissime feram, Cic.—**b.** Of speech: *Mildly, forbearingly,* etc.: Cic.

1. **lĕv-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (*Fut. Perf.*, levāsso, Enn.) [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To make light, lighten:* dentes penna levare potest, *i. e. remove the pieces of food which press like a weight upon the teeth,* Mart. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To ease, relieve:* te hac fasce, Virg.—**2.** With Personal pron.: *To raise* or *lift up one's self; to rise:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: *To lift up and take, take away:* viro manicas, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: (*To lighten;* hence) **1.** *To lessen, diminish, allay, abate:* suspicionem, Cic.: fonte sitim, Ov.—**2.** Of price: *To lower, reduce:* Tac.—**3.** Of a journey: *To render not irksome; to make pleasant or agreeable:* Virg.—**4.** *To alleviate, mitigate, console, comfort:* curam consilio, Cic.—**B.** *To ease, relieve, free* from any thing: aliquem onere, Cic.—**C.** *To take away, weaken, impair, destroy:* inconstantiā levatur auctoritas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lever.*

2. **lēv-o** (læ-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [2. lev-is] **I.** *To make smooth, to smooth:* tigna, Lucr. **II.** Of style, *etc.*: *To smooth down, polish, soften:* nimis aspera sano Levabit cultu, Hor.

lēv-or (lævˉ), ōris, *m.* [id.] Of the voice: *Smoothness, softness:* Lucr.

lex, lēgis, *f.* [=leg-s; fr. leg-o] (*That which is read;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A proposition reduced to writing and read to the people with a view of their passing it into a law; a bill:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *bill that has been passed by the people; a law, enactment:* Cic.—Particular phrase: Lege agere (*To act according to law;* hence) **1.** Of a lictor or other official person: *To execute a sentence; carry out the order* or *decree of a magistrate,* etc.: Liv.—**2.** Of a plaintiff, *etc.*: *To institute legal proceedings; to enter, commence,* or

bring an action: Cic.—**B.** *A law, precept, regulation, rule* relating to men or things: Cic.; Ov.—Particular phrase: Sine lege, *Without order* or *regularity: in confusion, confusedly:* Ov.—**C.** Of place: *Nature, condition:* sub lege loci, Ov.—**D.** *Terms, stipulation, covenant, agreement:* Cato.—**E.** *A contract, covenant,* or *agreement* of sale, etc.: Cic.—**F.** Of peace, a treaty, etc.: *Terms, conditions:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *loi.*

lexis, is = λέξις. *A word:* Lucil. ap. Cic.

Lexobĭi (**Lexov-**), ōrum, *m. The Lexobii* or *Lexorii: a people of Gallia Lugdunensis* (whence the name of the modern *Lisieux, Départ. du Calvados*).

lībā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [lib(a)-o] (*That which is poured out* or *offered* to the gods, etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Religious *t. t.*: *A libation:* Ov.—**B.** *An offering* of any thing not liquid: Virg. **II.** Fig.: The *first diminution* of any thing: famæ, Ov.

lībā-mentum, i, *n.* [id.] (id.) **I.** Prop.: Religious *t. t.*: **A.** *A libation:* Just.—**B.** *An offering* of any thing not liquid: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *First-fruits* of any thing: Cic.

lībā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (Prop.: *A pouring out a libation,* etc., *to the gods,* etc.; Meton.) Religious *t. t.*: *A drink-offering, libation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *libation.*

lībel-la, æ, *f. dim.* [for liber-la; fr. libra, lib(e)r-æ] (*A small* libra; hence) **1.** *A level* or *line* (*used for the purpose of ascertaining whether a surface is level or not*): Pl.—**2.** (Prop.: *A pound* (or *as*) in weight; Meton.) **a.**: (a) Gen.: *A libella* (*a small silver coin, the* 10*th part of a* denarius; *equal in value to the* as): H. S. ɔɔɔɔ ad libellam sibi deberi, *to a* libella, i. e. *exactly,* Cic.—(b) Esp.: Of inheritances: ex libellā=ex asse, *From a* libella, *or* as; i. e. *sole heir:* Curius fecit palma te ex libellā, me ex teruncio, Cic.—**b.** *A small sum* or *trifling amount;* e. g. *a farthing:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *niveau.*

lībel-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for liber-lus; fr. liber, lib(e)r-i] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A little book, pamphlet:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: Of *a writing* of any kind: **1.** *A memorandum-book, journal, diary:* Cic.—**2.** *A memorial:* Cic.—**3.** *A petition:* Cic.—**4.** *A notice, programme:* Cic.—**5.** *A public notification, announcement, placard, hand-bill:* Cic.—**6.** *A letter:* Script. ap. Cic.—**7.** *A libel, lampoon, pasquinade:* Suet.—**8.** *A written accusation* or *complaint:* Juv. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: *A bookseller's shop:* Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *libelle.*

lībe-ns (**lŭbe-**), ntis: **1.** *P.* of libe-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: (a) *That does a thing willingly,* or *with readiness; willing, with good will, with pleasure:* Cic.—(b) *Willing, ready, glad:* me libente, Cic.: libentissimo animo, id. —**b.** Meton.: *Glad, joyful, cheerful:* (*Comp.*) ego illos lubentiores faciam, Plaut.

lībent-er (**lŭbent-**), *adv.* [for lībent-ter; fr. libens, libent-is] *Willingly, cheerfully, gladly, with pleasure:* verbo libenter uti, Cic.: (*Comp.*) ille adjurans, nusquam se cœnavisse libentius, *with greater pleasure,* id.: (*Sup.*) libentissime commodare, id.

Lībent-ina (**Lŭbent-**), æ, *f.* [libent-ia] (*The one pertaining to* libentia) *Libentina* or *Lubentina; the goddess of (sensual) pleasure; Venus.*

lībe-o (**lŭb-**), ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root LUBH, *cupere*] (*To be desired* or *to be desirable;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *To please:* cetera item, quæ cuique libuissent, dilargitus est, Suet. **II.** Esp.: In third pers. sing. (so, very common): lĭbet (lŭbet), lĭbŭit or lĭbĭtum est; also, *Inf.*, libēre, *etc.*: **A.** Personally: *Pleases, is agreeable,* etc.: ut id non liberet, quod, *etc.*, Cic.: de C. Gracchi tribunatu quid exspectem non libet augurari, id.: deambulare huc libitum est, Ter.—**B.** Impers.: *It is pleasing, it is agreeable, it pleases,* etc.: adde etiam, si libet, Cic.

1. **līb-er,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root LUBH, *cupere;* Gr. ἐ-λυθ, ἐλεύθερός; Lat. lub-et; lib-et] (*Doing as one desires, pleasing one's self;* hence) **I.** Prop.: Of persons: **A.** Gen.: *Free, unrestricted, unfettered, unimpeded, unshackled:* dictum est nisi sapientem liberum esse neminem, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** In social condition: *Free,* i. e. *not in slavery:* in jure civili, qui est matre liberâ, liber est, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **liber,** ĕri, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A free man:* Cic.—**2.** Politically: *Free,* i. e. *not enslaved:* civitates, Liv.—**3.** Of speech, *etc.*: *Free, free-spoken:* (*Sup.*) liberrimum hominum genus, Quint.—**4.** In a bad sense: *Free, acting according to unchecked impulse, unbridled, unchecked, licentious:* adolescens, Ter. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of things: *Free, unconfined, unrestricted:* (*Comp.*) paulo liberiores literas committere audeo, Cic.—**B.** *Free* or *exempt* from any thing: agri, *i. e. exempt from taxes,* Cic.: (with *Gen.*) liberque laborum Rusticus, Hor. — **C.** *Free of cost:* ædes, Liv.—**D.** *Frank, open, ingenuous:* Hor.—**E.** Of things: In a bad sense: **1.** *Unbridled, licentious:* Cic.—**2.** *Dissolute, licentious:* Cic. **III.** Meton.: *Fond of,* or *attached to, freedom:* defugit patriam vir fortis et liber, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *libre.*

2. **līber,** ĕri (*Gen. Plur.*: liberûm, Cic.; Tac.), *m.* [usually considered as a Subst. formed from the adj. *liber;* and so, *a free* young person; — but perhaps rather to be referred to the Sanscrit root LŪBH, *cupere;* Lat. libet, lubet, and so, *a desired* or *loved one;* hence] **1.** Of persons: **a.** *A child:* Cic. —**b.** Of *a grandchild, a great-grandchild:* Cic.—**2.** Of animals: *Offspring, young:* Plaut.

3. **Līber,** ĕri, *m.* [usually regarded as either immediately from 1. liber, and so *the one who frees from care,* corresponding to the Gr. Ἀνάτος; or from 2. liber, and so *the son* (*of Semele* or *Ceres*), corresponding to the Gr. κόρος, like Libera for Proserpina, as the daughter of Ceres: but, perhaps, akin to λείβ-ειν, "to pour out," and so *the one who pours out,* or *pours forth* wine] **I.** Prop.: *Liber; an old Italian deity, who presided over planting and fructification; sometimes regarded as the same as Bacchus.*—Hence, **Lĭbĕrālĭa,** ĭum, *n.* (*Things pertaining to Liber*) *The Liberalia; a festival in honour of Liber* (or *Bacchus*), *celebrated on the* 17*th March, on which day youths received the* toga virilis. **II.** Meton.: For *wine:* Hor.

4. **lĭb-er,** bri, *m.* [acc. to some akin to Sanscrit root LUP, "to rend," etc.; whence, Gr. γ-λύφ-ω, Lat. g-lub-o; and so, *the thing stripped off;* — acc. to others, akin to φλο-έω, φλέ-ω, "to burst" or "swell out;" hence, *the thing bursting* or *swelling forth;* but perhaps from ligo, "to bind;" and hence *the thing which serves for surrounding* or *binding round*] **I.** Prop.: *The inner bark* or *rind* of a tree: Cic. **II.** Meton.: From the bark of a tree being employed as a material for writing upon: **A.** Gen.: *A book, work, treatise:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A book;* i. e. *a division* or *portion of a work:* Cic.—**2.** *A religious book* or *work:* Liv.—**3.** *A law* or *statute-book; a code:* Cic.—**4.** *A copy, transcript; a list, catalogue, register:* Cic.—**5.** *An account, letter,* etc.: Nep.—**6.** *A rescript, decree,* etc.: Pl.

Lĭbĕra, æ, *f.* [akin to 3. liber] *Libera:* **1.** *Proserpine, daughter of Ceres, and sister of Liber.*—**2.** *Ariadne.*

Lĭbĕrālĭa, ĭum, v. 3. Liber.

lĭbĕr-ālis, e, *adj.* [1. liber] **I.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, a* liber, or *free man:* liberalis causa *or* liberale judicium, *a suit concerning a person's freedom,* Ter.; Quint. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *Befitting a freeman, decorous, gentlemanly, noble, generous:* artes, Cic.: (*Comp.*) liberalior fortuna, Liv. —As *Subst.*: **liberalis,** is, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A person of liberal feelings* or *education:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.**: **a.** Of persons: *Bountiful, generous, liberal:* (*Sup.*) in omne genus hominum liberalissimus, Suet.: (with *Gen.*) laudis avidi, pecuniæ liberales erant, Sall.—**b.** Of things: *Plentiful, copious, abundant:* viaticum, Cic.—**2.** *Noble, beautiful:* visus, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *libéral.*

lĭbĕrāl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [liberal-is] (*The quality of the* liberalis; hence) **1.** *A noble, kind,* or *generous disposition:* Ter.; Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Generosity, liberality:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *A gift, present:* Tac.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *libéralité.*

lĭbĕrāl-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] (*After the manner of the* liberalis; hence) **1.**: **a.** *Nobly, generously:* Cæs.—**2.** *Bountifully, generously, liberally:* (*Comp.*) vivo paullo liberalius, Cic.: (*Sup.*) liberalissime pollicitus, id.

lĭbĕrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [liber(a)-o] **1.** *A liberating* or *setting free; liberation:* Just.—**2.** *A freeing, releasing, extricating; release:* molestiæ, Cic.—**3.** *A discharge* in a court of law, *an acquittal:*

Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *libération, livraison.*

lĭbĕrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.** *A freer, deliverer, liberator:* a. Prop.: patriæ liberatores, Cic.—As *Adj.*: *Liberating, delivering:* liberator populus, Liv.—b. Fig.: animus, Liv.—**2.** *A deliverer, liberator* from difficulty, danger, *etc.*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ dence, Fr. *libérateur.*

lĭbĕr-e, *adv.* [1. liber] **1.** a. Prop.: *Freely, unrestrictedly, without impediment* or *hindrance:* Cic.— b. Fig.: (a) *Truly, openly; without disguise* or *restraint:* (Comp.) liberius si Dixero quid, Hor. —(b) *Freely, unrestrictedly:* Cic.—(c) *Freely, spontaneously, of its own accord:* ipsaque tellus Omnia liberius . . . ferebat Virg.—**2.** *Freely;* i. e. *in a way becoming a free man; as a free man should; after the manner, custom,* or *habit of a free man:* Cic.

lĭbĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** *To make* or *set free, to free, to liberate; to release from slavery, to manumit:* servos, Cæs. **II.**: **A.** Gen.: *To free, release, extricate:* animum corpore, Cic.: (with *dat.*) aliquem culpæ. Liv.—Particular phrases: **1.** Liberare agros, *To free lands from taxes:* Cic.—**2.** Liberare fidem, *To free one's faith,* i. e. *to discharge* or *keep one's promise:* Cic.—**3.** Liberare promissa, *To set free one's promises,* i. e. *to cancel* or *annul one's promises:* Cic.—**4.** Liberare nomina, *To liberate debts,* i. e. *to settle debts:* Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To absolve* or *acquit* in a court of justice: aliquem, Cic.—**2.** Religious *t. t.*: Part. Perf. Pass.: *Freed from buildings that obstruct the view,* i. e. *having a free prospect:* templa, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *libérer, livrer.*

lĭber-ta, æ, *f.* [liber-o] (*She that has been set free;* hence) *A freed woman:* Plaut.; Suet.

lĭber-tas, ātis, *f.* [1. liber] (*The state* or *condition of the* liber; hence) **1.** *A being free, freedom, liberty,* power over one's self and actions, *etc.*: Cic.; Liv.—**2.**: a. Prop.: Of social condition: *Freedom, liberty* (opp. to slavery): Cic.—b. Fig.: *Liberty:* ingenii, Sall.—c. Meton.: *Libertas; the goddess of Liberty:* Cic.—**3.** Politically: *Freedom* or *liberty* of a people: Cæs.; Cic.—**4.** Of speech, thought, *etc.*: *Freedom, frankness, boldness, candour:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *liberté.*

lĭbertĭna, æ, v. libertinus.

lĭbert-inus, a, um, *adj.* [libert-us] *Of,* or *belonging to, a freedman:* homo, *a man of the condition of* a *freedman, a freedman,* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **1. lĭbert-inus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) a. Prop.: *A freedman* (with respect to condition): Cic.—b. Meton.: *The son of a freedman:* Suet.—**2. lĭbertĭna,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* mulier) *A freedwoman:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *libertin.*

lĭber-tus, i, *m.* [liber-o] (*He that has been set free;* hence) *A freedman* (with respect to the person manumitting): Cic.

Lĭbēthra, æ, *f.*, *or* **-a,** ōrum, *n.*, Λειβηθρα. *Libethra; a fountain near Magnesia, in Macedonia, sacred to the Muses.*—Hence, **Lĭbethr-is,** ĭdis, *adj. f. Of,* or *belonging to, the fountain Libethra,* etc.

lĭbīdĭn-or (lŭbīdĭn-), *prps. no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [libido, libidin-is] *To indulge* or *gratify lust:* Suet.

lĭbīdĭnōs-e, *adv.* [libidinos-us] *According to one's own will* or *passion; wantonly, capriciously,* etc.: Cic.

lĭbīdĭn-ōsus (lŭbīdĭn-), a, um, *adj.* [libido, libidin-is] (*Full of* libido; hence) **1.** *Acting according to one's own will,* etc.; *capricious:* (*Sup.*) libidinosissimæ liberationes, Suet.—**2.** a. *Full of sensual desire, passion,* or *lust: licentious, sensual, lustful, voluptuous, libidinous:* (*Comp.*) nihil libidinosius, Cic.—b. Of animals: *Salacious, lecherous:* caper, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *libidineux.*

lĭb-ĭdo (lŭb-), ĭnis, *f.* [lib-eo] (*A pleasing one's self;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *Desire, eagerness, longing, inclination:* Plaut.; Sall.; Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Unlawful* or *inordinate desire, passion, caprice, wilfulness, wantonness:* Cic.; Liv.—**B.**: **1.** Prop.: *Sensual desire, lust:* Sall.; Cic.—**2.** Meton.: Plur.: *Voluptuous* or *obscene representations:* Cic.

lĭb-ĭta, ōrum, *n. plur.* [id.] *Things that please, one's pleasure; will,* or *liking:* Tac.

Lĭb-ĭtīna, æ, *f.* [id.] (*She who pleases herself;* i. e. *who cannot be restrained in her power*) **I.** Prop.: *Libitina; the goddess of corpses, in whose temple every thing pertaining to burials was sold or hired out, and where the registers of deaths were kept.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A pyre, a funeral pile:* Mart. —**B.** *Death:* Hor.

l. lĭb-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [etym. dub.: seemingly akin to two roots, and with two classes of meanings: viz., λαβ-εῖν, *to take;* λειβ-ειν, *to pour out*] **I.**: **A.** Gen.: **1.** Prop.: *To take:* et quodcunque cibi digitis libaverit illa Tu pete, Ov.—**2.** Fig.: *To take, cull, extract:* neque ea, ut sua, possedisse sed, ut aliena, libasse, Cic. **B.** Esp.: With accessory notion of the purpose for which an object is taken: **1.** Of eating: *To take a portion of, to taste:* libato jocinore, Liv.—**2.**: a. Prop.: Of drinking: (a) *To quaff:* pocula Bacchi, Virg.—(b) *To sip, to drink:* dumina libant Summa leves (*sc.* apes), Virg.—b. Meton.: *To lightly* or *gently touch:* oscula libavit natæ, Virg.—**3.** Of removal, *etc.*: a. Prop.: *To take away,* etc.: terra tibi libatur, Lucr.—b. Fig.: *To take away:* vires, Liv. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To pour out,* etc.: rorem in tempora nati, Val. Fl.—**2.** Esp.: a. Relig. *t. t.*: *To pour out to,* or *in* honour of, some deity; *to make a libation of:* in mensam laticum libavit honorem, Virg.—b. Of tears: *To pour forth, shed:* Ov. **B.** Fig.: Of hymns of praise, *etc.*: *To pour forth:* Prop. **C.** Meton.: **1.** *To offer, dedicate,* or *consecrate the first portion of:* certas fruges . . . sacerdotes publice libanto, Cic.—**2.** *To sprinkle:* pateris altaria, Virg.—**3.** *To bedew:* a quâ (*sc.* naturâ deorum) animos libatos habemus, Cic.

2. Lĭb-o, ōnis, *m.* [1. lib-o] (*The one making a libation*) *Libo; a Roman name.*

lĭbra, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **1.** *A level* or *line* for ascertaining whether a surface, *etc.*, is level or not: Cæs.—**2.**: a. Prop.: *The beam* or *balance* of scales: Pers.—b. Meton.: (a) *A pair of scales (including the beam* and *the dishes); a balance:* Cic.—(b) Of the standard of weight: *A pound,* or *as* consisting of twelve ounces: Var.; Pl. —(c) *A measure (for liquids:* probably so called from its being subdivided into twelve parts, corresponding to the *unciæ* of a pound): olei libræ, Suet.—c. Fig.: *A balance:* Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *livre.*

lĭbrā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [libr(a)-o] (*That which balances;* hence) *A balance, poise:* Liv.

lĭbrā-mentum, i, *n.* [id.] **1.** (*That which is level;* hence) a. *A level surface* or *horizontal plane:* Cic.—b. *A straight* or *direct line:* Sen.—c.: (a) Prop.: *A level, evenness of position:* Pl.—(b) Meton.: Of the means by which a level is effected by carrying water through a pipe: *A fall, descent:* Pl.—**2.** (*That which balances* or *holds in equilibrium;* hence) a. Prop.: *A weight* for balancing: Liv.—b. Meton.: Of *any heavy weight* or *large mass:* Liv.

lĭbr-ārĭa, æ, *f.* [libr-a] (*One pertaining to a pair of scales;* hence) *A scale-woman: a woman who attended to weighing out* the wool of the female slaves, *etc.*: Juv.

lĭbrārĭŏ-lum, i, *n. dim.* [librarium, (*uncontr. Gen.*) librario-i] *A small book-case:* Cic.

lĭbrārĭŏ-lus, i, *m. dim.* [librarius, (*uncontr. Gen.*) librario-i] **1.** *A copyist* or *transcriber; a scribe, secretary:* Cic.—**2.** *A bookseller:* Cic.

lĭbr-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [4. liber, libr-i] *Of,* or *belonging to, books:* taberna, *a bookseller's shop,* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **1. lĭbrārĭus,** ĭi, *m.* a. (*sc.* scriba) *A transcriber of books, a copyist; a scribe; a secretary:* Cic.—b. (*sc.* venditor *or* negotiator) *A bookseller:* Sen.—**2. lĭbrārĭum,** ĭi, *n.* (*sc.* instrumentum) *A place to keep books in; a book-case, book-chest:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *libraire,* "bookseller."

lĭbrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [libr(a)-o] **1.** *One who makes level; a leveller,* esp. by means of a water-level; *a surveyor:* Pl.—**2.** *One who throws* or *hurls weapons by means of machines; an engineer:* Tac.

lĭbrā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of libr(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: (Prop.: *Launched, dashed, hurled:* Meton.) Of a blow: *Violent, powerful, forcible:* ictus, Tac.: (*Comp.*) librator ictus, Liv.

lĭbr-īle, is, *n.* [libr-a] (*A thing pertaining to a* libra; hence) *A stone of a pound weight:* Cæs.

lĭbr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To poise, balance, hold in equilibrium: keep steady:* his (*sc.* lap-

(ille) sese per inania nubila librant (*sc.* apes), Virg. **II. Meton.**: As that which is held in equilibrium is easily set in motion, hence, **A.**: **1. Gen.**: *To set in motion, to sway to and fro*: vela cadunt primo, et dubiā librantur ab aurā, Ov.—**2. Esp.**: Of weapons: *To brandish*: Virg.—**B.**: **1.** Of living objects: With Personal pron., *or* Pass. in reflexive force: *To dash* or *launch one's self; to dart rapidly*: Pl.—**2.** Of inanimate objects: **a.** *To throw, cast, fling*: et jam finitimā corpus librabat ab herbā Ov.—**b.** Of weapons, *etc.*: *To launch, hurl, dash, cast* summā telum librabat ab aure, Virg.—**c.** Of a flight or journey: *To speed, hasten*: omnes (*sc.* aves), quæ liquido libratis in aëre cursūs, Ov. **III. Fig.**: *To balance, make equal*: crimina rasis Librat in antithetis, Pers.

Libs, ĭbis, *m.*, Λίψ (That which pours out rain). *Libs; the west-south-west wind*: Pl.

Lĭbŭi, ōrum, *m.* **I. Prop.**: *The Libui; a people of Gallia Transpadana.* **II. Meton.**: *The country of the Libui.*

lĭb-um, i, *n.* [lib-o] (*That which is consecrated*, etc.; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A consecrated cake; a cake offered to the gods*: Var. **II. Meton.**: Of *a cake; a pancake*, etc.: Virg.

Lĭburni, ōrum, *m. The Liburni; an Illyrian people*, in the modern *Croatia.*—Sing.: **Liburnus**, i, *m. A Liburnian*; esp., *a Liburnian slave*: Juv.—Hence, **1. Lĭburn-us**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, the Liburnians; Liburnian.*—As *Subst.*: **Liburna**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* navis) *A Liburnian galley, a bryantine*: Hor.—**2. Lĭburn-ĭa**, æ, *f. Liburnia; the country of the Liburni.*—**3. Lĭburn-ĭcus**, a, um, *adj. Liburnic, Liburnian.*—As *Subst.*: **Lĭburnĭca**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* navis) = Liburna: Suet.

Lĭbўa, æ, **-e**, ēs, *f.*, Λιβύη. **I. Prop.**: *Libya* or *Libye.*—Hence, **A. Liby-cus** (**-stĭnus**, **-ssus**, **-us**), a, um, *adj. Libyan.*—**B. Lĭby-s**, os, *adj. Libyan.*—As *Subst.*: *m. A Libyan.*—**C. Lĭbystes**, stĭdis, *adj. f. Libyan.* **II. Meton.**: *Africa.*—Hence, **Liby-cus**, a, um, *adj. African.*

Lĭbў-phœnices, um, *m.*, Λιβυφοίνικες. *The Libyphœnicians; a Libyan people in the territory of Byzacium, descended from Phœnicians.*

lĭce-ns, ntis: **1.** *P. of* 1. lice-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: (Prop.: *Allowing* or *permitting one's self* in something; Meton.) **a.** Of persons: *Bold, forward, acting according to one's own will, uncurbed, unrestrained*: qui, *etc.*: Gell.—**b.** Of things: *Free, unrestrained*: hic tibi multa licet sermone licentia tecto Dicere, Ov.: (*Comp.*) licentior et divitior fluxit dithyrambus, Cic.

lĭcen-ter, *adv.* [for licent-ter; fr. licens, licent-is] **1.** *According to one's own will or pleasure; freely, unrestrainedly*: quam licenter! Cic.—**2.** *Without restraint, boldly, impudently*: vivere, Cic.—**3.** *Dissolutely, luxuriously*: Romanos . . . laxius licentiusque futuros, Sall.

lĭcent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] (*The condition or state of the* licens; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *Freedom, liberty, acting according to one's own will or pleasure, licence*: tantum licentiæ dabat gloria, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *Liberty or freedom* which one assumes; *boldness, presumption, licence*: dicendi, Cic.—**2.** Of persons or things: *Unrestrained liberty*: omnium rerum, Cic.—**3.** *Lawlessness; uncurbed state* or *condition*: Nep.—**4.** *Dissoluteness* of morals, *licentiousness*: Hor. **II. Fig.**: Rhet. *t. t.*: As a figure of speech: *Licence* or *liberty*: Auct. Her. **III. Meton.**: Personified: *Licentia; as a goddess* (=Libertas): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *licence.*

1. lĭc-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, **2.** *v. n.* [etym. dub.; but prob. akin to Gr. δικ-η] **I. Prop.**: **A.** *To be allowable; to be allowed* or *permitted*: quum in servum omnia licaent, est aliquid, *etc.*, Sen.—**B.** In 3rd person Sing.: Licet, licuit, *and* licitum est, *etc.*: **1.** Personal: *Is allowable, allowed* or *permitted; one may, can*, etc.: si illud non licet, saltem hoc licebit, Ter.: quod per leges liceret, Cic.—**2.** Impersonal: *It is allowable, allowed* or *permitted; one may* or *can; one is at liberty* to do, *etc.*: si mihi per ejusdem amicitiam licebit, Cic.: ludas licet, Ter.: atqui licet esse beatis, Hor. **II. Meton.**: When *licet* introduces a subordinate proposition, which makes a concession, it apparently assumes the nature of a conjunction: *Even if, although, notwithstanding*: quoniam quidem semel suscepi, licet hercules undique omnes in me terrores periculaque impendeant omnia, succurram atque subibo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (substt.) *loisir, licet.*

2. lĭc-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, **2.** *v. n.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *To be for sale; to have a price put upon* it; *to be valued, esteemed* at so much: unius assis Non umquam pretio pluris licuisse, Hor. **II. Meton.**: Of the seller: *To offer for sale, to fix the price, to value* at so much: percontanti quanti liceret opera effecta, Pl.

lĭc-ĕor, ĭtus sum, ēri, **2.** *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *To bid* at an auction: **A.** Neut.: licetur Æbutius, Cic.: contra liceri audeat nemo, Cæs.—**B.** Act.: si istos hortos liceri cogitant, *to bid on the gardens*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To appraise, estimate, value* at a price: aliquam, Pl.

Lichas, æ, *m.*, Λίχας. *Lichas; an attendant of Hercules, who brought to him the poisoned garment of Deianira.*

Licĭnĭus, ĭi, *m.* **-a**, æ, *f. Licinius* and *Licinia; Roman names.*—Hence, **Licĭnĭ-us**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, a Licinius; Licinian.*

Licinus, i, *m. Licinus; a Roman name.*

lĭcĭtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [licit(a)-or] *An offering of a price, a bidding* for any thing at sales and auctions: Cic. ¶ Hence. Fr. *licitation.*

lĭc-ĭtor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep* [lic-eor] *To offer a price, to bid* for any thing: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *liciter.*

lĭc-ĭtus, a, um: **1.** *P. of* lic-eo.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Permitted, allowed, allowable, lawful*: sermo, Virg. — As *Subst.*: **licĭta**, ōrum, *n. Lawful things*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *licite.*

lĭcĭum, ĭi, *n.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *The thrum*, i. e. *the ends of an old web to which those of the new piece are fastened*: licia telæ Addere, Virg. **II. Meton.**: *A thread* (*of any thing woven*): licia dependent longas velantia sepes Ov.

lĭc-tor, ōris, *m.* [for lig-tor; fr. 1. lig-o] (*He who binds* or *ties* the rods or culprits) *A lictor* (i. e. *an attendant granted to a magistrate, as a sign of official dignity*): Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *licteur.*

lictōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lictor] *Of*, or *belonging to, a lictor*: virga, Flor.

lien (**-ēnis**), ēnis, *m.* [a softened form for σπλήν, σπλάγχνα] *The milt* or *spleen*: Plaut.

lĭēn-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lien] *Abounding in spleen; splenetic*: cor, Plaut.

lĭgā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [1. lig(a)-o] *A band, tie, bandage*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lien.*

lĭgā-mentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A band, tie, bandage, ligature*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ligament.*

Ligārĭus, ĭi, *m. Ligarius; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Lĭgārĭ-ānus**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Ligarius; Ligarian.*

Ligdus (**Lyg-**), i, *m. Ligdus* or *Lygdus; a Cretan, the husband of Telethusa, and father of Iphis, who, on the day of her marriage, was turned into a man.*

Ligēa, æ, *f.*, Λιγεία (Clear-voiced). *Ligea; a wood-nymph, dryad.*

Liger, ĕris, *m. The Liger; a river forming the boundary between Gallia Lugdunensis and Aquitania* (now the *Loire*).

Ligii (**Lyg-**), ōrum, *m. The Ligii* or *Lygii; a German people on the Weser.*

lĭgn-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [lign-um] (*One pertaining to wood*; hence) *A carpenter, joiner*: Liv.

lignā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lign(a)-or] *A fetching, obtaining*, or *procuring of wood* (*for fuel*): Cæs.

lignā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A wood-cutter, one sent to cut wood*: Cæs.

lignĕō-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [lign, eus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) ligneo-i] *Small wooden*: lychnuchus, Cic.

lign-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lign-um] **I. Prop.**: *Of wood, wooden, wood-*: turres, Cæs. **II. Meton.**: *Like wood, dry*: conjux, Cat.

lign-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To fetch, procure*, or *collect wood* lignatum ire, Liv.

lig-num, i, *n.* [Sans. root DAH, *to consume by fire*] (*That which is consumed by fire*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Wood fire-wood*: Cic. — **Prov.**: In silvam ligna ferre, *To carry fire-wood into a wood*, i. e. *to perform useless labour*, like the English, *to carry coals to Newc*

castle: Hor. **II.** Meton.: Of that which is made of wood: *A writing-tablet:* Juv.

1. līg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. r. *a.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root LING, *amplecti*] **I.** Prop.: *To surround, clasp, bind around:* laqueo colla, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *To bind, fasten, tie:* manibus post terga ligatis, Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of wounds: *To bind up, bandage:* Ov. — **2.** Of animals: *To fasten on* to any conveyance, *etc.:* dum mula ligatur, Hor.—**3.** Of cold, *etc.*, as subject: *To bind, make fast, catch:* vidimus in glacie pisces hærere ligatos, Ov.—**4.** *To connect, join, unite:* digitosque ligat junctura rubentes, Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of an agreement: *To bind fast, ratify:* pacta, Prop. — **B.** *To bind, bind together:* vinclo tecum propiore ligari, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lier, ligner.*

2. līgo, ōnis, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A mattock, grub-axe, hoe:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Tillage, agriculture:* Juv.

līg-ŭla (ling-), æ, *f. dim.* [ligula] (Prop.: *A little* lingua; Meton.) **1.** *A tongue* of land: Cæs.—**2.** *The tongue of a shoe; a shoe-strap, shoe-latchet:* Juv.

Līgŭres, um, *m. The Ligures; an Italian people in Gallia Cisalpina* (in the modern *Piedmont, Genoa,* and *Lucca*). — Hence, **1. Līgur (-us),** ŭris, *adj. com. Ligurian.*—As *Subst.*: **Līgus,** ŭris, *m. A Ligurian.* — **2. Līgŭr-ĭa,** æ, *f. The country of the Ligures, Liguria.* — **3. Līgus-tĭcus (-tīnus),** a, um, *adj. Ligustine, Ligurian.*

Līgŭrīnus, i, *m. Ligurinus; a friend of Horace.*

līg-ūrĭo (-urrio), ūrīvi, *or* ūrĭi, ūrītum, ūrire, 4. *v. a.* and *n.* [LIG, root of lingo] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To lick:* semesos pisces tepidumque jus, Hor. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of personal objects: *To lick up a person's fare; to feed* or *feast upon one:* Plaut.—**2.** Of things as objects: *To lick up, feast on by stealth:* furta, Hor. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To desire eagerly, to long after* a thing: improbissima lucra, Cic.—**2.** *To aim at, pay attention to* a thing: Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To be dainty, fond of nice things:* Ter.

līgūri-tĭo (ligurri-), ōnis, *f.* [liguri-o] *A being dainty, daintiness; a fondness for nice things:* Cic.

līgustrum, i, *n. The privet plant:* Virg.

lĭlĭum, ĭi, *n.* [λείριον] **I.** Prop.: *A lily:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A lily* (**i. e.** *a defence, consisting of several rows of pits, in which stakes were planted that rose only four inches above the surface of the ground:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lis.*

Lĭlўbæum, i, *n.*, Λιλύβαιον. *Lilybæum; a promontory on the southern coast of Sicily, with a town of the same name* (now *Capo di Boco*).—Hence, **Lilybæ-tānus (-æus, -ēius),** a, um, *adj. Of Lilybæum; Lilybætan* or *Lilybæan.*

līma, æ, *f.* [akin to Gr. *πί-νη,* from *πρί-ειν,* to cut] **I.** Prop.: *A file:* Plaut.; Phæd. **II.** Fig.: Of revision of literary productions, *etc.*: *File,* i. e. *polishing, revision, correction:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lime.*

līmāt-e, *adv.* [limat-us] *Finely, elegantly, in a polished manner:* Cic.

līmātŭ-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for limato-lus; fr. limatus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) limato-i] *Somewhat polished:* judicium, Cic.

līmā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of lim(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Polished, refined, elegant:* (*Comp.*) comis et urbanus fuerit limatior idem, Hor.

limbus, i, *m.*: **I.** Prop.: *A border that surrounds any thing; a hem, edging, selvedge, fringe:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A head-band* or *fillet:* Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *limbe.*

li-men, ĭnis, *n.* [for ligmen; fr. lig-o] (*That which ties, binds,* or *fastens;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The connecting timber* or *support of a doorway,* etc.: **A.** *A lintel,* or *head-piece:* limen superum, Plaut. — **B.** *A sill, threshold, foot-piece,* etc.: limen inferum, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A door, doorway; entrance.* Virg.—**B.** *A house, dwelling, abode:* Liv.; Virg.—**C.** Of a race-course: *A barrier:* Virg. **III.** Fig.: *A beginning, commencement:* belli, Tac.

limes, ĭtis, *m.* [usually considered akin to limen; but, etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A path* or *balk* across fields: Var. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A boundary, limit* between two fields, consisting of a stone or a balk: Virg.—**B.** *A fortified boundary-line; a boundary-wall:* Tac.—**C.**: **1.** Gen.: *A path, passage, road, way:* Virg.; Liv.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of the *channel* of a stream: Ov.—**b.** Of the *track* of light left behind them by comets, *etc.*: Ov.—**c.** Of *the zodiac:* Ov. **III.** Fig.: *A distinction, difference:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *limite.*

Limnæa, æ, *f.*, Λιμναία (A thing pertaining to a marsh; Marsh-town). *Limnæa: a town of Thessaly.*

Limnātis, ĭdis, *f.*, Λιμνᾶτις (Belonging to the marshes). *Limnatis; a surname of Diana.*

līm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [lim-a] **I.** Prop.: *To file:* gemmis limandis, Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of literary productions, *etc.*: *To file, polish, finish:* Cic.—**B.** Of persons: *To polish, to render courteous, to cause to exhibit good breeding:* Cic.—**C.** *To investigate accurately, to clear of everything superfluous:* veritas ipsa limatur in disputatione, Cic.—**D.** *To file off, take away, diminish:* non istic obliquo oculo mea commoda quisquam Limat, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *limer.*

Limōnum, i, *n. Limonum; a city in Aquitanian Gaul* (now *Poitiers*).

līm-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. lim-us] **I.** Prop.: *Full of,* or *abounding in, mud* or *slime; slimy, miry, muddy:* lacus, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Delighting* or *growing in the mud* or *muddy places:* juncus, Virg.

limp-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root DIP, *lucere*· whence GR, λαμπ-ειν] *Clear, bright, pellucid, transparent, limpid:* lacus, Cat.: (*Comp.*) limpidior aquâ fiet, Vitr.: (*Sup.*) vinum limpidissimum, Col. ¶ Hence, Fr. *limpide.*

1. lī-mus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; acc. to some, akin to λεχ-ριος, λικριφίς; acc. to others, akin to Sanscrit root LING, *amplecti*] Of the eyes: *Sidelong, looking sideways* or *askance.*

2. lī-mus, i, *m.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root LI, *liquefacere, solvere*] (*The thing liquefied* or *loosened;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Slime, mud, loose soil:* Liv.; Virg. **B.** Esp.: *Dirt, mire:* Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Filth, pollution, mire:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *limon.*

3. lī-mus, i, *m.* [prob. for lig-mus; fr. lig-o] (*That which surrounds;* hence) *A girdle* or *apron* worn by sacrificing priests, Virg.

Limўra, æ, **-e,** ēs, *f. Limyra* or *Limyre: a river, with a town of the same name, in Lycia.*

linc-tus (for ling-tus), a, um, *P.* of ling-o.

Lindus (-os), i, *f.*, Λίνδος. *Lindus* or *Lindos; a town in the island of Rhodes, founded by Lindus, brother of Iulysus, with a temple of Minerva.*

linĕa, æ, v. lineus.

linĕā-mentum, i, *n.* [linea] (*That which is made by a* linea; hence) **1.** *A line:* Cic.—**2.** (Prop.: *A line* of the pencil or brush, by artists; Meton.) Plur.: *Drawings, designs, representations, delineations:* Cic.—**3.**: **a.** Prop.: *A feature, lineament:* Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *A feature, lineament:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lineament.*

lin-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lin-um] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* linum; hence) **1.** *Of,* or *belonging to, flax,* or *hemp; hempen:* vincula, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **linea,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* restis) **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *A string made of hemp* or *flax; a hempen cord* or *string; a line:* Var.—(b) Esp.: *A plumb-line* of masons and carpenters: Cic.—Particular phrase: Ad lineam *or* rectis lineis, *In a straight line, vertically, perpendicularly:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: (a): (α) *A line* that is made or drawn: Pl.—(β) *A boundary-line* between fields; hence—Prov.: Amare extremâ lineâ, *To love at the furthest boundary,* i. e. *to see the beloved object at a great distance off, and be unable to address a word to her:* Ter.—(γ) *A line* (*in the theatre, by which the seats were separated from each other*): Ov.—(b) *A region, district,* etc., mundi, Luc. — **c.** Fig.: (a) *A line* of descent or kindred; *lineage:* Stat. — (b) *A boundary-line, bound, limit, end, goal:* mors ultima linea rerum est, Hor.—**2.** *Of,* or *belonging to, linen; linen:* linea terga, *folds of linen,* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ligne,* "a line."

ling-o, linxi, linctum, lingĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root LIH, Gr. λείχ-ω] *To lick:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lécher:* Eng. *lick.*

Lingŏnes, um, *m. The Lingones; a people in Celtic Gaul* (whence the

modern name of their chief city, *Langres*).

Lingos (-us), i, *m. Lingos* or *Lingus; a mountain in Epirus.*

ling-ua, æ, *f.*, [akin to Sanscrit root LIH, Gr. λείχ-ω, Lat. ling-o] (*That which licks;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The tongue:* Cic.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Of persons: *Tongue, language:* Cic.—**2.** Of animals: **a.** Of dogs: *Voice;* i. e. *bark:* Phæd.—**b.** Of birds: *Voice,* i. e. *note:* Virg.—**B.** Of land: *A tongue, projecting point:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *langue, langage.*

lingŭl-a, æ, v. ligula.

lin-i-ger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [lin-um; (i); ger-o] *Linen-wearing, clothed in linen:* juvenca, *i. e. Isis,* Ov.; turba, *i e. the priests of Isis,* id.

lĭnĭo, ire, v. lino.

lĭnĭ-tus, a, um, *P.* of lini-o.

lĭ-no, lĕvi *and* lēvi, lĭtum, lĭnĕre, 3. *and* **lĭ-nio**, lĭnīvi, lĭnītum, lĭnīre, 4. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root LI, *liquefacere, solvere*] (*To be liquefied,* etc.; hence, effect for cause) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To besmear* or *anoint; to spread* or *rub over:* quod (*sc.* Sabinum) ego ipse testā Conditum levi, *i. e. have smeared over with pitch,* Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of the face as object: *To besmear* or *daub over* with paint, *etc.:* Juv.—**2.** Of unguents, cosmetics, *etc.,* as object: *To spread, apply,* etc.: Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To overlay, cover,* etc.: auro tecta, Ov.—**B.** Of writings: *To rub out, erase,* by the broad end of the *stylus* being rubbed over the writing tablets: Ov.—**C.** *To bedaub, smear, befoul:* linit ora luto, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *To befoul,* i. e. *disparage:* carmine fœdo Splendida facta linunt, Hor.

lĭ(n)qu-o, līqui, lictum, linquĕre, *3. v. a.* [λείπ-ω] **I.** Prop.: *To leave, quit, forsake, depart from:* eum linquentem terram lacrymis prosecuti sunt, Cic.—Particular phrases: **A.** Animus linquit (aliquem), linqui animo, *or simply* linqui, *To faint, swoon:* Sen.; Curt.; Suet.; Ov.—**B.** Linquere lumen, vitam, *etc.: To leave the light,* etc.: *i. e. To die:* Plaut., Virg. **II.** Meton.: *To leave* any where: lupos apud aves, Plaut. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *To leave, let alone, give up, abandon* any thing: linquamus naturam, artesque videamus, Cic.—**2.** *To fail:* terga parantem Vertere succiso liquerunt poplite nervi, Ov.—**B.** Impers. Pass.: Linquitur, *It is left, it remains:* Lucr.

lintĕ-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [linte-um] *Provided with linen;* i. e. *clothed in linen:* legio, Liv.

lintĕŏ-lum, i, *n. dim.* [linteum, (*uncontr. Gen.*) linteo-i] *A small linen cloth:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *linceul.*

lin-ter, tris, *f.* (*m.*, Tib.) [etym. dub.; prps. lin-o] (*The thing smeared* over with pitch; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A boat, skiff, wherry:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A trough, tray, tub, vat,* for wine, fruit, *etc.:* Tib.

Linternum, i, v. Liternum.

lintĕum, i, v. linteus.

lin-tĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lin-um] (*Pertaining to* linum; hence) *Made of linen; linen-:* vestis, Cic.: libri, *linen books,* i. e. *chronicles* or *books made of linen,* Liv.—As *Subst.:* **linteum**, i, *n.*: **I.** Gen.: *A linen cloth, linen:* Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *A sail:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *linge.*

lintr-ĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [linter, lintr-is] *A small boat* or *wherry:* Cic.

līnum, i, *n.* = λίνον. **I.** Prop.: *Flax:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of things made of flax: **A.** *A thread* (*with which letters were bound*): Cic.—**B.** *A fishing-line:* Ov.—**C.** *A linen cloth* or *garment, linen:* Hor.—**D.** *A rope, line:* Ov.—**E.** *A net* for hunting or fishing: Virg.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lin.*

Līnus (-os), i, *m.*, Λίνος. *Linus* or *Linos:* **1.** *The son of Apollo and Psammate, killed by dogs.*—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *A son of Apollo and Terpsichore, instructor of Orpheus and Hercules, the latter of whom killed him by a blow with the lyre:*—or, acc. to others, *the son of Mercury and Urania, killed by Apollo in Eubœa.*—**b.** Meton.: *A Linus;* i. e. *a person sustaining the fate of Linus:* Plaut.

Lĭpăra, æ, -ē, ēs, *f.*, Λιπάρη (Bright *or* Fruitful Island). *Lipara* or *Lipare; one of the Æolian Isles, with a city of the same name* (now *Lipari*).—Hence, **1. Lĭpăr-æus**, a, um, *adj. Liparæan.*—**2. Lĭpăr-ensis**, e, *adj. Liparæan.*—As *Subst.:* **Lĭpăr-enses**, ium, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The people of Lipara, the Liparenses.*

lipp-īo, īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. n.* [lippus] **I.** Prop.: *To have watery* or *inflamed eyes; to be bleur-eyed:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of the throat: *To be inflamed, parched:* Plaut.

lipp-ĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (*The condition of the* lippus; hence) *Blearedness* or *inflammation of the eyes:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lippitude.*

lipp-us, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root LIP, *illinere,* whence, Gr. ἀ-λείφ-ω] (*Smeared over* or *anointed;* hence, cause for effect, with reference to the eyes) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: *With sore* or *inflamed eyes; bleur-eyed:* Hor.—As *Subst.:* **lippus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A bleur-eyed person:* Hor.—**B.** Of the eyes: *Sore, inflamed, bleared:* oculi, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Nearly blind, half-blind:* Pers.—**B.** *Rendered nearly blind, half-blinded* by something: Juv. **III.** Fig.: *Blind* to one's defects, *etc.*; *not seeing well:* Hor.

lĭquĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *Pass.,* **lĭquĕ-fīo**, factus sum, fĭĕri [lique-o; facio] **I.** Prop.: *To make liquid; to melt, dissolve, liquefy:* liquefacto plumbo, Virg. **II.** Meton.: Pass. Part.: *Reduced to a liquid state* by disease; *putrefied:* viscera, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *To weaken, enervate:* quos . . . liquefaciunt voluptatibus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *liquéfier.*

lĭquĕfactus, a, um, *P.* of liquefacio.

lĭquĕfīo, fĭĕri, v. liquefacio.

1. lĭque-ns, ntis, *P.* of lique-o.

2. lĭqu-ens, entis, *P.* of 1. liqu-or.

lĭqu-ĕo, lĭqui *or* lĭcŭi, *no sup.*, ēre, **2.** *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root LI, *liquefacere, solvere*] (In Pass. force: *To be made liquid;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To be fluid* or *liquid* (so only in *Part. Præs.*): vina liquentia fundam, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To be clear, apparent, evident* (used for the most part only in the *3rd pers. sing.*): te liquet esse meum, Ov.

lĭqu-esco, lĭcŭi, *no sup.*, lĭquescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [liqu-eo] **I.** Prop.: *To become fluid* or *liquid, to melt:* ut cera liquescit, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *To become clear, limpid:* aqua, Hirt. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To grow soft, effeminate:* voluptate quum liquescimus, Cic.—**B.** *To melt* or *waste away:* fortuna liquescit, Ov.

lĭquet, v. liqueo.

lĭquĭd-e, *adv.* [liquid-us] **1.** *Clearly, brightly:* Gell.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Clearly, plainly, evidently, certainly:* (*Comp.*) liquidius de toto sensu tuo judicavi, Cic.—**b.** Meton.: Of the hearing: *Clearly, distinctly, plainly:* Pl.

lĭquĭd-o, *adv.* [id.] *Clearly, plainly, evidently, certainly:* Cic.

lĭqu-ĭdus, a, um (the first syll. long in three passages of Lucretius), *adj.* [liqu-eo] **I.** Prop.: *Flowing, fluid, liquid:* Lucr.—As *Subst.:* **liquidum**, i, *n. A liquid, water:* Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of speech: *Flowing, continuing, without interruption:* genus sermonis, Cic.—**B.** *Clear, calm, serene:* mens, Cat.—**C.** *Unmixed, unadulterated:* Cic.—**D.** *Clear, evident, certain:* auspicium, Plaut. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Belonging to the water* or *flowing stream:* sorores, Ov.—**B.** Of water: *Clear, transparent, limpid:* fontes, Virg.—**C.** *Clear, bright.* liquidum trans æthera vectæ (*sc.* apes), Virg.: (*Comp.*) liquidior lux, Curt.: (*Sup.*) liquidissima cæli Tempestas, Lucr.—**D.** Of sound: *Clear.*—**E.** Of motion: *Gentle, easy, steady, gliding:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *liquide.*

lĭqu-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit LI, *liquefacere, solvere*] **I.** Prop.: *To make liquid, to melt, dissolve, liquefy:* æs fornacibus, Pl. **II.** Meton.: *To strain, filter, clarify:* vina, Hor.

1. **lĭqu-or**, *no perf.*, i, 3. *v. n. dep.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To be fluid* or *liquid, to flow:* liquentia flumina circum, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To melt* or *waste away:* Plaut.—**B.** *To glide* or *slip away:* Lucr.

2. **lĭqu-or**, ōris, *m.* (ī, Lucr.) [liqueo] **I.** Prop.: *A being liquid, fluidness, fluidity, liquidity:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *A fluid, liquid:* Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of the result of disease: *Putrefaction:* Virg.—**2.** Of the sea: *The water, fluid expanse:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *liqueur.*

līra, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] *A ridge between two furrows:* Col.

Lĭrĭŏpe, ēs, *f. Liriope; a fountain nymph, the mother of Narcissus.*

Līris, is, *m. The Liris; a river between Latium and Campania* (now *Sarigliano*).

lis, lītis (old form stlis, **stlitis**), *f*

akin to the Germanic *strī* strife, and the Gr. ἔρις; cf. also Lat. *rixa*] **I.** Gen.: *A strife, dispute, quarrel:* Cic.; Ov. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *A lawsuit, an action or process at law:* Cic.—**B.:** **1.** Prop.: *The subject of an action at law; the matter in dispute:* Cic.—**2.** Fig.: *A matter in dispute:* Hor.

Lissus, i, *f.*, **-um,** i, *n. Lissus or Lissum; a city of southern Dalmatia, on the borders of Macedonia* (now prob. *Alessio*).

Lītāna silva, *or simply* **Lītāna,** æ, *f. The Silva Litana or the Litana; a forest in Gallia Cisalpina* (now *Selva de Luogo*).

lītā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lit(a)-o] (Prop.: *The act of offering a successful sacrifice;* Meton.) *A fortunate or successful sacrifice:* Liv.

lītāt-o, *adv.* [litat-us] *Sacrifice having been successfully offered:* Liv.

lītā-tus, a, um, *P.* of lit(a)-o.

lītĕra (litt-), æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A letter:* Cic.—Particular phrase: Homo trium literarum, *A man of three letters, i. e.* fur, *a thief:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Sing.: **1.** *A word, a line:* Cic.—**2.** *A handwriting:* Cic.—**3.** Only in poets: *A letter or epistle:* Ov.—**B.** Plur.: **1.** *A letter or epistle:* Cic.—**2.** *A writing, document, paper:* Cic.—**3.** *An account-book:* Cic.—**4.** *An edict, ordinance:* Cic.—**5.** *Written records, literature:* Cic.—**6.** *History:* Liv.—**7.** *Literary composition:* Nep.—**8.** *Learning, the sciences, liberal education, scholarship, letters:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lettre.*

lītĕr-ārĭus (litter-), a, um, *adj.* [litera] *Of, or belonging to, learning:* ludus, *an elementary school,* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *littéraire.*

lītĕrāt-e (litterat-), *adv.* [literat-us] **1.** (Prop.: *In or with letters* plainly or distinctly made; Meton.) **a.** *Clearly, plainly, legibly, distinctly:* Cic.—**b.** *To the letter, literally:* Cic.—**2.** *Learnedly; with critical knowledge or skill:* (*Comp.*) literatius loqui, Cic.

lītĕrā-tor (littera-), ōris, *m.* [litera] *A grammarian, critic, philologist:* Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *littérateur.*

lītĕrā-tūra (littera-), æ, *f.* [id.] **1.: a.** Prop.: *A writing* formed of letters: Cic.—**b.** Meton.: literatura Græca, *the Greek alphabet:* Tac.—**2.** *Learning, erudition, scholarship:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *littérature.*

lītĕr-ātus (litter-), a, um, *adj.* [liter-a] (*Provided or furnished with* lĭtera; hence) **1.** *Marked with letters, branded:* Plaut.—**2.: a.** *Learned, liberally educated:* (*Sup.*) quem literatissimum esse judico, Cic.: (*Comp.*) literatior est quisque, Sen.—**b.** Of leisure, *etc.: Of, or belonging to, learning; learned:* otium, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lettré.*

Lītornum (Lint-), i, *n. Liternum* or *Linternum; a city of Campania* (now the village of *Patria*).—Hence, **Litern-us (-īnus),** a, um, *adj. Liternian.*—As *Subst.:* **Litern-um (-īnum),** i, *n.* (*sc.* prædium) *Liternum; an estate of Scipio Africanus, near Liternum.*

lĭtĕr-ŭla (litter-), æ, *f. dim.* [liter-a] (*A small* litera; hence) **1.** *A little letter* of the alphabet, Cic.—**2.** Plur.: *A short letter, a note:* Cic.—**3.** Plur.: *Slight or small grammatical knowledge, literary learning,* or *liberal studies:* Cic.

lĭt-ĭ-cen, ĭnis, *m.* [for lit-i-can; fr. lit-uus, (i); can-o] *A clarion-blower, a trumpeter:* Cato.

lītĭgā-tor, ōris, *m.* [litig(a)-o] *A party to a lawsuit, a litigant:* Tac.

lītĭgī-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [litigi-um] **I.** Prop.: (*Full of* litigium; hence) **A.** Of things: *Full of disputes, quarrelsome:* disputatio, Cic.—**B.** Of persons: *Fond of disputes, contentious, litigious:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of the object of dispute: *Disputed:* prædiolum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *litigieux.*

lītĭg-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [litig-o] *A dispute, quarrel, strife:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *litige.*

lĭt-ĭgo, āvi, ātum, āre, *i. v. n.* [lis, lit-is] **I.** Gen.: *To dispute, quarrel, strive:* Hirtium cum Quintio pro me acerrime litigasse, Cic. **II.** Esp.: Law *t. t.: To sue at law, take law proceedings, litigate:* noli pati litigare fratres, Cic.

lĭt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *i. v. n.* and *a.* [prob. akin to Gr. λίτ ομαι, to beseech] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: Of persons: 1. Personal: *To make an offering or to sacrifice with favourable results: to obtain favourable omens:* egregie litāsse, Liv.—2. Impers. Pass.: *It is,* etc., *favourably sacrificed; a favourable sacrifice is,* etc., *offered; favourable omens are,* etc., *obtained:* proximā hostiā litatur sæpe pulcherrime, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To bring an offering or make an atonement to; to appease, propitiate, satisfy:* litemus igitur Lentulo, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To offer (in sacrifice):* sacrisque litatis, Indulge hospitio, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To offer, devote, consecrate:* plura non habui, dolor, Quæ tibi litarem, Sen.

lītŏr-ālis, e, *adj.* [litus, litor-is] (*Of, or belonging to,* litus; hence) **1.** Of deities: *Presiding over the shore:* dii, Cat.—**2.** Of fishes: *Feeding or found near the shore:* Pl.—**3.** Of persons: *Dwelling on or near the sea-shore:* Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *littoral.*

lītŏr-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *Of, or belonging to, the shore:* arena, Ov. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Of living animals: *Frequenting or living on the shore:* cancri, Ov.: aves, Virg.—**B.** Of places: *Lying or situate on the shore:* Sil.

littĕra, æ, *etc.,* v. liter.

littus, oris, v. litus.

Lītubĭum, ĭi, *n. Litubium; a town of Liguria.*

lĭ-tūra, æ, *f.* [lī, root of li-no] **I.** Gen.: *A smearing, anointing:* Col. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: (*A rubbing or smearing of the wax on a writing-tablet, in order to erase something written;* hence) *A blotting out, correcting:* nominis, Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *A passage erased, an erasure:* Cic.—**2.** *A blot, blur* made in a writing: Prop.

1. lī-tus, a, um, *P.* of li-no.

2. lī-tus (līt-), ōris, *n.* [prob. LI, root of li-no] (*That which is overspread,* esp. by the sea; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The sea-shore, sea-side, coast, beach, strand:* Cic.—Prov.: **A.** Littus arare, *To plough the shore,* i. e. *to labour in vain, take useless pains:* Ov.—**B.** In litus arenas fundere, *To pour sand on the sea-shore,* i. e. *to add to that of which there is already an abundance:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A landing-place:* Suet.—**B.** *The shore* of a lake: Cat.—**C.** *The bank* of a river: Cic.—**D.** *Land at the sea-side:* Virg.

lĭt-ŭus, i, *m.* (*Gen. Plur.* lituûm *for* lituorum, Luc.) [etym. dub.; usually considered an Etruscan word, signifying "*crooked*"] **I.** Prop.: *A staff used by augurs in taking omens; an augur's staff, an augural wand.* **II.** Meton.: *A trumpet, clarion,* or *cornet (slightly bent at the end, like an augur's staff; used by the cavalry,* as tuba *was by the infantry*): Hor. **III.** Fig.: *An instigator, author, cause:* Cic.

līve-ns, ntis, 1. *P.* of live-o.—**2.** *Pa.:* **a.** (a) Gen.: *Bluish* or *lead-coloured:* prunaque non solum nigro liventia succo, Ov.—(b) Esp.: *Black and blue, livid* from bruises, *etc.:* compedibus liventia crura, Ov.—**b.** *Looking black and blue;* i. e. *envious:* Mart.

līv-ĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To be of a bluish* or *lead colour:* livent rubigine dentes, Ov. **B.** Esp.: *To be black and blue; to be livid,* from bruises, *etc.:* Prop. **II.** Fig.: *To be envious:* Tac.

līve-sco, *no perf. nor sup.,* scĕre, 3. *v. n.* [live-o] **I.** *To turn black and blue, become livid:* digiti livescunt in pedibus, Lucr. **II.** *To envy, be envious:* Claud.

līvĭdŭ-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for livido-lus; fr. lividus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) livido-i] *Somewhat envious:* Juv.

līv-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [liv-eo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Of a leaden colour, bluish, blue:* vada, Virg.: (*Sup.*) lividissima vorago, Cat. **B.** Esp.: Of the results of beating, bruising, *etc.: Black and blue, livid:* brachia, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *Looking black and blue;* hence, *envious, malicious, spiteful:* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *livide.*

Līvĭus, ĭi, *m.,* **-a,** æ, *f. Livius* and *Livia; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Līvĭ-us (-ānus),** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a Livius; Livian.*

līv-or, ōris, *m.* [liv-eo] **1.** *Leaden-colour, bluish colour:* Juv.—**2.** Of the results of bruising, *etc.: A black and blue spot* or *mark; lividness:* Auct. Her.—**3.** *Envy, spite, malice, ill-will:* Script. ap. Cic.

lixa, æ, *m.* [prob. = lic-sa; fr. lic-eo] (*One who offers things for sale;* hence, in a camp) **I.** Prop.: *A sutler:* Liv. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: *Camp-followers* (*of every description, whether sutlers, cooks, servants, etc.*): Sall.

lŏcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [loc(a)-o] **1.** *A placing; a disposition, arrangement:* Quint.—**2.:** **a.** Prop.: *A letting out, leasing:* Cic.; Liv.—**b.** Meton.: *A contract of letting or hiring; a lease:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *location.*

lŏcā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A contractor* for any thing: Pl.

lŏcātōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [locator] (*Of*, or *belonging to, a* locator; hence) *Pertaining to letting or hiring out:* Cic.

lŏcā-tum, i, *n.* [loc(a)-o] *Any thing let on lease:* Cic.

lŏc-ĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [loc-o] *To let* or *hire out:* Ter.

lŏc-o, āvi, ātum, āre (locāssint for locaverint, Cic.) 1. *v. a.* [loc-us] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To place, put, lay, set, dispose, arrange:* castra, Cic.: fundamenta, Virg. — Particular phrases: Locare puellam in matrimonium, in matrimonio, nuptiis, nuptum, *or simply* locare, *To give a girl in marriage, to marry her* to any one: Plaut.; Cic.; Enn.; Auct. Her.; Ter. **B.** Esp.: **1.:** **a.** *To let, lease, hire,* or *farm out:* vectigalia, Cic.: agrum, Liv.—**b.** *To give out on contract, to contract for* a thing to be done: funera, Cic.: statuam faciendam, id. —**c.** *To hire out, let out on hire:* operam nummis, Plaut.: aliquem, Ov. —**2.:** **a.** Of money: *To put* or *lend out* on interest: nummum, Plaut.—**b.** With Personal pron.: *To bring in* interest, *to yield:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To place, put, set:* vos hortor, ut ita virtutem locetis, Cic.—Particular phrase: Locare nomen, *To place* or *put out one's name*; i. e. *to become surety:* Phæd. ¶ Hence, Fr. *louer.*

Lŏcri, ōrum, *m.*, Λοκροί. *The Locri.* **I.** *A people of Greece, divided into the Locri Epicnemidii, Locri Ozolæ; and also the Locri Epizephyrii, who settled in Bruttium in Italy, and there founded the city of Narycium.*—Hence, **A. Lŏcr-ensis**, e, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, the Locrians; Locrian.* — As *Subst.:* **Locrenses**, ĭum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The Locrians.* — **B. Lŏcr-is**, ĭdis, *f.*, Λοκρίς. *The country of Locris.* **II.** *The city of Narycium, a colony of the Locrians* (now *Gierace*).

lŏcŭ-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for loco-lus; fr. locus, *(uncontr. Gen.)* loco-i] **I.** Prop.: *A little place:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A coffin:* Pl.—**B.** Plur.: *A small receptacle with compartments; a coffer or casket:* Hor.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *loculle.*

lŏcŭ-ple-s, ētis (*Gen. Plur.*: locupletium *and* locupletum), *adj.* [for loco-ple-s; fr. locus, *(uncontr. Gen.)* loco-i; ple-o] (*Full of landed property;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Rich in lands:* homines, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Rich, wealthy, opulent:* (*Comp.*) festinanti semper locupletior obstat, Hor.: (*Sup.*) locupletissimæ urbes, Cæs.—As *Subst.:* **locuples**, ētis, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A rich person:* Cic.—**B.** *Wealth-giving* or *producing:* locuples aquila, *i. e. the lucrative post of centurion:* Juv.—**C.** Of the consequence of being wealthy, *etc.: Responsible, safe, satisfactory, that can fulfil one's engagements:* Liv. III. Fig.: **A.** *Copious, abounding,* or *rich* (*in language*), etc.: Cic.—**B.** *Richly* or *amply provided* for some purpose: ad beate vivendum est, Cic.—**C.:** **1.** *Sufficient, credible, satisfactory:* auctor, Cic. — **2.** Esp.: *Trusty, trustworthy:* tabellarius, Cic.

lŏcŭplēt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [locuples, locuplet-is] **I.** Prop.: *To enrich, make rich:* cives, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To enrich:* eloquentiam, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *To enrich in appearance; to adorn, beautify, decorate:* Cic.

lŏc-us (old form stlocus), i, *m.* [prob. akin to the root λεχ, *ponere*] (*That which is put, placed* or *situated;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A place* (Plur.: *loci*, single places, *loca*, places connected with each other, regions): Cæs.; Cic.; Hor. — **B.** Esp.: **1.** Milit. *t. t.*: *Post, position:* Cæs.—**2.** *Landed property; an estate:* Fest.—**3.** *A place, spot, locality:* Cic.—**4.** Of a city: *A site:* Ov.—**5.** *A place* or *passage* in a letter, book, *etc.:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *In Rhet.:* **1.** *A topic* of discussion; *a matter, subject, point:* Cic.; Hor. — **2.** *A point* on which proofs are founded, or from which they are deduced: Cic.—**B.** *Room* for anything; *occasion, place,* etc.: Cic. —**C.** *Place, position, situation, condition:* Cic.—**D.** *Place, position, degree, rank:* Cic.; Liv. — **E.** *Estimation:* Cic.—**F.** Loco, *In the place of, instead of, for:* (with *Gen.*) criminis loco putant esse, quod vivam, Cic. **III.** Meton.: Of time: **A.** Loco, in loco, locis: *At the right time* or *times; seasonably, opportunely:* Cic.; Hor.; Quint.—**B.** Loci *or* locorum: (*dependent on Adv.* or *Neut. Pron.*): **1.** Interea loci, *Meanwhile, meantime:* Ter.—**2.** Postea loci, *Afterwards, subsequently:* Sall.—**3.** Adhuc locorum, *Up to this time, hitherto:* Plaut.—**4.** Inde loci, *Since then, since that time:* Lucr.—**5.** Ad id locorum, *Up to that time, till then:* Liv.—**6.** Post id locorum, *After,* or *since that time:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lieu.*

1. **lōcusta**, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A crayfish, a lobster:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *A locust:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *locuste.*

2. **Lōcusta**, æ, *f. Locusta; a woman famed for skill in poisons in the time of Nero and Claudius.*

lŏc-ūtio (**loqu-**), ōnis, *f.* [loqu-or] (Prop.: *A speaking; the act of speaking;* Meton.) **1.** *That which is spoken, speech, discourse:* Cic. — **2.** *Mode of speaking, pronunciation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *locution.*

lŏc-ūtus (**loqu-**), a, um, *P.* of loqu-or.

lōdĭc-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [lodix, lodic-is] *A small coverlet, blanket:* Suet.

lōdix, īcis, *f. A coverlet, blanket, counterpane:* Juv.

lōgĕum, i, **-ĭum**, ĭi, *n.* = λογεῖον and λογεῖον: **1.** *That part of the stage on which the actors spoke; the pulpitum:* Vitr.—**2.** *Archives:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *logis, loge.*

1. **lŏgĭca**, æ, **-e**, ēs, *f.* = λογική. *The art of logic, logic:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *logique.*

2. **lŏgĭca**, ōrum, *n.* = τὰ λογικά. *Logical studies, logic:* Cic.

lŏgĭcē, ēs, v. 1. logica.

lŏg-os (**-us**), i, *m.* = λόγος: **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A word:* Plaut. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Mere words, empty talk:* Ter.—**2.** *A witty saying, bonmot, jest:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *A written story, tale, myth:* Sen.

lōlīgo (loll-), ĭnis, *f. The cuttlefish:* Hor.

lŏlĭum, ĭi, *n. Darnel, cockle, tares:* Virg.

Lollĭus ĭi, *m.*; **-a**, æ, *f. Lollius* and *Lollia; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Lollĭ-ānus**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, a Lollius; Lollian.*

lō-mentum, i, *n.* [Lo, root of lotum, Supine of lavo] (*That which washes;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A wash* or *cosmetic:* Mart. **II.** Fig.: *A wash* or *cosmetic;* i. e. *a means of rendering* morally *beautiful,* etc.: Script. ap. Cic.

Londĭnĭum (Lund-), i, *n.*; **Lundonia**, æ, *f. Londinium, Lundinium,* or *Lundonia; the principal city of Britain, subsequently called Augusta* (now *London*).

long-ævus, a, um, *adj.* [long-us; ævum] *Of great age, aged:* Virg.—As *Subst.:* **longævus**, i, *m.* (**-a**, æ, *f.*) *An old man* or *woman:* Ov.; Virg.

long-e, *adv.* [long-us] **1.** *In length:* longe gradi, *To step in length,* i. e. *to take long steps* or *strides,* Virg.—**2.:** **a.:** (a) Prop.: *Far off, a long way off, at some* or *a great distance:* longe absum, Cic.: (*Comp.*) fontes a præsidiis aberant longius, Cæs. — (b) Fig.: *Widely, greatly, much, by much, exceedingly:* longe melior, Virg.: (*Sup.*) longissime abhorrere, Cic.—**b.** *To a distance off, far off, far away:* Cic.—**c.** *From a distance off, a long way, from far:* Cic.—**3.** Of time: *Long, for a long time:* Cic. — **4.** Of compositions, speech, *etc.: At length, long, copiously, fully:* Cic.

longinqu-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [longinquus] (*The state,* or *condition, of the* longinquus; hence) **1.** *Distance:* Cic.; Tac.—**2.** Of space: *Length, extent:* Tac.; Pl.—**3.** Of time: **a.** *Length, long continuance,* or *duration:* Cic.; Tac. — **b.** *Long duration, length of time, long continuance:* Cic.

long-inq-uus, a, um, *adj.* [for long-hinc-vus; fr. long-us; hinc] **1.:** **a.** Gen.: *Belonging to a long way from this place; far off, distant,* or *removed; remote:* nos longinqui, Cic.: (*Comp.*) ex longinquioribus locis, Cæs.—Adverbial expression: **E** *or* ex longinquo (*sc.* loco), *From a distant place, from a distance, from afar:* Tac.—As *Subst.:* **longinqua**, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* loca) *Distant places* or *parts:* Tac.—**b.** Esp.: *Foreign, belonging to a foreign country,* etc.: . . . homo longinquus et alienigena, Cic. —**2.** Of space: **a.** *Belonging to* or

respecting things far off: cura, Liv.— **b.** *Received from a distance:* vulnera, Luc.—**c.** *Long:* linea, Pl.—**d.** *Spacious, extensive:* æquora, Claud.—3. Of time: **a.** *Long, of long duration, long continued:* dolores, Cic.—**b.** *Long deferred, distant:* tempus, Cic.—**c.** *Old, ancient:* monumenta, Pl.

long-i-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [long-us; (i); pes] *Long-footed:* Pl.

long-iter, *adv.* [long-us] *Far, far off:* Lucr.

long-ĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* longus; hence) **1.:** **a.** Prop.: Of space: *Length:* Cic.—**b.** Fig.: Of sound: *Length:* Cic.—**2.** Of speech: *Length, copiousness, prolixity:* Cic.—3. Of time: *Length, long duration:* Ter.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *longitude.*

longĭus-cŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for longior-culus; fr. longior, Comp. of longus] *Rather long:* versŭs, Cic.

Longŭla, æ, *f. Longula; a Volscian city in the neighbourhood of Corioli.*

longŭl-e, *adv.* [longul-us] *Somewhat distant or far off:* Ter.

longŭ-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for longo-lus; fr. longus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) longo-i] *Rather long:* iter, Cic.

longum, *adv.* [neut. of longus] *For a long time, a long while, long:* longum, formose, vale, Virg.

Longuntĭca, æ, *f. Longuntica; a city of Hispania Tarraconensis.*

longŭrĭus, ĭi, *m.* [usually referred to longus; but etym. dub.] *A long pole:* Cæs.

long-us, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit *dirgha,* "long"] **I.** Prop.: Of time or space: **A.** Of things: **1.** Gen.: *Long:* longo intervallo interjecto, Cic.—Particular expressions: **a.** Longa navis, *A long ship,* i. e. *a warship, man-of-war,* on account of its long shape: Script. ap. Cic.—**b.** Longus versus, *A long verse,* i. e. *the heroic hexameter:* Enn.—2. Esp.: **a.** *Long;* i. e. *having the natural length; unmutilated, uninjured:* manus, Prop.—**b.** *Great, vast, extensive, spacious:* pontus, Hor.—**B.** Of persons: *Tall, long:* (*Comp.*) sesquipede est, quam tu, longior, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *Long, copious, full of detail* or *matter:* (*Sup.*) epistola longissima, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Far off, remote, distant:* domus, Just.: dies, Tac.—**B.** *Long, continuing long, of long duration* or *continuance:* horæ, quibus exspectabam, longæ videbantur, Cic.—**C.** Of persons: **1.** *Prolix, tedious:* nolo esse longus, Cic.—**2.** *Slow* in any matter: longus spe, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *long.*

lŏquāc-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [loquax, loquac-is] (*The quality of the* loquax; hence) **1.** Of persons: *Proneness to talk, talkativeness, loquacity:* Cic.—**2.** Of birds: *Propensity to chatter; chattering, imitation of speaking:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *loquacité.*

lŏquāc-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] **1.** *Talkatively, loquaciously:* Cic.—**2.** *At full length:* Hor.

lŏquāc-ŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Somewhat loquacious:* Lucr.

lŏqu-ax, ācis, *adj.* [loqu-or] **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *Prone to talk, talkative, loquacious, wordy, full of words:* (*Sup.*) homo . . . loquacissimus obmutuit, Cic.: (*Comp.*) senectus (= senes) est naturā loquacior, id. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of abstract things: *Talkative, loquacious,* etc.: Cic.—**B.** *Full of language; very speaking* or *expressive:* vultus, Ov. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of animals: **1.** Of frogs: *Noisy, inclined to make a noise, croaking:* Virg.—**2.** Of birds: *Chirping, chattering, noisy:* Virg.; Pl.—**B.** Of things: **1.** Of streams, etc.: *Murmuring, babbling:* lymphæ, Hor.—**2.** Of pools, as abounding in frogs: *Full of noise* or *croaking:* Virg.—**C.** Of a report: *Much talked of, in every body's mouth:* Ov.—**D.** Of a letter: *Prolix, full of talk,* etc.; *lengthy:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *loquace.*

lŏqu-ēla, æ, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Speech, discourse:* Plaut.; Lucr. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A word:* Virg.—**B.** *A language:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *loquèle.*

lŏqu-ens, entis, *P.* of loqu-or.

lŏqu-ĭtor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. n. freq. dep.* [id.] *To speak often* or *much:* Plaut.

lŏqu-or, lŏcūtus (lŏquūtus) sum, lŏqui, 3. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [akin to Sanscrit root LAP, *dicere*] **I.** Prop.: *To speak, talk:* **A.** Neut.: ad quem sic ore locuta est, Virg.—**B.** Act.: **1.** *To speak, say, tell, utter, mention, name:* mera scelera, Cic.—**2.** *To speak of, talk about:* nil nisi classes loquens et exercitūs, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of inanimate subjects: **A.** Neut.: *To speak:* res loquitur, Cic.—**B.** Act.: *To speak, tell, declare, utter:* cætera cum chartā dextra locuta mea est, Ov. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Neut.: *To rustle, murmur:* Mænalus argutumque nemus pinosque loquentes Semper habet, Virg.—**B.** Act.: *To make known, show, indicate clearly:* volucres mea fata loquentur, Stat.

lōr-āmentum, i, *n.* [lor-um] *A thong:* Just.

lōr-ārius, ĭi, *m.* [id.] (*One pertaining to a* lorum; hence) *One who uses the whip, scourge,* or *lash,* to persons; *a flogger:* Plaut.

lōr-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Pertaining to a* lorum; hence) *Like thongs, made into thongs:* Plaut.

lōr-īca, æ, *f.* [id.] (*A thing pertaining to,* i. e. *made of,* lora; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A cuirass* or *corselet made of leathern thongs; a leathern cuirass* or *corselet:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of any *cuirass:* Virg.—**B.** Milit. *t. t.: A breastwork, parapet:* Tac.

lōrīc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [loric-a] **I.** *To arm* or *cover with a breastplate of metal:* statua loricata, Liv. **II.** *To cover with defensive armour, to mail, equip in armour:* ornatus loricatusque elephantus, Hirt.

lōrīc-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small breastwork:* viminea, Hirt.

lōr-i-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* [lor-um; (i); pes] *Thong-footed,* i. e. *limber-footed, lithe-legged:* acc. to some, *crook-footed, bandy-legged:* Juv.

lō-rum, i, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root LŪ, *scindere*] (*That which is cut;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A thong:* Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of things made with thongs: **1.** For dogs: *A leash:* Pl.—**2.** Of horses: Plur.: *The reins* of a bridle: Liv.—Particular phrases: **a.** Lora dare, remittere, *etc., To give, slacken the reins;* i. e. *to let the horses have their heads:* Virg.; Ov.—**b.** Lora tendere, loris uti, *To stretch, to use the reins;* i. e. *to hold-in the horses:* Ov.—**3.** Plur.: *A whip, lash, scourge:* Cic.—**4.** *The leathern* bulla *worn by children of the poorer rank, together with the thong attached to it:* Juv.—**B.** Of things, in form, *etc.,* like a *lorum* or *thong:* **1.** *The girdle of Venus:* Mart.—**2.** Of a *tendril of the vine:* Pl.

Lōtis, ĭdis, *f.,* Λωτίς. *Lotis; a nymph, daughter of Neptune, changed into a lotus-tree.*

lōtĭum, ĭi, *n. Urine:* Suet.

Lōtŏphăgi, ōrum, *m.,* Λωτοφάγοι (Lotus-eaters). *The Lotophagi; an African people on the Lesser Syrtis.*

lōtos (-us), i, *f.* = λωτός. **I.** Prop.: *The lotus; the name of various plants and trees;* esp. *of the water-lily of the Nile:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *A flute made of lotus-wood; a lotus flute:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lotus.*

1. **lŏ-tus,** a, um, *P.* of lavo, through LO, root of lo-tum.

2. **lotus,** i, v. lotos.

lŭbens, entis, *etc.,* v. lib.

lūbrĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [lubric-us] *To render slippery:* Juv.

lū-brĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root LŪ, *solvere*] (*Belonging to that which is made loose;* hence) **I.** Prop.: Of the ground, *etc.: Slippery, causing to slip:* Plaut.—As *Subst.:* **lubricum,** i, *n.* *A slippery* or *loose place:* Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Smooth:* anguis, Virg.—**B.** Of the result of natural moisture: **1.** *That easily slips, glides,* or *moves about:* natura lubricoe oculos fecit, et mobiles, Cic.—**2.** *Slimy, slippery:* conchylia, Hor.—**C.** Of a stream: *Gliding:* Ov.—**D.** Of a shade: *Slipping from the hand, eluding the grasp:* Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.:** **1.** *Slippery, uncertain, hazardous, critical:* cupiditatem dominandi præcipitem et lubricam anteferre veræ gloriæ, Cic.—As *Subst.:* **lubricum,** i, *n.* *A slippery* or *critical position:* Cic.—**2.:** **a.** Of youth: *Hazardous, dangerous, slippery, perilous:* ætas maxime lubrica, Cic.—**b.** Of the countenance: *Hazardous* or *dangerous* to look upon, on account of its beauty: Hor.—**B.** *Smooth, slippery, deceitful:* tentāsti lubricus artes, Virg.—**C.** Of time: *Fleeting, gliding away:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lubrique.*

1. **Lūca,** æ, *f. Luca; a city of Etruria* (now *Lucca*).—Hence, **Lūcensis,** e, *adj. Of Lucca.*

2. **Lūca (-as) bos.** *Lucanian ox,* for *elephant* (*so called either because the Romans first saw the elephant in Lucania, in the war with Pyrrhus; or because of the animal being covered with men in glittering armour: the former idea is rejected by Varro*): Lucr.

Lūcāni, ōrum, *m.* *The Lucani; a people of Lower Italy.* — Hence, **1. Lucān-us**, a, um, *adj.* *Lucanian.*— **2. Lucān-ia**, æ, *f.* *Lucania; the country of the Lucani.*

lūc-ar, āris, *n.* [luc-us] (*A thing pertaining to a* lucus; hence) *A forest-tax (the income from which was expended in the support of players)*: Tac.

Lucceĭus, ĭi, *m.* *Lucceius; a friend of Cicero and Pompey.*

luce, v. lux.

Luceium, ĭi, *n.* *Luceium; a fortress in Galatia.*

lūcel-lum, i, *n. dim.* [for luc(e)r-lum ; fr. lucrum, luc(e)r-i] *A small gain, slight profit:* Cic. ; Hor.

lūc-ĕo, luxi, *no sup.*, lūcēre, 2. *v. n.* akin to Sanscrit root RUCH, *to shine, be bright*] **I. Prop.** : Of any thing that is bright *or* luminous in itself : *To shine, to be brilliant* or *bright:* luce lucebat stella alienâ, Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Of the effect produced on other things by luminous bodies, *etc.: To be made* or *become bright; to be shining* or *glittering:* ex isto luceat igne rogus, Ov.—**B.** *To give forth light, to shine:* femina lucentes portat ab urbe faces, Ov.—**C.** Of the day : **1.** *To grow light, to dawn:* an, unquam lucebit in orbe Ille dies, quo, *etc.*, Sil.—**2.** Impers. : Lucet, lucebat, *etc.* : *The day dawns, was dawning,* etc. ; *there is* or *it is (was) light, it is (was) day:* Cic.; Plaut.—**D.** *To be brilliant* or *splendid; to glitter* or *glisten :* lucet in ore rubor, Ov.—**E.** *To be clearly seen ; to be discernible* or *visible:* per occultos lucebat semita calles, Virg. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *To shine forth ; to be conspicuous, apparent, evident:* argumentis, Cic.—**B.** Of speech, *etc.*: *To be clear, perspicuous,* etc.—Quint.—**C.** *To shine forth ; to be resplendent, bright,* or *brilliant:* imperii vestri splendor illis gentibus lucet, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *luire.*

Lūcĕres, ĭum, *m.* *The Luceres ; an Etruscan tribe, whose union with the Ramnes (Latins) and Tatles (Sabines) gave rise to the oldest Roman state. Romulus named after them one of his three centuries of horsemen.*

Lūcĕrĭa, æ, *f.* *Luceria ; a city of Apulia* (now *Lucera*).—Hence, **Lūcĕr-ĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* *Lucerian.*— As *Subst.*: **Lucerini**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Lucerians.*

lūc-erna, æ, *f.* [luc-eo] (*The shining* or *brilliant thing ;* hence) **I. Prop.**: *A lamp, oil-lamp :* lucerna me deserit, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Nocturnal labour, lucubration :* Juv.

lūce-sco (luci-), *no perf. nor sup.*, scĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [luce-o] **I.** *To begin to shine :* jamque novum terræ stupefant lucescere solem, Virg. **II.** Of the day, *etc.* : **A.** *To grow light, break, dawn :* nonæ lucescunt, Ov.—**B.** Impers.: **Lucescit, lucisci**t, *etc.*, *The day is breaking :* quum lucisceret, *as soon as it was light, at break of day*, Cic.

lūci, v. lux.

lūcĭd-e, *adv.* [lucid-us] **1.** *Brilliantly, splendidly, dazzlingly :* (*Comp.*) lucidius inter divina mansurus (*sc.* animus), Sen.—**2.** Of speech : *Clearly, plainly, distinctly :* lucide, Cic. : (*Sup.*) ostendit lucidissime causam, Quint.

lūc-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [luc-eo] **1.** Of any thing bright *or* luminous in itself : *Shining, bright:* (*Sup.*) lucidissima stella, Vitr.—**2.** *That gives light, shining :* aër, Lucr.—**3.**: **a.** *Brilliant, splendid, glittering, glistening, dazzling:* sedes (*sc.* Deorum), Hor.—**Adverbial expression**: Lucidum, *Brilliantly, splendidly, dazzlingly*, etc. : Hor. —**b.** *Clear, bright, transparent :* amnis, Quint.—**c.** Of colour : *Bright, lustrous, shining-white :* Tib.—**4.** *Clear, perspicuous, luminous, lucid :* **a.** Of speech : (*Comp.*) res lucidior, Quint.—**b.** Of arrangement of words, ideas, *etc.*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lucide.*

lūc-I-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [lux, luc-is; (i); fer-o] *Light-bringing :* lucifer equi, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **1.**: **a.** Prop.: **Lucĭfer**, ĕri, *m.* *The morning-star, the planet Venus:* Cic.—**b.** Meton. : *The day:* Ov.—**2.** *Lucifer ; the fabled son of Aurora and Cephalus, and father of Ceyx:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *Lucifer.*

lūc-I-fŭg-us, a, um, *adj.* [lux, luc-is ; (i); fug-io] *Light-shunning.* **I. Prop.** : blattæ, Virg. **II. Fig.**: homines, Cic.

Lūcĭlius, ĭi, *m.* *Lucilius ; a Roman name.*

Lūc-īna, æ, *f.* [lux, luc-is] (*The one belonging to* lux) **I. Prop.**: *Lucina ; the goddess who brings persons to the light ; and so the goddess of childbirth:* Plaut. ; Virg. **II. Meton.**: **1.** *Childbirth:* Virg.—**2.** *Of Hecate (as the producer of terrific dreams and nocturnal spectres):* Tib.

lūcisco, v. lucesco.

Lūc-ius, ĭi, *m.* [lux, luc-is] (*Belonging to the day ;* i. e. prps. *born at break of day*) *Lucius ; a Roman name (usually represented by* L., *simply).*

Lūcrētĭa, æ, v. Lucretius.

Lūcrētĭlis, is, *m.* *Lucretilis ; a mountain in the Sabine territory.*

Lūcrētĭus, ĭi, *m.*, **-a**, æ, *f.* *Lucretius and Lucretia ; Roman names.*

lŭcr-I-fĭcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. a.* ; *Pass.* **lucr-i-fio**, factus sum, fĭĕri (sometimes written separately) [lucr-um; (i); facio] **I. Prop.**: *To gain, get, win, acquire,* as profit ; *to make a profitable acquisition of:* tritici modios centum, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To make a gain of ;* i. e. *to escape with impunity from* the consequence of something : illo beneficio suum maleficium existimabant se lucrifacere, Hirt.

lŭcrĭfac-tus, a, um, *P.* of lucrifac-io.

lŭcrĭfĭcā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [lucrific-(a)-o] *Gainful, profitable:* Plaut.

lŭcr-I-fĭc-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for lucr-i-fac-o ; fr. lucrum ; (i); fac-io] *To make gain of ; to gain, win,* etc. : Tert.

lŭcrĭfĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* [lucrific-*c*] *Gainful, profitable:* Plaut.

lucrĭfĭo, v. lucrifacio *init.*

lŭcr-i-fŭg-a, æ, *comm.* [lucr-um; (i); fug-io] *A gain-fleeing, gain-shunning person:* Plaut.

Lūcrinus, i, *m.* (with or without lacus) *The Lucrine Lake, in the neighbourhood of Baiæ* (now *Lago Lucrino*). —Hence, **1. Lucrīn-us**, a, um, **-ensis**, e, *adj.* *Of,* or *belonging to, Lake Lucrinus ; Lucrine.*

lŭcr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. a.* [lucr-um] **I. Gen.**: *To gain, win, get, make* as profit: **A. Prop.**: stipendium, Cic. : talentum, Hor. **B. Fig.**: lucretur indicia veteris infamiæ, *i. e. I will make him a present of them, I will not mention them,* Cic. **II. Esp.**: *To gain by economy, to save:* occasione lucrandi salis, Pl.

lŭcr-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Full of,* or *abounding in,* lucrum ; hence) *Gainful, profitable, attended* or *accompanied with gain:* paucis lucrosum, Tac. : (*Comp.*) fraus lucrosior, Pl.: (*Sup.*) id lucrosissimum, id.

lŭ-crum, i, *n.* [2. luo] (*That which serves for paying ;* hence) **I. Prop.**: *Gain, profit, advantage :* Cic. ; Hor. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Love of gain, avarice:* Luc.—**B.** *Wealth, riches:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lucre.*

luctāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [luct(a)-or] *Toil, labour :* Virg.

lucta-ns, ntis : **1.** *P.* of lucto.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Struggling, reluctant:* oscula, Ov.

luctā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [luct(a)-or] **I. Prop.**: *A wrestling:* Cic. **II. Meton.**: *A struggle, contest, fight:* Liv. **III. Fig.**: *A struggle, contest:* Cic.

luctā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A wrestler :* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lutteur.*

luct-I-fĭc-ābĭlis, e, *adj.* [for luct-i-fac ābilis ; fr. luct-us ; (i); fac-io] *Sorrowful, afflicted :* cor, Pers.

luct-I-fĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* [for luct-i-fac-us ; fr. id.] *Causing sorrow* or *lamentation, doleful, woeful, baleful :* Alecto, Virg.

luct-I-sŏn-us, a, um, *adj.* [luctus ; (i); son-o] *Sad sounding, mournful, doleful :* Ov.

luc-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root LIṄG, *amplecti*] (*To seize in the embrace, etc.* ; hence) Of athletes, *etc.*: *To wrestle :* Ter.

luc-tor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] **I. Gen.**: *To seize, grasp, fold, clasp, lay hold of, encircle* in one's embrace, arms, *etc.* : Pl. **II. Esp.**: **A.** Prop.: Of athletes, *etc.*: *To lay hold of* or *seize (a competitor) in one's arms,* etc. ; *to wrestle :* luctabitur Olympiis Milo, Cic. **B. Meton.**: **1.** *To strive, contend, struggle :* inter se adversis luctantur cornibus hædi, Virg.—**2.** Of physical efforts : *To strive, make great efforts, exert one's self ; to struggle, labour,* or *toil hard :* With living beings as subjects : sæpe remoliri luctatur pondera terræ, Ov. : (*Impers. Pass.*) luctandum in turbâ, Hor. **C. Fig.**: **1.** *To wrestle ; have a* mental *conflict:* diu cum clementiâ suâ luctatus, Vell. —**2.** *To strive, contend, struggle :* tecum, Cic.—**3.** *To strive, struggle, labour, toil :* in lento luctantur marmore tonsæ, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lutter.*

luctŭōs-e, *adv.* [luctuos-us] *Dolefully, mournfully:* canere, Var.: (*Comp.*) luctuosius perire, Liv.

luctŭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [luctus, *juncontr. Gen.*) luctu-is] (*Full of* luctus; hence) **1.** *Causing sorrow, sorrowful, doleful, mournful:* luctuosum est tradi alteri cum bonis, luctuosius inimico, Cic.: (*Sup.*) luctuosissimum exitium, id.—**2.** *Feeling sorrow, sorrowful, sad:* Hor.

luc-tus, ūs, *m.* [for lug-tus; fr. lug-eo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Sorrow, bewailing, lamentation:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Mourning, sorrow* for the dead: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Mourning, mourning apparel:* Cic.; Tac.—**B.** *A source of grief:* Ov.—**C.** Personified: *Luctus* or *Grief; as a deity:* Virg.

lucu, v. 2. lucus.

lūcubrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lucubr(a)-o] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A working by lamplight* or *at night:* Cato.—**b.** Meton.: *Labour performed by lamp-light* or *at night; night-work, night-labour:* Cic. **2.**: **a.** Prop.: *A labouring, toiling,* or *studying by night; night-study:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: Of any thing composed *or* written at night: *Night-work, a lucubration:* Cic.

lūcubrātōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lucubro, through an obsolete subst. *lucubrator,* one who studies at night] *Belonging to one who studies at night; night-*: lecticula, Suet.

lūcubr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [lux; through an obsolete adj. *lucŭber,* lucubr-i, bringing light] (*To bring,* or *bring in, light;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To bring in lamps, to have lamps brought in:* Neut.: Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Neut.: *To work by lamplight* or *at night:* ancillae lucubrantes, Liv.—**B.** Act.: *To compose, write,* etc., *by lamp-light* or *at night:* opusculum, Cic.

lūcŭlent-e, *adv.* [luculent-us] **1.**: **a.** (Prop.: *Excellently, right well;* Meton.) (a) *Brightly, merrily, cheerily:* Plaut.—(b) *Thoroughly, soundly:* Cic. —**b.** *Excellently, to great advantage:* Plaut.—**2.** *Elegantly:* scribere, Cic.—**3** *Clearly, perspicuously:* Cic.

lūcŭlent-er, *adv.* [for luculenter; fr. id.; through obsolete form luculens, luculent-is] **1.** *Excellently, right well:* Cic.—**2.** *Clearly, perspicuously:* Cic.

lūc-ŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [lux, luc-is] **I.** Prop.: *Full of light, bright:* caminus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *Distinguished* or *excellent* of its kind: *noble, fine:* oratio, Sall.: (*Sup.*) luculentissima legio, Auct. ap. Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of appearance: *Beautiful, elegant, bright, graceful,* etc.: femina, Plaut.—**b.** Of a blow *or* wound: *Great, serious, severe:* Cic.—**c.** Of a family *or* connection: *High, noble, distinguished:* Plaut.—**d.** Of fortune, etc.: *Great, ample, magnificent, brilliant:* Cic.—**e.** Of a writer: *Elegant, excellent, of high repute:* Cic.—**f.** Of language, compositions, etc.: *Elegant, choice, rich:* (*Comp.*) verbis luculentioribus rem eandem comprehenderat, Cic.—**B.** *Clear, perspicuous:* res, Cic. —**C.** *Bright, brilliant, lucky, auspicious, fortunate:* dies, Plaut. — **D.** *Trustworthy:* homo, Cic.

Lūcullus, i, *m. Lucullus; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Lūcull-ĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Lucullian.*

lūcŭ-lus, *m.* [for luco-lus; fr. lucus, luco-i] *A small grove:* Suet.

lŭcŭmo (**lŭcŏmo,** and sync. **lucmo** or **lycmon**), ōnis, *m.* [an Etrusc. word] (Prop.: *A lucumo; one inspired; an appellation of the Etruscan princes and priests;* Meton.) *An Etrurian:* Prop. — Hence, **Lucumon-ius,** ĭi, *m. An Etrurian.*

1. **lū-cus,** i, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit root LŪ, Gr. λύ-ω, *scindere*] (*A cut place;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *An open wood,* i. e. *a wood in which the trees are not crowded together; a wooded, parklike, glade,* etc., *sacred to a deity:* lucus frequenti silvâ septus, Liv. **II.** Meton.: *A wood* in general: Virg.

2. **lūc-us,** ūs, *m.* [luc-eo] *A shining;* hence) *Light:* only in *Abl. Sing.*: cum primo lucu, *at daybreak,* Ter.

lūd-ĭa, æ, *f.* [ludus] (*One pertaining to* ludus; hence) *A gladiator's wife:* Juv.

lūd-ĭbrĭum, ĭi, *n.* [lud-o] (*The thing effecting the mocking;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A mocking, mockery, derision:* Lucr.; Cic.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A laughing-stock, butt, jest, sport:* Hor. — **B.** *A scoff, jest, sport:* Cic. — **C.** *Abuse, violence* done to a person: Curt.

lūd-ĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [lud-us] (*Full of* ludus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Playful, sportive, frolicsome, wanton:* Liv. **II.** Fig.: *Playing, easily, without danger:* cœlo sereno in Italiam ludibundi pervenimus, Cic.

lūd-ĭcer (**-icrus**), (*Nom. Sing. m.* not used), icra, icrum, *adj.* [lud-us] *That serves for sport, done in sport, sportive:* exercitatio, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **ludicrum,** ī, *n.*: **1.** *Sport, jest, ridicule:* Pl.—**2.** *A show, public games; a comic show, stage-play:* Liv.

lūdĭfĭcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ludific(a)-o] *A making game; a rallying, jeering, derision, mocking:* Cic.; Liv.

lūd-i-fĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [for lud-i-fac-o; fr. lud-us; (i); fac-io] **I.** Act.: *To make sport of, make game of, make a fool of; to delude, cozen, deceive:* aliquem dictis, Plaut. **II.** Neut.: *To mock, deceive, baffle,* etc.: Cic.

lūd-i-fĭc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [for lud-i-fac-or; fr. id.] **I.** Act.: **A.** *To make sport of* or *mock* one; *to turn into ridicule; to delude, deceive, deride,* etc.: aliquem, Ter.: sua et aliena mala, Pl. **B.** Meton.: *To thwart, frustrate, baffle,* by tricks or contrivances: locationem, Liv. **II.** Neut.: **A.** *To ridicule* or *mock:* aperte ludificari, Cic.—**B.** *To ridicule one by means of* something: (with *Acc. of that wherein the ridiculing consists*): nugas, Plaut.

lūdi-măgister, ri, *m.* [ludus; magister] (strictly two words) *A schoolmaster, school-teacher:* Cic.

lūd-ĭo, ōnis, *m.* [lud-us] (*One having* ludus; hence) *A stage-player, pantomimist:* Liv.

lūd-ĭus, ĭi, *m.* (*One pertaining to* ludus; hence) **1.** *A gladiator:* Juv.—**2.** *A stage-player, pantomimist:* Cic.

lūd-o, si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [lud-us] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To sport, play, frisk, frolic,* for relaxation or amusement, *etc.*: marinae in sicco ludunt fulicae, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: Of games of chance, whether for money or not: *To play:* in foro aleâ, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To sport, play, amuse one's self:* versu, Virg.—**2.** *To delude, mock, deceive, prove fallacious:* hoc bello civili . . . multa (*sc.* haruspicum responsa) luserunt, Cic. **C.** Meton.: **1.** *To sport, amuse one's self:* lusisti satis, edisti satis, atque bibisti, Hor.—**2.** Of inanimate things as subjects: *To play; to be tossed about:* luduntque jubae per colla, Virg. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To play, to play at,* a game, pastime, diversion, *etc.*: opus, Hor.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of public games: *To play, perform the game of:* circensibus ludis Trojam constantissime favorabiliterque lusit, Suet.—**b.** Of games of chance: *To play, play at:* ludere par impar, Hor. **B.** Fig.: **1.**: **a.** Of music: *To sport, play, amuse one's self with:* aliquid calamo, Virg.—**b.** Of compositions, *etc.*: *To utter in sport, to pour forth in a playful spirit, to compose for amusement:* carmina qui lusi pastorum, Virg.—**c.** *To make sport, fun,* or *game* of a person; *to jeer, ridicule, banter* a person: aliquem, Cic.—**d.** *To delude, deceive* a person: auditis? an me ludit amabilis Insania? Hor.—**2.** *To play* as an actor does: **a.** Of persons as objects: *To act, imitate, counterfeit* the part of some one: civem bonum ludit, Script. ap. Cic.—**b.** Of things as objects: *To imitate, copy,* etc.: simulacra Martia, Claud.

lū-dus, i, *m.* [etym. dub.; prob. akin to Sanscrit root LŬ; Gr. λύ-ω, solvere] (*The thing relaxing* or *affording relaxation;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A play, game, diversion, pastime:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: Plur.: **1.** *Public games, plays, spectacles, shows, exhibitions* (*given in honour of the gods*): Cic.; Liv.—**2.** *A stage-play:* Suet. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Play, sport* (i. e. *any thing done, as it were, in play, without trouble*); *mere sport, child's play:* Cic.—**B.** *A sport, jest, joke,* etc.: Cic.; Hor.—Particular phrase: Ludum dare alicui, *To give* or *grant play to* a person or thing; *i. e.* **1.** Of persons: *To indulge* or *humour one; to grant indulgence to any one:* Plaut.—**2.** Of things: *To give a loose to,* or *indulge in, any thing:* Hor. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Sport, enjoyment:* aetatis, Liv.—**B.** *A place of exercise* (*whether for body* or *mind*); *a school.* Cic.; Liv.

lū-ēla, æ, *f.* [lu-o] *An expiation, a punishment:* sceleris, Lucr.

lū-es, is, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit root LŬ, *scindere;* Gr. λύ-μη] (*A cutting,* i. e. *a destroying;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A*

plague, pestilence: Ov. **II.** Fig.: Of morals, *etc.*: *Corruption:* Pl. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *A spreading evil, common calamity* or *misfortune:* Tac.—**B.** Of men or things that exercise a blighting influence: *A plague, pest:* Cic.; Sen.

Lugdūnum, i, *n. Lugdunum; a city of Gaul* (now *Lyons*). — Hence, **Lugdūn-ensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Lugdunum.*

lūg-ĕo, luxi, luctum, lūgēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [prob. akin to Gr. λυζω, "to sob;" λυγρος, *etc.*] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Gen.: *To lament, sorrow, bewail:* luget senatus, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Prop.: Of persons: **a.** *To mourn,* etc., for the dead: Sen.—**b.** Impers. Pass.: *There is,* etc., *mourning,* etc.; *One,* etc., *sorrows, mourns,* etc.: ad rogum filii Lugetur, Cat.—**2.** Meton.: Of persons: *To wear mourning apparel, to be in mourning:* Liv. **II.** Act.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** Prop.: Of persons as subjects: *To lament, sorrow for* or *on account of; to bewail:* occasum, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: *To deplore, lament, bewail:* ut ager lugere dominum videretur, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To mourn for* the dead: matronæ annum Brutum luxerunt, Liv.

lūgŭbr-e, *adv.* [lugubr-is] *In a way causing mourning,* or *portending sorrow,* etc.: Virg.

lūg-ūbris, e, *adj.* [lug-eo] **I.** Prop.: *That causes mourning, disastrous:* bellum, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of,* or *belonging to, mourning; mourning-*: lamentatio, *over the dead,* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **lugubria,** ium, *n.* (*sc.* vestimenta) *Mourning garments:* Ov.—**B.** *Mournful, doleful, plaintive:* vox, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lugubre.*

lumbus, i, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A loin:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lombes.*

lūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [for luc-men; fr. luc-eo] (*That which shines* or *is bright;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Light:* Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A light, lamp, torch,* etc.: Cic.—**B.** *Daylight, day:* Virg.—**C.** *The light of life, life:* Ov.—**D.:** **1.** *The eye-sight:* Ov.—**2.** *The eye:* Cic.; Virg.—**E.:** **1.** *The light* in a building: Cic.—**2.** *A place for admitting light, a window:* Cato. **III.** Fig.: **A.:** **1.** *Light, clearness, distinctness, perspicuity:* Cic.—**2.** *A light; a source of help* or *guidance:* Liv.—**B.:** **1.** Of persons: *A light* or *luminary; an ornament* or *glory,* as dispensing light, *etc.*: Cic.—**2.** Of things: **a.** Gen.: *An ornament* or *glory:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: Of speech: *Excellence, beauty:* Cic.—**C.** *Brightness, brilliancy, lustre:* Cic.—**D.** *That which throws light upon* or *around one; glory, reputation:* Cic.

lūmĭn-āre, is, *n.* [lumen; luminis] (*A thing pertaining to* lumen; hence) *A window-shutter:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lumière, luminaire,* "a light," *etc.*

lūmĭn-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Full of* lumen; hence) **a.** *Full of light.*—**b.** *Bright, conspicuous, prominent, remarkable:* luminosæ partes orationis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lumineux.*

1. **lū-na,** æ, *f.* [for luc-na; luc-eo] (*The shining one; the one shining* or *giving light;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The moon:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A month:* Pl.—**B.** *A night:* Virg.—**C.** Personified: *Luna; the Moon-goddess:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lune.*

2. **Lūna,** æ, *f. Luna; a city of Etruria.*—Hence, **Lūn-ensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Luna.*

lūn-āris, e, *adj.* [1. lun-a] *Of,* or *belonging to, the moon; lunar:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lunaire.*

lūnā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of lun(a)-o. —**2.** *Pa.*: *Half-moon-* or *crescent-shaped:* Virg.

lūn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. lun-a] *To bend like a half-moon* or *crescent:* arcum, Ov.

1. **lŭ-o,** ŭi, ŭtum *or* ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to Gr. λύ-ω, old form of λου-ω, *lavo*] **I.** Prop.: *To wash, lave:* Ionio luitur (*sc.* Græcia), Sil. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To wash out;* i. e. *to atone for, expiate:* magna luis commissa, Virg.—**B.** *To extinguish;* i. e. *to pacify, appease, satisfy:* libidinem, Cic.—**C.** *To avert* or *remove,* by becoming a victim or expiatory offering: pericula, Liv.

2. **lŭ-o,** lŭi, lŭĭtum *or* lūtum, lŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to Gr. λύ-ω, *solvo*] **I.** (Prop.: *To loosen, set loose;* hence) Fig.: **A.** Of a debt, *etc.*, as object: *To pay, pay off:* Curt.—**B.** *To pay* by way of fine, *etc.*: Pl. **II.** Meton.: Of penalty or punishment: **A.** *To pay, suffer:* peccati luo pœnas, Cic.—**B.** *To suffer, undergo:* exsilium, Ov.

lŭp-a, æ, *f.* [akin to lup-us] (*She who rends* or *ravages;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A she-wolf:* Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A lewd woman, a prostitute:* Cic.—**B.** *Lupa; a name given to Larentia, the foster-mother of Romulus and Remus:* Sext. Aur. Vict. ¶ Hence, Fr. *louve.*

lŭpānar, āris, *n.* [lupanar-is] **I.** Prop.: *A house of ill-fame:* Juv. **II.** Fig.: As a term of reproach: *Den* or *sink of iniquity:* Cat.

lŭp-ānāris, e, *adj.* [lup-a] *Of,* or *pertaining to,* a lupa, or *prostitute:* App.

lŭp-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [lup-us] *Provided* or *furnished with wolves'-teeth;* i. e. *with iron spikes,* etc.: Hor.—As *Subst.*: **lupati,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* freni); **lupata,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* frena) *A curb with jagged spikes, like the teeth of wolves:* Virg.

Lŭpercal, ālis, *n.* [Lupercal-is] (=Lupercale antrum) *The Lupercal; a grotto on the Palatine Hill, sacred to Lupercus,* i. e. *the Lycean Pan.*

Lŭperc-ālis, e, *adj.* [Luperc-us] *Of,* or *belonging to, Lupercus; Lupercal:* sacrum, Suet.—As *Subst.*: **Lupercalia,** ium, *n.* (*sc.* sacra) *The Lupercalia;* i. e. *the festival of Lupercus,* or *the Lycean Pan, celebrated in February:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Lupercales.*

Lŭp-erc-us, i, *m.* [for Lup-arc-us; fr. lup-us; arc-eo] **I.** Prop.: *Lupercus;* i. e. *the wolf-averter, driver off of wolves; the Roman name of the Lycean Pan.* **II.** Meton.: *A priest of Lupercus:* Virg.

Lŭpĭa (-ppĭa), æ, *m. The Lupia* or *Luppia; a river in Germany* (now the *Lippe*).

1. **lŭp-īnus,** a, um, *adj.* [lup-us] *Of,* or *belonging to, a wolf, wolf's-*: ubera, Cic.

2. **lŭpīnus,** i, *m.*, **-um,** i, *n.* [etym. dub.] *A lupine* (a *species of pulse*): Virg.—Used on the stage and by children to represent money: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lupin.*

lŭp-us, i, *m.* [Sans. *vṛik-a,* "a wolf;" fr. VRACCH, "to tear;" cf. λύκος] (*The tearing* or *rending animal:* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A wolf:* Virg.—Prov.: Lupus in fabulā *or* sermone, *The wolf in the fable* or *in the conversation;* said of the appearance of a person just as you are talking about him; as we say in English, *talk of the devil, and he will appear:* Cic.; Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The fresh-water wolf* or *pike:* Hor.—**B.** *A bit* (*armed with jagged points like wolves' teeth*): Ov.—**C.** *A hook* with which things were hoisted: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *loup.*

lūrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Sallow, wan, ghastly, lurid:* Orcus, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *That renders pale* or *ghastly:* horror, Ov.

lūror, ōris, *m.* [etym. dub.] *Sallowness, paleness:* Claud.

lu-s-cĭn-ĭa, æ, *f.*; **-ĭus,** ĭi, *m.* [prob. for lu-s-can-ia; fr. lu-o; (s); can-o] (Prop.: *The loosened* or *flowing singing;* Meton.: *The liquid songstress;* i. e.) *The nightingale:* Hor.; Sen.

luscĭnĭ-ŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [luscini-a] *A little nightingale:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rossignol.*

lu-scus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root LŨ, *scindere, spoliare*] (*Spoiled* or *deprived of;* hence, with esp. reference to the eyes) **1.** *Blind, that cannot see:* Juv.—**2.** *Deprived of one eye; one-eyed:* Juv.— As *Subst.*: **luscus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A one-eyed person:* Cic.

lū-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for lud-sio; fr. lud-o] *A playing, play:* Cic.

Lūsĭtānĭa, æ, *f. Lusitania; the western part of Spain* (the mod. *Portugal* and a part of the Spanish provinces of *Estremadura* and *Toledo*). Hence, **Lūsĭtān-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Lusitania; Lusitanian.* —As *Subst.*: **Lusitani,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The Lusitanians.*

Lusĭus, ĭi, *m. Lusius; a river of Arcadia.*

lū-sor, ōris, *m.* [for lud-sor; fr. lud-o] **1.** *One who plays; a player* at any game or amusement: Ov.— As *Adj.*: *Sportive, playful, frisking:* Juv. —**2.** *One who writes* or *pours forth in sport* any composition, *etc.*: Ov.—**3.** *One who makes sport,* etc., of a person; *a banterer, mocker:* Plaut.

lustr-ālis, e, *adj.* [lustr-um] (*Pertaining to a* lustrum; hence) **1.** *Relating to purification from guilt* or *the appeasing of the gods; lustral:* Liv.—**2.** *Of,* or *belonging to, a period of five years; quinquennial:* certamen, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lustral.*

lustrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lustr(a)-o] **1.**

(Prop.: *A propitiating;* Meton.) *A propitiatory* or *expiatory offering.* Liv. —**2.** *A going* or *wandering about:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lustration.*

lustr-ĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [2. lustrum] *Of,* or *belonging to, a propitiatory offering:* dies, *the eighth* (or *ninth*) *day after a child's birth, on which it was purified by a sacrifice and received a name,* Suet.

lustr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To make a propitiatory offering for; to purify:* exercitum suovetaurilibus, Liv. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To purify one's self:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To purify* by other means than sacrifices: terque senem flammâ, ter, *etc.,* Ov.—**B.** As the purifying priest at the *lustrum* went round those whom he purified; hence, **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To encircle, encompass:* agnoscunt longe regem, lustrantque choreis, Virg.—**b.** Esp.: *To encircle* or *encompass with light; to illumine, light up, lighten, make bright* or *clear:* sol, qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lustras, Virg.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *To survey, examine, observe:* animas . . . ad lumen ituras Lustrabat studio, Virg. — **b.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To review:* exercitum, Cic. — **3.** *To wander over* or *through; to traverse:* Cic.; Hor. **III.** Fig.: *To review* or *consider:* omnia ratione animoque, Cic.

1. lu-strum, i, *n.* [1. lu-o] (*That which is washed, covered with water,* or *flooded,* etc.; hence, with reference to the effect produced) **I.** Prop.: *A bog, morass, muddy place:* Var. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *A haunt* or *den of wild beasts:* Virg.—**2.** *A wood, forest:* Virg. —**B.**: **1.** *A brothel:* Cic.—**2.** *Debauchery:* Cic.

2. lu-strum, i, *n.* [id.] (*That which washes out* or *expiates;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *An expiatory offering, a lustration* (*which was made by the censors for the whole people every fifth year, after completing the census, and in which an ox, a sheep, and a swine were offered,* suovetaurilia): Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A propitiatory offering:* Liv.—**B.** *A period of five years, a lustrum* (*because every five years a lustrum was performed*): Hor.—**C.** *A period of four years* (*of the Julian calendar*): Ov.—**D.** From the time of Domitian, *The Capitoline games* (*recurring every fifth year*): Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lustre.*

1. lū-sus (for lud-sus), a, um, *P.* of lud-o.

2. lūsus, ūs, *m.* [for lud-sus; fr. lud-o] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A playing, the art of play, play,* etc.: Ov.; Tac.—**b.** Meton.: *A sport, amusement, game,* etc.: Pl.; Suet.—**2.** *Sport* or *toying* with one's mistress, *etc.*; *dalliance:* Ov.

Lŭtātĭus (Luct-), ĭi, *m. Lutatius* or *Luctatius; a Roman name.*

lūtĕŏ-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. luteus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) luteo-i] *Yellowish:* Virg.

Lutetĭa, æ, *f. Lutetia; a city of Gallia Lugdunensis* (now *Paris*).—Called also **Lutetia Parisiorum.**

1. lūt-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [1. lut-um] (*Pertaining,* or *belonging to, the plant* lutum; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Of the colour of the plant* lutum: Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Yellowish, gold-coloured, saffron, orange-coloured:* pallor, Hor. — **B.** *Saffron-coloured:* Aurora, Virg.

2. lŭt-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [2. lut-um] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Belonging to mud, muddy,* etc.: Rheni luteum caput, Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Made of mud, clay,* etc.: opus, Ov.—**2.** *Dirty, covered with dirt:* Vulcanus, Juv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of persons: *Dirty, vile, worthless:* homo, Cic. —**B.** Of things: *Poor, miserable, sorry, wretched:* negotium, Cic.

lŭtŭ-lentus, a, um, *adj.* [2. lut-um] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Abounding in mud, very muddy:* tellus, Ov. **B.** Esp.: *Covered* or *besmeared with dirt:* sus, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Filthy, dirty, nasty:* persona, Cic.; (*Comp.*) non lutum est lutulentius, Plaut. **B.** Esp.: Of style: *Muddy, turbid, impure:* Hor.

1. lūtum, i, *n.* **I.** Prop.: *A plant used in dyeing yellow; yellow weed, dyer's weed, weld:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A yellow colour, yellow:* Tib.

2. lŭ-tum, i, *n.* [1. lu-o] (*That which is washed over with water* or *overflowed;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Mud, mire:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: As a term of reproach: *Mud, dirt, filth, scum of the earth:* Cic. **III.** Meton.: *Loam, clay, potter's clay:* Tib.

lux, ūcis, *f.* (*Abl.* sometimes lucu in early Latin, and luci in Plaut.; also, *m.*) [=luc-s; fr. luc-eo] (*That which shines, is bright, brilliant,* etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Light, splendour, brightness:* Cic.; Virg. **B.** Esp.: *The light of day, daylight:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Plur.: *The heavenly bodies:* Cic.—**B.**: **1.** *A day:* Cic.—**2.** Lux æstiva, *Summer:* Virg.—**3.** Lux brumalis, *Winter:* Ov.—**C.** *Life:* Virg. —**D.** *An eye, the eyesight:* Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *The sight of all men, the public view, the public, the world:* Cic.—**B.** *Light, encouragement, help, succour:* Cic.—**C.** *A light, an ornament:* Cic.— **D.** *Light, illustration, elucidation:* Cic.

luxŭr-ĭa, æ, **-ies,** ēi, *f.* [2. luxus; through an obsolete adj. *luxur-is:* Of, or belonging to, *luxus*] **I.** Prop.: *Luxury, debauchery, extravagance, excess,* etc.: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of plants, *etc.*: *Rankness, luxuriance, exuberance:* Virg. — **B.** *Excessiveness, superabundance* of anything: Pl. **III.** Fig.: Of speech: *Redundancy, luxuriance, extravagance,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *luxure.*

luxŭrĭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.,* and **luxŭrĭ-or,** ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [luxuri-a] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To be luxurious; to indulge in luxury, riot, excess,* or *debauchery; to be wanton* or *licentious; to revel,* or *run to riot:* inde Capuam vertit iter, luxuriantem longe felicitate atque indulgentiâ fortunæ, liv. **B.** Fig.: *To be wanton* or *dissolute; to run to riot* or *excess:* vereor, ne hæc lætitia luxuriet, Liv. **II.** *To wanton, frisk, frolic, bound, sport, skip,* etc.: alte **Luxurians** (*sc.* equus), Virg. III. Of trees, plants, the soil, *etc.*: *To be rank* or *luxuriant:* Pl. **IV.**: **A.** Prop.: *To abound in, have an abundance* or *superabundance of:* luxuriatque toris animosum pectus, Virg. **B.** Meton.: *To increase in size, enlarge, become enlarged:* membraque luxuriant, Ov. **V.** Of style, speech, *etc.*: *To be luxuriant* or *too abundant, to run riot:* Hor.

luxŭrĭōs-e, *adv.* [luxurios-us] *Luxuriously, voluptuously, in a debauched way:* Cic.: (*Comp.*) luxuriosius epulari, Nep.

luxŭrĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [luxuria] (*Full of* luxuria; hence) **1.** *Full of,* or *abounding in, luxury; luxurious, voluptuous, debauched,* etc.: homo, Cic.: (*Comp.*) nihil luxuriosius, id.: (*Sup.*) luxuriosissimi factum atque dictum, Col.—**2.** Of plants, *etc.*: *Rank* in vegetation, *luxuriant, exuberant:* Ov.—**3.** *Wanton:* amor, Ov.—**4.** *Immoderate, excessive:* lætitia, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *luxurieux.*

1. luxus, a, um, *adj.* = λοξός (Prop. *Oblique, slanting;* Meton.). *Dislocated:* Cato.

2. lux-us, ûs (luxu for luxui, Sall.; Tac.), *m.* [1. lux-us] **I.** Prop.: *A dislocation:* Cato. **II.** Fig.: **A.** In a bad sense: *Excess, extravagance* in eating and drinking, *luxury, debauchery:* Cic.—**B.** Not in a bad sense: *Splendour, pomp, magnificence:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *luxe.*

Lÿæus, i, *m.,* Λυαῖος. **I.** Prop.: *Lyæus,* i. e. *the relaxer, unbender, deliverer from care; a surname of Bacchus.*—As *Adj.*: **Lyæ-us,** a, um. *Of* or *belonging to, Lyæus; Lyæan:* latex, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Wine:* Ov.

Lÿcăbas, æ, *m.,* Λυκάβας. *Lycabas, a Tuscan, who, for a slight shown to Bacchus, was changed into a dolphin.*

Lÿcæus, i, *m.,* Λυκαῖος (A thing pertaining to wolves). *Lycæus; a mountain in Arcadia* (now *Tetragi*), *where Jupiter and Pan were worshipped.* —Hence, **Lycæ-us,** a, um, *adj. Lycæan.*

Lÿcambes, æ, *m.,* Λυκάμβης. *Lycambes; a Theban who promised his daughter to Archilochus, and afterwards refused her; for which he was pursued by the poet with such sarcastic verses that both he and his daughter hanged themselves.*—Hence, **Lycambēus,** a, um, *adj. Of Lycambes.*

Lÿcăon, ŏnis, *m.,* Λυκάων. *Lycaon:* **1.** *A king of Arcadia, father of Callisto, whom Jupiter turned into a wolf.* — Hence, **a. Lycăŏn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Lycaon; Lycaonian.*—**b. Lycăŏn-is,** ĭdis, *f. The daughter of Lycaon,* i. e. *Callisto:* Ov.—**2.** *A grandson of no.* 1.; *called also Arras.*

Lÿcăŏnes, um, *m.,* Λυκάονες. *The Lycaones* or *Lycaonians; a people of Asia Minor.*—Hence, **Lycăŏn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Lycaonian.*—As *Subst.*: **Lycăŏnĭa,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* terra) *The country of the Lycaonians; Lycaonia.*

Lÿcēum (-ĭum), i, Λύκειον

(A thing pertaining to Λύκειος = Apollo). *Lyceum* or *Lycium*. **I.** Prop.: *A gymnasium at Athens, outside of the city, where Aristotle taught.* **II.** Meton.: *The upper gymnasium of Cicero's Tusculan villa, with a library in it.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Lycée.*

lychnūchus, i, *m.* = λυχνοῦχος. *A lamp-holder, lamp-stand, candlestick, chandelier:* Cic.

lychnus, i, *m.* = λυχνός. *A light, lamp:* Cic.

Lȳcĭa, æ, *f.*, Λυκία. *Lycia; a country of Asia Minor, in which was the fiery mountain Chimæra.*—Hence, **Lȳcĭ-us**, a, um, *adj. Lycian.*—As *Subst.*: **Lȳcĭi**, ōrum, *m. The Lycians.*

Lȳcĭdas, æ, *m. Lycidas:* **1.** *One of the Centaurs who endeavoured to carry off Hippodamia from Pirithous.* —**2.** *The name of a beautiful boy in* Hor. —**3.** *The name of a shepherd in* Virg.

Lȳcisca, æ, **-e**, ēs, *f. Lycisca or Lycise:* **1.** *The name of a bitch.*—**2.** *A public prostitute:* Juv.

Lȳciscus, i, *m. Lyciscus; the name of a beautiful boy in* Hor.

Lyco, ōnis, *m. Lyco; a peripatetic philosopher.*

Lȳcŏmēdes, is, *m.*, Λυκομήδης. *Lycomedes; a king of the Isle of Scyros, with whom Achilles concealed himself disguised in female attire.*

Lȳcŏphron, ōnis, *m.* = Λυκόφρων. *Lycophron; a native of Chalcis, in Eubœa, an Alexandrine grammarian.*

Lȳcōrĭas, ădis, *f.*, Λυκωριάς. *Lycorias; a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.*

Lȳcōris, ĭdis, *f. Lycoris; a freedwoman of Volumnius Eutrapelus.*

Lycormas, æ, *m.* = Λυκόρμας. *The Lycormas: a river of Ætolia.*

Lycōtas, æ, *m. Lycotas; one of the Centaurs at the wedding of Pirithous.*

Lyctus (-os), i, *f.*, Λύκτος. *Lyctus* or *Lyctos; a city of Crete.*—Hence, **Lyct-ius**, a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Lyctus; Lyctian.*—**2.** Meton.: *Cretan.*

Lȳcurgus, i, *m.*, Λυκοῦργος. *Lycurgus:* **1.** *Son of Dryas, king of the Edones, who prohibited the worship of Bacchus to his subjects, and ordered all the vines to be destroyed.*—**2.** *The famous lawgiver of the Spartans.*—**3.** *An Athenian orator, the contemporary and friend of Demosthenes, famed for his incorruptible integrity.*—Hence, **Lȳcurgēus**, a, um, *adj. Lycurgan,* i. e. *strict, inflexible:* Cic.

Lȳcus (-os), i, *m.*, Λύκος (Wolf). *Lycus* or *Lycos:* **1.** *The husband of Antiope, who divorced her and married Dirce.*—**2.** *One of the Centaurs at the wedding of Pirithous.*—**3.** *One of the companions of Æneas.*—**4.** *A river of Bithynia.*—**5.** *A river of Phrygia Major.*—**6.** *An Illyrian city in the territory of the Dessaretes.*

Lȳde, ēs, *f.*, Λύδη. *Lyde:* **1.** *The wife of the poet Antimachus of Claros.* —**2.** *A female dealer in unguents and drugs mentioned by Juvenal.*

Lȳdĭa, æ, *f.*, Λυδία. *Lydia; a country of Asia Minor, the capital of which was Sardis, the original land of the Etruscans.*—Hence, **1. Lȳdĭ-us**, a, um, *adj.* **a.** Prop.: *Lydian.*—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Etruscan.*—As *Subst.*: **Lydius**, ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* lusor) *An Etruscan player:* Plaut.—(b) *Rhætian* (because the Rhætians were descended from the Etruscans, the descendants of the Lydians): Lydiæ lacūs undæ, *the Lake Benacus,* Cat. — **2. Lȳd-us**, a, um, *adj. Lydian.*—As *Subst.*: **Lydus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) (Prop.: *A Lydian;* Meton.) *An Etrurian.*

lympha, æ, *f.* [νύμφη] **I.** Prop.: *A water-nymph:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: *Water* over which a nymph presides: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lymphe.*

lymphāt-ĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [2. lymphat-us] (*Pertaining to* lymphatus; hence:) *Distracted, frantic:* pavor, *a panic,* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lymphatique.*

1. **lymphā-tus**, a, um: **1.** *P.* of lymph(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Distracted, crazy, beside one's self:* mens, Hor.

2. **lymphā-tus**, ūs, *m.* [lymph(a)-o] *Madness:* Pl.

lymph-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [lymph-a] **I.** Act.: *To drive out of one's senses, to distract with fear, to make mad:* homines, Pl. **II.** Neut.: *To become mad, to be crazy,* etc.: lymphantes animi, Pl.

Lyncestæ, ārum, *m.*, Λυγκησταί. *The Lyncestæ; a people in the southwestern part of Macedonia.* — Hence, **Lyncest-ĭus**, a, um, *adj. Lyncestian.*

Lynceus (dissyll.), i, *m.*, Λυγκεύς. *Lynceus:* **1.** *A Messenian, one of the Argonauts, brother of Idas, and son of Aphareus, famed for the sharpness of his sight.*—Hence, **a. Lync-ēus**, a, um, *adj.* Λύγκειος: (a) Prop.: *Of Lynceus, Lyncean.*—(b) Meton.: *Sharp-sighted:* Cic.—**b. Lyncĭdes**, æ, *m. A descendant of Lynceus.*—**2.** *A son of Ægyptus, and husband of Hypermnestra, who was saved by his wife when all his brothers were put to death.* —**3.** *One of the companions of Æneas.*

1. **Lyncus**, i, *m.*, Λύγκος. *Lyncus; a Scythian king, who attempted the life of his guest, Triptolemus, on which account he was changed by Ceres into a lynx.*

2. **Lyncus**, i, *f. Lyncus; a city of Macedonia, the capital of the Lyncestæ.*

lynx, lyncis, *com.* = λύγξ. *A lynx:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lynx.*

lȳra, æ, *f.* = λύρα. **I.** Prop.: *A lute, lyre (a stringed instrument resembling the cithara, fabled to have been invented by Mercury and presented to Apollo):* Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Lyric poetry, song:* Hor.—**B.** *The constellation Lyra, the Lyre:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lyre.*

Lyrcēus (-ĭus, -æus), i, *m. Lyrceus, Lyrcius,* or *Lyrcæus; a fountain in the Peloponnesus.*—Hence, **Lyrcē-us**, a, um, *adj. Lyrcean.*

lȳr-ĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [lyr-a] *Of,* or *belonging to, lyre; lyric:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lyrique.*

Lyrnēsus (-ssus), i, *f.* Λυρνησός. *Lyrnesus* or *Lyrnessus; a town of Troas, the birthplace of Briseis.* — Hence, **1. Lyrnēs-ĭus (Lyrness-)**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Lyrnesus* or *Lyrnessus; Lyrnesian.* — **2. Lyrnes-is (Lyrness-)**, ĭdis, *f. The maiden of Lyrnesus.*

Lȳsander, dri, *m.* = Λύσανδρος (Man-looser). *Lysander:* **1.** *A celebrated Spartan general, conqueror of the Athenians.*—**2.** *An ephor of Sparta, who was banished for his injustice.*

Lȳsĭades, æ, *m.*, Λυσιάδης. *Lysiades; an Athenian, son of the philosopher Phædrus.*

Lȳsĭas, æ, *m.*, Λυσίας. *Lysias; a famous orator.*

Lysĭmăchia, æ, *f.*, Λυσιμαχία. *Lysimachia; a city of Thrace.*—Hence, **Lysimachi-enses**, ĭum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Lysimachians.*

Lȳsĭmăchus, i, *m.*, Λυσίμαχος (Strife-looser, Strife-ender). *Lysimachus; one of the generals of Alexander the Great, king of Thrace after the death of the latter, and founder of Lysimachia.*

Lȳsĭnŏe, ēs, *f.*, Λυσινόη. *Lysinoë; a city of Pisidia.*

Lysippus, i, *m.*, Λύσιππος (Horse-looser). *Lysippus; a celebrated brass-founder of Sicyon, to whom alone Alexander the Great gave permission to cast a statue of him.*

1. **Lȳsis**, is, *m. Lysis; a river of Asia.*

2. **Lȳsis**, ĭdis, *m.*, Λύσις. *Lysis; a Pythagorean of Tarentum, instructor of Epaminondas.*

M

M, m, *n. indecl.* or *f.* the thirteenth letter of the Latin alphabet. **I.** In form and sound *m* corresponds to the Greek M. The Latin language, however, does not combine an initial *m* with *n*, as in the Greek μνᾶ, μνῆμα, μνίον, μνόος, *etc.*; hence, the Greek μνᾶ became Latin mina. The Latin language, contrary to the Greek, tolerated a final *m*; but its sound was obscure, and before an initial vowel, even in prose, was scarcely heard. In poetry, the vowel immediately preceding the *m* was also elided **II.** *M* is interchanged: **A.** With *n* (most freq.):

ēo, eundem, eandem, quendam, quorundam, tanturdem, from *eumdem*, etc.; and, on the other hand, *im* for *in* before labials and *m*: *imbellis, imbibo, imbuo; impar, impedio, imprimo; immanis, immergo, immuto*, etc.; as also the regular employment of *m* for the final *ν* of neuters borrowed from the Greek.—**B.** With *v*; as, *Mamers* for *Mavors*; *mare* from Sanscrit *vari*, water.—**C.** With *b*; as *hibernus*, for *hiemernus*. **III.** As an abbreviation, **M.** denotes most freq. the prænomen *Marcus*. **M'** denotes the prænomen *Manius*. **IV.** As a numeral, M, standing for CID, denotes the number 1000.

Măcăreus (trisyll.), ĕi *and* ĕos, *m.*, Μακαρεύς (Blessed). *Macareus:* **1.** *A son of Æolus, and brother of Canace.*—Hence, **Măcăr-ēĭus**, Idis, *f.*, Μακαρηΐς. *Daughter of Macareus:* (*Acc. Græc.*) Macarēĭda, Ov.—**2.** *A companion of Ulysses before Troy, and afterwards of Æneas in Italy.*—**3.** *A Centaur.*

Măcĕdŏnes, um, *m.*, Μακεδόνες. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Plur.: *The Macedonians.* —**B.** Sing.: **Măcĕdo (-on**, Luc.), ŏnis, *m. A Macedonian.*—Hence, **1. Măcĕdŏn-ĭa**, æ, *f. The country of the Macedones; Macedonia, Macedon, a country between Thessaly and Thrace.*—**2. Măcĕdŏn-ĭcus**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Macedonia; Macedonian.* —**3. Măcedŏn-ĭus**, a, um, *adj.* Μακεδόνιος. *Macedonian.* **II.** Meton.: *Macedonians;* i. e. *troops in the army of Antiochus, armed in the Macedonian manner:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Macédoine.*

Macella, æ, *f.*, Μάκελλα. *Macella; a town in Sicily, on the Crimissus.*

măcell-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [macellum] *Of, or belonging to, the meat-market or provision-market:* taberna, Val. Max.—As *Subst.*: **macellarius**, ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* vir) *A meat-seller, victualler:* Suet.

măcellum, i, *n.* [akin to Gr. μάκελλον and Lat. maceria] (Gen.: *An inclosed place;* Esp.) *Meat-market, provision-market* (*where flesh, fish, and vegetables were sold*): Cic.

măcĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n. To be lean, meagre:* Plaut.

1. **măc-er**, ra, rum, *adj.* [mac-eo] **1.** Of living beings, *etc.*: *Lean, meagre:* (*Sup.*) in macerrimis corporis partibus, Sen.—**2.** Of things: *Poor, thin:* solum, Cic.: (*Comp.*) ager macrior, **Var.** ¶ Hence, Fr. *maigre.*

2. Măcer, cri, *m. Macer* (*C. Licinius*); *a Roman historian:* Cic.

măcĕrĭa, æ, *f.* [akin to μάκελος, μάκελλον] (Prop.: *An inclosing;* Meton.) *An inclosure, a wall:* Cic.

măc-ĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root MADSH, *mergere;* Gr. μαγ, root of μάσσω, "to work with the hands"] **I.** Prop.: *To steep, soak:* salsamenta pulchre, Ter. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To soften by steeping; to make soft* or *tender:* Pl.—**B.** *To suspend* or *hang up* in smoke: Pl. **III.** Fig.: *To weaken, waste away, wear out:* **A.** quam lentis penitus macerer ignibus, Hor.—**B.:** **1.** Gen.: *To fret, vex, torment* one: hoc me facinus miserum macerat, Plaut. — **2.** Esp.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To fret, vex,* or *torment one's self:* Ter.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *macérer.*

măce-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, scĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [mace-o] *To grow lean* or *thin, to become meagre:* Plaut.

măchæra, æ, *f.* = μαχαιρα. *A sword:* Plaut.

măchærĭum, ĭi, *n. dim.* = μαχαίριον. *A small sword:* Plaut.

măchærŏphŏrus, i, *m.* = μαχαιροφορος. *A sword-bearer; a satellite:* Cic.

Măchāon, ŏnis, *m.*, Μαχάων. *Machaon; son of Æsculapius, a famous surgeon of the Greeks before Troy.*—Hence, **Măchāŏn-ĭus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Machaon; Machaonian, surgical.*

măchĭna, æ, *f.* [μηχανη] **I.** Prop.: **A.** In a good sense: *Means, expedient, device, contrivance:* Cic.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Trick, artifice, stratagem:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: (*Any thing that is contrived;* hence) **A.** *A fabric,* etc.: Lucr.—**B.:** **1.** Gen.: *A machine* for effecting any particular purpose: Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *A platform* on which slaves were exposed for sale: Cic.—**b.** *A military engine* of any kind: Sall.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *machine.*

măchĭnā-mentum, i, *n.* [machin(a)-or] (*That which is skilfully contrived;* hence) *A military engine:* Liv.

măchĭnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.:** **a.** Prop.: *A contriving, devising, inventing:* in a good sense: Cic.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Artificial contrivance, mechanism, device:* Cic.—(b) *A machine, engine:* Cæs.; Liv.—**2.** *A trick, device, machination:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *machination.*

măchĭnā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A contriver, inventor:* Cic.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: *A maker of machines:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *machinateur.*

măchĭn-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [machin-a] **I.** *To contrive skilfully, devise, design, frame, invent:* incredibile est, quanta opera machinata natura sit, Cic. **II.** *To contrive artfully, scheme, plot,* etc.: alicui pestem, Cic. ☞ Part. Perf. in Pass. force: *Contrived, schemed, devised:* indicium, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *machiner.*

măchĭn-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of contrivance;* i. e. *skilfully constructed:* navigium, Suet.

măc-īes, ēi, *f.* [mac-eo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Leanness, thinness:* Cic.; Hor.—**B.** Of inanimate things: *Meagreness, thinness, poorness:* Ov. **II.** Fig.: Of language: *Meagreness, poverty:* Tac.

Macra, æ, *m.*, Μακρά (Long) *Macra:* **1.** *A river in Italy, between Liguria and Etruria* (now *Magra*).—**2.** Macra Cōmē, Gr. Μακρὰ Κώμη (Large Village). *Macra Come; a town in Locris.*

măcr-esco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [1. macer, macr-i] *To grow lean, meagre:* invidus alterius macrescit rebus opimis, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *maigrir.*

Macrŏchir, *m.*, Μακρόχειρ (Long-hand). *Macrochir; a surname of Artaxerxes.*

macrŏcōlum (-ollum), i, *n.* = μακροκωλον (a long-limbed thing). *Large-sized paper, royal paper:* Cic.

mactā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [mact(a)-o] *That can* or *does kill; deadly, fatal:* Lucr.

mactā-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A slaying, killing:* Lucr.

macte and **macti**, v. mactus.

mac-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [obsolete verb mag-o, akin to Sanscrit root MAH, *venerari*; Lat. mactus] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Religious *t. t.*: **1.** Gen.: *To venerate, worship, honour,* etc., a deity, *etc.*: extis deos manes mactare, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To celebrate,* etc., a festival with something; *to render splendid, give splendour to,* a festival by something: Poet. ap. Cic. —**B.** In ordinary life: *To respect; to show reverence* or *veneration to; to honour, exalt, render famous* or *illustrious* by means of something: eos mactant honoribus, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Religious *t. t.*: *To slaughter in sacrifice; to offer, sacrifice, immolate* a victim to the gods: bidentes Cereri, Virg.—**B.** In ordinary life: *To kill, slay, slaughter:* aliquos crudelissimā morte, Cic.—**C.** Perf. Pass. Part. in syncopated form: **mactus**, a, um, *Hit, struck, wounded:* boves Lucæ ferro male mactæ Diffugiunt, Lucr. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To immolate, sacrifice, offer up:* ruptores pacis ultioni, Tac. — **B.** *To overthrow, ruin, destroy:* quum videant jus civitatis illo supplicio esse mactatum, Cic.—**C.:** **1.** Gen.: *To afflict, punish,* with any thing: cum pater morte mactavit, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Of punishment: *To pursue. chastise,* etc.: Cic.

1. **mac-tus**, a, um, *adj.* [for magtus; fr. obsolete verb mag-o, akin to Sanscrit root MAH, *venerari*] (only in *Nom.* and *Voc.*; also, with or without esto) **1.** Religious *t. t.*: *Venerated, honoured, worshipped, adored,* etc.: macte hisce suovetaurilibus . . . esto, Cat.—**2.** In ordinary life: **a.** As an expression of applause: (*Be honoured;* i. e.) *Well done! bravo!* macte! Sed, amabo te, perscribe mihi totum negotium, Cic.—**b.** As an expression of conjoint applause or encouragement: (*Be honoured;* i. e.) *Proceed,* or *go on, in; advance in:* macte esto virtute, Hor.

2. mactus, a, um, v. macto.

măcŭla, æ, *f.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit *malα*, "sordes;" Gr. μολ-υνω; Lat. mālus] (*That which serves to make foul* or *filthy;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A spot, stain, speck, blemish, blot* on any thing, *etc.*: Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of a blemish in a person or thing, *etc.*: *A spot* or *mark* in the skin, *etc.*: Plaut.—**B.** Of any thing of the size of a speck, *etc.*: **1.** *A spot, mark, speck,* etc.: bos maculis insignis et albo,

Virg.—2. *A spot* or *speck*, i.e. *a small place* in the earth: Cic.—3. *A hole* or *mesh:* Cic. III. Fig.: A. *A blemish*, etc.: Cic.—B. *A blot, stain, blemish* on the character, *etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *macule.*

măcŭl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [macul-a] I. A. Gen.: *To spot, stain,* etc.: maculata (*sc.* dextra) cruore, Ov. B. Esp.: 1. Prop.: *To stain, pollute, defile:* terram tabo, Virg.—2. Fig.: *To defile, dishonour, disgrace,* etc.: a. alicujus splendorem, Cic.—b. *To spoil, mar:* metus maculat pœnarum præmia vitæ, Lucr. II. *To cover with spots* or *marks:* corpus, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *maculer.*

măcŭl-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Full of* maculæ; hence) 1.: a. Gen.: *Full of spots* or *stains:* vestis, Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) Prop.: *Stained, polluted, defiled:* maculosæ sanguine arenæ, Ov.—(b) Fig.: (*a*) *Defiled, polluted, filthy:* senatores, Cic.—(β) *Foul, disgraceful, abominable:* nefas, Hor.—2.: a. Gen.: *Full of,* or *covered with, spots* or *marks:* lynx, Virg.—b. Esp.: (a) *Party-coloured, variegated:* marmor, Pl.—(b) *Full of spots* or *marks* from lashes, *etc.*: corium, Plaut.

Mădărus, i, *m.*=μαδαρός (Bald). *Madarus; a name facetiously given to C. Matius, on account of his baldness.*

mădĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. a.*; Pass.: **mad-e-fīo,** factus sum, fiĕri [mad-eo; (e); facio] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To make wet; to wet, moisten, soak,* etc.: humum . . . madefecerat, Virg. B. Esp.: *To soak, steep:* vellera . . . succis bis madefacta, Tib. II. Meton.: A. *To intoxicate, make drunk:* eo (*sc.* vino) vos, vostros panticespue adeo madefacitis, Plaut.—B. *To impregnate, fill,* etc.: terramque suo madefecit odore (*sc.* nectar), Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *madéfier.*

madefac-tus, a, um, *P.* of madefacio.

mădĕfīo, v. madefacio.

mădĕ-ĕo, ŭ, *no supine,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* [akin to Gr. μαδ-άω] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To be moist, wet,* or *dripping wet:* natabant pavimenta vino, madebant parietes, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. *To drip* or *flow* with any thing: crinis, Virg.—2. *To be in a perspiration; to sweat:* madeo metu, Plaut.—3. Of places: *To be wet* or *marshy:* campi, Tac.—4. *To be soaked:* si alia membra vino madeant, Plaut. II. Meton.: A. *To be intoxicated* or *drunk:* festā luce madere non est rubor, Tib.—B. *To be soft by cooking; to be boiled thoroughly:* quamvis igni exiguo properata maderent, *etc.*, Virg.—C. Of the snow: *To be melted, to be sloppy:* Ov.—D. *To be full of, to abound in:* pocula Baccho, Tib. III. Fig.: A. Of the mind: *To reel, stagger:* madet mens, Nant oculi, Lucr.—B.: 1. Gen.: *To be full of, abound in:* arte madent simulacra, Lucr.—2. Esp.: *To be imbued with, well versed in:* Socraticis madet Sermonibus, Hor.

măde-sco, mădŭi, *no sup.*, mădescĕre 3. *v. n. inch.* [made-o] *To become moist* or *wet:* tellus Nubibus assiduis pluvioque madescit ab austro, Ov.

măd-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [mad-eo] 1. *Moist, wet, dripping wet:* alæ, Ov.—2. *Dripping* or *flowing* with any thing: comæ, Ov.—3. *Soaked, drenched:* ego te hodie reddam madidum, sed vino, probe, *etc.*, Plaut.—4. Of persons: *Intoxicated, drunk:* Plaut.—5. *Soft, softened* by boiling or cooking; *boiled thoroughly,* etc.: (*Comp.*) madidiora lenticula, Pl. Hence, Fr. *moite.*

Madytos (-us), i, *f.*, Μαδυτός, *Madytos* or *Madytus; a seaport town in the Thracian Chersonese.*

Mæander (-dros, -drus), dri, *m.*, Μαίανδρος. I. Prop.: *The Mæander, Mæandros,* or *Mœandrus; a river, proverbial for its many windings.*—Hence, **Mæandr-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Μαιάνδριος. *Of,* or *belonging to, the Mœander, Mœandrian.* II. Meton.: A. Personified: *Mœander; a river-god, the father of Cyaneë, and grandfather of Byblis and Caunus:* Ov.—Hence, **Mæandr-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Mœander; Mœandrian.*—B. *A border wrought with many involutions* or *windings:* Virg. III. Fig.: *A winding, twisting,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *méandre.*

Mæcēnas, ātis, *m.* [a Tuscan word] *Mœcenas:* I. Prop.: *C. Cilnius Mœcenas; a Roman knight, descended, on the mother's side, from the Arretinian* gens *of the Mœcenates* (*and, on the father's side, from that of the Cilnii*); *the friend of Augustus and the patron of Horace and Virgil.*—Hence, **Mæcēnāt-ĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Mœcenas.* II. Meton.: A. Of *a patron* of literature: Mart.—B. Of *a person of distinction:* Juv.

1. **Mæcĭus, ĭi,** *m. Mœcius; a Roman name.*

2. **Mæcĭus (-tius), ĭi,** *m. Mœcius;* or *Mœtius; the name of a place in Latium.*—Hence, **Mæci-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Mœcius; Mœcian:*—As *Subst.*: **Mæcia,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* tribus) *The Mœcian tribe.*

Mædi (Mę-), ōrum, *m.*, Μαῖδοι. *The Mœdi* or *Medi; a Thracian people on the borders of Macedonia.*—Hence, **Mæd-ĭca,** æ, *f. The Mœdian territory.*

Mælĭus, ĭi, *m. Mœlius; the name of a Roman* gens; esp. *Spurius Mœlius, who, under suspicion of aiming at regal power, was slain, at the command of the dictator, L. Quintius Cincinnatus, by the* magister equitum *C. Servilius Ahala.*—Hence, **Mælĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Mœlius; Mœlian:* cædes, *i.e. the murder of Sp. Mœlius,* Liv.—As Subst.: **Mæliani,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* comites) *The partisans of Mœlius; Mœlians:* Liv.

mæna (mę-), æ, *f.*=μαίνη. *The mœna* or *mena; a species of small sea-fish, eaten salted by the poor:* Cic.

Mænădes, um, *f.*, Μαινάδες (The maddened *or* raging women). I. Prop.: A. Plur.: *The Mœnades,* or *priestesses of Bacchus; Bacchantes.*—B. Sing.: **Mænas,** ădis, *f. A Bacchante.* II. Meton.: A. Plur.: Mænades Priapi. *Priestesses* or *worshippers of Priapus, matrons who made invocations to Priapus in the temples of the Bona Dea.*—B. Sing.: **Mænas,** ădis, *f. An inspired prophetess:* Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ménade.*

Mænălus (-os), i, *m.*, -a, ōrum, *n.*, Μαίναλον. *Mœnalus, Mœnalos,* or *Mœnala; a mountain-range in Arcadia, and sacred to Pan.*—Hence, 1. **Mænăl-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Μαινάλιος: a. Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Mœnalus, Mœnalian.*—b. Meton.: *Arcadian:* deus, *i.e. Pan,* Ov.—2. **Mænăl-is,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, Μαινα̈λις. *Of,* or *belonging to, Mœnalus:* ursa, *i.e. Callisto,* Ov.

Mænas, ădis, *f.*, v. Mænades.

Mænĭus, ĭi, *m. Mœnius; a Roman name.*—Hence, 1. **Mænĭ-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a Mœnius, Mœnian:* Mœnia Columna, *a pillar in the Forum, at which thieves and refractory slaves were scourged, and to which bad debtors were summoned; a whipping-post:* Cic.—2. **Mænĭ-ānum,** i, *n. A Mœnianum;* i.e. *a projecting gallery,* balcony (*first made use of by a Mœnius*): Cic.

Mæŏnes, um, *m.*, Μαίονες. *The Mœones* or *Mœonians; a people of Lydia.*—Hence, 1. **Mæŏnĭa,** æ, *f.*, Μαιονία. (Prop.: *The country of the Mœones; Mœonia;* Meton.) a. *Lydia:* Pl.—b. *Etruria* (*because the Etruscans were said to be descended from the Lydians*).—2. **Mæŏn-ĭdes,** æ, *m.*, Μαιονίδης. *A Mœonide:* a. *Homer* (*as born in Mœonia*).—b. *An Etrurian.*—3. **Mæŏn-is,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, Μαιονίς. (Prop.: *Mœonian;* Meton.) *Lydian.*—As *Subst.*: *A Lydian woman:* esp. a. *Arachne:* Ov.—b. *Omphale:* Ov.—4. **Mæŏn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Μαίονιος: a. Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Mœonia.*—b. Meton.: *Lydian.*

Mæōtæ, ārum, *m.*, Μαιῶται. *The Mœotæ; a Scythian people on Lake Mœotis.*—Hence, 1. **Mæōt-is,** ĭdis, ĭdos *and* is, *adj. f.*, Μαιωτις: a. Prop.: *Mœotic.*—b. Meton.: (a) *Scythian.*—(b) *Tauric.*—2. **Mæōt-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Mœotian.*

Mæra, æ, *f.*, Μαίρα. *Mœra; a woman who was changed into a dog.*

mære-ns (mœre-), ntis: 1. *P.* of mære-o.—2. *Pa.*: *Mourning, lamenting, mournful, sad:* Cic.

mær-ĕo (mœr-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to miser] I. Neut.: *To be sad; to mourn, grieve, lament:* vos taciti mærebatis, Cic. II. Act.: *To mourn over, bemoan, lament, bewail* any thing: mortem civium, Cic.

mær-or (mœr-), ōris, *m.* [mæreo] *A mourning, sadness, grief, lamentation:* Cic.

Mæsĭa Silva. *The Mœsian Forest; a forest in the territory of the Veii* (now *Bosco di Baccano*).

mæst-e (mœst-), *adv.* [**mæst-us**] *Sorrowfully:* Auct. Her.

mæst-ĭtĭa (mœst-), æ, *f.* [id.] (*The quality, or state, of the* mæstus; hence) **1.** *A being sad or sorrowful; sadness, sorrow, grief, dejection, melancholy:* Cic.—**2.** *Gloominess:* Cic.

mæst-ĭtūdo (mœst-), ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (id.) *Sadness;* Plaut.

mæs-tus (mœs-), a, um, *adj.* [for mær-tus; fr. mær-eo] **I.** Prop.: *Sad, sorrowful, afflicted, dejected, melancholy:* Of persons or things: (*Comp.*) mæstior Ulixes, Cic.: (*Sup.*) mæstissimus Hector, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Gloomy, severe* by nature: neci . . . mæstum mittit Onytem, Virg.—**B.** *Connected with mourning; mournful:* mæstasque sacravimus aras, Virg. **III.** Fig.: Of style: *Gloomy:* oratores, Tac.

Mævĭus, ĭi, *m. Mævius:* **1.** *A secretary of Verres.*—**2.** *A wretched poet, contemporary with Virgil.*

măg-a, æ, *f.* [akin to mag-us] *A female magician, enchantress:* Ov.

măgālĭa, ĭum, *n.* [a Punic word] **I.** Gen.: *Little dwellings, huts, tents:* Virg. **II.** Esp.: *The suburbs (of Carthage):* Plaut.

măge, = magis, Plaut.; Lucr.; Virg.

măgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = μαγικός. *Of, or belonging to, magic; magic, magical:* Virg.: artes, Virg.: lingua, *skilled in incantations,* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *magique.*

măg-ĭs, *comp. adv.* [root MAG; cf. magnus *init.*] *In a higher degree, more completely, more:* magis ut consuetudinem servem, quam quod, *etc.*, Cic.: magis necessaria ratio, id.: tam magis illa fremit . . . quam magis, *etc.*, Virg.—Particular phrase: Magis est quod *or* ut, *There is greater reason that; there is the more cause that:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mais.*

măg-ister, tri, *m.* [root MAG; cf. magnus *init.*] (*He that is great or powerful;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A master, chief, head, superior, director, president, leader, conductor,* etc.: Liv.—Particular expressions: **1.** Magister populi, *Chief of the people,* i.e. *Dictator:* Cic.—**2.** Magister equitum, *Chief of the cavalry:* Liv.—**3.** Magister morum, *Master of morals,* i.e. *a censor:* Cic.—**4.** Magister sacrorum, *Master of the religious ceremonies,* or *chief of the priests:* Liv.—**5.** Magister curiæ, *The overseer of a curia:* Plaut.—**6.** Magister vici, *The overseer of a quarter or ward:* Suet.—**7.** Magister scripturæ *or* in scripturâ, *Master of* (or *in*) *the tax on public pastures,* i.e. *the chief of the company of farmers of the tax on public pastures:* Cic.—**8.** Magister societatis *or* in societate, *Master of* (or *in*) *a company of farmers-general,* i.e. *the chief of a company of farmers-general:* Cic.—**9.** Magister auctionis, *The director, superintendent, conductor of an auction:* Cic.—**10.** Magister navis: **a.** *A master* or *captain of a ship:* Liv.—**b.** *A steersman, pilot:* Virg.—**11.** Magister Samnitium, *Master* (or *trainer*) *of the Samnites* or *Samnite gladiators:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: *A teacher, instructor:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *An adviser, instigator, author* of any thing: Cic.—**B.** Of things: *An instructor, teacher:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *maître.*

măgistĕr-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [magister, magist(e)r-i] (*A thing pertaining to a* magister; hence) **1.**: *The office of a chief, director, superintendent, president,* etc.: *mastership,* etc.: Cic.; Suet.—**2.** *Teaching, instruction, advice:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *maistère.*

măgistr-a, æ, *f.* [magister, magistr-i] **I.** Prop.: *A mistress, superior, conductress, directress,* etc.: esp. *an instructress* or *mistress* of youth: Ter. **II.** Fig.: *A directress, conductress, instructress:* Cic.; Hor.; Virg.

măgistr-ātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] (*The office* or *rank of a* magister; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A magisterial office, magistracy* (used in general of civil offices, and only by exception of military commands; these latter being usually termed *imperia*): Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A magistrate, public functionary:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *magistrat.*

magnănĭm-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [magnanim-us] (*The quality of the* magnanimus; hence) *Greatness of soul, magnanimity:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *magnanimité.*

magn-ănĭm-us, a, um, *adj.* [magn-us; anim-us] **1.** Of persons: *Great-souled, magnanimous:* viri, Cic.: heroës, Virg.—**2.** Of horses: *High-spirited, mettlesome:* equi, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *magnanime.*

magn-e, *adv.* [magn-us] *Greatly:* Tac.

magnes, ētis, v. Magnesia.

Magnēsia, æ, *f.*, Μαγνησία. *Magnesia:* **1.** *A country of Thessaly, on the Ægean Sea.*—Hence, **a. Magnēsĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, Μαγνήσιος. *Of, or belonging to, Magnesia; Magnesian.*—**b. Magnes-sa**, æ, *adj. f.*, Μαγνησσα. *A Magnesian woman.*—**c. Magnes**, ētis, *m. Of, or belonging to, Magnesia; Magnesian:* lapis, *i. e. a magnet,* or *loadstone:* Cic.—As *Subst.*: (a) **Magnes**, ētis, *m. A Magnesian.*—(b) **magnes**, ētis, *m.* (*sc.* lapis) = magnes lapis: Sil.—**d. Magnētis**, ĭdis, *adj. f.*, Μαγνῆτις. *Of,* or *belonging to, Magnesia; Magnesian.*—**2.** *A city of Caria, on the Mœander* (now *Inekbazar*).—**3.** *A city of Lydia, on Mount Sipylus* (now *Magnisi*).

Magnētarches, æ, Μαγνητάρχης. *The Magnetarch,* or *chief magistrate of the Magnesians.*

magnēt-ĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [magnes, magnet-is] *Of,* or *belonging to, the magnet; magnetic:* Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *magnétique.*

Magni Campi, ōrum, *m.*, Μεγάλα πεδία. *Magni Campi,* i. e. *The Great Plains; the name of a place in Africa not far from Utica.*

magnĭfĭc-e, *adv.* [magnific-us] **1.** *Nobly, magnificently, in a distinguished manner, in an eminent degree, gloriously:* Cic.—**2.**: **a.** In a good sense: *Sumptuously, splendidly, richly, magnificently:* Cic.—**b.** In a bad sense: *Pomposuly, haughtily:* Liv.—**3.** *In a boastful* or *bragging way; boastfully, braggingly:* Auct. Her.—**4.** *Excellently, admirably, famously:* Pl.

magn-ĭ-fĭc-ens, entis, *adj.* [for magni-i-fac-ens; fr. magn-us; (i); facio] *Doing great things; magnificent,* etc. (obsolete word, whence *magnificentior, magnificentissimus,* and *magnificenter* are formed): Fest.

magnĭfĭcen-ter, *adv.* [for magnificent-ter; fr. magnificens, magnificent-is] **1.** *Splendidly, richly, magnificently:* (*Sup.*) consulatum magnificentissime gerere, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** In a good sense: *Loftily, grandly, magnificently:* (*Comp.*) magnificentius dicere, Cic.—**b.** In a bad sense: *Boastfully, braggingly;* in a boasting *or bragging way:* Cic.

magnĭfĭcent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] (*The quality of the* magnificens; hence) **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *Greatness,* in action or in sentiment; *nobleness, distinction, eminence, high-mindedness, magnanimity:* Cic.; Liv. **B.** Fig.: Of things: **1.** *Grandeur, magnificence, splendour, sumptuousness:* Cic.—**2.** Of language: In a bad sense: *Pomposity, bombast, boasting, bragging:* Ter.; Cic. **II.** Esp.: *Greatness* of talent; *great* artistic *skill:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *magnificence.*

magn-ĭ-fĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for magn-i-fac-o; fr. magn-us; (i); fac-io] (*To make* magnus; hence) **I.** *To esteem highly, to set a great* or *high value on:* Plaut. **II.** *To magnify, extol, praise highly:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *magnifier.*

magn-ĭ-fĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* (*Comp.* magnificentior; — *Sup.* magnificentissimus, from the obsolete form magnificens) [id.] (*Doing great, grand, mighty,* or *noble things;* hence) **I.** Prop.: Of persons: **A.** In a good sense: **1.** Gen.: *Noble, distinguished, eminent:* civitas, Sall.: magnificus factis, Liv.—**2.** Esp.: *Magnificent, grand, fond of show* or *pomp:* non magnificus, Nep.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Boastful, bragging:* miles, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: Of things: **A.** *Noble, distinguished, eminent, magnificent, glorious:* animus, Cic.—**B.** *Sumptuous, splendid, fine, rich, magnificent:* (*Sup.*) magnificentissima ædilitas, Cic.—**C.** Of language *or* style: *Sublime, lofty, grand, magnificent:* (*Comp.*) magnificentius dicendi genus, Cic.—**D.** Of remedies, *etc.*: *Fine, admirable, valuable, excellent, famous, important:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *magnifique.*

magn-ĭ-lŏquent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [magnus; (i); loquens, loquent-is] (*A speaking great things;* hence) **1.** In a good sense: *Elevated language, a lofty style* or *strain:* Cic.—**2.** In a bad sense: *Pompous language, magniloquence:* Liv.

magn-ĭ-lŏqu-us, a, um, *adj.* [magn-us; (i); loqu-or] **1.** *That speaks in a lofty style, sublime:* Stat.—**2.** *That speaks in a pompous style, magniloquent:* post eventum magniloqui erant, Tac.

magn-ĭ-pendo (also written separately, **magni pendo**), *no perf. nor sup.*,

ēre, 3. *v. a.* [magn-us ; (1) ; pendo ; also, when separate, magni, Gen. of magnus ; pendo] *To greatly esteem, highly prize, think much of:* Plaut.; Ter.

magn-ĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [magn-us] (*The state or quality of the* magnus ; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Greatness, size, bulk, magnitude:* mundi, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *Greatness, vastness:* odii, Cic.—**2.** *Great abundance ; great or large number, large amount:* fructuum, Cic. — **3.** *Power, greatness, compass, strength* of voice: Auct. Her.—**4.** Of time: *Length, extent, duration:* Pl.—**5.** *Rank, dignity:* Tac.

magn-ŏpĕre, maxĭm-ŏpĕre (also written magno *or* maximo opere), *adv.* [magn-us ; (maxim-us) ; opus, (*Abl.*) opere] (*With great toil, effort, labour,* etc.; hence) *Very much, greatly, exceedingly, particularly,* etc. : magnopere censeo, Cic.: maximopere peto, *I most particularly request,* id.

mag-nus, a, um (*Gen.*, magnai for magnæ, Plaut.), *adj.*; (*Comp.* mājor, us ; *Sup.* maximus (maxum-), a, um [root MAG, akin to Sans. root MAH, *to be great ;* Gr. μέγ-ας] (*Increased, become great, grown ;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of living beings : *Great, large :* homo, Lucil.—**B.** Of things : *Large, great, extensive, spacious,* etc.: domus, Cic.: ossa, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of weight : *Great, large, heavy :* (*Comp.*) majus onus, Ov.—**B.** Of quantity or number : *Great, large, abundant, much, numerous :* (*Sup.*) vis mellis maxima, Cic. — **C.** Of sound : *Great, mighty, powerful, loud :* Cic. — Adverbial expressions : Magnum, maximum, *Greatly, mightily,* etc.: Plaut.—**D.** Of time : **1.** Of things : *Large, great:* annus, *i. e. long, as containing many days,* Virg.—**2.** Of persons with respect to age : **a.** *Great, advanced :* magno natu, Liv.—**b.** (*Comp.*) : (α) *Older, senior, old* (as opp. to *young*): herus, Plaut. : annis major, Cic.— Particular phrases: Major, *etc.,* natu (*Older with respect to birth ;* hence) (α) *One's senior :* Cic.—(β) Plur.: *The elders* of one's country, *the senate:* Liv. —(γ) *One of an earlier age :* Cic.—(δ) Plur.: *Men of a former age :* Nep.—As *Subst.*: **majores,** um, *m.* (*sc.* homines) (αα) *Ancestors, forefathers* of a person: Cic.—(ββ) *Men of a past generation, forefathers, ancestors :* Cic. — (b) *The elder* of two or more : frater major, Ter.: ex duobus filiis major, Cæs.—**c.** (*Sup.*): *Eldest:* maximus stirpis, Liv. —Particular phrase: Maximus, *etc.,* natu, *Greatest with respect to birth ;* i. e. *oldest, the eldest:* Ov.—**E.** Of degree *or* extent : *Great, excessive, much:* infamia, Cic.: alacritas, Cæs. —Particular phrase: In majus : **1.** *To too great a degree ; too highly,* etc.: Tac. —**2.** *To a very high degree :* Hor.—**F.** Of value, consideration, *etc.*: *Great, high, large :* haud magni pretii, Plaut. —Particular combinations and phrases: **1.** With Verbs of buying, selling, *etc.*: **a.** Magno (*sc.* pretio), *At a high price, at a large sum :* Cic.—**b.** Majoris, *At a higher sum, at a higher cost* or *larger amount :* Phæd.—**2.** With Verbs of valuing, considering, estimating, *etc.*: Magni (*sc.* pretii) (also, with æstimo, magno *sc.* pretio), *At a high value ; of great value, importance,* etc.: maximi, *Of a very great value ; of the greatest importance,* etc.: Cic.—**G.** In rank *or* estimation : **1.** *Great, grand, mighty, noble :* magnos visurus amicos, Juv.—**2.** *Great, important, of great consideration, of high or great importance, weighty, of weight :* vir, Cic. : causa, id.—As *Subst.* : **magna,** ōrum, *n. Great things :* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *majeur ;* also (substt.) *major, maire, maieur, majeure, maxime.*

Māgo (-on), ōnis, *m. Mago ; the brother of Hannibal.*

Magontĭăcum (Mogun-), i, *n. Magontiacum* or *Moguntiacum ; a city of Germany* (now *Mayence*).

1. **măgus,** i, *m.* = μάγος. *A Magian ; a learned man and magician* among the Persians : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mage.*

2. **măg-us,** a, um, *adj.* [1. mag-us] *Magic, magical :* Ov.

Māia (-ja, in Cic. **-jja),** æ, *f.*, Maïa. *Maia :* **1.** *A daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and the mother of Mercury by Jupiter.*—Hence, **Mai-us,** a, um, *adj.*: **a.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Maia :* mensis, *the month belonging or dedicated to Maia ; the month of May :* Cic.— As *Subst.*: **Maius,** i, *m.* (*sc.* mensis) *The month of May ; May :* Ov.—**b.** Meton.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the month of May :* Idibus Maiis, Cic.—**2.** *One of the Pleïades :* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Mai,* "the month of May."

māj-estas, ātis, *f.* [maj-us, *great*] (*The quality or condition of the* majus ; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of private persons : *Honour, dignity, excellence, splendour :* Liv.—**B.** Of the gods, public men, the state, *etc.* : *Greatness, grandeur, dignity, majesty :* Cic. ; Liv. —Particular phrases: **1.** Majestatem minuere *or* lædere, *To injure* or *offend against the majesty, sovereignty of the people :* Cic. — **2.** Crimen majestatis, *An offence against the majesty, sovereignty of the people ; treason :* Cic. —**3.** Læsa majestas, *or* majestas *alone: Treason :* Cic.; Sen.—**C.** Of animals : **1.** *Large size, fine appearance :* Var.— **2.** *Dignity, rank, honour :* Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Of speech, *etc.*: *Splendour, dignity :* Cic. — **2.** Of things : *Splendour, magnificence :* Claud. — **B.** Of a consecrated place : *Majesty, awfulness :* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *majesté.*

mājor, ōris, majores, um, v. magnus.

mājus-cŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for major-culus ; fr. major] **1.** *Somewhat greater* or *larger* in size : folia, Pl.—**2.** *Somewhat older :* Thais, Ter.— **3.** *Somewhat more important :* negotium, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *majuscule.*

mā-la, æ, *f.* [for mand-la ; fr. mand-o] (*The crushing, bruising,* or *eating thing ;* hence) **I.** Prop. : *The cheek-bone, jaw* of men or animals : Virg. ; Hor. **II.** Meton. : *A cheek :* Virg.

mălăcĭa, æ, *f.* = μαλακία : *A calm at sea, a dead calm :* Cæs.

mălăcĭsso, *prps. no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* = μαλακίζω. *To render soft* or *supple ; to soften, make pliable :* Plaut.

mălăcus, a, um, *adj.* = μαλακός. **I.** Prop.: *Soft, supple, pliant :* Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *Delicate, luxurious :* Plaut.

măl-ĕ, *adv.* [mal-us] **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *Badly, not well :* factum male de Alexione, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: (a) To intensify any thing that is bad in itself : *Exceedingly, very much :* non dubito, quin me male oderit, Cæs.—(b) *Not, un-* in- : male sanus, *insane,* Cic. : stat male fida carinis, *unsafe,* Virg.— *Badly, incorrectly, improperly :* [illegible] omnino male, Script. ap. Cic. — *Badly, in a bad way ; injuriously, mischievously :* loqui, [illegible] Particular expressions: Male sit alicui, *May it be ill with* [illegible] *may evil betide one* (a formula of imprecation): Cic.—**b.** Male facere, *To do harm to or injure one :* Cæs. *Unfortunately, calamitously :* prœlium male pugnatum, Cæs. *Disagreeably, unpleasantly :* Hor. ¶ *Comp.* pējus; *Sup.*

Mălĕa (-ēa), æ, *f.*, Maléa. *Malea ; a promontory of Peloponnesus* (now *Capo*) Hence, **Mălē-us,** a, um, *adj. belonging to, Malea ; Malean.*

mălē-dīcax, ācis, *adj. Prone, apt to speak badly* or *mischievously ; abusive, slanderous :* Plaut.

mălēdīc-e, *adv.* [maledic-us] *Abusively :* Cic.

mălēdīc-ens, entis: **1.** *P.* of maledic-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous :* **a.** Prop. : Of persons : homines, Plaut.: (*Comp.*) maledicentiorem novi neminem, id.: (*Sup.*) in maledicentissimā civitate, Cic. — **b.** Fig. : Of things : carmina, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *maldisant,* (mod.) *médisant.*

mălē-dīco, dixi, dictum, dīcĕre, 3. *v. n. To speak ill of ; to revile, slander, asperse :* aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) Phædoni turpissime maledixerit, id.: (*Impers. Pass.*) maledicitur, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *médire, maudire.*

mălēdīc-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [maledic-o] *Evil-speaking, reviling, abuse :* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *malédiction.*

mălēdīc-tum, i, *n.* [id.] *A bad, foul,* or *abusive word ; foul language :* Cic.

mălēdīc-tus, a, um, *P.* of maledic-o.

mălēdīc-us, a, um, *adj.* [maledic-o] *Speaking ill* of any person *or* thing ; *foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous :* **1.** Prop. : Of persons : conviciatores, Cic. **2.** Fig. : Of things : sermo, Val. Max.

mălē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. n. To do evil, hurt, harm, injury,* or *mischief ; to be hurtful,* etc.: Plaut.; Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *malfaire, méfaire.*

mălēfac-tor, ōris, *m.* [malefac-io]

An evil-doer, malefactor: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *malfaiteur.*

mălĕ-fac-tum (also, separately, male factum), i, *n.* [male ; fac-io] *An evil deed, injury:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *méfait.*

mălĕfĭc-e, *adv.* [malefic-us] *Mischievously, injuriously:* Plaut.

mălĕ-fĭc-ium, ĭi, *n.* [for male-fac-ium ; fr. male ; fac-io] (*A doing evil ;* hence) **1.** : a. Gen. : *An evil deed, wickedness, offence, crime:* Cic.— b. Esp.: (a) *Fraud, deception:* Pl.— (b) *Enchantment, sorcery:* Tac.—2. : a. Prop. : *Mischief, hurt, harm* done any one: Cæs.—b. Meton.: Of which hurts, *etc.:* *A noxious in- vermin,* etc.: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *re.*

-fĭc-us (**măl-ĭ-**) (*Comp.* **entior,** and *Sup.* **malefi- imus,** from the obsolete form *s), adj.* [for male-fac-us ; fr. c-io ; *or* for mal-i-fac-us ; fr.); fac-io] **1.** *Evil-doing, wick- criminal, nefarious:* vita, ficus natură, Cic.—As *Subst.*: n, i, *n.* (*A wicked* or *nefar-* hence) *An enchantment,* . — **2.** *Hurtful, noxious,* : Of living creatures or tura, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr.

-suād-us, a, um, *adj.* [male ;] *Ill-advising, seductive.* **I.** : Of persons : vitilena, Plaut. ig.: Of things: fames, Virg.

mălĕ-vŏlens (măl-ĭ-), entis, *adj. l-disposed, disaffected, envious, male- olent.* **I.** Prop.: Of persons: Plaut. **II.** Fig.: Of things: (*Sup.*) malevol- entissimæ obtrectationes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *malveillant.*

mălĕvŏlent-ia (mălĭvŏlent-), æ, *f.* [malevolens, malevolent-is] *Ill-will, evil disposition* towards any one, *dislike, hatred, envy, malevolence:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *malveillance.*

mălĕ-vŏl-us (măl-ĭ-), a, um, *adj.* [male ; vol-o ; *or* mal-us ; (i) ; vol-o] *Ill-disposed* or *ill-affected* towards any one ; *disaffected, envious, spiteful, male- volent:* sermones, Cic. : in me turpiter fuit malevolus, id.—As *Subst.*: **1. male- volus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *An ill-disposed person ; an ill-wisher ; an enemy, foe,* etc.: Cic.—**2. male-vola,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* femina) *A female ill-wisher, enemy,* or *foe:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *malévole.*

Mălĭăcus Sinus. *The Maliac Gulf* (now *Golfo del Volo*).

măl-I-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [malum ; (i); fer-o] *Apple-bearing:* Virg.

mălign-e, *adv.* [malign-us] **1.** *Ill-naturedly, spitefully, enviously, ma- lignantly :* loqui, Liv. : (*Comp.*) malign- ius, Curt. — **2.** *Stingily, grudgingly :* laudare, Hor.—**3.** *Little, scantily:* vir- ens, Pl.

mălign-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [malign-us] (*The condition* or *quality of the* malign- us ; hence) **1.** *Ill-will, spite, malice, malignity:* Liv. — **2.** *Stinginess, nig- gardliness,* etc. : Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *malignité.*

măl-i-gn-us, a, um, *adj.* [for mal-i-gen-us ; fr. mal-us ; (i); gen-o] **I.** Gen. : *Of an evil nature* or *disposi- tion, ill-disposed, wicked, mischievous, malicious, envious, malignant, malign:* vulgus, Hor. : (*Sup.*) malignissima capita (=homines), Sen. **II.** Esp.: *Stingy, niggardly:* **A.** Prop.: Plaut. **B.** Fig.: fama, Ov. **C.** Meton.: **1.** *Barren, unfruitful:* colles, Virg. : (*Comp.*) terra malignior ceteris, Pl.— **2.** *Scanty, petty, small:* aditus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *malin* (fem. *maligne*).

măl-ĭtĭa, æ, *f.* [mal-us] (Prop.: *Bad quality;* Fig.) **1.** *Ill-will, spite:* Cic.—**2.** In a good sense, like our *roguery :* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *malice.*

mălĭtĭōs-e, *adv.* [malitios-us] *Wickedly, knavishly, perfidiously:* agere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) malitiosius, id.

mălĭtĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [maliti-a] *Full of wickedness, wicked, knavish, crafty, malicious:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *malicieux.*

mallĕō-lus, i, *m. dim.* [malleus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) malleo-i] **I.** Prop.: *A small hammer* or *mallet:* Cels. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A hammer-shaped slip, a mallet-shoot* for planting : Cic.—**B.** Milit. *t. t.: A kind of fire-dart:* Cic.

mallĕus, i, *m. dim.* [prob. akin to 1. marcus] (*A small bruising* or *crushing instrument;* hence) **I.** Gen. : *A hammer, maul, mallet :* Plaut. **II.** Esp.: *An axe* or *maul* (*used in felling animals for sacrifice*): Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mail.*

mā-lo, mālŭi, malle (old forms, mavolo for malo, Plaut.: mavelim for malim, id.: mavelis for malis, id.: mavelit for malit, id.: mavellem for mallem, id.: mavolet for malet, id.), *v. a. irreg.* [contr. for mag-volo, fr. root MAG ; volo] (*To have a great de- sire for ;* hence) **I.** Gen. : *To choose rather, to prefer:* bonos et senatum malet, Script. ap. Cic. : quod mallem, *which I would prefer,* Ov. : principem se esse mavult, quam videri, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *To rather give* a thing *to* one, *to be more favourable to* one : illi omnia malo, quam . . . mihi. Cic.

mălŏbăthron (-um), i, *n.* = μαλό- βαθρον. *Malobathron* or *malobathrum.* **I.** Prop.: *An Indian* or *Syrian plant, from which a costly ointment was pre- pared :* Pl. **II.** Meton. : *The oil procured from the malobathrum plant:* Hor.

1. mălum, i, v. malus.

2. mālum, i, *n.* = μῆλον (Doric μᾶλον). *An apple ; any tree-fruit fleshy on the outside, and having a kernel within ; hence, used also of quinces, pomegranates, peaches, oranges, lemons,* etc.) : Script. ap. Cic. — Prov. : Ab ovo usque ad mala, *From the egg quite up to the apples,* i. e. *from beginning to end* (*an expression borrowed from the Roman custom at meals, which was to begin with eggs and end with fruit*) : Hor.

1. măl-us, a, um, *adj.* (*Comp.* **pejor,** pejus ; *Sup.* **pessimus,** a, um) [akin to Sanscrit *mal-a,* "dirty ;" Gr. μέλας, niger] (*Dirty, black ;* hence) *Bad,* in the widest sense of the word : **1.** *Morally bad ; evil, wicked :* Plaut. Hor.—**2.** *Bad* of its kind, *not good :* Cic. ; Cat. — **3.** *Bad, not correct* or *proper, improper :* consuetudo, Hor.— **4.** *Bad, low:* opinio, Cic.—**5.** *Bad, destructive, injurious, mischievous, hurt- ful :* fures, Hor. : virus, Virg.—Par- ticular phrase: Abi in malam rem, *Be gone to a hurtful matter ;* i. e. *go and be hanged :* Ter.—**6.** *Unfortunate, calamitous, adverse:* pugna, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **malum,** i, *n.*: a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: *Any thing unfortunate,* etc.; *a misfortune, calamity, adversity:* Cic.— (b) Esp. : (α) *Damage, harm, hurt, injury:* Cic.—(β) *Punishment, severity.* Cic.—b. Fig. : As a term of abuse, *etc. : Pest, plague, torment :* Cic.—**7.** *Betokening* or *foreboding ill; ill-omened; unlucky :* malâ ducis avi domum Quam multo repetet Græcia milite, Hor.— **8.** Of appearance, *etc.:* a. *Ill-looking, ugly,* etc. : mulier, Plaut. — b. *De formed, misshapen :* crus, Hor. — **9.** *Bad* in weight ; *light, deficient, short:* pondus, Plaut.—**10.** *Wanton :* puella, Cat. — **11.** *Unpleasant, disagreeable:* via, Hor. — Adverbial expression: Malum, *Unpleasantly, disagree- ably:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mauvais* also (subst.) *mal.*

2. mālus, i, *f.* = μηλέα. **I.** Prop.. *An apple-tree:* Var. **II.** Meton.: *m.* **A.** *A mast* of a ship.—**B.** *A mast* or *pole* (*to which the awnings spread over the theatre were attached*): Lucr.

malva, æ, *f.* [μαλάχη] *Mallows :* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mauve.*

Māmers, tis, *m.* [probably a re- duplication of Mar-s] *Mamers : the Oscan name for Mars.*—Hence, **Māmert-īni,** ōrum, *m. The son of Mamers, the Mamertines ; a name assumed by certain mercenary troops who seized, and settled in, Messana.* — Hence, **Mamertīn-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Mamertines* or *people of Messana ; Mamertine.*

Māmĭlĭus, ĭi, *m. Mamilius : a Roman name.*—Hence, **Mamili-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a Mamilius ; Mamilian.*

măm̆il-la (mammil-), æ, *f. dim.* [for mammul-la ; fr. mammul-a] **I.** Prop.: *A breast, pap, teat :* Juv. **II.** Fig. : As a term of endearment : Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mamelle.*

mamma, æ, *f.* [prob. akin to mater] **I.** Prop.: *Mother, mamma :* Mart. **II.** Meton.: *A breast, pap, teat :* Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *maman.*

Māmurra, æ, *m. Mamurra ; a Roman knight of Formiæ.*

mănā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [man(a)-o] (Prop.: *Flowing, running ;* Fig.) *Pen- etrating :* frigus, Lucr.

man-cep-s, cĭpis, *m.* [for man- cap-s ; fr. man-us ; cap-io] (*One who takes with* or *by the hand ;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A purchaser* (*of certain things, which, by a legal fiction, were supposed to be taken possession of with the hand: such were estates in Italy,* etc.): Cic.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: *A purchaser* of things at an auction, the purchase being effected by holding up the hand:

Cic.; Nep.—2. Esp.: **a.** *One who buys up largely* for the purpose of commanding the market; *a speculator:* Pl.—b. *One who by bidding obtains a public contract; a farmer, head- or principal contractor:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *A bondsman, bail, surety* in a private matter: Plaut. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *One who rents or hires any thing; a tenant, lessee, occupier:* Pl.—**B.** *One who hires people to applaud:* Pl.—**C.** *A contractor* for any work: Cic.

Mancinus, i, *m. Mancinus; a Roman consul who made a dishonourable treaty with the Numantines, which the Senate refused to ratify.*—Hence, **Mancin-iānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Mancinus.*

mancĭp-ium (**mancŭp-**), ĭi, *n.* [manceps, mancip-is] (*A thing pertaining to a* manceps; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The mode of formal sale* of a thing, peculiar to the Roman civil law, by a symbolical taking of it in the hand and weighing out of the money; *the legal, formal sale* of a thing: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A possession, property, right of ownership,* acquired by mancipium: 1. Mancipio (*dat.*), dare, and accipere, *to give* or *take possession of:* Plaut.; Cic.—2. Res mancipi, (for mancipii, also res mancupi for mancupii) *Property:* Cic.—3. Esse sui mancipii, *To be one's own property,* i.e. *to be one's own master:* Script. ap. Cic. **B.** Concr.: *A slave* obtained by mancipium: Cic.; Hor.

man-cīp-o (**-cŭp-o**), āvi, ātum, āre, l. *v. a.* [for man-cap-o; fr. man- cap-io] (*To take by the hand;* hence) **I.** Prop.: Of property: *To make over* or *deliver up as property* by means of the formal act of purchase; *to dispose of, transfer, alienate, sell:* agrum, Pl.: quædam, si credis consultis, mancipat usus, *gives one a title to, makes one's property,* Hor. **II.** Fig.: *To give over,* or *deliver up, to:* saginæ mancipatus, Tac.

mancus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Maimed, infirm* in a limb or member: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Infirm, defective, imperfect:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *manchot.*

mandā-tor, ōris, *m.* [1. mand(a)o] (Prop.: *One who gives a charge* or *commission;* Meton.) *One who instigates* or *suborns, accusers* or *informers:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mandateur.*

mandā-tum, i, *n.* [id.] (*A thing enjoined;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *A charge, order,* **commission, injunction:* Cic.; Ov. **II.** Esp.: Legal *t. t.: A thing committed to one's charge for due execution; a contract,* etc.: Cic.

1. **mandā-tus,** ūs (only in *Abl. Sing.*), *m.* [id.] *A command, mandate:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mandat.*

2. **mandā-tus,** a, um, *P.* of 1. mand(a)-o.

Mandēla, æ, *f. Mandela; a town in the Sabine territory.*

1. **man-do,** āvi, ātum, āre, l. *v. a.* [man-us; do] (*To put into one's hand;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To commit to one's charge* or *care; to enjoin, order, command:* tibi nihil sum mandaturus, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To commit, consign, enjoin, confide, intrust* anything to any person or thing: Polydorum ... Threicio regi, Virg.: hordea sulcis, id.—2. Esp.: **a.** *To give, bestow,* or *entrust* in marriage: Plaut.—**b.** *To betake* one's self to flight: præcipites sese fugæ mandaverunt, Cæs.—**B.** (*To charge a person to announce something to some one* or *somewhere;* hence) **1.** *To send word to* a person, *etc.:* senatui mandavit, bellum se ei illaturum, Eutr.—**2.** *To send word to* a place: in urbem mandabat, nullum prælio finem expectarent, nisi, *etc.,* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mander.*

2. **ma(n)d-o,** mandi, mansum, mandĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root MRID, *conterere, comminuere,* Gr. μασ-άομαι] (*To bruise, crush, reduce to small pieces;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To chew, masticate:* omnia mansa, Cic.: mandere sævo Vulnera dente juvat, *i. e. to eat the flesh of slaughtered animals,* Ov.: (without *Object*) animalia alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic.—Particular phrase: Mandere humum, *etc., To bite the ground* (*said of those falling by violence, who in their death-agony seize the ground with their teeth*): Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of horses: *To champ* the bit: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *manger.*

mandra, æ, *f.* = μάνδρα (any inclosed place; hence) **1.** (Prop.: *A stall* or *stable* for animals; Meton.): **a.** *A stableful* of animals; *a large number, a great team* of animals: Mart.—**b.** *A driver of a team, a waggoner, carter, muleteer,* etc.: Juv.—**2.** *A square* on a draught-board: Mart.

Mandūbĭi, ōrum, *m. The Mandubii; a people of Gallia Celtica.*

mandūc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. *v. a.* [manduc-us] **I.** Prop.: *To chew, masticate:* Sen. **II.** Meton.: *To eat, devour:* Script. ap. Suet.

mand-ūcus, i, *m.* [mand-o] (*The chewer;* hence) *A ludicrous masked figure representing a person chewing* (*employed in processions and in comedies to create merriment*): Plaut.

māne, *neut. indecl.* (*Abl.,* mani, Plaut.) [etym. dub.] *The morning, morn:* Cic.—In Adverbial force: *In the morning, early in the morning:* Cic.

măn-ĕo, si, sum, ēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to Gr. μέν-ω] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To stay, remain:* seu maneant, seu proficiscantur, Cæs.: manet sub Jove frigido Venator, Hor.: (*Impers. Pass.*) manebitur, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To stay, stop,* etc., on a visit; *to tarry* or *continue* with one: apud me cum tuis maneas, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** With personal subjects: **a.** *To remain, continue:* Cæsarem in conditione mansurum, *i. e. would abide by the terms,* Cic.—**b.** *To abide by* promises, *etc.:* Virg.—**c.** *To wait, stop:* Plaut.—**d.** *To continue faithful:* ne Aquitania (=Aquitanienses) quidem ... diu mansit, Tac.—**e.** Of posterity: *To remain, continue, be in existence,* etc.: Eutr.—**2.** With things as subjects: **a.** *To continue, last, endure:* manere affinitatem nunc inter nos volo, Ter.—**b.** *To continue* or *remain; not to cease, leave off,* or *depart:* manent ingenia senibus, Cic.—**c.** *To remain, be fixed, implanted, settled, rooted,* etc., in the mind: manet alte mente repostum Judicium Paridis, Virg.—**d.** Part. Fut. Act.: *That will continue,* i. e. *enduring, lasting, stable, perpetual:* da mœnia fessis, Et genus, et mansuram urbem, Virg.; Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To wait for, await:* hostium adventum, Liv. **B.** Fig.: With things as subjects: **1.** *To await:* maneat nostros ea cura nepotes, Virg.—**2.** *To abide:* non manebat ætas virginis Meam negligentiam, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *manoir.*

Mānes, ĭum, *m.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root MAH, *colere,* or obsolete *manus* = bonus] (*The worshipped ones; —The benevolent ones*) **I.** Prop.: *The deified souls of the departed; the gods of the Lower World; infernal deities, manes* (as benevolent spirits, opp. to larvæ and lemures, malevolent spirits): so, perhaps, always in connection with *di,* etc.: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *The ghosts, shades,* or *spirits* of the dead: Cic.—**2.** *The ghost, shade,* or *spirit* of a (single) departed person: Virg.—**B.** *The Lower World; infernal regions:* Virg.—**C.** *Punishments inflicted in the Lower World:* Virg.—**D.** *A corpse:* Prop.

mang-o, ōnis, *m.* [akin to Gr. μάγγανον, a means of charming persons] **1.**: **a.** *A dealer in slaves (to whom he tried to give an appearance of greater value, by decking them out and setting them off to the best advantage):* Mart.—**b.** Any *dealer* or *trader* who tampers with, or adulterates, the article in which he trades: Pl.—**2.** *A polisher of jewels,* etc.: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *maquignon.*

mangŏn-ĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mango, mangon-is] *Of,* or *belonging to, a dealer:* Suet.

măn-ĭca, æ, *f.* [man-us] (*A thing pertaining to the hand;* hence) **1.** *The long sleeve of a tunic:* Tac.—**2.** *A glove:* probably of fur: Cic.—**3.** *An armlet, gauntlet:* Juv.—**4.** *A handcuff, manacle:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *manique, manche.*

mănĭc-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [manica] *Furnished with long sleeves:* Cic.

mănĭfest-e, *adv.* [manifest-us] *Palpably, clearly, openly, evidently, manifestly:* manifeste comperit, App.: (*Comp.*) manifestius apparere, Virg.: (*Sup.*) manifestissime, App.

1. **mănĭfest-o,** *adv.* [id.] *Clearly, openly, evidently, manifestly:* Cic.

2. **mănĭfest-o,** āvi, ātum, āre, l. *v. a.* [id.] *To make public, discover, show, clearly exhibit, manifest:* lacentem, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *manifester.*

măn-I-fes-tus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. for man-i-fend-tus; fr. man-us; (i); obsolete fend-o] (*Dashed,* etc., *by the hand;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *Palpable, clear, plain, apparent, evident, manifest:* peccatum, Cic.: (*Comp.*) manifestior

fraus, Pl.: (*Sup.*) manifestissimum exemplum, id. **II.** Esp.: *Convicted of* a thing, *caught* or *apprehended in* a thing, *manifestly betraying* any thing: ut conjuratos quam maxume manifestos habeant, Sall.: (with *Gen.*) vitæ manifesta, *giving manifest signs of life*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *manifeste.*

Mānĭlĭus, ĭi, *m.*; **-a,** æ, *f. Manilius* and *Manilia*; *Roman names.*—Hence, **Mānĭlĭ-us** (**-ānus**), a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, a Manilius*; *Manilian.*

măn-ĭ-pl-us (**măn-ĭ-pŭl-us**), i, *m.* [man-us; (i); pl-eo] (*The thing filling the hand*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A handful, a small bundle*: Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Because in primitive times the standard of a company of soldiers consisted of a pole surmounted by a handful or small bundle of hay or straw; hence, Milit. *t. t.*: *A certain number of soldiers belonging to the same standard*; *a company, maniple*: Cæs. —**B.** *A troop, company* of persons: furum, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *manipule.*

manipretium, v. manupretium.

măn|ĭpŭl-āris (**măn|ĭpl-aris**), e, *adj.* [manipul-us, manipl-us] *Of*, or *belonging to, a maniple* or *company, manipular*: judices, *i. e. who once were common soldiers*, Cic. — As *Subst.*: **manipularis** (*etc.*), is, *m.* (*sc.* miles): **1.** Prop.: **a.** Gen.: *A soldier belonging to a maniple, a common soldier*: Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *A soldier of one's own company* or *maniple; a comrade*: Cæs. —**2.** Meton.: *A comrade, companion, etc.*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *manipulaire.*

măn|ĭpŭl-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [manipul-us] *Of*, or *belonging to, a maniple* or *common soldier*: Suet.

măn|ĭpŭl-ātim, *adv.* [id.] (*By a* manipulus; hence) **1.** *By handfuls, in bundles*: Pl.—**2.** Of soldiers: *By maniples*: Liv.—**3.** Of persons in general: *By* or *in troops*: Plaut.

Manlĭus, ĭi, *m. Manlius*: **1.** *M. Manlius Capitolinus who saved the Capitol in the Gallic war, but afterwards, under suspicion of aiming at regal power, was thrown from the Tarpeian Rock.*—**2.** *L. Manlius Torquatus, a dictator, and his son, T. Manlius Torquatus, a consul, who, on account of their severity, received the surname of* Imperiosus.—Hence, **a. Manlĭ-us,** a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, a Manlius.*—**b. Manlĭ-ānus,** a, um, *adj.*: (a) Prop.: *Of*, or *belonging to, a Manlius*; *Manlian.*—(b) Meton.: *Severe*: Cic.

1. **mannus,** i, *m.* [Celtic word] *A small* (*Gallic*) *horse*: Hor.

2. **Mannus,** i, *m.* [Germ. *man*, ἄνθρωπος] *Mannus*; *a god of the ancient Germans, son of Tuisco.*

mā-no, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [for mad-no; fr. Sans. root MAD, *to be wet*] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To flow, run, trickle, drop, distil*, etc.: manant ex arbore guttæ, Ov. **B.** Meton.: Of things not fluid: **1.** *To flow, arise, proceed, spring, take* or *have its origin*, etc.: multaque ab eā (*sc.* urbe) manant et fluunt, Cic.—**2.** *To diffuse* or *extend* itself, *etc.*; *to spread*: quique sĕr per maria manaret, Cic. **C.** Fig.: Of abstract subjects: **1.** *To flow, spring, arise, proceed, emanate, originate* from any thing: hic tibi copia Manabit ad plenum benigno . . . cornu, Hor.—**2.** *To diffuse* or *extend* itself, *etc.*; *to spread*: manavit (*sc.* hoc malum) non solum per Italiam, verum etiam, *etc.*, Cic.—**3.** *To come down, to descend*, etc.: idque eorum nomen usque ad Pythagoræ manavit ætatem, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** *To pour forth, shed*: lacrimas etiamnum marmora manant, Ov.—**B.** *To drop, distil*: poëtica mella, Hor.

man-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [man-eo] **I.** Prop.: *A staying, remaining* anywhere: Ter.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A place in which cattle are inclosed*; *an inclosed spot*, whether for feeding or pasturing; *a stopping place, fold*, etc.: Pl.—**B.** *A resting-* or *halting-place* after a journey or march; *a station*: Suet.—**C.** *A journey, march*: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *maison.*

mans-ĭto, āvi, *prps. no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [maneo, through obsol. mans-o] *To stay, remain, tarry, abide, dwell*: sub eodem tecto, Tac.

mansŭē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. a.*—Pass.: **mansŭēfīo,** factus sum, fīĕri [for mansuet-facio; fr. mansuet-us; facio] **I.** Prop.: *To make mild, to make tame, to tame*: uri assuescere ad homines, et mansuefieri, ne parvuli quidem excepti, possunt, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *To tame, make gentle, to pacify*: paulatim mansuefecerat plebem, Liv.

man-suē-s, sŭis *and* sŭētis, *adj.* [man-us; sue-sco] (*Accustomed* or *habituated to the hand*; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of animals: *Tamed, tame*: Gell. **II.** Fig.: In character: *Tame*; i. e. *mild, soft, gentle*: Plaut.

man-sŭesco (trisyll. in poets), suēvi, suētum, suescĕre, 3. *v. a. and n. inch.* [man-us; suesco] (*To accustom, or to be accustomed, to the hand*; hence) **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: Of animals: *To tame*: animalia, Var. **B.** Fig.: Of the fruits of the earth: *To impart a mild flavour to, to improve*, etc.: Lucr. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: Of animals: *To become* or *grow tame*: Luc. **B.** Fig.: **1.** In feeling, etc.: *To grow tame, gentle, mild, soft*, etc.: precibus mansuescere, Virg.—**2.** Of the ground: *To be subdued* to the use of man: tellus mansuescit arando, Virg.—**3.** Of sea-water: *To become soft and mild* by losing its salt character: Lucr.

mansuēt-e, *adv.* [mansuet-us] *Gently, mildly, calmly, quietly*, etc.: ferre, Auct. Her.: (*Comp.*) mansuetius, App.

mansuē-tūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [for mansuet-tudo; fr. id.] (*The quality* or *state of the* mansuetus; hence) **1.** *Tameness*: Just.—**2.** *Mildness, gentleness, clemency*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mansuétude.*

mansŭē-tus (trisyll. in poets), a, um: **1.** *P.* of mansue-sco.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Tamed, tame*: sus, Liv.—**b.** Fig.: In character: *Mild, soft, gentle, quiet*, etc.: (*Comp.*) mansuetiores Musæ, Cic.: (*Sup.*) ut mansuetissimus viderer, id.

1. **man-sus,** a, um, *P.* of man-eo.

2. **man-sus** (for mand-sus), a, um, *P.* of mand-o.

man-t-ēle (**-īle**), is, *n.* [man-us; (t)] (*A thing pertaining to the hand*; hence) *A towel, napkin*: Virg.; Ov.

man-tĭca, æ, *f.* [man-us] (*A thing pertaining to the hand*; hence) *A hand-bag, wallet, cloak-bag, portmanteau*: Hor.—Prov.: Non videmus, manticæ quid in tergo est, *i. e. do not see our own faults*, Cat.

Mantinēa, æ, *f.*, Μαντίνεια. *Mantinea*; *a city of Arcadia, celebrated for the victory of Epaminondas over the Spartans.*

mantis-cĭnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [μάντις] *To prophesy, divine*: Plaut.

1. **man-to,** *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a. intens.* [man-eo] **I.** Neut.: *To stay, wait, remain*: Plaut. **II.** Act.: *To wait for* or *await* a person: Plaut.

2. **Manto,** ūs, *f.*, Μαντώ. *Manto*: **1.** *The daughter of Tiresias, a prophetess, and mother of the seer Mopsus.*—**2.** *An Italian nymph who had the gift of prophecy, the mother of Ocnus, who founded the city of Mantua.*

Mantŭa, æ, *f. Mantua*; *a city of Gallia Transpadana, on the Mincius; in the vicinity of which was Andes, the birthplace of Virgil.*

mănŭ-ālis, is, *adj.* [manus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) manu-is] (*Pertaining to the hand*; hence) **1.** *That fills* or *fill the hand* or *hands*: fasciculi, Pl.—**2.** *Used by* or *with the hand*; *hand-*: pecten, Pl.—**3.** *Hurled* or *thrown by the hand*; *that can be thrown, etc., by the hand*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *manuel.*

mănŭ-bĭæ, ārum, *f.* [prob. for manu-fiæ; fr. id.] (*Things pertaining to the hand*; hence) **I.** Milit. and civil law *t. t.*: **A.** Prop.: *Money obtained from the sale of booty*: Cic.; Liv.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** *Booty, spoils* taken from the enemy: Flor.—**2.** *Unlawful gain, plunder*: Suet. **II.** In Augury: A species of *lightning* or *thunderbolt*: Sen.

mănŭbĭ-ālis, e, *adj.* [manubi-æ] *Of*, or *belonging to, booty*: Suet.

mănū-brĭum, ĭi, *n.* [manus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) manu-is] (*That which is borne* or *carried in the hand*; hence) *A handle, hilt, haft*: Cic.; Juv.

mănū-fac-tus, a, um, *adj.*, more correctly written separate [man-us; fac-io] *Made by the hand*: Cic.

mănŭlē-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [manule-us, *a sleeve*] *Furnished with long sleeves*: Suet.

mănūmis-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for manumitt-sio; fr. manumitt-o] *The freeing of a slave, manumission*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *manumission.*

mănū-mitto (also, written separately, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. *v. a.* [manus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) manu-is, mitto] *To release from one's power* (manus); *to set at liberty; to enfranchise, emancip-*

ate, manumit, a slave: servos, Cic.: (without *Object*) manu vero cur miserit? id.

mănŭ-prĕtĭum (măn-ĭ-), ĭi, *n.* [manus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) manu-is; pretium; *or,* man-us; (i); pretium] (*Hand-price;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A workman's* or *artist's pay* or *wages:* Plaut.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: *Pay, reward:* Cic.

mă-nus, ūs (*Dat.,* manu for manui, Prop.), *f.* [akin to Sanscrit root MÁ, *to measure*] (*The measuring thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A hand:* Cic.—Particular phrases: **1.** In manibus esse: **a.** *To be in everybody's hands, to be well known:* Cic.—**b.** *To be near:* Cæs.—**c.** *To be present:* Script. ap. Cic.—**2.** Ad manum venire *or* accedere, *To come hand to hand, come to close quarters:* Cic.; Nep.—**3.** Servus a manu, *A scribe, secretary:* Suet. —**4.** Manum ferulæ subducere, *To withdraw the hand from the rod,* i. e. *to be too old for the rod:* Juv.—**5.** Manibus pedibusque aliquid facere, *To do something with hands and feet,* i. e. *with all one's power, with might and main:* Ter.—**6.** Manŭs dare *or* dedere, *To give up, yield, surrender:* Plaut.; Nep.—**7.** Manum de tabulâ! *The hand from the picture!* i. e. *enough!* Cic. **B.** Esp.: *The hand* as used in fighting: ne usu manuque reliquorum opinionem fallerent, Cæs.—Particular phrases: **1.** Manu fortis, *Brave with the hand;* i. e. *personally brave, courageous,* or *valiant; performing deeds of valour with one's own hand:* Liv.—**2.** Of pugilists: **a.** Ferre manum in prælia, *To carry the hand into battles;* i. e. *to engage in pugilistic encounters:* Virg. —**b.** Conferre manum, *To engage in pugilistic fight* with a foe: Virg.—**3.** Of military combatants: **a.** Manum committere, conserere, *or* conferre, *To come to close quarters, to fight* or *engage hand-to-hand* with the foe: Virg.; Liv. —**b.** Ad manum, *or* in manŭs, venire, *etc., To come to a hand-to-hand engagement, to come to close quarters:* Liv.; Nep.; Sall.—**4.** Of civilians: Ad manŭs venire, *To come to fists* or *blows:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Force, violence:* castrensis jurisdictio plura manu agens, Tac.—**B.** *Handywork, work, workmanship:* Virg.—**C.** *A hand-, handwriting:* Cic.—**D.** *Hand;* i. e. *side:* Ov. —**E.** *The trunk* of an elephant: Cic.—**F.:** **1.** Milit. *t. t.: An armed force, corps* of soldiers: Cæs.—**2.** Of any persons: *A body, host, number, company, multitude:* Cic.—**G.:** **1.** Gen.: *Power:* Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Law *t. t.: The (legal) power* (*of a husband over his wife*): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *main.*

măpāle, is, *n.* [a Punic word] *A hut, cottage* of the Africans (mostly plural): Virg.

mappa, æ, *f.* [acc. to Quint., a Punic word] **I.** Gen.: *A napkin, table-napkin:* Hor. **II.** Esp.: *A napkin (used as a signal for the starting of the racers in the Circensian games); a signal-cloth:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nappe, nappe*

Mărăthon, ōnis, *f.* Μαραθών. *Marathon; a town on the eastern coast of Attica, famed for the death of Icarus, the victory of Theseus over the Marathonian bull, and that of Miltiades over the Persians.* — Hence, **Mărăthōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.,* Μαραθώνιος. *Of,* or *belonging to, Marathon; Marathonian.*

mărăthrus, i, *m.,* **-um,** i, *n.* = μάραθρον. *Fennel:* Ov.

Marcel-lus, i, *m.* [for Marcul-lus; fr. marcul-us] (*Small* or *little hammer*) *Marcellus; a Roman family name;* esp. *M. Claudius Marcellus, the taker of Syracuse:* Liv.—Hence, **1. Marcellīa (-ēa),** ōrum, *n. The Marcellia* or *Marcellea; a festival in honour of the Marcelli in Syracuse.*—**2. Marcellĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a Marcellus; Marcellian.*

marcĕo, ŭi, *no sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root MLAI, *to fade,* etc.] **I.** Prop.: Of flowers, trees, *etc.: To wither, droop, shrink, shrivel:* Mart.; Stat. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To be faint, weak, drooping, languid, feeble, enfeebled:* annis corpus jam marcet, Lucr.—**B.** *To wither, become flabby; to waste away, become wrinkled* or *flaccid* by age: marcentia guttura, Ov.—**C.** *To be enervated, exhausted, worn out* by debauchery, *etc.:* tostis marcentem squillis recreabis et Afrâ Potorem cochleâ, Hor.—**D.** Pres. Part.: *Enfeebling, rendering feeble, enervating:* pax, Tac.

marce-sco, *no perf. nor sup.,* scĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [marce-o] **I.** Prop.: Of flowers, trees, *etc.: To wither, pine away, decay:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To become weak, feeble, powerless,* or *languid:* desidiâ, Liv.—**B.** *To become enervated, worn out,* or *exhausted:* vino, Ov.

marc-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [marc-eo; marc-esco] **1.: a.** Prop.: Of flowers: *Withered, wasted, shrunk, decayed:* lilia, Ov.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Rotten, decayed:* asseres, Vitr.—(b) Of scars, *etc.: Unsound:* Pl. — (c) Of water: *Foul, filthy, troubled, putrefied:* Claud.—**2.** *Feeble, weak, languid, relaxed:* marcidi somno, Pl. — **3.** *Flabby, flaccid:* aures, Pl.—**4.** *Enervated, exhausted, worn out* by debauchery, *etc.:* Pl.

Marc-ĭus, ĭi, *m.* [marc-us, *a hammer*] (*The one belonging to the hammer;* or *the Hammerer*) *Marcius; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Marcĭ-us (-ānus),** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a Marcius; Marcian.*

Marcŏmăni (-manni), ōrum, *m.* [marka, a march, border; the Marchmen, Borderers] *The Marcomani* or *Marcomanni; a Germanic people, who, after their defeat by Drusus, removed from the Rhine and the Main to the country of the Boii (Bohemians).* — Hence, **Marcŏmăn-ĭcus (-nnĭcus),** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Marcomanni; Marcomannic.*

marc-or, ōris, *m.* [marc-eo] **A.:** **I.** Prop.: *A withering* of fruits, *etc.:* Sen. **II.** Meton.: *A rotten* or *decayed thing:* Pl.

marcŭ-lus (martŭ-), i, *m. dim.* [for marco-lus; fr. marcus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) marco-i] *A small hammer,* a *hammer:* Mart.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *martel,* (mod.) *marteau.*

1. mar-cus, i, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit root MRID, *conterere*] (*The crushing thing;* hence) *A large hammer:* Isid.

2. Marcus, i, *m.* [1. marcus] (*Marcus,* i. e. *the large hammer*) *Marcus; a Roman name.*

Mardi, ōrum, *m. The Mardi; a predatory tribe dwelling in the highlands between Media, Susiana, and Persis.*—Sing.: **Mardus,** i, *m. One of the Mardi; a Mard.*

Mardŏnĭus, ĭi, *m. Mardonius; a son-in-law of Darius, and general of the Persians, defeated by Pausanias at Platæa.*

mare, is (*Abl. Sing.,* mare, Lucr.; Ov.), *n.* [akin to Sanscrit *vâri,* "water"] **I.** Prop.: *The sea:* Cic.; Cæs.; Virg. — **A.** Particular phrases and combinations: **1.** Terrâ marique quærere, *etc., To search by land and sea,* i. e. *everywhere:* Script. ap. Cic.—**2.** Mare nostrum, *Our* (*i. e.* the Roman) *Sea, the Mediterranean:* Cæs.—**3.** Mare superum, *The Upper Sea;* i. e. *Adriatic, Gulf of Venice:* Pl. —**4.** Mare Inferum, *The Lower Sea;* i. e. *the Etrurian* or *Tuscan Sea:* Cic. —**B.** Provv.: **1.** Mare cælo miscere, *To mingle sea and sky;* i. e. *to raise a terrific storm; to bluster* or *rage furiously:* Juv.—**2.** Maria et montes polliceri, *To promise seas and mountains;* i. e. *immense things, which one cannot possibly perform:* Sall. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Sea-water, salt-water:* Chium maria expers, *unmixed* (acc. to some, *home-made*) *Chian wine,* Hor.—**B.** Of the air: *The sea,* i. e. *expanse:* Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mer, marée.*

Mărĕa (-ĕōta), æ, *f. Marea* and *Mareota; a lake and city of Lower Egypt, not far from Alexandria.* — Hence, **1. Mărĕōt-ĭcus,** a, um (**-ĭs,** ĭdis), *adj. Mareotic.*

margărīta, æ, *f.,* **-um,** i, *n.* = μαργαρίτης. *A pearl:* Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *marguerite.*

margĭn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [margo, margin-is] *To furnish with a border, to border, inclose with a margin:* viam, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *marginer.*

margo, ĭnis, *m.* and *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *An edge, brink, border, margin:* Ov.; Juv. **II.** Meton.: *A boundary, frontier, border,* etc.: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *marge.*

Margum, i, *n. Margum; a city in Upper Mœsia, on the Margus.*

Mărica, æ, *f. Marica.* **I.** Prop.: *A nymph in the territory of Minturnæ, on the River Liris, the fabled mother of the Latins.* **II.** Meton.: *Minturnæ.*

Maricca, i, *m. Maricca; a Boian, who stirred up a revolt against Vitellius.*

măr-ĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [mar-e] *Of,* or *belonging to, the sea; sea-, marine:* humores, Cic.: fremitus, Virg.: ros, *rosemary,* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *marin.*

mărisca, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The marisca; a large inferior*

fig: Mart. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: *The piles:* Juv.

măr-ĭta, æ, *f.* [mas, mar-is] (*One provided with* or *having a* mas; hence) *A married woman; a wife:* Ov.

mărīt-ālis, e, *adj.* [marit-us] **I.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, a husband:* supercilium, Val. Max. **II.** Meton.: *Of,* or *belonging to, marriage* or *married people; matrimonial, nuptial, conjugal:* vestis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *marital.*

măr-ĭtĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [mar-e] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the sea; maritime, sea-:* homines, Cic.: navis, *a sea-going ship,* Liv.—As *Subst.:* **maritimus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A sea-going* or *sea-faring person; a sailor,* etc.: Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *On the sea-coast, bordering on the sea; maritime:* urbs, Cic.—As *Subst.:* **maritima,** ōrum, *n. plur.* (*sc.* loca) *Places on the sea-coast; maritime places, parts,* or *localities:* Cic.; Pl.—**2.** *Connected with sea-affairs, at sea:* imperium, Cic.—**3.** *In the sea:* nisi nuptiæ, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Like,* or *of the nature of, the sea; changeable, inconstant:* mores, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *maritime.*

mărīt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, **1.** *v. a.* [marit-us] (*To provide with a* maritus; hence) **I.** Of women: *To give in marriage, to marry* to a man: filiam splendidissime maritavit, Suet. **II.** Of men: **A.** Prop.: *To marry, take a woman in marriage:* quando maritandum principem cuncti suaderent, *etc.,* Tac. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To intermarry:* de maritandis ordinibus, Suet.—**2.** Of trees, *etc.*: *To wed,* i. e. *to tie* or *fasten* one to another: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *marier.*

mărīt-us, a, um, *adj.* [marit-a] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* a marita; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, marriage, matrimonial, conjugal, nuptial, marriage-:* sacra, Ov.: lex, Hor.—As *Subst.:* **maritus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* vir) **A.** Prop.: *A married man, husband:* Cic. **B.** Fig.: Of animals: *Husband;* i. e. *mate,* etc.: olentis uxores mariti, *i. e. of the he-goat,* Hor. **C.** Meton.: **1.** *A lover, suitor, wooer:* Virg.—**2.** Of trees: *Husband;* i. e. *prop, support:* Cat. **II.** Meton.: *Belonging to married persons:* domus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mari,* "husband."

Mărĭus, ĭi, *m.* [mas, acc. to Pott] (*Pertaining to a male;* hence, *manly, bold,* etc.) *Marius; the name of a Roman gens;* esp. *C. Marius, the conqueror of Jugurtha, and seven times consul.*—Hence, **Mărĭ-us (-ānus),** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Marius; Marian.*

Marmărĭdes, æ, *m.,* Μαρμαρίδης. **I.** Prop.: *A man of the Marmaric country in Africa; a Marmaride.* **II.** Meton.: *An African; a native* or *man of Africa.*

mar-mor, ŏris, *n.* [prob. for marmar; fr. mar-e, reduplicated; v. mare *init.*] (*Water;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *The water of the sea, the sea:* Virg.—**B.** *The water of a lake; a lake:* Val. Fl. **II.** Meton.: From its white glistening appearance: **A.** Gen.: *Marble:* Cic.; Virg.—**B.** Esp.: *A piece of wrought marble, marble statue,* etc.: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *marbre.*

marmŏr-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [marmor] (*Pertaining to marble;* hence) **1.** *Made of marble, consisting of marble:* signum, Cic.—**2.** *Built of marble* or *adorned with marble:* tecta, Cic.—**3.** *In marble,* i. e. *as a marble statue:* nunc te marmoreum pro tempore fecimus, Virg.—**4.** *Marble-yielding:* Paros, Ov.—**5.** *Resembling marble* (in whiteness or smoothness), *marble-like, marble-:* cervix, Virg.

1. **Mărō,** ōnis, *m. Maro; the family name of the poet Virgil.*

2. **Mărō,** ōnis, *m.* = *Silenus, as a statue near a well-spring.*

Marŏbŏdŭus, i, *m. Marobodŭus; king of the Suevi, who, being defeated by Arminius and compelled to flee, was hospitably received by Augustus.*

Mărōnēa (-īa), æ, *f.,* Μαρώνεια. *Maronea* or *Maronia:* **1.** *A town of Thrace, famous for its wine.*—**2.** *A town of the Samnites.*

Marpēsĭus (-essĭus), a, um, *adj.,* Μαρπήσιος: (Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Marpesus* (Μάρπησσος, a mountain in the Isle of Paros); *Marpesian;* Meton.) *Parian:* cautes, Virg.

marra, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] *A* (*sort of*) *hoe for crushing and tearing up weeds,* etc.; *a mattock:* Juv.

Marrŭbĭum (-vĭum), ĭi, *n. Marrubium* or *Marruvium; a city of Latium, the capital of the Marsians.*—Hence. **Marrŭbī-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Marrubium; Marrubian.*

Marrūcīni (Mārū-), ōrum, *m. The Marrucini* or *Marucini; a people on the eastern coast of Italy, near the River Aternus, whose chief city was Teate* (now *Chieti*).—Hence, **Marrūcinus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Marrucini; Marrucinian.*

Mars, tis, *m.* [etym. dub.; acc. to some, mas; acc. to others, Sanscrit root MRID, *to crush*] (*The brave one;*—*The crusher* or *slayer*) **I.** Prop.: *Mars; the fabled father of Romulus;* also, *the god of war, of husbandry, of shepherds and seers.*—Hence, **A. Martĭus,** a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Gen.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Mars:* fulgor, *i. e. from the planet Mars,* Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *Sacred to Mars:* lupus, Virg.—**b.** *Dedicated to Mars:* mensis, *i. e. March (formerly the first month of the year):* Pl.—As *Subst.:* **Martius,** ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* mensis) *The month of March:* Macr.—Hence, *Of, or belonging to, March:* Calendæ, Hor.—**c.**: (a) Prop.: *Sprung* or *descended from Mars:* Ov.—(b) Meton.: *Roman:* miles, Ov.—**d.** *Named after,* or *bearing the name of, Mars:* Legio, Cic.—**B. Mart-ĭālis,** e, *adj.* (*Of,* or *belonging to, Mars;* i. e.) **1.** *Sacred to Mars:* lupi, Hor.—**2.** *In honour of,* or *dedicated to, Mars:* ludi, Script. ap. Suet.—**3.** *Named after,* or *bearing the name of, Mars:* Var.—As *Subst.:* **Martialis,** is, *m.*: **a.** (*sc.* sacerdos) *A priest named after Mars,* i. e. *of Mars:* Cic.—**b.** (*sc.* miles) *A soldier named after Mars,* i. e. of the Martia Legio: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *War, battle, a conflict, engagement, contest,* etc.: Cic.—Hence, **Mart-ius,** a, um, *adj.* (*Of,* or *belonging to, war,* etc.; i. e.) **1.** *Warlike, martial:* Virg.—**2.** *Employed,* or *made use of, in war:* tela, Virg.—**3.** *Inflicted,* or *obtained, in war:* vulnera, Virg.—**4.** *Connected with fighting; where fighting takes place:* arena, Ov.—**B.** *The issue of a war* or *battle: the fortune of war:* Cic.; Cæs. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *A contest* at law: Cic.—**B.** *Effort, exertion, endeavour, struggle:* so, prps., only in the Proverbial expression, duo (nostro, vestro, *etc.*) marte, *By one's own effort,* etc., *i. e.* without *the aid of others:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Mars;* also, Fr. *martial,* "martial;" and from Martis dies ("Tuesday), Fr. *Mardi.*

Marsăci (-ăcii), ōrum, *m. The Marsaci* or *Marsacii; a people of Gallia Belgica.*

Marsi, ōrum, *m. The Marsi:* **1.** *A people of Latium, on the Lacus Fucinus, celebrated as wizards and snake-charmers; in the Social War the most determined foes of the Romans:* Liv.—Hence, **Mars-us (-ĭcus),** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Marsi; Marsian.*—**2.** *A people of Germany, between the Rhine, Lippe, and Ems.*

Marsigni, ōrum, *m. The Marsigni; a people of Germany, a part of the Suevi.*

marsŭpĭum, ĭi, *n.* = μαρσύπιον. *A pouch, purse:* Plaut.

1. **Marsus,** a, um, v. Marsi.

2. **Marsus,** i, *m. Marsus (Domitius); an epigrammatic poet in the time of Augustus.*

Marsўas (-a), æ, *m.,* Μαρσύας. *Marsyas* or *Marsya.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *A satyr, who challenged Apollo to a trial of skill on the flute, and whom the latter vanquished and flayed alive.* **B.** Meton.: *A statue of Marsyas in the forum at Rome.* **II.** *A river in Phrygia Major, flowing into the Mæander:* Ov.

Mart-ĭ-cŏl-a, æ, *m.* [Mars, Martis; (i); col-o] *A worshipper of Mars:* Ov.

Mart-ĭ-gĕn-a, æ, *comm. gen.* [Mars, Mart-is; (i); gen-o] *Mars-begotten, begotten by Mars:* Ov.

martŭlus, v. 1. marculus.

Marus, i, *m. The Marus; a river in Dacia* (now *the March* or *Morau*).

mās, māris, *m.* [etym. dub.; but acc. to Pott akin to Sanscrit root MAN, *cogitare*] *One of the male sex, a male:* Cic.—As *Adj.:* **mas,** māris (also *neut.* mare, from an obsolete form maris): **1.** Prop.: *Male, of the male sex:* hostiæ mares, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: Of trees, *etc.*: *Male:* Ov.—**3.** Meton.: **a.** *That will produce a male:* vitellus, Hor.—**b.** *Manly, grown up to manhood,* etc.: Curii, Hor.—**c.** *Manly, brave, courageous,* etc.: mares animos in Martia bella Versibus exacuit, Hor.—**d.** Of poetry, *etc.*: *Manly, vigorous, noble:* Pers.

mascŭl-ĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [masculus] (*Pertaining to a* masculus; hence)

f. Gen.: *Male, masculine:* membra, Phæd. **II.** Esp.: Gramm. *t. t.*: Of gender: *Masculine:* nomina, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *masculin.*

mas-cŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [for marculus; fr. mas, mar-is] (*Pertaining to a* mas; hence) **1.** *Male, masculine:* infans, Liv.—As *Subst.*: **masculus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A male person, a male:* Plaut.—**2.** *Worthy of, or befitting, a man, manly, vigorous, bold:* proles, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mâle.*

Masgăba, æ, *m. Masgaba:* **1.** *A son of King Masinissa.*—**2.** *A favourite of Augustus.*

Măsĭnissa, æ, *m. Masinissa; a king of Numidia, grandfather of Jugurtha, at first the enemy, and afterwards the friend and ally, of the Romans.*

Maso (-sso), ōnis, *m. Maso* or *Masso; a Roman name.*

massa, æ, *f.* = μᾶζα. *That which adheres together like dough; a lump, mass:* Ov.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *masse, amas.*

Massæsȳli (**Masæs-**), ōrum, *m.*, Μασσαισύλιοι. *The Massæsyli* or *Masœsyli; a people of Africa.*

Massăgĕtæ, ārum, *m.*, Μασσαγέται. *The Massagetæ; a Scythian people* (in the modern *Sungaria* and *Mongolia*).

Massĭcus, i, *m.* (with *or* without mons) *Massicus* or *Mons Massicus; a mountain in Campania, celebrated for its excellent wine* (now *Monte Massico* or *Massico*).—Hence, **Massic-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Mons Massicus; Massic.*—As *Subst.*: **1. Massĭca,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* juga) *The ridges of Mount Massicus; Mount Massicus.*—**2. Massicum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum) *Massic wine.*

Massĭlĭa, æ, *f.*, Μασσαλία. *Massilia; a celebrated seaport town in Gallia Narbonensis, a colony from Phocæa, and a seat of Greek civilisation* (now *Marseilles*).—Hence, **Massĭlĭ-ensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Massilia; Massilian:* mores, *i. e. luxurious:* Plaut.—As *Subst.*: **Massilienses,** ĭum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Massilia; Massilians.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Marseille.*

Massŭrĭus (**Măsu-**), ĭi, *m. Massurius* (or *Masurius*) *Sabinus, a celebrated jurist in the time of the Emperor Tiberius:* Pers.

Massўli (*Gen. Plur.*, Massylûm, Virg.), *m. The Massyli; a people of Africa, to the east of the Massæsyli.*—Hence, **Massўl-us** (**-ĭus**), a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the Massyli, Massylian;* Meton.) *African:* equites, Virg.

mastrūca (**-ga**) æ, *f.* [Sardinian word] (Prop.: *A garment made of skins;* Fig.) As a term of abuse: *A rascal, low fellow:* Plaut.

mastrŭc-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [mastruc-a] *Provided with a* mastruca; *clothed in skins:* Cic.

măteli-ĭo, ōnis, *m. dim.* [mateli-a] *A small pot, vessel:* Cic.

măter, tris, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit *mâtri,* from (acc. to Bopp) the Sanscrit root MA, "to produce;" also akin to Gr. *μήτηρ,* Doric *μάτηρ*] (*She that brings forth; the producer;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: *A mother:* Cic.—**B.** Of animals: *A dam, parent,* etc.: Virg.; Juv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** As a title of honour: **1.** Gen.: *Mother:* Vesta mater, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: Mater magna *or* Mater, *Great Mother* or *Mother; a title of Cybele as the mother of all the gods:* Cic.; Virg.—**B.** As a designation of the goddesses in reference to those things over which they preside: *Mother:* mater florum, *i. e.* Flora, Ov.; mater cupidinum, *i. e. Venus,* Hor.—**C.** Of trees: *A parent, parent-stock:* Virg.—**D.** *The mother;* i. e. *a mother's love, maternal affection:* ex nimiâ matrem pietate labare Sensit, Ov. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of *a nurse:* Virg.—**B.** *A producing cause, origin, source,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mère.*

măter-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [mater, mat(e)r-is] *A little mother:* Cic.

măter-ĭa, æ; **-es,** ēi, *f.* [id.] (*That which belongs to the accomplisher of producing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Matter, materials,* etc., of which any thing is composed: Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of a vine: *The stock, setting,* or *plant:* Cic.—**2.** *Wood, timber,* etc., for building, etc.: Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *The matter, subject-matter, subject, topic, ground, theme* of any exertion of the mental powers, as of an art or science, an oration, etc.: Cic.; Hor.—**B.** *A cause, occasion, source,* etc.: Cic.; Suet.—**C.** *Natural abilities, talent, genius, mental power:* Cic.; Liv.—**D.** *Disposition, feelings,* etc.: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *matière.*

măterĭ-ārius, a, um, *adj.* [materia] *Of,* or *belonging to, wood* or *timber* for building: Pl.—As *Subst.*: **materiārius,** ĭi (sc. negotiator), *m. A timber merchant:* Plaut.

măterĭes, ēi, v. materia.

măterĭ-o, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [materi-a] *To work up wood, to build of wood:* ædes male materiatæ, *of bad wood-work,* Cic.

măterĭ-or, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To fell* or *procure wood:* Cæs.

matĕris (**-āris, mada-**), is; **matăra,** æ, *f.* [Celtic word] **I.** Prop.: *A materis; a Celtic javelin* or *pike:* Cæs.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: *One who carries a materis: the Celts* or *Celtic people:* Auct. Her.

măter-nus, a, um, *adj.* [mater, mat(e)r-is] *Of,* or *belonging to, a mother; maternal:* cingens maternâ tempora myrto, *i. e. of Venus,* Virg.

mātertĕra, æ, *f. A mother's sister, an aunt* (*by the mother's side*): Cic.

măthēmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = μαθηματικός. *Of,* or *belonging to, mathematics; mathematical:* artes, Pl.—As *Subst.*: **1. mathematicus,** i, *m.*: a. (*sc.* homo) *A mathematician.* Cic.—b. *An astrologer:* Tac.—**2. mathematica,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* ars): a. *The science of mathematics; mathematics:* Sen.—b. *Astrology:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mathématique;* also (subst.) (*les*) *mathématiques,* "mathematics."

Mātīnus, i, *m. Matinus; a mountain in Apulia.*—Hence, **Mātīnus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Mount Matinus; Matinian.*

Matisco, ōnis, *m. Matisco; a city of the Æduans, in Gallia Lugdunensis* (now *Maçon*).

mātr-ālis, e, *adj.* [mater, matris] *Pertaining to a mother:* festa, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **Matralia,** ĭum, *n.* (*sc.* festa *or* sacra) *The festival of* Mater Matuta, *i. e.* Ino, *celebrated annually on the* 11*th of June:* Ov.

mātr-ĭ-cid-a, æ, *c.* [for matr-i-cæd-a; fr. mater, matr-is; (i); cæd-o] *A mother's murderer, a matricide:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *matricide.*

mātrĭcid-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [matricid-a] *The murdering of one's mother, matricide:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *matricide.*

mātr-ĭmōnĭum, ĭi, *n.* [mater, matr-is] (*That which belongs or appertains to a mother;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Wedlock, marriage, matrimony:* Cic.—Particular phrases: **A.** Of a woman: Ire in matrimonium, *To go into marriage,* i. e. *to be married:* Plaut.—**B.** Of a man: In matrimonium ducere, *To lead home on* or *for marriage,* i. e. *to marry:* Cic.—**C.** In matrimonium collocare, *To place* (*with one*) *on* or *for marriage; to give* (*to one*) *in marriage:* Cic.—**D.** In matrimonio locare, *To place,* i. e. *take, in marriage:* Matrimonium alicujus tenere, *To hold* or *possess the marriage of some one;* i. e. *to be some one's spouse:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: *Married women, wives:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *matrimoine,* "property derived from a mother."

mātr-ĭmus, a, um, *adj.* (the quantity of *i* is doubtful) [id.] *That has a mother still alive:* Liv.

1. **mātr-ōna,** æ, *f.* [id.] (*One pertaining to a* mater; hence) **I.** Gen.: *A married woman, wife, matron:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Esp.: As a title of dignity, rank, *etc.*: **A.** *Lady, woman of rank* or *quality:* Enn.—**B.** *A virtuous,* or *chaste, woman* or *wife:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *matrone.*

2. **Mātrŏna,** æ, *m. Matrona; a river of Gaul* (now the *Marne*).

mātrōn-ālis, e, *adj.* [1. matron-a] *Of,* or *belonging to, a married woman* or *matron; womanly, matronly:* genæ, *the matron's cheeks:* Ov.—As *Subst.*: **Matronalia,** ĭum, *n.* (*sc.* festa) *The Matronalia; a festival celebrated by matrons in honour of Mars, on the first of March.*

mat-ta, æ, *f.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root NAH *or* NADH, *connectere*] (*The thing woven or plaited together;* hence) *A mat* of rushes, *etc.*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *matte,* (mod.) *natte.*

mattĕa (**-ŭa, mac-**), æ, *f.* = ματτύα. *A dainty, delicacy:* Suet.

mātŭla, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Gen.: (Prop.: *A vessel* or *pot* for liquids; Fig.) As a term of abuse: *A simpleton, noodle:* Plaut. **II.** Esp.: *A chamber-pot, urinal:* Fest.

mātūrāt-e, *adv.* [maturat-us] *Speedily, quickly, with haste:* Liv.

mātūrā-tĭo, ōnis. *f.* [matur(a)-o] *A hastening, making haste:* Auct. Her.

mātūrā-tum, i, *n.* [id.] (*That which is hastened;* hence) *Speed, haste,* **Liv.**

mātūr-ē, *adv.* [matur-us] **1.** *Seasonably; at the right, fit, or proper time:* Cæs.; Cic.—**2.** *Early, in early life:* Nep.—**3.** *Speedily, quickly, soon, early, at an early date:* (*Comp.*) maturius, ad exercitum proficiscitur, Cæs.: (*Sup.*) maxime et maturissime, Cic.: maturrime, id.

mātūr-esco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, **3.** *v. n. inch.* [matur-o] *To become ripe, ripen, to come to maturity:* **I.** Prop.: Of fruits, *etc.*: quum maturescere frumenta inciperent, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: nubilibus maturuit annis, *ripened to marriageable years,* i. e. *attained a marriageable age,* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mûrir.*

mātūr-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [matur-us] (*The condition or quality of the* matur-us; hence) **1.** Of corn, fruits, *etc.*: *Ripeness, maturity:* Cæs.; Cic.; Liv.—**2.** *Perfection, completeness, full development,* etc.: Cic.—**3.** *The full or proper time or season* for any thing: Cic.—**4.** *Ripeness* of judgment; *maturity* of intellect or understanding, *etc.*: festinata maturitas, *i. e. a precocious ripeness,* etc., Tac.—**5.** *Fullness, power, intensity:* Cic.—**6.** *Promptness, expedition, speediness, quickness:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *maturité.*

mātūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [matur-us] **I.** Act.: **A.** Of fruits, *etc.*: **1.** Gen.: *To make ripe, ripen, bring to full growth or maturity:* uvas, Tib.—**2.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To become ripe, to ripen, to arrive at full growth or maturity:* Cic.—**B.** *To do early or betimes; to forward:* multa . . . Maturare datur, Virg.—**C.**: **1.** *To hasten, accelerate, quicken* a thing: maturate fugam, Virg.—**2.** *To make haste,* or *hasten to* do a thing: te exspecto, et oro, ut matures venire, Cic.—**3.** *To make too much haste* to do a thing; *to do,* etc., a thing *too soon; to be precipitate* in doing a thing: quodni Catilina maturāsset signum sociis dare, Sall. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Of fruits, *etc.*: *To grow ripe, become ripe, ripen:* quædam . . . maturant celeriter, sicuti morus, *etc.*, Pl.—**B.** *To make haste, to hasten:* successor tuus non potest ita maturare, ut, *etc.*, Cic.

mā-tūrus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; but prob. akin to Sanscrit root MAH, *crescere*] (*Grown, enlarged, increased*): **I.** Prop.: Of fruits, *etc.*: **A.** Gen.: *Ripe, mature, arrived at full growth:* poma, Cic.—**B.** Esp.: *Ripe, mature, of fit condition or growth* for harvesting, *etc.*: seges matura messi, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Ripe, mature, arrived at full growth or maturity:* virgo, Hor.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *Arrived at a proper age or time* for; *mature or ripe* for: jam matura viro, Virg.—**2.** *Mature, ripe* in mind, age, *etc.*: (with *Gen.*) animi maturus Aletes, Virg.—**3.** Of a writer, *etc.*: *Matured, excellent, perfect, arrived at excellence, etc.*: (*Comp.*) Thucydides multo maturior, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Full, powerful, vigorous,* etc.: soles, Virg.—**B.** Of persons: *Having served one's full time* in any employment: Suet.—**C.** *Ripe in years, of an advanced or good old age:* senex, Hor.—**D.** Of death: *At an advanced or good old age:* Cic.—**E.** *Old, antiquated:* imperia, Just.—**F.** *Seasonable, timely, at the right, fit, or proper time:* tempus, Cic. — **G.** *Early;* i. e. **1.** *That is, or takes place, early:* hiemes, Cæs.—**2.** *In early life:* (*Sup.*) in ætate maturissimâ, Auct. Her.—**3.** *Speedy, quick, arriving* or *taking place at an early date:* (*Sup.*) robur ætatis quam maturrimum precari, Tac.—**4.** *Early with, early in yielding* or *producing:* Of places: maturiora messibus loca, Liv. ☞ The usual superlative is *maturissimus;* the form *maturrimus* is not common, and is obtained from an obsolete abbreviated form *matur.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *mûr.*

Mātūta, æ, *f. Matuta:* **1.** *A goddess, the same prob. as Aurora.*—**2.** *A name of Ino* (Gr. Λευκοθέα), *who had a temple at Rome, and also at Satricum.*

mātūt-inus, a, um, *adj.* [Matut-a] (*Appertaining* or *belonging to Matuta, the goddess of the morning;* hence) *Of,* or *belonging to, the morning, morning-:* tempora, *the morning hours,* Cic.: Æneas se matutinus agebat, *was up early,* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *matin,* "morning;" *matines,* "mattins."

Mauri, ōrum, *m.* Μαῦροι. *Mauri; the Moors* or *Mauritanians: the inhabitants of Mauritania.*—Sing.: **Maurus,** i, *m. A Moor.*—Hence, **1. Maur-us,** a, um, *adj.*, Μαῦρος (Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the Moors, Moorish, Mauritanian;* Meton.) *African:* angues, Hor.—**2. Maur-itānĭa (-ētānĭa),** æ, *f.*, Μαυριτανία. *Mauritania* or *Mauretania; a country of Africa, on the coast of the Mediterranean, between the Atlantic Ocean and Numidia* (the modern *Fez* and *Morocco*): *having been divided into Mauritania Cæsariensis* and *Tingitana, it was called also* (*plur.*) *Mauritaniæ.*—**3. Maur-ūsĭa,** æ, *f.*, Μαυρουσία. *Maurusia; the Greek name of Mauritania.*—Hence, **Maur-ūsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Μαυρούσιος (Prop.: *Maurusian, Mauritanian;* Meton.) *African:* gens, Virg. — As *Subst.*: **Maurusii,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* homines) *The Mauritanians:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Maure, More.*

Mausōlus, i, *m.*, Μαύσωλος. *Mausolus; a king of Caria, husband of Artemisia.*—Hence, **Mausōl-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Mausolus; Mausolean:* sepulcrum, *the magnificent tomb erected for Mausolus by his wife Artemisia* (*one of the seven wonders of the world*).—As *Subst.*: **Mausoleum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* sepulchrum) (Prop.: *The Mausoleum* or *tomb of Mausolus;* Meton.) *A splendid sepulchre* or *tomb; a mausoleum:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mausolée.*

māvŏlo, v. malo *init.*

Mā-vor-s, ortis, *m.* [probably another form of Ma-mer-s, *The very manly* or *brave one;* or *the slayer*;—acc. to some for Mar-vort-s; fr. mas, mar-is; vort-o; and so, *The one turning the males to flight; the router of men*] *Mavors, the god of war* (*an appellation of Mars*).—Hence, **Māvort-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Mavors* or *Mars.*—As *Subst.*: **Mavortius,** ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* puer *or* filius) *The Mavortian boy,* or *the son of Mavors;* i. e. *Meleager.*

Maxentĭus, ĭi, *m. Maxentius; a Roman emperor:* Eutr.

max-illa, æ, *f. dim.* [for mal-illa; fr. mal-a] *The jaw-bone, jaw:* maxillæ superiores, Pl.

maxĭm-e (maxum-), *adv.* [max-im-us] **I.** Prop.: *In the highest degree, most of all, most particularly, especially, exceedingly, very,* etc.: de te audiebamus ea, quæ maxime vellemus, Cic. — Particular combinations and phrases: **A.** With the relative in the expressions quam, qui, *etc.*; ut qui, *etc., As a person* or *thing who,* or *that especially,* etc., i. e. *as much as any person* or *thing whatever:* Cic.; Liv.—**B.** Connected with ut quisque . . . ita (maxime, potissimum *or* minime), *The more . . . the more* (or *less*): Cic.—**C.** In gradations, to denote the first and most preferable, *First of all, in the first place:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** To give prominence to an idea: **1.** *Especially, particularly, principally:* Cic.—**2.** Quum . . . tum maxime; tum . . . tum maxime; ut . . . tum maxime, *But more especially:* Cic. — **3.** With nunc, nuper, tum, quum, *Just, precisely, exactly:* Plaut.; Cæs.; Cic.—**B.** To denote emphatic assent: *Certainly, by all means, very well, yes:* and with immo, to express emphatic dissent: *By no means whatever; certainly not:* Plaut.; Ter.

maxĭm-ĭtas (maxŭm-), ātis, *f.* [maxim-us] (*The quality of the* maxim-us; hence) *Immensity, vastness, greatness, magnitude:* Lucr.

maxĭmŏpĕre, v. magnopere.

maxĭmus (maxu-), a, um, v. magnus.

Māzăca, æ, *f.*, **-a,** ōrum, *n.*, Μάζακα. *Mazaca; a town of Cappadocia.*

Māzăces, um, *m. The Mazaces; a people of Numidia* (*afterwards called Mazacenses*).

māzŏnŏmus, i, *m.* (acc. to some, **-on,** i, *n.*), μαζονόμος (*sc.* κύκλος). *A dish, charger:* Hor.

me, for mihi, v. ego *init.*

mĕămet, for meā *or* meā ipsius: Plaut.

meapte, for meā *or* meā ipsius: Ter.

mĕā-tus, ūs, *m.* [me(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: Of living creatures: **A.** Gen.: *A going, passing:* Pl. **B.** Esp.: Of birds: *A flight:* Tac. **II.** Fig.: Of things: *A motion, course:* Lucr.; Virg. **III.** Meton.: *A way, path, passage:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *meat.*

mecastor, v. Castor.

mecum, med, v. ego.

meddix, icis, v. medix.

Mēdēa, æ, *f.*, Μήδεια (She of the wise *or* cunning plans). *Medea.* **I.**

Prop.: *A celebrated sorceress, daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis, who assisted her lover, Jason the Argonaut, in obtaining the golden fleece, accompanied him to Greece, and prevented her father, who was in pursuit, from overtaking them, by strewing the sea-shore with her brother's limbs. When Jason afterwards repudiated her, in order to marry Creusa, she killed the children she had had by him, and burned the bride to death in her palace.*—Hence, **Mede-is,** idis, *f. adj.* (Prop.: *Medean;* Meton.) *Magical:* herbæ, Ov. **II.** Meton.: Of *a person like Medea in character; a Medea:* Cic.

mēde-ns, ntis, *P.* of mede-or.—As *Subst.*: *A physician:* Ov.

mĕd-ĕor, *no perf.*, ēri, 2. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [akin to Gr. μέδ-ομαι, to care *or* provide for] **I.** Prop.: *To heal, cure, be good for, be a remedy against* a disease, *etc.*: ars medendi, Ov.: (with *Dat.*) morbo, Cic.: sibi, Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To remedy, relieve, amend, correct, restore,* etc.: 1. Neut.: ægrescitque medendo, Virg.: (with *Dat.*) huic malo, Cic.—2. Act.: quas (*sc.* cupiditates) mederi possis, Ter.—**B.** Neut.: *To provide against or for, make provision, take care:* ignorantiæ, Nep.: (*Imperf. Pass.*) nondum lege, Tac.

Mēdi, ōrum, *m.*, Μῆδοι. *The Medes* (also, for *the Assyrians, Persians, Parthians*).—Sing.: **Mēdus,** i, *m. A Mede.*—Hence, **1. Mēd-us,** a, um, *adj. Median, Assyrian,* etc.—**2. Mēdĭa,** æ, *f.*, Μηδία. *Media; the country of the Medes, lying between Armenia, Parthia, Hyrcania, and Assyria* (the modern *Azerbijan, Shirvan, Ghilan,* and *Mazanderan*).—3. **Mēd-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Median, Assyrian, Persian,* etc.—As *Subst.*: **medica,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* herba) *A kind of clover introduced from Media; Burgundy-clover; lucern:* Virg.

mĕdĭ-astīnus, i, *m.* [akin to medi-um] (*One being or standing in the middle;* hence) *A common servant, drudge,* employed in all kinds of menial occupations: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *médiastin, mitoyen.*

mēdĭca, æ, v. Medi.

mĕdĭcā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [medic(a)-o] *That can be healed or cured, curable:* nullis amor est medicabilis herbis, Ov.

mĕdĭcā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] **1.** (*That which heals or cures;* hence) **a.** Prop.: *A drug, medicament; a remedy, antidote, medicine:* Cic.; Tac.—b. Fig.: Of abstract things: *A remedy, antidote:* Ov.—**c.** Meton.: *A paint, wash, cosmetic:* Ov.—2. (*That which poisons;* hence) *A hurtful drug, poison:* Tac.

mĕdĭcā-mentum, i, *n.* [id.] **1.** (*That which heals or cures;* hence) **a.** Prop.: *A drug, remedy, physic, medicine, medicament:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *A tincture for dyeing; a colour, dye:* Pl.—(b) *A paint, wash, cosmetic:* Sen.—**c.** Fig.: (a) *A remedy, relief, antidote:* Cic.—(b) *An embellishment:* Cic.—2. (*That which poisons;* hence) *A hurtful drug, poison:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *médicament.*

1. mĕdĭcā-tus, a, um: 1. *P.* of medic(a)-o *and* medic(a)-or.—2. *Pa. Healing, curing, medicinal:* aqua, Sen.: (*Comp.*) bubulum lac medicatius, Pl.: (*Sup.*) res medicatissimæ, id.

2. **mĕdĭcā-tus,** ūs, *m.* [medic(a)-o] *A charm:* Ov.

mĕdĭcīna, æ, v. medicinus.

mĕdĭc-ĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [medicus] *Of, or belonging to, a physician or surgeon; medical:* ars, *the healing art,* medicina,Var.—As *Subst.*: **medicina,** æ, *f.*: 1. (*sc.* ars) *The healing or medical art, medicine:* Cic.—2. (*sc.* taberna) *The shop of a physician or surgeon (the booth in which a physician waited on his patients and vended his medicines)*: Plaut.—3. (*sc.* res) *A remedy, medicine:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *médecin, médecine.*

mĕdĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To heal, cure, provide a remedy for,* etc.: vulneris æstûs Expertis medicare modis, Sil. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To impart a healing power to:* amnem, Virg.—**B.** In a bad sense: *To poison; to infuse poison into; to besmear or infect with poison:* boletum medicatum, Suet.—**C.** *To sprinkle* with any preparation, *to medicate:* semina vidi equidem multos medicare serentes, Virg.—**D.** *To colour, dye, stain:* capillos, Ov.: lanam, Hor.—**E.** *To produce by charms, incantations,* etc.; *to charm, enchant:* flammea subduxi medicato lumina somno, Ov.

mĕdĭc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To heal, cure:* **A.** Act.: medicari cuspidis ictum, Virg.—**B.** Neut.: (with *Dat.*) senibus medicantur anhelis, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To cure, relieve:* **A.** Act.: metum, Plaut.—**B.** Neut.: (with *Dat.*) nato ut medicarer tuo, Ter.

1. **Mĕdĭcus,** a, um, v. Medi.

2. **mĕd-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [med-eor] *Healing, curative, medical:* medicas adhibere manûs ad vulnera, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **medicus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* vir) *A medical man, physician, surgeon:* Cic.

mĕdĭ-e, *adv.* [medi-us] **1.** *In a middling or moderate degree;* i. e. *going to extremes on neither side:* Eutr.—**2.** *In a neutral way, neutrally:* Tac.

mĕdĭ-ĕtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality, state, or condition of the* medius; hence) *The middle, the place in the middle, the midst:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (obs.) *médiété,* (mod.) *moitié.*

mĕdĭmnum, i, *n.*; **-us,** i, *m.* (*Gen. Plur.* medimnûm, Cic.)=μέδιμνος. *A medimn; a Greek measure containing six Roman modii:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *médimne.*

mĕdĭō-cris, e, *adj.* [medius, (*uncontr. Gen.*) medio-i] (*Made in a middle or intermediate state;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *Middling, ordinary, tolerable, moderate* (being excessive or remarkable neither in one way nor the other): in mediocribus vel studiis, vel officiis, Cic.: castellum, Sall. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Of ability, style, *etc.*: *Not particular, not remarkable, indifferent, moderate, not great, mediocre:* viri, Cic.: poëtæ, Hor.—**B.** With a negative: 1. *Not insignificant, not small, not trifling, not trivial, not ordinary, not common,* etc.: non mediocris diligentia, Cæs.—2. *Of no ordinary or moderate views or pretensions;* i. e. *ambitious, aspiring, soaring,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *médiocre.*

mĕdĭōcr-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mediocr-is] (*The state or condition of the* mediocris; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: Gen.: *A middle state or condition,* between two extremes; *a medium, mean, moderation:* Cic.; Hor.—**b.** Esp.: *Moderate state, amount, degree,* or *extent,* of mental affections: Cic.—**2.** Of ability, style, *etc.*: *Absence of anything remarkable* in any way; *mediocrity:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *médiocrité.*

mĕdĭōcr-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] **1.**: **a.** *Moderately, tolerably, in a middling or moderate degree or way* (i. e. not excessively either one way or the other): mediocriter ægrum corpus, Cic.—**b.** With a negative: *Not moderately; in no middling or moderate degree,* etc.: (a) Implying excessiveness: *Excessively, exceedingly, very much:* Quint.—(b) Implying diminution *or* inferiority: *Very little, to a very trifling degree, amount,* or *extent:* Cic.—**2.**: **a.** *With moderation, calmly, tranquilly:* (*Comp.*) hoc vellem mediocrius, Cic. —**b.** With a negative: *Not calmly,* etc.; i. e. *with great indignation,* etc.: non mediocriter ferendum, Cic.

Mĕdĭōlānum, i, *n. Mediolanum; a city of Gallia Cisalpina, the capital of the Insubres* (now *Milan*).—Hence, **Mĕdĭōlān-ensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Milan; Milanese.*

Mĕdĭōmatrĭci, ōrum, *m. The Mediomatrici; a people of Gaul in the neighbourhood of Metz.*

mĕdĭtā-bundus, a, um, *adj.* [medit(a)-or] *Earnestly meditating, designing:* (with *Acc.*) meditabundus bellum, Just.

mĕdĭtā-mentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A preparing* or *preparation* for any thing: Tac.

mĕdĭtāt-e, *adv.* [meditat-us] **I.** Prop.: *With meditation;* i. e. *knowingly, designedly, with forethought, intentionally:* Sen. **II.** Meton.: As the result of meditation: *Thoroughly, perfectly, entirely:* Plaut.

mĕdĭtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [medit(a)-or] **1.** *A thinking over* any thing, *contemplation, meditation:* Cic.—**2.** *A preparing* or *preparation* for any thing: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *méditation.*

medita-tus, a, um, *P.* of medit-(a)-or.

mĕdĭ-terr-ānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [medi-us; terr-a] *Of, or belonging to, the middle of the land; midland, inland, remote from the sea, mediterranean:* regiones, Cæs.; homines, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *méditerrané.*

mĕd-ĭtor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [μέδ, root of μέδ-ομαι, *curo*] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To think* or *reflect upon; to muse over, consider, meditate upon; to think* or *meditate about:* ea para, meditare, cogita, quæ, *etc.*: Cic.—2. Esp.: **a.** *To study, prepare,* etc.: versûs tecum meditare canoros, Hor.—**b.** *To design, purpose,*

extend: verris obliquum meditantis ictum, Hor. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To exercise, practise,* etc.: ad cursuram meditabor me, Plaut.—**2.** *To take precautions for,* etc.: editos partūs . . . fugam meditari docent, Pl. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To think, reflect, muse, consider, meditate:* ad rem, Cic. —**2.** Esp.: *To study, prepare,* etc.: meditari extra forum, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To exercise one's self in, practise:* perfecit meditando, ut, *etc.*, Cic. ☞ In Pass. force: Part. Perf.: *Thought upon, meditated, weighed, considered, studied:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *méditer.*

medium, ĭi, v. medius.

mĕd-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit *madhyas*, Gr. μέσ-ος] **I.** Prop.: **A.** In reference to other persons or things: *That is in the middle or midst; middle, mid:* complexa (*sc.* terra) medium mundi locum, Cic.: quum inter bellum et pacem medium nihil sit, *i. e. no middle course between,* id.—As *Subst.*: **medium,** ĭi, *n.* (*sc.* spatium): **1.** Prop.: *The middle, the midst:* Virg.—**2.** Fig.: *The presence,* or *sight,* or *midst of all:* ponam in medio sententias philosophorum, Cic.—**B.** In reference to any person or thing in regard to itself: *Where one, or it, is in the middle:* **1.** *By the middle:* sublimem medium arriperem, Ter.—**2.** *The middle of* any thing: in foro medio, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **medium,** ĭi, *n.* (*sc.* spatium) *The middle, the midst.*: Cic.; Liv.—**3.** *In the middle:* in solio medius consedit, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Middle, belonging to the middle;* i. e. *belonging to neither extreme:* ætatis mediæ quendam, *etc.*, Phæd.—As *Subst.*: **medium,** ĭi, *n.* (Prop.: *A middle state* or *condition;* hence, Meton.) *A medium* or *means* of effecting any thing: Sext. Aur. Vict. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Of a middle kind:* ingenium, Liv.—**2.** Of ability, eloquence, *etc.*: *Middling, tolerable, moderate, neither one thing nor another:* Tac.—**3.** *Undetermined, undecided, neutral, favouring neither one nor the other:* Cic.—**4.** *Ambiguous, indefinite:* responsum, Liv.—**5.** *Taken from the midst* or *found in the midst,* i. e. *common, every day, ordinary:* sermones, Ov.—**6.** *Coming between, interposing, mediating:* dii, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **medius,** ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* homo): **a.** *A mediator:* Ov.—**b.** *An arbiter, umpire:* Hor. **III.** Meton.: *Half,* i. e. *half of* any thing: cibus, Var.—As *Subst.*: **medium,** ĭi, *n. A half:* scillæ, Var. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mi* (in compound words).

mĕdĭus fĭdĭus, v. Fidius.

med-ix (**medd-**), icis, *m.* [akin to μέδ-ειν, "to rule"] (A ruler *or* governor) *A medix* or *meddix; the name of a magistrate among the Oscans:* Fest. —With the epithet Tuticus (probably, allied to totus) joined in one word, **Liv.**

Mĕdon, ontis, *m.*, Μέδων (Guardian *or* Ruler). *Medon:* **1.** *A Centaur.* —**2.** *Son of Codrus, king of Athens, the first Archon.*

mĕd-ulla, æ, *f.* [akin to med-ius] (*The having the middle;* Concr.: *That which has the middle;* hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: Of bones: *The marrow:* Cic.; Ov.—**b.** Fig.: *The marrow,* i. e. (a) *The innermost feelings,* etc.: Cic.; Ov. —(b) *The quintessence,* etc.: Enn.; Quint.—**2.** Of trees, *etc.*: *The pith:* Pl.—**3.** *The inside, interior, inner part:* Plaut.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *moëlle.*

Medullĭa, æ, *f. Medullia; a little town in Latium.*

mĕdull-ĭtus, *adv.* [medull-a] *From one's inmost feelings, heartily, thoroughly:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *moëlleux.*

mĕdull-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *Marrow:* Cat.

Medullus, i, *m. Medullus; a mountain of Hispania Tarraconensis* (now *Sierra de Mamea*).

1. **Mēdus,** a, um, v. Medi.

2. **Mēdus,** i, *m.*, Μῆδος. *The Medus; a river of Persia* (now *Polvar*).

Mēdūsa, æ, *f.*, Μέδουσα (Ruler). *Medusa; a daughter of Phorcus, who captivated Neptune with her golden hair, and became by him the mother of Pegasus. Minerva, as a punishment, turned her hair into serpents, and gave to her eyes a power of converting into stone every thing they looked upon. Perseus, provided with the shield of Pallas, slew her, and carried off her head, while from the blood that dropped from it serpents sprung.*—Hence, **Mēdūs-æus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Medusa; Medusæan.*

Mĕgæra, æ, *f.*, Μέγαιρα (Envying *or* grudging one). *Megæra; one of the Furies.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Mégère.*

Mĕgăle, ēs, *f.*, Μεγάλη (Great *or* Exalted). *Megale; a surname of the Magna Mater.*—Hence, **Mĕgăl-ensis** (**-ēsis**), e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Magna Mater.*—As *Subst.*: **Megalensia** (**-ēsĭa**), ĭum, *n.* (*sc.* sacra) *The Megalensia* or *Megalesia; a festival in honour of the Magna Mater, celebrated annually on the 4th of April with processions and games.*—Hence, **Mĕgălēsĭăcus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or belonging *to, the Megalesia; Megalesian.*

Mĕgălŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, Μεγαλόπολις (Great City). *Megalopolis; a city of Arcadia.*—Hence, **Mĕgălŏpŏl-ītæ,** ārum, *m. The inhabitants of Megalopolis.* —Hence, **Mĕgălŏpŏlīt-ānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the inhabitants of Megalopolis; Megalopolitans.*

Mĕgăra, ōrum, *n.*, **-a,** æ, *f.*, τὰ Μέγαρα (Caves). *Megara:* ς. *A city of Northern Greece, situated mainly on two rocks, which gave name to the country around it,* i. e. *to Megaris.*—Hence, **a. Megar-is,** ĭdis, *f. The country about Megara; Megaris.*—**b. Mĕgăr-ēus,** i, *m. A man of Megara; a Megarean.*—**c. Mĕgărĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*: (a) Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Megara; Megaric.*—As *Subst.*: **Megarici,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* philosophi) *The Megarics;* i. e. *the followers of Euclid of Megara.*—(b) Meton.: *Made of Megaric marble.*—**d. Mĕgăr-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Megara.*

—**2.** *A city of Sicily* (*called also Megaris, and formerly Hybla*).—Hence, **Mĕgăr-ēa,** ōrum, *n. plur. The fields* or *country of Megara.*

1. **Megareus,** i, v. 1. Megara.

2. **Mĕgăreus** (trisyll.), ei, *m. Megareus; a son of Neptune, and father of Hippomenes.*—Hence, **Mĕgăr-ēĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Megareus; Megarean:* heros, *i. e. Hippomenes,* Ov.

mĕgistānēs, um, *m.* = μεγιστᾶνες, *The grandees* of a kingdom, *the magnates* in the king's suite: Tac.

mehercle, etc., v. Hercules.

mēio, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [fr. same root as mingo] *To make water.* **I.** Prop.: Of persons: sacer est locus, extra Meiite, Pers. **II.** Meton.: = concumbo: Hor.

mel, mellis, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root MAD, *ebrius esse;* Gr. μέλ-ι] **I.** Prop.: *Honey:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Honey;* i. e. **A.** *Sweetness, agreeableness, pleasantness,* etc.: Hor.—**B.** As a term of endearment: *Honey:* Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *miel.*

Mēlampus, ŏdis, *m.*, Μελάμπους (Black-foot). *Melampus:* **1.** *Son of Amythaon, a celebrated physician and soothsayer.*—**2.** *Son of Atreus.*—**3.** *The name of a dog.*

Mēlanchætes, æ, *m.*, Μελαγχαίτης (Black-haired). *Melanchætes; the name of a dog:* Ov.

mēlancholĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = μελαγχολικός. *Having black bile, atrabilious, melancholy:* Cic. ¶ Hence Fr. *mélancolique.*

Mēlăneus (trisyll.), ĕi, *m.*, Μελανεύς (Black one). *Melaneus:* **1.** *A Centaur.*—**2.** *The name of a dog.*

Mēlanthĭus, ĭi, *m.*, Μελάνθιος (With black blossoms; *hence,* black, swarthy). *Melanthius; a goatherd of Ulysses.*

Mēlantho, ūs, *f.*, Μελανθώ (id.). *Melantho; a sea-nymph.*

Mēlanthus, i, *m.*, Μέλανθος (id.). *Melanthus:* **1.** *A river of Sarmatia.*—**2.** *A seaman whom Bacchus changed into a dolphin.*—**3.** *The father of the Athenian king Codrus.*

mēlănūrus, i, *m.* = μελάνουρος (Black-tail). *The melanurus; a species of sea-fish.*

Mēlas, *m.*, Μέλας (Black). *Melas; a river of Sicily.*

Meldi, ōrum, *m. The Meldi; a people of Gallia Celtica.*

mĕle, *Gr. plur.* of melos, v. 1. melos.

Mĕlĕăger (**-āgros, -āgrus**), gri, *m.*, Μελεαγρός (Field-tender). *Meleager, Meleagros,* or *Meleagrus; a son of king Œneus and of Althæa; one of the combatants at the Calydonian boar-hunt. His life depended on the preservation of an extinguished brand. This his mother burned, out of revenge for the death of her brothers who had fallen by his hand, whereupon he expired.*—Hence, **Mĕlĕāgrĭdes,** um, *f. The Meleagrides; the sisters of Meleager, who bitterly lamented his death, and were changed into birds.*

Mĕles, ētis, *m.*, Μέλης. *Meles; a river in Ionia, near Smyrna, on the banks of which, it is said, Homer was born.* — Hence, **Mĕlētēus** (quadrisyll.), a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Meletean;* Meton.) *Homeric.*

Mĕlĕte, ēs, *f.*, Μελέτη (Care, attention). *Melete; one of the Muses.*

Mĕlĭbœa, æ, *f.*, Μελίβοια (She who takes care of cattle). *Meliboea; a maritime town of Thessaly, the birthplace of Philoctetes.*—Hence, **Mĕlĭbœus**, a, um, *adj. Meliboean.*

1. **Mĕlĭbœus**, i, *m.*, Μελίβοιος (He who takes care of cattle). *Meliboeus; the name of a shepherd.*

2. Mĕlĭbœus, a, um, v. Melibœa.

Mĕlĭcerta (-es), æ, *m.*, Μελικέρτης. *Melicerta* or *Melicertes; the son of Ino and the Theban king Athamas. His mother, being pursued by her husband in a fit of madness, threw herself with Melicerta into the sea, whereupon he became a sea-god, called by the Greeks Palæmon, and by the Romans Portunus.*

mĕlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = μελικός. **I.** Gen.: *Musical, tuneful, melodious:* sonores, Lucr. **II.** Esp.: *Lyric, lyrical:* poëma, Cic.

Mĕlĭe, ēs, *f.*, Μελία. *Melie; a Bithynian nymph, beloved by the river-god Inachus.*

mĕlĭlōtos, i, *f.* = μελίλωτος (Honey-lotus). *Melilot; a species of clover:* Ov.

mĕlīmēla, ōrum, *n. plur.* = μελίμηλα. *Honey-apples:* Hor.

mĕlĭor, us, v. bonus. ¶ Hence, Fr. *meilleur.*

mĕlisphyllum, i, *n.* = μελίφυλλον (Honey-leaf). *The melisphyllum;* a herb of which bees are fond; *balm-gentle, balm:* Virg.

Mĕlissus, i, *m.*, Μελισσός (One having bees). *Melissus:* **1.** *A grammarian and comic poet, librarian to Augustus.*—**2.** *A philosopher of Samos.*

Mĕlĭta, æ, -ē, ēs, *f.*, Μελίτη. *Melita* or *Melite:* **1.** *The island of Malta:* Cic.—Hence, **Mĕlĭt-ensis**, e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Malta; Melitan, Maltese.* —As *Subst.*: **Melitensia**, ium (*sc.* vestimenta) *Melitan garments:* Cic. —**2.** *An island off the coast of Dalmatia* (now *Meleda*).

1. **mĕlius**, v. bonus. ¶ Hence, Fr. *(old) melieux,* (mod.) *mieux.*

2. **Mĕlĭus**, a, um, v. 2. Melos.

mĕlĭuscŭl-e, *adv.* [meliuscul-us] **I.** Prop.: *Somewhat better, rather better in* health: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Somewhat more, rather more:* Plaut.

mĕlĭus-cŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for melior-culus; fr. melior] *Somewhat better, rather better:* Plaut.; Ter.

1. **Mella** (**-ela**), æ, *m. Mella* or *Mela; a river of Upper Italy, near Brescia.*

2. **Mella**, æ, *m. Mella; a Roman name.*

mell-ĭ-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [mel, mell-is; (i); fer-o] *Honey-bearing, honey-producing, melliferous:* apes, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mellifère.*

mell-ĭ-fĭc-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, **1.** *v. a.* [for mell-i-fac-o; fr. mel, mell-is (i); fac-io] *To make honey:* Pl.

mell-ītus, a, um, *adj.* [mel, mell-is] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Provided* or *furnished with honey; having* or *with honey:* favi, Var. **B.** Esp.: *Sweetened* or *prepared with honey:* placenta, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *Like honey, sweet as honey, with a honey flavour:* succus, Pl. **III.** Fig.: *Darling, lovely, loved, honied:* Cicero, Cic.: (*Sup.*) mellitissimum illud suavium, App.

Melodūnum, i, *n. Melodunum; a city of the Senones* (perhaps the modern *Melun*).

1. **mĕlos**, i, *n.* (Gr. Plur. **mele**, and **mela**) = μέλος. *A tune, air, strain, song, lay:* Hor.

2. Mĕlos, i, *f.*, Μῆλος. *Melos; an island in the Ægean Sea, one of the Sporades.*—Hence, **Mēl-ĭus**, a, um, *adj. Of Melos, Melian.*

Melŏtis, ĭdis, *f. Melotis; a country of Thessaly.*

Melpŏmĕne, ēs, *f.*, Μελπομένη (Songstress). *Melpomene; the muse of tragic and lyric poetry.*

membr-āna, æ, *f.* [membr-um] (*The thing pertaining* or *belonging to a limb* or *limbs:* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *The skin* or *membrane* that covers the separate parts of the body: Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Skin* or *membrane* between parts of the body in certain animals, *etc.*: Pl.—**2.** *The skin* or *slough* of snakes: Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The thin skin* of plants and other things: Pl.—**B.** *A skin* prepared for writing on; *parchment:* Hor.—**C.** *The surface, outside* of a thing: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *membrane.*

membrān-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [membran-a] (Prop.: *A parchment;* Meton.) *An instrument* written on parchment: Cic.

membr-ātim, *adv.* [membr-um] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *By limbs* or *members, in the limbs, limb by limb, from member to member:* Lucr.—**b.** Meton.: *Piecemeal, singly, severally:* Cic.—**2.** *In little clauses, short sentences:* Cic.

membrum, i, *n.* [etym. dub.; compared by Max Müller to Sanscrit *marman*, "a joint;" either as "a decaying thing," or as "a thing grinding in the socket"] **I.** Prop.: *A limb, member* of the body: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of concrete things: *A part, portion, division:* Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *A member* or *clause* of a sentence: Cic. — **B.** Of abstract things: *A part, portion, division:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *membre.*

mēmet, v. ego and met.

mĕmĭn-i, isse, *v. a.* and *n. defect.* [for menmen-i, reduplicated form of Latin root MEN, akin to Sanscrit root MAN, *cogitare*] **I.** Act.: *To remember, recollect, think of, be mindful of, bear in mind:* Cinnam memini, vidi Syllam, Cic. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To remember, recollect, be mindful of* or *about:* memini bene, Hor.: (with *Gen.*) meminisse constantiæ tuæ, Cic. **B.** Fig.: Of things: *To remember* · meminit lævor præstare salutem, Lucr. **C.** Meton.: *To make mention of, to mention* a thing, either in speaking or writing: meministi [pse de consulibus, Cic.

Memmius, ĭi, *m. Memmius;* a *Roman name.*—Hence, **1. Memmĭădes**, æ, *m. One of the Memmian* gens; *a Memmiade, a Memmius.*—**2. Memmĭ-ānus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a Memmius.*

Memnon, ŏnis, *m.* = Μέμνων (The one abiding; Steadfast, Resolute) *Memnon; a son of Tithonus and Aurora, king of the Ethiopians, who went to the aid of the Trojans, and was slain by Achilles.—As he was being burned on the funeral pile, he is said to have been changed by Aurora into a bird, while from his ashes many other birds arose, called* Memnoniæ or Memnonides, *who every year flew from Ethiopia to Troy, and fought over Memnon's tomb.—The black marble statue of Memnon, near Thebes, when struck by the first beams of the sun, gave forth a sound like that of a lute-string, which was regarded as Memnon's greeting to his mother.*—Hence, **Mĕmnŏn-ĭus**, a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Memnon; Memnonian;* Meton.) *Oriental, Moorish:* regna, Luc. —**2.** *Black, dark, swarthy:* color, Ov.

mĕmor, ŏris, *adj.* [Sans. root SMṚI, *to remember*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Mindful, remembering:* memor fuit, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) facti, Cæs. **B.** Esp.: *That readily* or *easily remembers, possessed of a good* or *retentive memory:* homo, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of things: **A.** Gen.: *Mindful, that remembers:* pete . . . cadum Marsi memorem duelli. Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of anger: *Unforgetting, vindictive, unsleeping, watchful,* etc.: Virg.—**2.** *Remembering, mindful of, taking into consideration:* supplicium . . . exempli parum memoris legum humanarum fuit, Liv. **III.** Meton.: *That reminds of a thing:* nostri memorem sepulcro Scalpe querelam, Hor.

mĕmŏrā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [memor(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *Memorable, remarkable; deserving of memory,* or *being remembered:* familiaritas, Cic.: (*Comp.*) memorabilior prima pars vitæ, Luc. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Worthy of mention, deserving to be mentioned, spoken of, related, recounted,* etc.: virtus, Cic.— **B.** *To be spoken of,* etc.: *fit* or *becoming to be spoken of,* etc.: hoccine credibile est, aut memorabile? *etc.*, Ter.

mĕmŏra-ndus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of memor(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Worthy of remembrance, memorable, celebrated:* Of persons or thing: juvenis memorande, Virg.: (with *Dat.*) o mihi post nullos unquam memorande sodales, *etc.*, Ov.

mĕmŏrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [memor(a)-o] *One who mentions* or *recounts; a relater:* tui casūs, Prop.

mĕmŏrā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of memor(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Memorable, renowned, celebrated:* Eryx, Virg.: (*Sup.*) memoratissimum sepulchrum, Gell.

mĕmŏr-ĭa, æ, *f.* [memor] (*The quality,* or *state, of the* memor; hence) *The faculty of remembering, memory, recollection:* Cic.—**1.** Prop.: *Memory,*

remembrance, recollection: Cic.—Particular phrase: Memoriæ prodere *or* tradere, *To hand down to memory,* i. e. *to leave in writing, record, relate,* etc.: Cic.; Liv.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *The time of remembrance, period of recollection:* Cic.—**b.** *An historical account, relation, narration:* Cic.; Nep.—**c.** *A written account, narrative, memoir:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mémoire.*

mĕmŏrī-ālis, e, *adj.* [memori-a] *Of,* or *belonging to, memory* or *remembrance; memorial:* libellus, *a memorandum-book,* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mémorial,* "a memorial."

mĕmŏrī-ōla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *Memory:* Cic.

mĕmŏr-ĭter, *adv.* [memor] *Mindfully;* i. e. *from* or *with the memory; by memory:* oratio est habita memoriter, Cic.

mĕmŏr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To make mindful of,* or *about; to recal to* a person's *mind* or *remembrance; to remind of:* fœdus, Tac. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To mention, recount, relate, tell, speak of* or *about, narrate,* etc.: utrum superbiam prius memorem, an crudelitatem? Cic.: Musa, mihi causas memora, Virg.—**2.** *To speak, use, employ* in conversation, *etc.*: vocabula rerum, Quæ priscis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis, *etc.*, Hor.—**3.** *To call, name,* etc.: Carmentalem Romano nomine portam Quam memorant, Virg. **II.** Neut.: (Prop.: *To be mindful, to commit to memory;* Meton.) *To discuss, speak about* a matter: de naturâ nimis obscure memoravit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *mémorer.*

Memphis, is *and* ĭdos, *f.*, Μέμφις. *Memphis; a city of Middle Egypt, celebrated as the residence of the Egyptian kings* (now the village of *Menf*).—Hence, **1. Memph-ītes,** æ, *m. adj. Memphite; of* or *from the city of Memphis; Egyptian:* bos, *i. e. Apis,* Tib.—Hence, **Memphĭtĭ-cus,** a, um, *adj. Memphitic, Egyptian.*—**2. Memph-ĭtis,** ĭdis, *f. adj. Memphite, Egyptian:* vacca, *i. e. Io,* Ov.

Mĕnæmĭus (-nus), a, um, *adj. Of,* or *from, Menæ* (Μέναι), *a city of Sicily* (now *Mineo*).—As *Subst.*: **Menæni,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The inhabitants of Menæ.*

Mĕnalcas, æ, *m. Menalcas; the name of a shepherd.*

Mĕnander (-dros, -drus), (*Gr. Gen.*, Menandru, acc. to Μενάνδρου, Μενανδρος (A waiting man). *Menander, Menandros,* or *Menandrus; a celebrated Greek comic poet, whom Terence took as his model.*—Hence, **Mĕnandr-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Menander; Menandrian.*

Mĕnăpĭi, ōrum, *m. The Menapii; a people of Belgic Gaul, between the Meuse and the Scheldt.*

mend-a, æ, *f.* [akin to mend-um] **I.** Prop.: *A mistake, error, blunder* in writing or in books; *a slip of the pen:* Suet. **II.** Meton.: *A fault, defect, blemish* of the body, *etc.*: Ov.

mendācĭlŏ-lum, ī, *n.* [mendacium, (*uncontr. Gen.*) mendacio-i] *A little lie, slight fiction:* Cic.

mendāc-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [mendax, mendac-is] **I.** Prop.: *Untruthfulness, lying; a lie, untruth, falsehood:* Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: *A counterfeit:* Pl.

mend-ax, ācis, *adj.* [for ment-ax; fr. men-ior] **I.** Prop.: *Given* or *prone to lying; mendacious:* non mendax genere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) Parthis mendacior, Hor.: (*Sup.*) ego ero mendacissimus, Plaut.—As *Subst.*: **mendax,** ācis, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A liar:* Quint. **II.** Of things: *Lying, false, deceptive:* fundus, *that does not yield the expected fruits,* Hor. **III.** Meton.: *Feigned, fictitious, counterfeit, not real,* etc.: pennæ, Ov.

mendīcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mendic(a)-o] *A begging for, obtaining by begging:* Sen.

mendīc-e, *adv.* [mendic-us] *After the manner of a paltry person; in a beggarly manner; meanly:* Sen.

mendīc-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The state* or *condition of the* mendicus; hence) *Beggary, mendicity, pauperism, indigence:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mendicité.*

mendīc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.*; also, **mendic-or,** ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] **I.** Neut.: *To beg, ask for alms, go a begging:* Plaut. **II.** Act.: (Prop.: *To beg;* Meton.) *To solicit, ask for, entreat:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mendier.*

mendīcŭ-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for mendico-lus; fr. mendicus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) mendico-i] *Paltry, mean, pitiful, beggarly:* Cic.

mendĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Beggarly, needy, in want, indigent:* mendicus esse beatus nemo potest, Cic.: (*Sup.*) mendicissimi, id. —As *Subst.*: **mendĭcus,** i, *m. A beggar:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: *Poor, paltry, mean, pitiful:* instrumentum, Cic.

mendōs-e, *adv.* [mendos-us] **1.** *Faultily, with abundance of faults:* (*Sup.*) mendosissime, Cic.—**2.** *Falsely, erroneously:* colligere, Pers.

mend-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mendum] (*Abounding in* mendum; hence) **1.** *Full of,* or *abounding in, faults; faulty, erroneous, incorrect:* (*Comp.*) historia . . . mendosior, Cic.—**2.** *That commits many faults,* or *makes many mistakes:* servus, Cic.—Adverbial expression: Mendosum, *Falsely, deceptively:* Pers.

men-dum, i, *n.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root MAN, *cogitare*] (*The thing thought* or *formed in the mind;* hence, in bad sense) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A mistake, error:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: *A fault, error, blunder* in writing: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A blemish* of the body, *etc.*, Ov.

Mĕnēlāus, i, *m.*, Μενέλαος (One withstanding people). *Menelaus:* **1.: a.** Prop.: *Son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen.*—Hence, **Mĕnēlā-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Menelaus.*—**b.** *One like Menelaus:* Cic.—**2.** *A Greek rhetorician.*

Mĕnēnĭus, ĭi, *m. Menenius; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Meneni-us (-ānus),** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a Menenius.*

Mĕnestheus, ĕi *and* ĕos, *m.*, Μενεσθευς (One who abides). *Menestheus:* **1.** *A son of Iphicrates the Athenian:* Nep.—**2.** *A Trojan* (also called *Mnestheus*).

Mĕnippus, i, *m.*, Μένιππος (One withstanding horses). *Menippus; a great Asiatic orator in the time of Cicero.*

Mēnĭus, ĭi, *m.*, Μήνιος. *Menius; a son of Lycaon.*

Mĕnœtes, is, *m.*, Μενοίτης. *Menœtes; one of the companions of Æneas.*

Mĕnœtĭădes, æ, *m.*, Μενοιτιάδης. *The son of Menœtius,* i. e. *Patroclus, the friend of Achilles.*

men-s, mentis, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit root MAN, *cogitare;* Gr. μέν-ος] (*The thinking;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *The mind* as the origin of thought; the faculty of *thought:* Cic.; Cat. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *The mind, understanding, intellect, reason, intellectual powers,* etc.: Cic.—**2.** *Mind, recollection, thought, memory,* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Mind, feelings, disposition:* Ter.; Cæs.—**B.** *Idea, thought:* Virg.—**C.** *Intention, design, purpose:* Cic.; Ov.—**D.** *Courage, heart, soul:* Hor.—**E.** Personified: *Mens; as a goddess:* Liv.

men-sa, æ, *f.* [root MEN, whence men-sus; v. metior *init.*] (*The measured thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A table* of any kind: Cic.; Hor.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *That which is put on table; food,* etc.: Cic.—Particular phrase: Secunda mensa, *The second course* or *dessert* (*at which much wine was taken*): Cic.—**B.** *The guests at table:* Suet.

mens-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [mens-a] (*One pertaining to a* mensa; hence) **I.** Gen.: *A money-changer, banker:* Suet. **II.** Esp.: *A public banker* (*who regulated the paying out of public moneys*): Liv.

men-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [root MEN, whence men-sus; v. metior *init.*] *A measuring; measure:* Fig.: vocum, *i. e. metre, quantity:* Cic.

mensis, is (*Gen. Plur.*, regularly mensium; sometimes mensum), *m.* [Sans. *mása*, "a month," fr. root MĀ, *to measure*] *A month,* as a measure of time: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mois*

men-sor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A measurer:* **1.** In space: **a.** *A measurer of land; a land-surveyor:* Col.—**b.** *A measurer* for partitioning; *a divider* or *distributor* of land: Ov.—**c.** *An architect:* Pl.—**2.** In calculations: *One who estimates, calculates, weighs in mind,* etc.; *a calculator, estimater:* Hor.

menstrŭ-ālis, e, *adj.* [menstrus] *Of,* or *belonging to, a month; monthly; every month, for a month:* epulæ, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *menstruel.*

mens-trŭus, a, um, *adj.* [mens-is] (*Caused,* or *produced, by a month;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Brought about, happening,* or *taking place every month, monthly:* usura, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **menstruum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* officium) *A*

monthly term of office, monthly service: Pl. **II.** Meton.: *That lasts* or *continues a month; for the space of a month, monthly:* vita, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **menstruum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* cibarium) *A month's food* or *provisions:* Liv.

mens-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [mens-a] *A little table:* Plaut.

men-sūra, æ, *f.* [root MEN, whence men-sus; v. metior *init.*] **I.** Prop.: *A measuring, measure, measurement:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: *A measure* by which any thing is measured: Cæs.; Cic.; Nep. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: Of abstract things: *A measuring, measure, measurement:* dierum, Tac.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** In painting: *Measure, proportion:* Pl.—**b.** Mentally: *Measure, capacity, powers, attainment:* Quint.—**c.** With respect to rhythm, *etc.*: *Measuring:* Cic.—**B.** *Extent, amount, degree:* Ov.; Pl.—**C.** *Measure, standard,* etc.: consularis legati, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mesure.*

mensus, a, um, *P.* of metior, through root MEN.

menta (-tha), æ. *f.* = μίντη, μίνθη. *Mint* (*according to the myth, so called from Menthe* or *Minthe, a nymph who was changed by Proserpine into this plant*): Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *menthe.*

mentĭ-ens, entis, *P.* of menti-or. —As *Subst.* (*sc.* sermo): *A fallacy, sophism:* Cic.

men-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [MEN, root of memini] *A mentioning, making mention* of anything, whether by speaking or in writing: Cic.; Hor.; Liv.—Particular phrases, *etc.*: **1.** Mentionem facere alicujus rei *or* de aliquo (aliquâ re), *To make mention of, respecting,* or *about:* Cic.; Plaut.—**2.** Mentionem facere cum aliquo, *To mention with* a person, *i. e. to say,* or *to prefer a request, to a person:* Plaut.—**3.** Mentionem facere apud aliquem, *To mention before,* or *in the presence of, any one:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mention.*

men-tĭor, ītus sum, īri, 4. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* (*Fut.* mentibitur, Plaut.) [akin to Sanscrit root MAN, *cogitare;* Lat. me-min-i] (*To think* or *form in the mind;* hence, in a bad sense) **I.** Neut.: *To lie, cheat, deceive,* etc.: **A.** Prop.: With Personal subjects: non est mentiri meum, Ter.: Philo aperte mentitur, Cic. **B.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: *To lie, deceive:* frons, oculi, vultus, persæpe mentiuntur, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: With Personal subjects: **1.** Gen.: *To lie* or *speak falsely about:* pullarius auspicium mentiri ausus, Liv.: Of nulli quidquam mentite, Hor.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To falsely assert, affirm,* or *declare:* certam me sum mentitus habere Horam, quæ, *etc.*, Ov.—**b.** *To make a false promise about:* noctem, Prop. **B.** Meton.: *To imitate, counterfeit,* etc.: mentiris juvenem tinctis, Sentine, capillis, Mart. **C.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: **1.** *To speak falsely about, falsely promise:* aliquid, Mart.—**2.** *To imitate, counterfeit:* nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, Virg. ☞ Part. Perf. in Pass. force: **a.** *Imitated, counterfeited:* tela, Virg.—**b.** *Feigned, false:* terrores, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mentir.*

Mentŏ-o, ōnis, *m.* [ment-um] (*One with a long chin*). *Mento; a Roman name.*

Mentor, ŏris, *m.*, Μέντωρ [akin to Sanscrit root MAN, *cogitare;* Gr. μένος, Lat. root MEN, whence memini, mens] (The Thinker). *Mentor; a celebrated artist in embossed work.*—Hence, **Mentŏr-ĕus,** a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Mentor; Menterean.*

men-tum, i, *n.* [for min-tum; fr. 1. min-or] (*The projecting thing;* hence) **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *The chin* of persons, *etc.*: Cic.; Pl.—**b.** Esp.: *The chin with the hair on it; a bearded chin:* Virg.—**2.** Architect. *t. t.*: *The projecting part of a cornice,* which casts off the rain; the *coping:* Vitr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *menton.*

mē-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root MI, *to go;* or MÂ-PAYA (a causative of ME), *to cross over*] **I.** Prop.: Of living beings as subjects: **A.** Gen.: *To go, to pass:* quo simul meâris, Hor. **B.** Esp.: Of an army: *To be on march, to be marching:* Curt. **II.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: *To go, pass,* etc.: quâ sidera lege meârent, Ov.

meopte, v. meus.

mĕphītis, is, *f. Mephitis:* **I.** Prop.: *A noxious pestilential exhalation from the ground:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: Personified: *Mephitis* (also, *Mefitis*); *the goddess who averts pestilential exhalations.*

mepte = me ipsum: Plaut.

mĕr-ācus, a, um, *adj.* [mer-us] **I.** Prop.: *Pure, unmixed:* expulit elleboro morbum bilemque meraco, Hor.: (*Comp.*) vinum meracius, Cic. **II.** Fig.: libertas, Cic.

mercā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [merc(a)-or] *That can be bought* or *purchased:* Ov.

merca-ns, ntis, *P.* of merc(a)-or. —As *Subst.*: *A purchaser:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *marchand.*

mercā-tor, ōris, *m.* [merc(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *A trader, merchant,* esp. *a wholesale dealer:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *A trafficker* in any thing: Cic.

mercātōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mercator] *Of,* or *belonging to, a trader,* etc.: *mercantile:* Plaut.

mercā-tūra, æ, *f.* [merc(a)-or] *Trade, traffic, commerce:* **I.** Prop.: mercaturas facere, *To follow the pursuits of trade,* Cic. **II.** Fig.: bonarum artium, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *Goods, wares, merchandise:* Plaut.

mercā-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Trade, traffic, buying and selling:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A place for trade, market-place, market, mart:* Cic.; Liv. —**B.** *A public festival:* Cic.

mercēd-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [merces, merced-is] (*Small* merces; hence) **1.** *Small wages, poor pay:* Cic.—**2.** *Hire, rent, income:* Cic.

mercēn-ārĭus, (mercenn-), a, um, *adj.* [for merced-arius; fr. id.] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* merces; hence) **1.** Of persons: **a.** Gen.: *Doing any thing for reward* or *payment; hired for money, wages,* or *pay:* comes, Cic. —As *Subst.*: **mercenarius,** ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A hireling* or *hired servant:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *Paid, hired, mercenary:* testes, Cic.—**2.** Of things: *Mercenary, hired:* liberalitas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mercenaire.*

mer-ce-s, ēdis, *f.* [for merc-ced-s; fr. merx, merc-is; ced-o] (*The thing coming as,* or *for, gain;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** In a good sense: *Hire, pay, wages, salary, fee, reward,* etc.: Cic.; Sall.—**B.** In a bad sense: *A bribe:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *A price* of any thing: Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** In a good sense: *Reward, wages, recompense:* Cic.—**b.** In a bad sense: (**a**) *Punishment, recompense:* Liv.: —(**b**) *Cost, injury, detriment; hindrance, disadvantage:* Cic.—**B.** *Terms, condition, stipulation:* Hor. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Rent, revenue, income* as received from a tenant, *etc.*: Cæs.; Cic. —**B.** *Interest* on capital: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *merci.*

merc-ĭmōnĭum, ĭi, *n.* [merx, merc-is] (*A thing pertaining to* merx; hence) *Goods, wares, merchandise:* Plaut.

merc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* (*Inf.*: mercarier, Hor.) [id.] *To trade, traffic; to buy, purchase:* **I.** Prop.: Hor.: fundum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: muneribus amorem, Prop. ☞ In Pass. force: **A.** Verb Fin.: *To be bought* or *purchased:* jam quidem facta emplastra mercantur, Pl.—**B.** Part. Perf.: *Bought, purchased:* natureque decus mercato prodere cultu, Prop.

Merc-ŭrĭus, ĭi, *m.* [id.] (*The one pertaining to merchandise,* etc.) *Mercury.* **I.** Prop.: *Mercury, the son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger of the gods; the god of eloquence; the bestower of prosperity; the god of gain, merchandise, traders, and thieves; the presider over roads, and conductor of departed souls to the Lower World.*—Hence, **Mercŭrĭ-ālis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Mercury.*—As *Subst.*: **Mercurialos,** ium, *m. plur.*: (*sc.* homines) *Mercury's men; the name attaching to the corporation of traders:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The planet Mercury:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Mercure, mercuriel.*

mer-da, æ, *f.* [prob. from the same root as Gr. μορ-υσσειν, to defile, foul] (*The defiling* or *polluting thing;* hence) *Dung, ordure, excrement:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *merde.*

mĕr-e, *adv.* [mer-us] **I.** Prop.: *Purely, without mixture:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *Entirely, wholly, altogether:* Pl.

mĕrenda, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] *An afternoon meal* or *collation:* Plaut.

mĕr-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* and *n.*: **mĕr-ĕor,** ĭtus sum, ēri, 2. *v. dep.* [akin to Sanscrit root MÂ, *metiri,* through μερ or μορ, root of μείρομαι, *sortior*] (*To obtain* or *acquire as a portion* or *allotment;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To get, gain, acquire, obtain:* quorum duces quadragena millia HS, merebant, Suet.—**B.** Esp.: With

accessory notion of payment: **1.** *To get* or *acquire* by purchase; *buy, purchase*, etc.: nardo vina merebere, Hor. —**2.** *To get, acquire, obtain* as the purchase money *or* by way of compensation: quid arbitramini Rheginos . . . merere velle, ut, *etc.*, Cic.—**Particular phrase:** Merere *or* mereri (with or without) stipendia, *To earn pay* as a soldier; i. e. *to serve in the army* or *as a soldier; to be a soldier:* Cic.; Liv.: hence, pedibus merere, i. e. *to serve as a foot-soldier*, id.: equo merere, *to serve in the cavalry:* Cic. **II. Meton.: A. Act. 1.** *To deserve, merit; to be entitled to* or *worthy of:* In a good or bad sense: primam meruí qui laude coronam, Virg.: supplicium, Ov.: (with *ut c. Subj.*) respondit (*sc.* Socrates) sese meruisse, ut . . . decoraretur, *etc.*, Cic.—**2.** *To commit, perform, do*, etc.: esse in hac re culpam meritum non nego, Ter.—**B.** Neut.: **1.** *To deserve, merit, to render one's self* or *be deserving* in any respect: fac valeas, libertatemque meam, si mereor, tuearis, Cic.—**2.** With bene, male, and various other advv. to denote in what respect any person deserves: *To deserve well*, etc., *of; to confer a benefit*, etc., *on; to act*, etc., *towards:* de republicâ bene mereri, Cic.

mĕrĕtrīc-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [meretrix, meretric-is] *Of,* or *pertaining to, a* meretrix; *meretricious:* Plaut.

mĕrĕtrīc-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little courtesan:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *mérétricule.*

mĕrĕ-trix, ĭcis (*Gen. Plur.*, meretricium, Plaut.:—meretricum, Ov.), *f.* [mere-o] (*The female accomplisher of gaining;* hence) *A prostitute, courtesan:* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *mérétrice.*

merg-æ, ārum, *f.* [merg-o] (*The things plunged* or *thrust into* something; hence) *A two-pronged fork:* Plaut.

merge-s, ĭtis, *f.* [for mergit-s; fr. late Lat. mergit-o, "to plunge"] **1.** (*The thing plunged* or *thrust into something;* hence) *A pitchfork:* Pl.—**2.** (*The thing into which something*, e. g. *a pitchfork, is plunged* or *thrust;* hence) *A sheaf:* Virg.

merg-o, mersi, mersum, mergĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root MAJJ, *to plunge*] **I. Prop.: A. Gen.:** *To dip, plunge*, or *immerse* in, *etc.*, water, *etc.*: mergi pullos in aquam jussit, Cic.: nec me deus æquore mersit, Virg. **B. Esp.: 1.** With Personal pron. *or* Pass. in reflexive force: *To plunge one's self, to plunge*, etc., Cic.; Ov.—**2.** *To overwhelm* by *or* in, *to sink* or *plunge* beneath the waters, *etc.*; *to swallow up, submerge, engulph*, etc. **II. Meton.: A.: 1. Gen.:** *To plunge* or *thrust:* mersis in corpore rostris, Ov.—**2. Esp.:** Pass. in reflexive force: **a.** Of rivers, *etc.*: *To plunge;* i. e. *run, empty itself, fall:* Pl.—**b.** Of constellations: *To plunge*, i. e. *fall, set, sink:* Cat.—**B.** *To push* or *thrust:* per jugum mergi vitis materiam, Pl.—**C.** *To hide, conceal, bury*, etc.: mersitque suos in robore vultus, Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.: 1. Gen.:** *To plunge* or *immerse in:* me fata mea, et scelus exitiale Lacænæ His mersere malis, Virg.—**2. Esp.:** With Personal pron., *or* Pass. in reflexive force: *To plunge one's self, to plunge* into some career, *etc.*: Liv.—**B.** Of fortune, circumstances, sleep, *etc.*: *To overwhelm, engulph, sink, submerge, swallow up*, etc.: ære paterno Ac rebus mersis in ventrem, Juv.

merg-us, i, *m.* [merg-o] (*The plunger;* hence) *A diver* or *gull.*

mĕrĭdĭ-ānus, a, um, *adj.* [meridies] **I. Prop.:** *Of,* or *belonging to, mid-day; mid-day-:* tempus, *mid-day, noon:* Cic.—As *Subst.:* **meridiani**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* gladiatores) *Mid-day combatants, gladiators who fought at mid-day:* Suet. **II. Meton.:** *Of,* or *belonging to, the south or south side; southern, southerly, meridional:* circulus, *the equator*, Sen.—As *Subst.:* **A. meridianum**, i, *n. The south:* Vell. —**B. meridiana**, ōrum, *n. Southern places* or *parts:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *méridienne:* also (subst.), *méridien*, "the meridian."

mĕrĭdĭā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [meridi(a)-o] *A taking a mid-day sleep; a siesta:* Cic.

mĕri-dĭes, ēi, *m.* [for medi-dies; fr. medi-us; dies] **I. Prop.:** *Mid-day, noon:* Cic. **II. Meton.:** *The south:* Cic.

mĕridĭ-o, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.*, **mĕridĭ-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [meridi-es] *To take a mid-day nap* or *siesta:* Suet.

Mĕrĭŏnes, æ, *m.*, Μηριόνης. *Meriones; the charioteer of Idomeneus, who piloted his ships from Crete to Troy.*

1. **mĕrĭt-o**, *adv.* [merit-us] *Deservedly, justly, according to desert:* merito irasci, Cic.: (*Sup.*) amare meritissimo, id.

2. **mĕr-ĭto**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [mer-eo] *To earn, gain:* qui sestertia dena meritásset, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mériter.*

mĕrĭtōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mereo, through an obsolete subst. *meritor*, "one who gains or earns money") **I. Gen.:** *Of,* or *belonging to, one who earns money, by which money is earned, for which money is paid, that brings in money:* vehicula, Suet.—As *Subst.:* **meritoria**, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* loca) *Places* or *rooms which are let out* (*for a short time*): Juv. **II. Esp.:** *Of,* or *belonging to, gain made by immoral practices:* pueri, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *méritoire.*

mĕr-ĭtum, i, *n.* [mer-eo] **1.: a.** (*That which deserves* or *merits* something from a person; hence) (a) In a good sense: *A service, kindness, benefit*, etc.: Cic.—(b) In a bad sense: *Demerit, fault:* Cic.; Liv.—**b.** (*That for which one deserves* or *merits* something at the hands of another; hence) (a) *Worth, value, importance* of a thing: Ov.—(b) *Desert, merit:* Cic.—**2.** (*That which is deserved* or *merited;* hence) **a.** In a good sense: *Reward, return, recompense:* Ter.—**b.** In a bad sense: *Punishment:* App. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mérite.*

mĕr-ĭtus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of mer-eo *or* mer-eor.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Deserving* or *meriting* something from another; so, perhaps, only as *Subst.* **meritissimum**, i, *n. Very great merit:* Plaut.—**b.** *Deserved, just, fit, proper:* (*Sup.*) famâ meritissimâ fruitur, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mérité.*

Mermĕros, i, *m.*, Μέρμερος (Careladen, anxious). *Mermeros; one of the Centaurs present at the wedding of Pirithous.*

Mermessĭa, æ, *f. A woman of Mermessus, a town of Troas;* esp., *the Mermessian Sibyl.*

mĕr-ŏ-bĭb-us, a, um, *adj.* [merum; (o); bib-o] *That drinks wine unmixed:* Plaut.

Mĕrŏe, ēs, *f.*, Μερόη. *Meroë; a large and celebrated island of the Nile.*

Mĕrŏpe, ēs, *f.*=Μερόπη (One endowed with speech). *Merope, one of the Pleiades, whose star is more obscure than the rest, because she wedded Sisyphus, a mortal.*

1. **Mĕrops**, ŏpis, *m.*=Μέροψ (id.). *Merops; a king of Ethiopia, husband of Clymene, and the reputed father of Phaëthon.*

2. **mĕrops**, ŏpis, *f.*=μέροψ. *The merops; a bird that devours bees; the bee-eater.*

mer-so, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for merg-so; fr. merg-o] **I. Prop.:** *To dip in, immerse:* gregem fluvio mersare, Virg. **II. Fig.: A.** *To overwhelm:* rerum copia mersat, Lucr.—**B.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To plunge one's self:* mersor civilibus undis, Hor.

mer-sus (for merg-sus), a, um, *P.* of merg-o.

mĕr-ŭla, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.; prob. mer-eo] (*The deserving one;* hence) In reference to its melodious note: *A blackbird, ousel, merle:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *merle.*

merum, i, v. merus.

mĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; but prps. akin. to μερ, *or* μορ, root of μείρομαι, *to divide* or *separate from*] (*Divided* or *separated from;* hence) **I. Prop.:** *Alone, only, mere, nothing but:* nugæ, Cic. **II. Meton.: A.** *Pure, unmixed, unadulterated, without mixture*, etc.: vina, *i. e. not mixed with water*, Ov.—As *Subst.:* **merum**, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum) *Pure, unmixed, unadulterated wine; wine free from all admixture of water:* Hor.—**B.** *Bare, naked, uncovered:* pes, Juv. **III. Fig.: A.: 1.** In a good sense: *Pure, real, genuine:* libertas, Hor.—**2.** In a bad sense: *Unmixed, immoderate, excessive:* **libertas**, Liv.—**B.** Of brightness, *etc.*: *Pure, entire, unclouded:* claror, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mère.*

mer-x, cis, *f.* [mer-eo] (*The gaining*, i. e. *gainful, thing;* hence) **I. Prop.:** *Goods, wares, commodities, merchandise:* Cic.; Ov. **II. Meton.:** *A thing, article:* Plaut.

Mĕsembrĭa, æ, *f.*, Μεσεμβρία. *Mesembria; a city of Thrace.*—Hence,

Mĕsembrĭ-ăcus, a, um, *adj. Mesembrian.*

Mĕsŏpŏtămĭa, æ, *f.*, Μεσοποταμία (Country between rivers). *Mesopotamia; a country of Asia, between the Euphrates and Tigris.*

Messāla (-alla), æ, *m. Messala* or *Messalla; a Roman name.*

Messālīna (-allīna), æ, *f. Messalina* or *Messallina; the profligate wife of the Emperor Claudius.*

Messāna, æ, *f.*, Μεσσήνη (That which is in the middle, *i. e. here*, between the shores). *Messana:* **1.** *A city of Sicily, built on a point of land projecting into the Straits between Italy and Sicily* (now *Messina*).—**2.** *Messene.*

Messāpĭa, æ, *f.*, Μεσσαπία (The land or country in the midst of or between the waters). *Messapia; the extreme south-eastern district of Italy between the Mare Hadriaticum and the Sinus Tarentinus* (now *Terra di Otranto*). Hence, **Messāpĭ-us**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Messapia; Messapian.* —As *Subst.*: **Messapii**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ). *The Messapians.*

Messāpus (**Mēsā-**), i, *m.* [orig. Greek: The one between the waters: *v.* Messapia *init.*] *Messapus* or *Mesapus: a prince of Messapia.*

Messēne, ēs, **-na**, æ, *f.*, Μεσσήνη (That which is in the middle, *i. e. here* of the country; an inland place). *Messene* or *Messena* (now *Mauromati*); *a city situate in the centre of the extreme south-western state of the Peloponnesus, to which it gave its name of Messene* or *Messenia.* — Hence, **Messēn-ĭus**, a, um, *adj. Messenian.*—As *Subst.*: **Messenii**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Messenians.*

mes-sis, is, *f.* (*Acc. Sing.* messim, Plaut.) [for met-sis; fr. met-o] **I.** Prop.: *A mowing, reaping, or ingathering of the corn,* etc.; *a harvest:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of *a collecting* of honey: Virg.—**B.** *Harvest,* i. e. *the harvested crops:* Virg.—Provv.: **1.** Messes suas urere, *To burn one's own crops,* i. e. *to destroy one's own work,* etc.: Tib. — **2.** Messis in herbā est, *The crop is in the blade,* i. e. *one's expectations are premature;* or *to count one's chickens before they are hatched:* Ov.—**C.** *The time* or *season of harvest; harvest-time:* Virg. **III.** Fig.: *A mowing down* or *reaping,* etc.: Sullani temporis messis, *i. e. the numerous deaths and murders in Sylla's time,* Cic.

mes-sor, ōris, *m.* [for met-sor; fr. met-o] *A reaper:* Cic.; Hor.

messŏr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [messor] *Of,* or *belonging to, a reaper:* Cic.

mes-sus (for met-sus), a, um, *P.* of met-o.

met, a pronominal suffix attached to pronouns substantive, and (less freq.) possessive pronouns: *Self:* e. g. egomet, nosmet, meāmet.

mĕt-a, æ, *f.* [met-ior] (*The measuring thing; the measurer;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A meta,* i. e. *a column* or *pillar,* with a conical top, *for marking a measured space; a turning-post* or *pillar* (*three of these* metæ *in a group were erected at each end of the Roman* circus, *and round them charioteers in the chariot races had to drive seven times*): Ov.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The goal* or *turning-post,* as formed by the *metæ* collectively: Hor.—**B.** *A goal* or *winning-post* for foot-runners: Hor.- **C.** *A point* or *goal* round which vessels turn in a sailing or rowing match: Virg.—**D.** *A headland, foreland, promontory, cape, projecting point of land* which ships double: Virg.—**E.** *An end, boundary, extremity, limit:* Ov. **III.** Fig.: Of abstract things: **A.** *An end, extremity, limit, conclusion, close:* Ov.; Virg.—**B.** *The boundary line:* Virg.

Mĕtăbus, i, *m. Metabus; a king of the Volsci, father of Camilla.*

mĕtallum, i, *n.* = μέταλλον. **I.** Prop.: *A mine:* Pl.; Suet. **II.** Meton.: Of *that which is obtained from a mine,* etc.: **A.** *A metal,* as gold, silver, iron, *etc.*: Virg.; Hor.—**B.** *Marble, stone,* etc.: Pl. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of that which yields profit: *A mine:* Pl.—**B.** *Metal, stuff, material:* Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *métal, médaille.*

Mĕtăpontum, i, *n.* (That which is above the sea or on the sea coast). *Metapontum; a town of Lucania.*—Hence, **Mĕtăpont-īnus**, a, um, *adj. Metapontine.*—As *Subst.*: **Metapontini**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Metapontines.*

mĕtā-tor, ōris, *m.* [met(a)-or] *One who measures out* a place; *a divider and fixer* (*of boundaries*): Cic.

Mĕtaurum, i, *n. Metaurum; a river in the Bruttian territory.*

Mĕtaurus, i, *m.*, Μέταυρος. *Metaurus; a river of Umbria, celebrated for the defeat of Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal* (B.C. 207) (now *Metauro* or *Metro*).

Mĕtellus, i, *m.*; **-a**, æ, *f. Metellus* and *Metella; Roman names.*—Hence, **Mĕtell-īnus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a Metellus; Metelline.*

Mĕtĕrēa turba. *The Meterean crowd; the name given to a people dwelling about the Danube and the Black Sea.*

Mĕthĭon, ōnis, *m. Methion; the father of Phorbas.*

Mĕthymna, æ, *f.*, Μήθυμνα. *Methymna; a city in the island of Lesbos, famed for its excellent wine* (now *Maliwa*). — Hence, **Mĕthymn-æus**, a, um, *adj.*, Μηθυμναῖος. *Of,* or *belonging to, Methymna, Methymnean.*

mĕtĭcŭl-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [metus, through obsol. *meticul-us*] (*Full of fear;* hence) **1.** *Fearful, timid:* Plaut. — **2.** *Frightful, terrible:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *méticuleux.*

mĕt-ĭor, men-sus sum, mēt-īri, 4. *v. dep.* [roots MET, MEN, akin to Sanscrit root MA, *to measure;* Gr. *μέ-τρον*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** In space: **1.** Gen.: *To measure:* mundi magnitudinem, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: With accessory notion of division: *To measure out* for division, *to distribute by measure:* agrum, Cic.—**B.** In quantity, amount, *etc.*: **1.** Gen.: *To measure, mete:* frumentum, Cic.: nummos, Hor.—**2.** Esp., With accessory notion of division, appropriation, *etc.*: *To measure* or *mete out; to deal out, give,* or *distribute by measure:* frumentum militibus, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *To measure* a distance, *i. e.*: **A.** On land: *To pass through, over,* or *along; to traverse, walk along* etc.: viam, Hor.—**B.** By water: *To traverse, pass,* or *sail over, across* or *through,* etc.: aquas carinā, Ov. - **C.** In the heavens: *To traverse,* etc.: iter annuum, Cat. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To measure, estimate, form an opinion,* or *judge of,* etc.: quam fidelitatem ego ex meā conscientiā metior, Cic.—**B.** *To traverse, pass through* a particular time: duas lucis partes Hyperione menso, Ov. ☞ In Pass. force: **a.** *To be measured off,* for any purpose: mensa spatia, Cic.—**b.** *To be measured* or *estimated:* (a) Gen.: syllabis metiendos pedes existimat, Cic.—(b) Esp.: In value or importance: peccata vitiis hominum metienda sunt, Cic.

Mĕtĭōsēdum, i, *n. Metiosedum, a city of Gaul* (now *Melun*).

Mĕtiscus, i, *m. Metiscus; the charioteer of Turnus.*

Metĭus, ii, *m. Metius; an Italian proper name.*

1. **mĕt-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, **1.** *v. a.* [akin to met-ior] **I.** Prop.: *To measure, measure out:* metato in agello, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *To measure out* (*with the eyes*); *to survey, observe, search, scrutinize:* metabat (*sc.* serpens) late circum loca, Virg.

2. **mĕt-o**, messŭi, messum, mĕtĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [prob. akin to *ἀ-μά-ω*] **I.** Prop.: *To mow* or *reap; to cut down* the crops, *etc.*: **A.** Act.: farra met ebant, Ov.—**B.** Neut.: in metendo occupatos subito adorti, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To gather, gather* or *get in, collect* the vintage, *etc.*: **1.** Act.: vindemiam metit, Pl.—**2.** Neut.: postremus metito, Virg. — **B.** *To cut, cut down:* diraque cantatā pabula falce metit, Ov.—**C.** Of bees as subject: *To cull* the sweets of flowers; *to rifle* flowers: Virg.—**D.** *To ravage, waste, destroy:* ferus in silvā farra metebat aper, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *To mow* or *cut down:* **A.** In battle: proximaque quæque metit gladio, Virg.—**B.** Of death as subject: metit Orcus Grandia cum parvis, Hor.

mĕtōposcŏpus (**-os**), i, *m.* = μετωποσκόπος. *A forehead-inspector; one who tells fortunes by examining the forehead, a metoposcopist:* Suet.

mĕt-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [akin to met-ior] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To measure, to measure out,* or *mark off* for any particular purpose: si pinguis agros metabere campi, Virg. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To traverse, pass through,* etc.: nemoris loca, Sen.—**2.** *To erect, pitch, set up:* tabernacula, Pl. **C.** Fig.: *To measure* or *mark out, describe:* quas regiones animo metatus sum, Liv. **II.** Neut.: *To mark out* or *measure off a place for one's self; to pitch one's tent, encamp:* metarique sub ipso templo . . . jussit, Liv.

mētrēta, æ, *f.*=μετρητής (measurer). *A metreta; i. e.* **1.** *An Athenian liquid measure, containing about 9 gallons English:* Plaut.—**2.** *A large cask or vessel; a tun:* Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *métrète.*

Mētrŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, Μητρόπολις (Mother-city). *Metropolis; a city of Thessaly.* — Hence, **Mētrŏpŏl-ītæ**, ārum, *m. The people of Metropolis.*—Hence, **Mētrŏpŏlīt-ānus**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, the people of Metropolis.*

mĕtŭ-ens, ntis: **1.** *P.* of metu-o. —**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Fearing, dreading; in a state of dread or anxious fear:* (*Comp.*) Nero metuentior in posterum, Tac. **b.**: (a) Gen.: *Fearful or apprehensive* about: (with *Respective Gen.*) metuensque pericli, Virg.—(b) Esp.: *Entertaining a respectful awe or veneration* for: (with *Respective Gen.*) consules legum metuentes, Cic.

mĕtŭ-o, mĕtŭi, mĕtūtum, mĕtŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [metus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) metu-is] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To fear, dread, be afraid of* a person *or* thing: crimen ais te metuisse, Cic.: te suis matres metuunt juvencis, Hor.: (with *ne* & *Subj.*) nimis metuebam, ne abiisses, Plaut.: (with *ut c. Subj.*) ut sis Vitalis metuo, Hor.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To await or expect with fear or anxiety; to dread:* metui quid futurum denique esset, Ter.—**b.** *To fear to say:* metuo, patres quot fuerint, Plaut.—**c.** *To fear or be fearful about* something: metuo qualem tu me hominem existimes, Ter. —**d.** *To entertain a respectful fear or veneration for:* absentem patrem, Ter. **B.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: *To fear, dread, apprehend:* illum aget pennā metuente solvi Fama superstes, Hor.—**C.** Meton.: As the result of apprehension: *To guard against, beware of,* etc.: nocentem Corporibus metuemus Austrum, Hor. **II.** Neut.: *To fear, be afraid, dread, be apprehensive or anxious,* as the effect of an idea of threatening evil: neque tam de suā vitā, quam de me metuit, Cic.: inopi metuens formica senectæ, Virg.

mĕtus, ūs, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Fear, dread, apprehension, anxiety:* Cic.; Sall.; Ter.; Ov.; Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Religious awe, holy fear, or dread:* Virg.—**2.** *Poetic awe:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: *A cause of fear; an object of dread or terror:* Stat.

mĕtŭ-tus, a, um, *P.* of metu-o.

mē-us, a, um (*Voc.*, meus for mī, Virg.:—*Gen. Plur.*: meûm for meorum, Plaut.:—With *pte:* meapte, Ter.: meopte, Plaut.)—With *met:* meāmet, Plaut.), *pron. poss.* [me] **I.** Gen.: *My, mine, belonging to me:* meum nomen, Plaut.: mea descriptio, *made by me,* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **mei**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* homines) *My friends, my relatives, my adherents, my followers:* flamma extrema meorum, Virg. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *My own;* i. e. *in my right senses:* gelidumque trementi Corpore, vixque meum firmat deus, Ov.—**B.** *My own;* i. e. *in my own power, free, independent:* quod quidem ego facerem, nisi plane esse vellem meus, Cic.—**C.** Meus, *My, my own, my dear, my beloved:* Nero meus mirificas apud me tibi gratias agit, Cic. — Particular expressions: **1.** Mea tu, *or simply* mea, *You darling of mine, my darling, my love:* Ter.; Ov.—**2.** Mi homines, mi spectatores, *My dear people, my good spectators:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mien, mon.*

Mēvānĭa, æ, *f. Mevania; a city of Umbria* (now *Bevagna*).

Mēzentĭus, i, *m. Mezentius; a tyrant of Cære* or *Agylla.*

mi: **1.** *Dat.* of ego.—**2.** *Voc.* of meus.

mĭc-a, æ, *f.* [etym. dub., prob. akin to μικκ-ός or μικ-ός=μικρός] **I.** Prop.: *A crumb, little bit, morsel, grain:* Lucr.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: Of the mental powers, *etc.*: *A grain:* Cat.

Mĭcipsa, æ, *m.*: **1.** Prop.: *Micipsa; son of Masinissa, and king of Numidia.* — **2.** Meton.: Plur.: *Numidians, Africans.*

mĭc-o, ŭi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [Sans. root MISH, *to wink*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To move to and fro with a quick, tremulous motion:* (with *Gr. Acc.*) linguis micat (*sc.* serpens) ora trisulcis, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To beat, palpitate:* venæ et arteriæ micare non desinunt, Cic. — **2.** *To twitch,* etc.: semianimesque micant digiti, Virg.—**3.** *To gush out or spring forth:* micuere novi, percusso pumice, fontes, Luc. — **4.** With or without *digitis: To move quickly with the fingers,* i. e. *to hold up suddenly some of the fingers in order that another may at once guess their number (this was practised as a game—perhaps known amongst us as, "Buck, buck, how many horns do I hold up?"—and still exists in Italy under the name of mora: it was further used as a mode of deciding doubtful or controverted matters):* Cic.; Suet.—**5.** *To dart, dart about,* etc.: fulmina micabant, Liv.—**6.** *To move rapidly; to thrust, hew, or cut rapidly:* urgere scutis, micare gladiis, Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** From the quick tremulous motion of the heavenly bodies, *etc.*: **1.** Of the stars, *etc.*: *To twinkle, sparkle, glitter:* stella micans radiis, Cic.—**2.** Of lightning: *To flash, gleam:* micantia fulmina, Ov.—**B.** Without the notion of rapidity or tremulousness: *To sparkle, glitter, flash:* micat ignibus æther, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *To flash, glitter, sparkle* with animation, passion, *etc.*: oculos igne micantes, Ov.

mictūr-ĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n. desider.* [mingo; *Part. Fut.* mictur-us] *To desire to make water; to make water:* Juv.

Mĭdas (-a), æ, *m.*, Μίδας. *Midas* or *Mida; a king of Phrygia, who received from Bacchus the gift of turning into gold every thing that he touched. As this extended to food, he implored the assistance of the god. The latter told him to bathe in the River Pactolus, the sands of which from that time became mixed with gold. When, on the occasion of a musical contest between Apollo and Pan, Midas decided against the former, Apollo changed his ears into those of an ass.*

mĭgra-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [migr(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A removal, a changing of one's habitation; migration:* Cic.; Liv. **II.** Fig.: Of words: *A transfer, metaphorical use:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *migration.*

mĭgro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* (migrāssit for migraverit, Cic.) [etym. dub.; prps. akin to meo] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To remove* from one place to another; *to depart, migrate:* migrantes cernas, Virg.: (*Impers. Pass.*) in alium quendam locum ex his locis morte migratur, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** a. Gen.: *To go away, depart:* jam migravit ab aure voluptas Omnis, Hor.—**b.** Esp.: *To go away* or *depart* out of life, *etc.*: non dubitat... migrare de vitā, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) ex hominum vitā migrandum est, id. —**2.** *To change, to become changed:* in varias figuras, Ov. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To carry away, transport, transfer:* relicta quæ migratu difficilia essent, Liv.: num migrantur Rhœteia regna, In Libyam Superis? *are transferred,* Sil. **B.** Fig.: *To transgress, break, violate:* qui civile jus . . . migraret, injustum fore, Cic.

Mĭlānĭon, ōnis, *m.*, Μελανίων. *Milanion; the husband of Atalanta.*

mile, *etc.*, v. mill.

mīles, ĭtis, *comm. gen.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A soldier:* Cic.; Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A foot-soldier:* Cæs.—**2.** *A common soldier, private:* Sall. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Collectively: *The soldiery; the army,* or *forces:* Tac. —**B.** = latrunculus: *A chessman* or *pawn* in the game of chess: Ov.—**C.** Fem.: **1.** Of a woman who is brought to bed for the first time: *A raw recruit;* i. e. *one unaccustomed to such service:* Ov.—**2.** *An attendant* or *servant:* Ov.

Mīlēsĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Μιλήσιος. **I.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the city of Miletus; Milesian.*—As *Subst.*: **Milesii**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Miletus, the Milesians (who were famous for their luxury and wantonness).* **II.** Meton.: *Of the character of the people of Miletus; impure, unchaste, wanton, lascivious.*

1. **Mīlētus**, i, *m.*, Μίλητος. *Miletus, the father of Caunus and Byblis.*—Hence, **Milet-is**, ĭdis, *f. The daughter of Miletus,* i. e. *Byblis.*

2. **Mīlētus**, i, *f.*, Μίλητος. *Miletus; a city of Caria.*—Hence, **Milet-is**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Miletus:* urbs, *i. e. Tomi, a colony of Milesians:* Ov.

mīlĭt-āris, e, *adj.* [miles, milit-is] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Of,* or *belonging to, a soldier* or *the soldiers; military:* tribuni, *tribunes of the soldiers* or *military tribunes,* Cic.: via, Liv.: signa, *i. e. ensigns* or *standards,* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **militaris**, is, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A soldier, military person:* Tac. **B.** Esp.: *Proper for soldiers* or *for military service; of an age for bearing arms (which*

extended from the 17th to the 46th year): Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of*, or *relating to, war; military:* institutum, Cæs.— **B.** *Warlike, martial:* animi, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *militaire.*

mīlĭtār-ĭter, *adv.* [militar-is] *After the manner of a soldier; in a military manner:* loqui, Tac.

mīlĭt-ĭa, æ, *f.* [milit-o] (*The serving as a soldier*: hence) **I.** Prop.: *Military service:* Cic.; Cæs.—Adverbial expression: Militiæ, *On service, abroad, in the field:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *Warfare:* Vell.—**2.** *War:* Vell.—**B.** *The soldiery, troops, military force,* etc.: Ov.—**C.** *Spirit, courage,* etc.: Flor.—**D.** *Service, employment, office,* etc., of a laborious nature: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *milice.*

mīlĭtī-ŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [militi-a] *A short, insignificant term of military service.* Suet.

mīlĭt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [miles, milit-is] **I.** Prop.: *To be a soldier, to perform military service, to serve as a soldier:* Cic.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** (In *Pass. force with cognate subject*) *To war, wage war:* hoc et omne militabitur Bellum in tuæ spem gratiæ, Hor.—**B.** *To serve, perform service,* etc.: venaticus . . . Militat in silvis catulus, Hor. **III.** Fig.: *To war, wage war, carry on war or warfare:* vixi puellis nuper idoneus, Et militavi non sine gloriâ, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *militer.*

mīlĭum, i, *n.* [etym. dub.] *Millet:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mil, millet.*

mīll-e (**mīl-**), *num. adj. indecl.* [akin to χίλ-ιοι] **I.** Prop.: *A thousand:* Cæs.—As *Subst.*: **mīllĭa**, ĭum, *n. A thousand:* Cic.; Liv.—Particular phrases: **A.** In millia, *Per thousand, on each* or *every thousand:* Liv.—**B.** Mille passūs, mille passuum, mille, or millia, *A thousand paces* (i.e. *a Roman mile*, which is estimated at 1618 English yards, or 142 yards less than the English mile): Cic.; Gell. **II.** Meton.: *A thousand* for *innumerable, infinite:* colores, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mille, mil.*

mill-ēsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [mill-e] *The thousandth:* millesimum partem vix intelligo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *millième;* also, (subst.) *millésime.*

mīllia, v. mille.

mīllī-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [milli-a] (*Of, or belonging to, a thousand;* hence) **A.** *Containing* or *comprising a thousand* in number: præerat alæ milliariæ, *i.e. containing a thousand men,* Pl.—**B.** *Measuring a thousand paces:* clivus, Var.—As *Subst.*: **milliārium**, ĭi, *n.* (*sc.* saxum) **1.** Prop.: **a.** Gen.: *A stone indicating the measured space of a thousand Roman paces* or *of a Roman mile; a milestone:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: Milliarium aureum *or simply* milliarium, *The gilt milestone (erected by Augustus in the forum at Rome):* Tac. —**2.** Meton.: *A mile:* Suet.—**C.** *Extending a thousand feet:* porticūs, Suet. —**D.** *Weighing a thousand pounds:* apri, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *milliaire.*

mill-ĭes (**-ĭens**), *adv.* [mill-e] **I.** *A thousand times:* Ter.; Cic.—**2.** *An infinite, innumerable,* or *countless number of times:* Cic.

1. **Mīlo** (**-on**), ōnis, *m.*, Μίλων. *Milo* or *Milon:* **1.** *A celebrated athlete of Crotona.*—**2.** *A king of Pisa, in Elis.*

2. **Mīlo** ōnis, *m. Milo; a friend of Cicero and an enemy of Clodius; he killed the latter, and was defended by Cicero in an oration still extant* (pro T. Annio Milone). — Hence, **Mīlōn-ĭ-ānus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Milo: Milonian.*

Mīlōnĭus, ĭi, *m. Milonius; a parasite:* mentioned by Hor.

Mīltĭădes, is, *m.* = Μιλτιάδης. *Miltiades; a celebrated general of the Athenians, victor in the battle of Marathon.*

mīlv-inus (**mīlŭ-**), a, um, *adj.* [milv-us] **I.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, a kite:* Pl. **II.** Fig.: *Resembling a kite* in character, *etc.; kitelike, rapacious:* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **milvina**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* fames) *A kite's appetite, voraciousness:* Plaut.

Milvĭus Pons, v. Mulvius.

milvus (**mīlŭ-**, **milvī-**), i, *m.* and *f.* [etym. dub.] **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *A bird of prey; a kite, glede,* etc.: Cic.; Hor. —**2.** Fig.: Of rapacious persons: *A kite:* Plaut.—**3.** Meton.: *A constellation called* milvus, *or the kite:* Ov.—**B.** *A fish of prey;* prob. *the gurnard:* Hor.

mīm-a, æ, *f.* [akin to mim-us] *A female mimic* or *mime:* Cic.

Mīmallōnes, um, *f.*, Μιμάλλονες. *The Bacchantes.*—Hence, **1. Mīmallŏn-ĭcus**, a, um, *adj. Bacchantic, Bacchanalian.*—**2. Mīmallŏn-is**, ĭdis, *f. A Bacchante.*

Mīmas, antis, *m.*, Μίμας. *Mimas:* **1.** *A promontory in Ionia, opposite Chios.*—**2.** *A giant.*—**3.** *A Trojan.*

mīmĭc-e, *adv.* [mimic-us] *Like a mime, farcically:* Cat.

mīmĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = μιμικός. *Of, or belonging to, a mime; mimic, farcical:* jocus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mimique.*

Mīmnermus, i, *m.*, Μίμνερμος. *Mimnermus; a Greek elegiac poet, inventor of the pentameter.*

mīm-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [mim-a] *A little (female) mime:* Cic.

mīmus, i, *m.* = μῖμος. (*He who* or *that which imitates;* hence) **1.** *A mimic actor, mime:* Cic.—**2.**: a. Prop.: *A mimic play, mime, farce:* Ov.—b. Fig.: *Any thing farcical, pretended, or unreal; a farce:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mime.*

min', for mihine: Pers.

1. **mīna** (**mna**, Pl.), æ, *f.* = μνᾶ: **1.** *A Greek weight of a hundred Attic drachmas, a mina:* Pl.—**2.** *A Greek sum of money:* **a.** Silver: = 100 Attic drachmæ *or* Roman denarii: *i. e.* about 4*l.* English: Plaut.; Cic.—**b.** Gold: of five times the value of the silver one; *i. e.* about 20*l.* English: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mine.*

2. **mīna**, æ, *f. adj. Smooth:* ovis, *smooth-bellied, with no wool on the belly,* Plaut.

mīnāc-ĭæ, ārum, *f.* [minax, minac-is] *Threats, menaces:* Plaut. ¶ Hence Fr. *menace.*

mīnāc-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Threatening-ly, menacingly; with threats* or *menaces.* minax supplicibus, Quint.: (*Comp.*) dixisse eum minacius, Cic.

mīn-æ, ārum, *f.* [min-eo] (*The projecting things:* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The projecting points, pinnacles,* etc., of a wall, *etc.*: Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Threats, menaces,* etc., as evils overhanging one: Cic.; Ov.

mĭnant-er, *adv.* [for minant-ter; fr. minans, minant-is] *Threateningly, in a threatening manner, with threats:* agere, Ov.

mĭnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. min(a)-or] *A threatening, threat, menace:* Cic.

mīn-ax, ācis, *adj.* [min-or] **1.** *Projecting, jutting out, overhanging:* scopulus, Virg.—**2.** *Threatening, menacing, full of threats* or *menaces:* Of living beings or things: (*Comp.*) pestilentia minacior, Liv.: (*Sup.*) adversus barbaros minacissimus, Suet.

Mincĭus, ĭi, *m. The Mincius; a river of Cisalpine Gaul, which runs by Mantua and falls into the Po* (now the *Mincio*).

mĭnĕo, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [etym. dub.] *To jut, project:* inclinata minent, Lucr.

Mĭn-erva (**Men-**), æ, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit root MAN, *cogitare*; Gr. μέν-ος; Lat. root MEN, whence mens, memini, moneo, *etc.*] (*The thinking one,* or *one having mind;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Minerva; a Roman goddess, identical with the Greek Pallas Athene, the daughter of Zeus, and the goddess of wisdom, of sense and reflection, of the arts and sciences, of poetry, and of spinning and weaving:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Intellect, mind, natural ability* or *endowment,* etc.: Hor.—**B.** *Working in wool, wool-spinning* or *weaving:* Virg.

Mĭnerv-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [Minerv-a] *Minervium* (i. e. *a place pertaining to Minerva*); *a city and castle* (also called Arx Minervæ, Virg.) *in Calabria, south of Otranto, the original seat of the Salentines* (now *Castro*).

mi(n)g-o, minxi, mictum *and* mictum, mingĕre, 3. *v. n.* [akin to Sans. root MIH, *to sprinkle, to void urine;* Gr. ὀ-μιχ-εω] *To make water, to void urine:* Hor.

mĭnĭ-ānus, a, um, *adj.* [mini-um] *Of, or belonging to, minium; painted with red-lead* or *cinnabar:* Cic.

mĭnĭātŭ-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for miniato-lus; fr. miniatus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) miniato-i] *Coloured with red-lead* or *cinnabar; coloured red:* cerula, Cic.

mĭnĭā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of mini-(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: a. Prop.: *Coloured with red-lead* or *cinnabar, coloured red, red:* cerula, *i. e. red-lead pencil:* Cic. —b. Meton.: *Of the colour of cinnabar, cinnabar-red:* torquis, Pl.

mĭnĭme, v. parve.

mĭnĭmus, a, um, v. **parvus.** ¶ Hence, Fr. *minime.*

1. **mĭnĭ-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [mini-um] *To colour with red-lead* or *cinnabar; to paint red:* Pl.

2. Mĭnĭo, ōnis, *m. Minio; a small river of Etruria* (now *Mignone*).

1. mĭn-ister, tri, *m.* [usually referred to min-uo; but acc. to some from man-us] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *An attendant, waiter, servant:* Virg. **B.** Esp.: *A cup-bearer:* Cat. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: Of persons, animals, or things: *A servant:* legum ministri magistratūs, *i. e. the magistrates are administrators of the laws,* or *execute what the laws enjoin,* Cic.: ministrum fulminis alitem, Hor.: sit anulus tuus non minister alienæ voluntatis, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A* public *officer, assistant, official,* etc.: Cic.—**2.** *A minister, attendant,* etc., of a monarch, *etc.*: Just. —**3.** Of communication between persons: *A carrier, confidential agent,* etc.: Tac.—**4.** *An assistant, councillor, adviser:* Tac.— **5.** *An aider, helper, forwarder, supporter,* etc., in a good sense: Pl.—**6.** *An aider, abettor, forwarder, supporter, assister, helper,* etc., in a bad sense: Cic.—**7.** *An assistant* to an orator; *i. e. one who suggests arguments,* etc.: Cic. — **8.** *A minister* or *servant* of a deity; *a priest:* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ministre.*

2. **mĭnist-er**, ra, rum, *adj.* [1. minist-er] (*Pertaining to a* minister; hence) **I.** Gen.: *Ministering, serving:* Lucr. **II.** Esp.: *Aiding, helping, assisting:* Ov.—As *Subst.*: **ministrum**, i, *n. That which aids,* etc., *an aider, furtherer, promoter:* Ov.

mĭnistĕr-ĭum, ii, *n.* [minister, ministe(e)r-i] (*A thing pertaining to a* minister; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *The office* or *employment of a* minister, or *attendant; service,* etc.: Liv. **B.** Esp.: *Attendance, waiting, service:* Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Employment, occupation:* Liv.—**B.** *Effort, endeavour, agency:* Vell. — **C.** *Aid, assistance:* Just.; Sext. Aur. Vict. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *A work;* i. e. *a thing made* or *manufactured:* Pl.—**B.** *Accomplishment* or *performance* of any thing as an act of service: Liv. — **C.** *A suite of attendants:* Tac.—**D.** Plur.: *Public officers, officials:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ministère, métier.*

mĭnistr-a, æ, *f.* [akin to minister, minist-r-i] **I.** Prop.: *A female attendant, maid-servant:* Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of things: *A servant:* res familiaris est ministra et famula corporis, Cic. —**B.** *A female servant* of a deity, *a priestess:* Ov.—**C.** *An attendant, companion, comrade, one of a retinue,* etc.: Virg.—**D.** *An aider, accessory, abettor,* etc.: Cic.

mĭnistrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [minister(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *An attendant, servant:* Sen. **II.** Fig.: *An assistant* to an orator, *etc.*; i. e. *one who suggests arguments, supplies information,* etc.: Cic. **III.** Meton.: *An instructor,* etc.: Suet.

mĭnistrā-trix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *A female attendant, a handmaid:* Fig.: Cic.

mĭnistr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [1. minister, ministr-i] (*To act the part of a* minister; hence) **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** With personal objects: *To attend, wait upon, serve,* esp. at table: nosmet inter nos ministremus, Plaut.—**2.** With things as objects: *To serve, supply, hand,* etc.: pocula, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To provide, furnish, supply:* quod (*sc.* verbum) verba ministret, Hor.—**2.** *To give, produce,* etc.: prolem, Tib.—**3.** *To execute, carry out, perform:* medicorum jussa, Ov. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To serve, wait, attend* on one, *etc.*: servisordidati ministrant, Cic.: (*Impers. Pers.*) Acastum retine, quo commodius tibi ministretur, id. **B.** Fig.: *To serve, to act the part of a* minister or *servant to:* luna ministrat equis, *i. e. supplies them with light,* Prop.

mĭnĭtā-bundus, a, um, *adj.* [minit(a)-or] *Threatening:* rex, Liv.

mĭn-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [1. min-or] *To threaten* or *menace frequently* or *much:* quæ minitas mihi, Plaut.

mĭn-ĭtor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. freq. n.* and *a.* [id.] **I.** Neut.: *To threaten, menace, frequently* or *much:* huic urbi ferro ignique minitantur, Cic. **II.** Act.: *To threaten* or *menace frequently* or *much:* ista horribilia purpuratis tuis, Cic.

mĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [Spanish word] **1.** *Native cinnabar:* Prop.—**2.** *Red-lead, minium:* Pl.

Minoĭs, idis, **Minoius**, a, um, v. Minos.

1. **mĭn-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [akin to min-eo] **I.** Prop.: Neut.: **A.** Gen.: *To jut forth, project:* minantur In cœlum scopuli, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To hang forwards, overhang, hang over:* illa usque minatur (*sc.* ornus), Virg.—**2.** *To rise high, on high, loftily,* etc.: minans (*sc.* machina) illabitur urbi, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *To threaten, menace:* **A.** Neut.: nisi vehementius homini minatus essem, Cic.—**B.** Act.: crucem alicui, Cic. **III.** Fig.: Act.: **A.** Of things as subjects: *To threaten, menace:* quodcunque minabitur arcus, Hor.—**B.** *To promise boastfully:* qui magna quum minaris, extricas nihil, Phæd.

2. **mĭnor**, us, v. parvus. ¶ Hence, Fr. *moindre, moins, mineur.*

Mĭnos, ōis, *m.*, Μίνως. *Minos:* **1.** *A son of Zeus and Europa, brother of Rhadamanthus, king and lawgiver of Crete, and after death a judge in the infernal regions.*—Hence, **Mĭnō-ĭus (-us)**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Minos.*—**2.** *The grandson of no.* 1. *likewise king of Crete, the husband of Pasiphaë, father of Ariadne, Phædra, Androgeos, and Deucalion, and builder of the labyrinth.*—Hence, **a. Mĭnō-ĭus (-us)**, a, um: (a) Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Minos.*—(b) Meton.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Crete; Cretan.*—**b. Mĭno-is**, ĭdis, *f. The daughter of Minos, the Minoid;* i. e. *Ariadne:* Ov.

Mĭnōtaurus, i, *m.*, Μινώταυρος (Minos-bull). *The Minotaur; a monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man, which was shut up in a labyrinth and fed with human flesh.*

Minturnæ, ārum, *f. Minturnæ, a city of Latium, at the mouth of the Liris.*—Hence, **Minturn-ensis**, e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Minturnæ.*

mĭnŭme, mĭnŭmus, v. minim.

mĭn-ŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [root MIN, whence Gr. μινύθειν; Lat. 2. min-or] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: (*To make small* or *less;* hence) **1.** Of size: **a.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To grow* or *become less; to diminish in size:* minuuntur corporis artūs, Ov.—**b.** *To break* or *chop into small pieces,* ramalia arida, Ov.—**2.** Of quantity or amount: *To reduce, diminish, lower:* sumptūs egentissimarum civitatum, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To lessen, diminish, lower, reduce,* etc.: gloriam, Cic.—**2.** *To violate,* etc.: majestatem populi Romani per vim, Cic.—**3.** *To refute:* opinionem, Cic.—**4.** *To remove, settle, put an end to:* controversias, Cæs.—**5.** *To lower* the power of, *to limit,* etc.: censuram, Liv.—**6.** *To lower* in extent, *etc.*; *to modify, change,* etc.: consilium, Ter.—**7.** *To cease, leave off* doing, *etc.*: aliquid, Lucr. **II.** Neut.: *To grow* or *become small; to lessen, diminish,* etc.: minuente æstu, *i. e. at the ebbing of the tide,* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amenuiser.*

minus, v. parve. ¶ Hence, Fr. *moins.*

mĭnus-cŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for minor-culus; fr. 2. minor] **I.** Prop.: *Rather* or *very small:* villa, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Somewhat* or *very brief* or *short:* epistola, Cic.

mĭnūt-al, ālis, *n.* [minut-us] (*A thing pertaining to the* minutus; hence) (*A small thing;* hence) *Meat cut* or *chopped small; minced meat:* Juv.

mĭnūt-ātim, *adv.* [id.] (Prop.: *Piecemeal;* Fig.) **1.** *Piece by piece, in single parts, singly:* interrogati, Cic. —**2.** *Gradually, little by little, by degrees:* Cic.

mĭnūt-e, *adv.* [id.] (Prop.: *Into small pieces, minutely,* Fig.) **1.** *In a petty* or *paltry manner:* (*Comp.*) res tractantur aliquanto minutius, Cic.—**2.** *Closely, accurately, minutely:* scrutari, Quint.

mĭnū-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [minu-o] *A lessening, diminishing,* etc.: Quint.

mĭnū-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of minu-o. —**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Little, small, minute:* opuscula, Cic.: (*Comp.*) minutior (*sc.* aër), Lucr.: (*Sup.*) minutissimis ictibus excarnificatus, Suet. —**b.** Fig.: *Small, trivial, petty, paltry, insignificant:* genus orationis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *menu*; also (subst.) *minute.*

Mĭnўas, æ, *m.*, Μινύας. **I.** Prop.: *Minyas; a king of Thessaly.*—Hence, **A. Mĭnў-ēĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, Μινυήϊος. *Of,* or *belonging to, Minyas.*—**B. Mĭnў-ēĭas**, ădis, *f. A daughter of Minyas.*—**C. Mĭnў-ēĭdes**, um, *f. plur. The daughters of Minyas, who were changed into bats for having slighted the festival of Bacchus.* **II.** Meton.: Plur.: **Mĭnўæ**, ārum, *m. The Minyæ, Argonauts, companions of Jason; so called from their ancestor Minyas.*

mīrā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [mir(a)-or] *That may* or *can be wondered at; won-*

derful, marvellous, extraordinary: tu mirabilis illi, Hor.: (*Comp.*) quo ista majora ac mirabiliora fecisti, eo, *etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *merveille*, "a marvel."

mīrābĭl-iter, *adv.* [mirabil-is] *Wonderfully, astonishingly, marvellously, surprisingly:* cupere : (*Comp.*) mirabilius augere, Cic.

mīrā-bundus, a, um, *adj.* [mir-(a)-or] *Wondering, astonished, full of wonder or astonishment:* plebs, Liv.

mīrā-cŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] (*That which causes to wonder;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Any thing wonderful, strange, or marvellous; a wonder, marvel:* Cic.; Liv. **B.** Esp.: *A prodigy:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: *Wonderful, marvellous, or extraordinary nature,* etc., of a thing : victoriæ, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *miracle.*

mīra-ndus, a, um : **1.** *P.* of mir-(a)-or.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Wonderful, extraordinary, singular:* altitudo, Cic.

mīrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mir(a)-or] *Wonder, admiration:* Cic.

mīrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An admirer:* rerum, Ov.

mīrā-trix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *Wondering, astonished:* turba, Juv.

mir-e, *adv.* [mir-us] *Wonderfully, marvellously, exceedingly:* Cic.

mīrĭfĭc-e, *adv.* [mirific-us] *Wonderfully, marvellously, extraordinarily, exceedingly:* Cic.

mir-i-fĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* [for mir-i-fac-us ; fr. mir-us ; (i); fac-io] *Causing wonder; wonderful, marvellous; extraordinary, singular, strange:* homo, Cic.: (*Sup.*) mirificissimum facinus, Ter.

mirmillo (**murm-**), ōnis, *m.* [μορμύλος, "the mormulos," a species of fish] (*One with a* mormulos) *A murmillo* or *murmillo ; a gladiator who used to fight with a Thracian* (Threx), or *a net-fighter* (retiarius), *and wore a Gallic helmet, with the image of a fish for a crest:* Cic.

mī-ror, rātus sum, rāri, 1. *v. dep.* [akin to Sanscrit root SMI, *ridere;* whence Gr. μει-δάω] (*To smile upon,* i.e. in indication of approval, *etc.*; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of personal subjects: *To admire:* **A.** Gen.: signa, tabulas pictas, vasa cælata mirari, Sall.: (with *Gen.*) justitiæne prius mirer, belline laborum ? Virg. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To admire one's self, to be vain:* Cat. **II.** Meton.: *To wonder* or *marvel at,* etc.; *to be amazed* or *astonished at,* etc.: mirari satis negligentiam hominis non queo, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To esteem, take care of,* etc.: nostra, Cic. —**B.** With things as subjects: *To wonder* or *be amazed at:* arbos Miraturque novas frondes, et non sua poma, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mirer.*

mir-us, a, um, *adj.* [mir-or] *Wonderful, marvellous, astonishing, extraordinary:* mirum me desiderium tenet urbis, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **mirum,** i, *n. A wonder, marvel:* Plaut.

miscell-ānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [miscell-us] *Mixed, miscellaneous:* turba, App. — As *Subst.*: **miscellanea,** ōrum, *n. A hash of different sorts of broken. meat; a hodge-podge:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *miscellanée.*

misc-ellus, a, um, *adj.* [misc-eo] *Mixed:* ludi, *composed of games of several kinds:* Suet.

misc-ĕo, miscŭi, mistum, *or* mixtum, miscēre, 2. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root MIÇ, whence Gr. μίγ-νυμι, μισγ-ω] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To mix, mingle, intermingle, blend:* cumque meis lacrimis miscuit usque suas, Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To mix, mingle, prepare,* a drink, cup, *etc.*: Ov.: alteri mulsum, Cic.—**2.** With Personal pron., *or* Pass. in reflexive force: *To mix* or *mingle one's self* with others, *to assemble with* or *join others:* Virg.—**3.** Of storms, *etc., To throw into confusion; to disturb, confound, embroil:* Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To mix, mingle,* etc.: gravitate mixtus lepos, Cic.—Particular phrase: Miscere sanguinem et genus, *To intermarry,* Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To share with, impart to* another : cum amico cogitationes, Sen. —**2.** a. *To throw into confusion, embroil, disturb :* rempublicam concionibus, Cic.—b. *To stir up, excite, rouse:* seditiones, Tac.

misel-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for miser-lus ; fr. miser] *Poor, wretched, unfortunate:* Cic.; Cat.

Misēnus, i, *m. Misenus ; son of Æolus, a trumpeter of Æneas.*—Hence, **1. Misenum,** i, *n. Misenum* (now *Punta di Miseno*); *a promontory* (also, *town and harbour*) *of Campania.*—Hence, **Misēnensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Misenum:* classis, Tac.—**2. Misenus,** i, *m. Mount Misenus.*

mis-er, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [acc. to Benfey fr. Sanscrit root MISH, "*to contract the eyelids, to wink*"] **I.** Prop.: Of persons : **A.** Gen.: *Wretched, unfortunate, pitiable, miserable:* miser atque infelix, Cic.: (*Sup.*) miserrimus Fui fugitando, Ter.: (with *Gen.*) amoitionis, *on account of,* Pl. **B.** Esp.: *Sick, ill, in pain, afflicted,* etc.: morbo misera, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of things : *Afflicting, sad, melancholy, wretched:* (*Comp.*) alia sunt . . . multo miseriora, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **miserum,** i, *n. A misfortune, calamity, woe:* Cic.—**B.** *Excessive, violent, extravagant:* amor, Virg.: (with *Gen.*) cultūs, *with respect to* or *about,* Hor.—**C.** *Vile, worthless, poor, miserable, wretched:* carmen, Virg.

misĕrā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [miser(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *Worthy* or *deserving of pity, pitiable, deplorable, lamentable; to be pitied* or *lamented :* (*Comp.*) causa mortis miserabilior, Liv.—Adverbial expression: Miserabile, *Pitiably, deplorably:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Mournful, sad, plaintive:* vox, Cic.: elegi, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *misérable.*

misĕrābĭl-iter, *adv.* [miserabilis] **1.** a. Prop.: *Pitiably, lamentably, in a way calling for pity,* etc.: emori, Cic.—b. Meton.: *Pathetically,* i.e. *so as to excite* or *call forth pity:* laudatus, Cic.—**2.** *Mournfully, sadly; in a mournful, sad,* or *plaintive manner:* epistolæ scriptæ miserabiliter, Cic.

misĕra-ndus, a, um : **1.** *P.* of miser(a)-or.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Of persons: *To be pitied,* etc.: miseranda vel hosti, Ov.—**b.** Of things : *Lamentable, deplorable, pitiable:* hæc mihi videntur miseranda, Cic.

misĕrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [miser(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *A pitying, pity, compassion, commiseration :* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A pathetic speech :* Cic.

misĕr-e, *adv.* [miser] **1.** *Wretchedly, miserably,* vivere, Cic.—**2.** *Excessively, vehemently, extravagantly:* misere discedere quærens, Hor.— **3.** *In a vile* or *wretched way, shockingly: (Sup.)* miserrime, Plaut.

misĕr-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [id.] (*To feel* or *be* miser *about* some person or thing ; hence) **I.** Personal : *To feel pity; to have compassion ; to pity, compassionate, commiserate :* ipse sui miseret, Lucr. **II.** Impers. : Miseret, *etc.*, aliquem alicujus *or* alicujus rei, *It distresses one for some person or thing; I,* etc., *feel* or *am distressed about* or *for,* etc.; *I,* etc., *feel compassion for* or *concerning,* etc.: Plaut.

misĕr-ĕor, ĭtus sum, ēri, (*Inf. Præs.* miserierier, Lucr.) 2. *v. dep.* [id.] (id.) **I.** Personal : *To feel pity ; to have compassion ; to pity, compassionate, commiserate :* (with *Gen.*) misereminisociorum, Cic. **II.** Impersonal: Miseretur, *etc.*, aliquem alicujus *or* alicujus rei, *It distresses one for some person or thing ; I,* etc., *feel* or *am distressed about* or *for,* etc.; *I,* etc., *feel compassion for,* or *concerning,* etc.: cave te fratrum pro fratris salute obsecrantium misereatur, Cic.

1. **misĕre-sco,** *no perf. nor sup.,* scĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [misere-o] **I.** Personal : *To feel pity, have compassion* for, a person, *etc.* : miserescimus ultro, Virg.: (with *Gen.*) regis, id. **II.** Impersonal : Miseresci, *etc.*: *It distresses me,* etc.; *I,* etc., *feel pity* or *compassion for* or *concerning; I,* etc., *take compassion on:* inopis nunc te miserescat mei, Ter.

2. **misĕr-esco,** *no perf. nor sup.,* escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [miser] *To grow wretched, to become miserable:* Plaut.

misĕr-ĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] (*The state of the* miser; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Wretchedness, unhappy condition, misfortune, misery:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Trouble, irksomeness, fatigue:* Ter.— **2.** *Tormenting* or *painful anxiety:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Personified : *Misery, the daughter of Erebus and Nox :* Cic.—**B.** *Want, need, debt, poverty,* as a cause of misery : Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *misère.*

misĕrĭcord-ĭa, æ, *f.* [1. misericors, misericord-is] (*The quality of the* misericors ; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Tender-heartedness, pity, compassion, mercy.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Pathos* : Cæs.—**B.** *Wretchedness, misery, pain:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *miséricorde.*

1. **misĕr-i-cor-s,** dis, *adj.* [for miser-i-cord-s ; fr. miser-eo ; (i); cor,

cord-is] *Having a pitying heart; tender-hearted, pitiful, compassionate, merciful:* **I.** Prop.: Of persons: misericordem se præbuit, Cic.: (*Comp.*) misericordior me nulla est feminarum, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: Of things: animus, Cic.

2. **mĭsĕr-I-cor-s,** cordis, *adj.* [for miser-i-cord-s; fr. miser; (i); cor, cord-is] *Having, or with, a wretched heart, or miserable disposition:* Cic.

mĭsĕr-ĭter, *adv.* [miser] *Wretchedly, lamentably, sadly:* alloqui, Cat.

mĭsĕr-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of miser-eor.

misĕr-or, ātus sum, āri, l. *v. dep. a.* [miser] (*To be wretched for, or on account of,* some person or thing; hence) **I.** *To lament, deplore, bewail:* sortemque animo miseratus iniquam, Virg. **II.** *To pity, compassionate:* inopem, Virg.: (with *Gen.*) juvenemque animi miserata, id.

miss-ĭcĭus (-ĭtĭus), a, um, *adj.* [mitto, (*Sup.*) miss-um] *Discharged from military service:* Suet.

miss-ĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] **1.** *That is thrown or cast; flung:* res, Suet. — Hence, **missĭlia,** ĭum, *n.* (*sc.* dona) *Gifts* or *presents thrown* (*by the emperors among the people*): Suet.—**2.** Of weapons: *That may be thrown; thrown, hurled,* etc.: missile: telum, Liv.—As *Subst.*: **missīle,** is, *n.* (*sc.* telum) *A missile weapon, missile:* Liv.

mis-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for mitt-sio; fr. mitt-o] **1.** (*A letting go; a suffering* or *allowing to go;* hence) **a.** Of a gladiator: *Release* or *exemption* from further fighting; *respite, quarter* Liv.— **b.** Of fighting in battle: *Quarter:* Flor.—**2.** *A releasing, setting at liberty, liberating; liberation* from captivity, *etc.*: Cic.—**3.** *A sending, sending off, despatching* of persons or things: Cic. —**4.** Of soldiers: **a.** Gen.: *A discharge* from service: Liv.—**b.** Esp.: **(a)** Honourable: *Discharge:* Cæs.; Liv. — (b) Ignominious: *Dismissal from the service, sending away:* Liv.— **5.** Of a quæstor: *A sending away* from duties; *leave of absence, furlough:* Suet.—**6.** *A conclusion, termination, end:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mission.*

missĭtĭus, a, um, v. missicius.

miss-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, l. *v. a. intens.* [mitto, through obsol. intens. miss-o] *To send repeatedly, to send:* missitaverant simul cum iis Samniti auxilia, Liv.

mis-sor, ōris, *m.* [for mitt-sor; fr. mitt-o] *One who throws* or *hurls weapons; an archer:* Cic.

1. **mis-sus** (for mitt-sus), a, um, *P.* of mitt-o.

2. **mis-sus,** ūs, *m.* [for mitt-sus; fr. mitt-o] **1.** *A sending, sending away, despatching:* Cæs.; Virg. — **2.**: **a.** Prop.: *A hurling, casting, launching,* etc., of weapons: Liv.—**b.** Meton.: *The distance a weapon may be hurled,* or *an arrow shot: a cast, a shot:* Lucr. —**3.** In the public games: *A round, heat, course:* Suet.

mis-tim (**mix-**), *adv.* [misc-eo] *Mixedly:* Lucr.

mis-tūra (**mix-**), æ, *f.* [id.] *A mixing, mingling,* etc.: Lucr.; Pl.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mixture.*

mis-tus (**mix-**), a, um, *P.* of misceo. ¶ Hence, Fr. *miste.*

mīt-e, *adv.* [mit-is] *Mildly, softly, gently, in a mild* or *gentle manner:* connivere, App.: (*Comp.*) mitius ille perit, Ov.: (*Sup.*) quam mitissime potest, Cæs.

mītel-la, æ, *f. dim.* [for miter-la; fr. mitra, mit(e)r-æ] *A head-band;* a kind of *turban:* Cic.

mīt-esco, *no perf. nor supine,* escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [mit-is] **I.** Of fruit, *etc.*: *To become mellow, soft, mature, ripe:* uvas a sole mitescere tempus est, Cic. **II.** Of character *or* nature: **A.** Of persons: *To become mild, gentle,* etc.: nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit, Hor. — **B.** Of animals: *To become tame* or *gentle:* feras quasdam nullā mitescere arte, Liv. — **C.** Of things: *To become mild* or *softened:* frigora mitescunt zephyris, Hor.—**D.** Of herbs, *etc.*: *To lose harshness; to get rid of harsh* or *rough flavour:* Ov.

Mĭthrĭdātes, is, *m.*, Μιθριδάτης. *Mithridates:* **1.** *The Great; king of Pontus, who waged war with the Romans, and being at last conquered by Pompey, stabbed himself. He early fortified himself against poison by taking antidotes.* —Hence, **Mĭthrĭdāt-ĭcus** (**-ēus**), a, um, *adj.* *Of,* or *belonging to, Mithridates; Mithridatic.* — **2.** *Surnamed Euergetes* (Benefactor), *an ally of the Romans against Carthage.*—**3.** *A king of Armenia.*—**4.** *A king of Pergamus, a friend of Cæsar.*—**5.** *A witness against Flaccus.* — Hence, **Mĭthrĭdāt-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* *Of,* or *belonging to, Mithridates.*

mīt-ĭ-fĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. *v. a.* [for mit-i-fac-o; fr. mit-is; (i); facio] **I.** *To make mellow; to ripen; to bring to a full* or *large size:* Pl. **II.**: **A.** Of animals: *To tame, make gentle:* Pl.—**B.** Of food: *To make mild, to remove harshness,* etc.: Cic.

mītĭgā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mitig(a)-o] *Soothing, pacifying, appeasing, mitigating:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mitigation.*

mīt-īgo, āvi, ātum, āre, l. *v. a.* [mit-is] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: Of fruits, *etc.*: *To cause to be,* or *to make, soft, mellow, mature, ripe,* etc.: quum æstiva maturitate alia mitigaverit, alia torrucrit, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To render soft, to soften:* musculorum duritias, Pl.: cibum, Cic. **II.** Of character, nature, *etc.*: **A.** Of persons: **1.** *To render gentle, pacify; to make free from harshness, to remove harshness from:* recentibus præceptorum studiis flagrantem . . . ætas mitigabit, Cic.—**2.** *To pacify towards, to reconcile to:* qui . . . Hannibalem Romanis, Just.—**B.** Of animals: *To tame, make gentle:* Sen.—**C.** Of things: **1.** *To render soft* or *mild; to soothe, calm, pacify, assuage, appease, mitigate:* paullatim mitigat iras, Ov.—**2.** Of trees: *To remove the wild nature of:* Pl.—**3.** Of ill health, *etc.*: *To soften, render less violent, mitigate,* etc.: Pl.—**4.** Of grief, toils, *etc.*: *To soothe, render less severe:* Cic.—**5.** Of misfortune, *etc.*: *To relieve, remove the pressure of:* Suet.—**6.** *To soothe:* aures, Quint. **III.** *To render mild* in flavour; *to reduce the strength* or *harshness of:* Cic.—**IV.** Of the soil: *To render mild* or *mellow:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mitiger.*

mītis, e, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: Of fruits, *etc.*: *Arrived at full growth* or *maturity; mellow, mature, ripe:* poma, Virg. **II.** Meton.: In comic writers: *Soft* with beating, *etc.*: mitis sum equidem fustibus, Plaut. **III.** Fig.: In character, nature, *etc.*: **A.**: **1.** Of persons: *Mild, gentle, free from harshness,* etc.: (*Sup.*) homo mitissimus, Cic.: (with *Gr. Acc.*) (*Comp.*) nec Mauris animum mitior anguibus, Hor.—**2.** Of animals: *Tame, gentle:* taurus, Ov.: hirundo, id.—**3.** Of things: *Softened, mild,* etc.: animus, Cic.—**B.** *Ripe, mellow, better prepared, pleasing, agreeable,* etc.: oratio, Cic.: Thucydides, id. — **C.** *Mild* in flavour: Ov.—**D.** Of the soil: *Mild* in nature, *mellow, fruitful:* Hor.—**E.** Of a river: *Calm, gentle, placid, undisturbed, unruffled:* Virg. — **F.** Of wine: *Mellow, free from harshness* or *roughness:* Virg.

mĭtra, æ, *f.*=μίτρα. *A head-band, coif, turban* (*of the Asiatics; in Greece and Rome worn only by women, except occasionally by effeminate young men*): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mitre.*

mĭtr-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [mitr-a] *Provided with a turban, turbaned:* chori, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mitré.*

mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre (*Ind. Pres. Act.* mittin' for mittisne:—*Ind. Perf. Act.* mīsti for misisti, Cat.:—*Inf. Pres. Pass.* mittier, Plaut.), 3. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To let go; to suffer, permit,* or *allow to go:* me intro, Plaut.—Particular expression: Mittere *or* missum, *etc.*, facere, *To dismiss, release, set at liberty,* Liv.; Cæs. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To let go, leave alone, quit, release:* non missura cutem, nisi plena cruoris, hirudo, Hor.—**2.** *To let go, suffer to get away* or *escape:* misso e manibus hoste, Liv.—**3.** *To let go* from the starting-post, *to start,* etc.: quadrigas, Liv.: equos, Ov.—**4.** *To let out, give forth:* robora ceu fumum mittunt, Lucr. — **5.** *To let fall:* accidere in mensas ut rosa missa solet, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To cause to go; to send off, send, despatch:* filium suum foras ad propinquum quendam mittit, Cic.: Deiotarus . . . legatos ad me misit, se cum omnibus copiis . . . esse venturum, *ambassadors to say,* etc., id. — Particular phrase: Mittere sub titulum Lares, *To send the Lares under an inscription,* i. e. *to offer one's house for sale* or *letting:* Ov. —**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To dismiss,* etc.: (a) Of the senate *or* a meeting: *To break up:* Cæs.—(b) Of soldiers: Mittere, *or* missum, *etc.*, facere: (*a*) In good sense: *To discharge:* Liv.; Cic.—(*β*) In a bad sense: *To dismiss the service, to remove from the army:* Suet.—(c) Of officers, attendants, *etc.*: *To dis-*

miss, send away: Cic.—(d) Of a wife: *To put away, divorce:* Suet.—**b.** *To send word, announce, tell, inform,* etc., about a thing by letter: ad M. Bæbium proprætorem misit Antiochum in Thessaliam impetum fecisse, Liv.—**Particular phrase:** Mittere salutem, *To send (an expression of desire for a person's) health,* etc.; *to send greeting:* Ov. — **B.** Of a country, stream, *etc.*, as subject: *To send, yield, produce, furnish,* etc.: India mittit ebur, Virg.—**C.**: **1.** Gen.: *To put forth, send out,* etc.: folium quædam ab radice mittunt, Pl.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of speech: *To utter:* Cic.; Cæs.; Liv. —**b.** Of sound, *etc.*: *To emit, give forth:* sibila, Ov.—**c.** Of signs *or* appearances, *etc.*: *To exhibit, show, manifest:* mittit tibi signa Bootes, Virg.—**D.**: **1.** Gen.: *To throw, cast:* ex arce Minervæ Præcipitem mittit, Ov. — **2.** Esp.: **a.** Of weapons, *etc.*: *To throw, cast, hurl, launch,* etc.: of arrows; *to shoot:* Cæs.; Ov.—**b.** Of lightning: *To hurl, cast, cast forth:* Hor.—**c.** Of dice, *etc.*: (a) *To throw:* Hor.—(b) *To obtain by throwing, get:* Script. ap. Suet. — **d.** With Personal pron. *or* corpus: *To throw, cast,* or *fling one's self,* etc.: Ov.; Virg.—**e.** Of light, as object: *To throw, cast, shed:* Cic.—**E.** *To bring to a conclusion, terminate, end:* misso certamine, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Of speaking: **a.** hæc missa faciam, Cic.—**b.** *To cease, give over, forbear, leave off:* mitto de amissâ maximâ parte exercitûs (*sc.* dicere), Cic.—**2.** *To let go, renounce, not care or trouble one's self about:* honores, Cic. —**B.** *To dismiss, send away, remove* from the mind, *etc.*: mæstumque timorem Mittite, Virg.—**C.** With Personal pron., folld. by in c. Acc.: *To send one's self into,* i. e. *to enter into, conclude, make,* etc.: paribus se legibus ambæ invictæ gentes æterna in fœdera mittant, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mettre.*

mītŭlus (my-), i, *m.* = μίτυλος. *A kind of muscle; sea-muscle:* Hor.

Mĭtўlēne (Mўt-), ēs, *f.*, **-æ**, ārum, *f.*, Μιτυλήνη. *Mitylene, Mytilene,* or *Mitylenæ; the capital of the Island of Lesbos.* — Hence, **Mĭtўlēn-æus**, a, um **(-ensis**, e), *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Mitylene; Mitylenean.*

mna, æ, v. mina.

Mnēmon, ōnis, *m.*, Μνήμων (One having a good memory). *Mnemon; a surname of Artaxerxes.*

Mnēmŏnĭdes, um, *f.* (Daughters of one with a good memory) *The Mnemonides* or *Muses; daughters of Mnemosyne.*

Mnēmŏsўne, ēs, *f.*, Μνημοσύνη (Remembrance). *Mnemosyne; the mother of the Muses.*

mnēmŏsўnon, i. n. = μνημόσυνον. *A memorial:* mei sodalis, Cat.

Mnēsarchus, i, *m.*, Μνήσαρχος. *Mnesarchus; a Stoic philosopher.*

Mnestheus, ĕi *and* ĕos, v. Menestheus, *no.* IV.

mō-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [for mov-bilis; fr. mov-eo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *That may* or *can be moved; easily moved, moveable:* oculi, Cic.: (*Sup.*) mobilissimus ardor, id. **B.** Esp.: Of the teeth: *Loose, not firmly set:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of persons: *Quick, nimble, active:* pedibus mobilis, Plaut. **B.** Of things: *Rapid, fleet, swift:* rivi, Hor. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *That can be moved* or *influenced; pliant, flexible:* ætas, Virg.—**B.** *That can be excited* or *roused; excitable, easily roused:* (*Comp.*) populus mobilior ad cupiditatem agri, Liv.—**C.** In a bad sense: *Changeable, inconstant, fickle:* mobilium turba Quiritium, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mobile, meuble.*

mōbĭl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mobil-is] (*The quality of the* mobilis; hence) **1.** Of the teeth: *Looseness:* Pl.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *Speed, rapidity, quickness:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: Of tongue: *Volubility:* Cic.— **3.** *Changeableness, fickleness, inconstancy:* Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mobilité.*

mōbĭl-iter, *adv.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *With rapid motion, rapidly, quickly:* palpitare, Cic.: (*Comp.*) reverti mobilius, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *Hastily:* excitari, Cæs.

mōbĭl-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make moveable, to make quick:* omnia mobilitantur, Lucr.

mŏdĕrā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [moder(a)-or] *Moderate:* nihil, Ov.

mŏdĕrā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] (*That which governs, directs,* or *regulates;* hence) **I.** Prop.: Of a ship: *A rudder, helm:* Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of the state: *The helm;* i. e. *management:* Ov.—**B.** *Management, control, direction:* Ov.

mŏdĕra-ns, ntis, *P.* of moder(a)-or *and* moder(a)-or.

mŏdĕran-ter, *adv.* [for moderantter; fr. moderans, moderant-is] *Restrictively; with restriction* or *control; with management* or *power:* Lucr.

mŏdĕrāt-e, *adv.* [moderat-us] *Moderately, with moderation:* quidquam moderate dictum, Cic.: (*Comp.*) moderatius fieri, id.: (*Sup.*) moderatissime constituta, id.

mŏdĕrā-tim, *adv.* [moder(a)-or] *Within due limits, in a restricted way* or *degree;* hence, *gradually:* crescere, Lucr.

mŏdĕrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A restricting, limiting, keeping within bounds, moderating:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Moderation:* Cic.—(b) *Regularity, regular arrangement:* Cic. —(c) Of the atmosphere: *Moderate* or *temperate state,* or *condition:* Cic.—**2.** *Guidance, government, rule, control:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *modération.*

mŏdĕrā-tor, oris, *m.* [id.] **1.** *A ruler, governor:* Cic.; Mart.—**2.** Of horses, *etc.*, as object: *Manager, driver:* Ov.—**3.** Of things as object: *Manager, director, controller,* etc.; *one who manages* or *directs* a thing: arundinis, *i. e. an angler,* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *modérateur.*

mŏdĕrā-trix, īcis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *She who rules, controls,* or *governs; a mistress,* etc.: Plaut. **II.** Fig.: Of things: *That which controls, rules, directs,* or *regulates:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *modératrice.*

mŏdĕrā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of moder(a)-o *and* moder(a)-or.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Of persons: In reflexive force: *That restricts* or *limits one's self; keeping one's self within limits* or *bounds; observing moderation, moderate:* (*Comp.*) quem moderatiorem viderunt, Cic.—**b.** Of things: In passive force: (a) *That is restricted, limited, kept within limits* or *bounds; moderate:* (*Sup.*) moderatissimi sensûs, Script. ap. Cic. —(b) *Well regulated* or *managed:* pronuntiatio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *modéré.*

mŏd-ĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [mod-us] **I.** Prop.: *To set bounds* or *limit to:* voci moderabo meæ, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *To regulate* or *influence a person's feeling* or *conduct; to prevail with one:* magis studia partium, quam bona aut mala sua moderabant, Sall.

mŏd-ĕror, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [id.] **I.** Neut.: *To appoint* or *fix a measure* or *standard:* non vinum hominibus moderari, sed vino homines solent, Plaut. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Neut.: *To set bounds, limits,* or *a restriction to; to restrict:* (with *Dat.*) cui moderabor diligentius, Cic.—**2.** Act.: *To limit, regulate, restrict, moderate:* gaudium, Tac. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Act.: *To manage, regulate, rule, govern, direct:* Of living beings or things as objects: auroque graves moderantur habenas, Ov.: officio consilia moderantes, Cic.—**2.** Neut.: **a.** *To regulate* or *fashion one's own conduct,* etc.: ita moderans, ne, *etc.*, Tac.—**b.** *To regulate* or *influence a person's feelings* or *conduct; to prevail with one:* Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *modérer.*

mŏdest-e, *adv.* [modest-us] **1.** *Modestly, unassumingly, discreetly:* parere, Cic.: (*Sup.*) modestissime, Pl. —**2.** *Moderately, temperately, with moderation:* (*Comp.*) modestius uti, Pl.— **3.** *Modestly, as a modest person would:* Ter.

mŏdest-ĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* modestus; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Modesty, unassuming conduct, discreetness, sobriety of behaviour:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *Correctness* of conduct, *etc., propriety:* Cic.—**2.** (*Moderation,* etc., in degree; hence) **a.** Of the weather: *Mildness:* Tac.—**b.** Of a stream: *Gentle* or *placid course:* Pl.—**c.** Of capacity: *Mediocrity, moderate talent* or *ability:* Tac.—**3.**: **a.** Prop.: *Modesty:* Script. ap. Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *Shame, feeling* or *sense of shame:* primæque modestia culpæ, Stat.—**4.** *Honour, sense,* or *feeling of honour:* Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *modestie.*

mŏd-estus, a, um, *adj.* [mod-us (*Having,* or *with,* modus; hence) **1.** Of persons: In reflexive force: (*Keeping one's self within bounds* or *limits;* hence) **a.** Of a person's behaviour or bearing as regards himself: *Modest, unassuming, sober, discreet:* (*Sup.*) adolescentulus modestissimus, Cic.—**b.** Of a person's behaviour or bearing towards others: *Kind, gentle, mild,*

temperate, forbearing: (*Comp.*) modestior non ero, Cic.—**c.** In morals: *Modest, virtuous, moral,* etc.: Cic.—**2.** Of things: In passive force: (*Kept within bounds* or *limits:* hence) **a.** *Moderate, temperate:* epistola, Cic.—**b.** *Modest,* etc.: verba, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *modeste.*

mŏdĭc-ē, *adv.* [modic-us] **1.: a.** Gen.: *Moderately, with moderation:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *Quietly, calmly, without disturbance,* etc.: Cic.—**2.: a.** *Slightly, in a small degree, not much, not very:* Cic.—**b.** *Indifferently, slightly, scantily, meanly:* Suet.

mŏd-ĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mod-us] (*Belonging* or *pertaining to moderation;* hence) **I.** Gen.: **A.** Of size: *Of a moderate size, moderate sized, of a middling* or *intermediate size:* Ov.—**B.** Of length or extent: *Of moderate length* or *extent:* Cic.—**C.** Of degree or amount: *Moderate, observing due limits* or *bounds:* Cic.—**D.: 1.** Of behaviour: *Modest, moderate, temperate:* Sall.—**2.** *Temperate, moderate, using self-restraint:* (with *Gen.*) modicus voluptatum, Tac. **II.** Esp.: With accessory notion of restriction or diminution: **A.** Of things: **1.** Of size: *Small, not large:* acervus, Hor.—**2.** Of amount: *Small, trifling:* pecunia, Cic.—**3.** Of degree: *Small, slight, not great:* genus dicendi modicum in delectando, Cic.—**4.** Of number: *Small* in number, *few:* Cic.—**5.** Of occurrence: *Not frequent, rare:* Cic.—**6.** Of extent: *Small:* Just.—**7.** Of duration: *Short:* Quint. —**B.** Of persons: **1.** *Low, humble:* Tac.—**2.** *Slightly gifted* or *endowed:* (with *Gen.*) pecuniæ modicus, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *modique.*

mŏd-ĭ-fĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for mod-i-fac-o ; fr. mod-us ; (i); facio] **I.** (Prop.: *To make by* or *according to a measure* or *standard;* Fig.) *To measure:* Part. Perf.: *Measured, modulated:* membra verborum modificata esse debebunt, Cic. **II.** (*To make* or *set bounds to ; to restrict, regulate, control;* hence) Of the meaning of words: *To restrict, modify:* verba, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *modifier.*

mŏd-ĭus, ĭi, *m.,* **-ĭum,** *n.* (*Gen. Plur.:* modiûm for modiorum, Cic.) [mod-us] (*The thing belonging to a* modus; hence) Of quantity: **I.** Prop.: *A modius ; a Roman dry measure, containing sixteen sextarii, or the sixth part of a Greek medimnus; a peck:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Measure, amount:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *muid.*

mŏdŏ, *adv.* [etym. dub.; prob. modus] **I.** To express a restriction of idea, *etc.:* **A.** Gen.: *Only, merely:* parvam modo causam timoris afferre, Cæs. **B.** Esp.: **1.** In restrictive clauses: **a.** *At all, in any* or *some measure* or *degree:* servus est nemo, qui modo tolerabili conditione sit servitutis, qui, *etc.,* Cic.—**b.** *Only, on condition that, provided that:* decerne, modo recte, Cic.—**2.** *If only, provided that:* quos, valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, Cic. — Particular combination: Modo ne, *If only not, provided that not:* Cic.—**3.** With Imperat.: *Just, now:* tu modo posce deos veniam, Virg. **II.** With specifications of time: **A.** Of time present: *Just now, just:* jam modo nunc possum contentus vivere parvo, Tib.—**B.** Of time just past: *Just, now, but this moment, a little while ago:* in quâ urbe modo gratiâ, auctoritate, gloriâ floruimus, in eâ nunc, *etc.,* Cic.—**C.** Of time just to come: *Immediately, directly, in a moment:* domum modo ibo, Ter.—Particular combinations: Modo (nunc) . . . modo (nunc, aliquando, *etc.*), *Now . . . now ; at one moment . . . at another: sometimes . . . sometimes:* Cic.; Ov.; Tac.—**D.** Modo . . . tum, deinde, *etc.. At first . . . then ; at one time . . . at another,* etc. : sol modo accedens, tum autem recedens, Cic.: ilex coaluerat inter saxa paullum modo prona, deinde flexa, *etc.,* Sall.

mŏdŭlāt-e, *adv.* [l. modulat-us] (Prop.: *In a modulated way ;* Meton.) *Harmoniously, musically, melodiously:* Cic.

mŏdŭlā-tor, ōris, *m.* [modul(a)-or] (*One who keeps in time ;* hence) *A timist:* Hor.

mŏdŭlā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of modul(a)-or.—**2.** *Pa.:* **a.** Prop.: *Modulated ; brought within the rules of rhythm* or *harmony:* (*Comp.*) modulatior oratio, Gell.—**b.** Meton.: *Harmonious, melodious, musical ;* modulatissimus tibiarum cantus, Flor.: modulata dolore Verba . . . fundebat, Ov.

mŏdŭl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [modul-us] **I.** Act.: (*To measure according to a standard ;* hence) **A.** *To measure, calculate, estimate:* præstantiam, Gell.—**B.** *To regulate, keep in time,* etc.: virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes incesserunt, Liv.—**C.: 1.** Prop.: *To modulate, bring within the rules,* etc., *of rhythm, harmony,* etc.: vocem auribus, Cic.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *To play* on an instrument: Tib.—**b.** *To sing:* carmina descripsi et modulans alterna notavi, Virg.—**c.** *To play* anything on an instrument: carmina pastoris Siculi modulabor avena, Virg. **II.** Neut.: (*To appoint* or *fix a measure* or *standard ;* hence) **A.** *To regulate, fix,* or *appoint as a rule ; to order, ordain:* ita modulante naturâ, Pl.—**B.** *To beat time, to keep time,* etc.: ad ictum modulantium pedum moventur, Pl. ☞ In Pass. force: Part. Perf.: **1.: a.** *Played, played upon :* dic Latinum, Barbite, carmen, Lesbeo primum modulate civi, Hor.—**b.** *Sung:* carmina lascive modulata, Suet.—**2.** Part. Fut.: *To be sung, that must be sung:* ac non verba sequi fidibus modulanda Latinis, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *moduler* (*-eler*).

mŏdŭ-lus, i, *m.* [for modo-lus ; fr. modus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) modo-i] (*A small* modus ; hence) **1.: a.** *Size, measurement, extent :* Suet. — **b.** *A measure ; a rule,* etc., for measuring: ponderibus modulisque suis ratio utitur, Hor.—**2.** *Music tune, strain:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *module, modele, moule.*

mō-dus, i, *m.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root MĀ *metiri ;* whence also Gr. μ-ετρέω ; Lat. me-tior, *etc.*] (*The measuring thing ;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A measure* or *standard* by which any thing is measured, *etc.* : Var. **II.** Meton.: **A.: 1.** *Measurement, extent, size :* Cic.—**2.** *Quantity :* Curt.—**B.** Plur. : **1.** Of words : *Rhythm, time, quantity :* Cic.—**2.** Of music : Plur. : **a.** *Notes:* Ov.—**b.** *Music, tunes, melody, strains:* Cic.; Liv.—**3.** Of poetry : **a.** *Measure, metre,* etc.: Ov.—**b.** *Poems, verses,* etc.: Hor.—**C.** *Moderation:* Cic. —**D.** *A proper* or *due measure :* Cic.— **E.** *Bounds, limit, end, restriction :* Cic.; Liv.—**F.** *A way, manner, method, mode:* Cic. ; Virg.—Particular expressions: Modo, in modum, *or* ad modum : *After the manner,* etc., *of ; like:* Hor.; Liv.; Cic.; Tac.—**G.** *A sort, kind,* etc.: (with *Gen. of Pron.* either separately or as one word): hujusmodi, Cic. : hujuscemodi, id. : cujuscemodi, id. : istius modi, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mode.*

mœcha, æ, *f.* = μοιχή. *An adulteress:* Hor.

mœch-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [mœch-us] *To fornicate, commit adultery:* Hor.

mœchus, i, *m.* = μοιχός. *A fornicator, adulterer:* Hor.

mœn-ĭa, ium, *n. plur.* [akin to *ἀ-μύν-ειν*] (*The things which ward off ;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Defensive walls, ramparts, bulwarks, city walls,* as a means of protection and security : Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Fortifications, defences,* etc. : Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Walls, inclosure:* navis, Ov.: theatri, Lucr.— **B.** *A city inclosed by walls, a walled town :* Cic. ; Virg. — **C.** *A mansion, dwelling :* Virg.

Mœnus, i, *m. The Mœnus ; a river of Germany* (now *the Main*).

mœrĕo, ēre, *etc.,* v. mær.

Mœsi, ōrum, *m. The Mœsi ; the ancient inhabitants of the country now represented by Bulgaria and Servia.*—Hence, **1. Mœs-ĭa,** æ, *f. The country of the Mœsi ; Mœsia.*—Plur.: **Mœsiæ,** ārum, *f. The Mœsias ;* i. e. *Mœsia Superior and Mœsia Inferior.* — **2. Mœsĭ-ăcus (-cus),** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Mœsia ; Mœsian.*

mœste, *etc.,* v. mæst.

Mogontĭăcum (Mag-), i, *n. Mogontiacum* or *Magontiacum ; a city of Germany* (now *Mayence*).

mŏl-a, æ, *f.* [l. mol-o] **1.** (*The grinding thing ;* hence) *A mill:* Ov.— **2.** (*The ground thing ;* hence) *Grits, meal,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *meule.*

mŏl-āris, is, *m.* [mol-a] (*A thing pertaining to a* mola ; hence) **1.: a.** Prop.: *A mill-stone :* Pl.—**b.** Meton.: *A stone like a mill-stone in size ; a huge* or *vast stone:* Ov.—**2.** *A grinder* or *molar tooth:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *molaire.*

mōles, is, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Of size: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *A huge* or *vast mass ; an immense heap, huge bulk,* etc.: Virg.; Ov.—**2.** Esp.: Of any vast structure, *etc.* : **a.** Of palaces, *etc.* :

A huge pile of buildings; *an immense building*· Ov.—**b.** *A mole, dam, pier*, etc.. Cic.—**c.** Of a tomb, etc.: *An immense structure, a vast pile:* Cic.—**d.** Of foundations, *etc.*: *An immense mass:* Cic.—**e.** Of war: *A vast engine or machine:* Virg.—**f.** Of city walls: *A massive structure:* Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *Greatness, vastness:* Cic.; Liv.; Hor. —**2.** *Difficulty, labour, trouble:* Liv.; Virg. **II.** Of quantity: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Of persons: *A vast number, an immense crowd:* Virg.: Tac.—**2.** Of warlike stores: *Collected necessaries or all needful munitions:* Liv. **B.** Fig.: *A crowd, multitude:* Tac.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mole.*

mōlest-e, *adv.* [molest-us] **1.** *In a troublesome or annoying way; annoyingly; with trouble, annoyance*, etc.: Cat.; Curt.—Particular phrase: Moleste, *etc.*, ferre: *To be annoyed, troubled, or vexed:* moleste fero, Cic.: (*Comp.*) molestius mihi ferendum, id.: (*Sup.*) ea molestissime homines ferre debent. id.—**2.** Of style, *etc.*: *In a laboured or affected way:* Script. ap. Suet.

mŏlest-ĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* molestus; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Trouble, troublesomeness, irksomeness, uneasiness, annoyance, molestation, vexation, disgust, dislike:* Ter.; Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *That which causes trouble, an annoyance:* Pl.—**2.** Of speech: *Stiffness, affectation:* Cic.

mŏlest-us, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Gr. μόγ-ις, μόλ-ις, μογ-ερός] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Troublesome, irksome, grievous, annoying:* molestus ne sis, Plaut.: (*Sup.*) molestissima arrogantia, Cic.: (*Comp.*) nihil erit molestius provinciæ, id.—Particular expression: Molesta tunica, *A troublesome*, etc., *tunic* (*the name given to a kind of dress made of inflammable materials, which was placed sometimes on condemned persons, and then set on fire*): Juv. **B.** Esp.: Of speech, etc.: *Laboured, affected:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Dangerous, injurious* Cat.

mōlī-men, ĭnis, *n.* [moli-or] **1.** *Effort, exertion, endeavour, attempt:* Ov.—**2.** *An undertaking:* Liv.; Ov.—**3.** *Form, construction, bulk, size*, etc.: Ov.

mōlī-mentum, i, *n.* [id.] **1.** *Effort, exertion, endeavour, attempt:* Cæs.—**2.** *Construction, structure, size*, etc.: Liv.

mōl-īo, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* [mol-es] *To make a* moles; hence) (Prop.: *To build, erect, construct*; Fig.) *To raise up*; i. e. *excite, arouse, awaken*: oratione molienda (*sc.* sunt) amor, odium, iracundia, *etc.*, Cic.

mōl-ĭor, ītus sum, īri (*Inf. Pres.*, molirier, Lucr.), 4. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [id.] **I.** Neut.: (*To use power, put forth might* or *strength*; hence) **A.** Prop.: *To make exertions, to exert one's self; to endeavour, toil, struggle, strive:* in demoliendo signo permulti homines moliebantur, Cic. **B.** Meton.: Of the result of exertions: **1.** *To go away, depart:* moliuntur naves a terrā. Liv.— **2.** *To raise* or *construct a defence*, etc.: ad moliendum clitellæ deferuerant, Liv. **II.** Act.: (*To use power, to put forth might* or *strength about* any thing; hence) **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To undertake*, or *employ one's self about*, any thing that requires exertion, *etc.*: nulla opera molitur, Cic.: nec super ipse suā molitur laude laborem, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To endeavour to procure, cause, obtain*, or *bring about:* civibus periculum, Cic.—**b.** *To endeavour* or *attempt* to do, *etc.*: qui aliquid munus efficere molitur, Cic.—**c.** *To set about, undertake*, etc.: sæpe fugam Danai Trojā cupiere relictā Moliri, Virg.—**d.** *To employ one's self at, busy one's self about:* portam, Liv. —**e.** *To attempt:* quod moliare, nihil habes, Cic. **B.** Meton.: Of the effect or result produced by efforts, *etc.*: **1.** *To build, erect, construct:* arcem, Virg.: classem, id.—**2.** *To fortify, protect, defend*, etc.: aggere tecta, Virg.—**3.** *To carry out, execute, perform, conduct, manage*, etc.: aliquid cum labore, Cic. —**4.** *To displace, remove:* montes moliri suā sede paramus, Liv.—**5.** *To wield, brandish*, etc.: fulmina dextrā, Virg.—**6.** *To cast, hurl:* ignem, Virg. —**7.** Of an anchor: *To weigh, raise, haul in:* Liv.—**8.** Of the ground: *To till, cultivate, work:* Virg.—**9.** Of reins: *To guide, manage:* Virg.—**10.** *To rouse* by an effort: corpora ex somno, Liv. —**11.**: **a.** *To break open* or *down* by an effort, *force*, etc., in a hostile way: portam, Liv.—**b.** *To force open*, not in a hostile way: templorum fores, Tac.—**12.** Of a journey, *etc.*: *To pursue, continue:* Virg.—**13.** Of snares: *To lay:* Virg. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To design, devise, meditate:* dubitamus quid iste in hostium prædā molitus sit, Cic.— **2.** *To build up*, i. e. *to form by education, study*, etc.: animum, Ov.—**3.** *To make, cause, occasion:* moram, *etc.*, Virg.— **4.** *To break down, destroy, impair:* fidem, *i. e. to impair public faith* or *credit:* Liv.—**5.** Of a spear: *To pursue* or *continue* its course: Virg.

mōlī-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [moli-or] **1.** Of the creation of the world: *A building, erecting* or *constructing:* Cic.—**2.** *A displacing, removing:* Liv.

mōlī-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.** *One who attempts to bring a thing about; a contriver, attempter, author:* Tac.; Suet. —**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *A builder:* Ov.—**b.** Meton.: *The creator* of the world: Cic.

mōlī-trix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who attempts to bring about a thing; a female contriver, attempter*, etc.: Suet.

1. **mōl-ītus,** a, um, *P.* of mol-o.

2. **mōlī-tus,** a, um, *P.* of moli-or.

moll-esco, *no perf. nor sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [moll-is] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To grow* or *become soft:* mollescit ebur, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *To become mild; to lose harshness* of character: artibus ingenuis . . . Pectora mollescunt, Ov. **II.** *To become effeminate* or *unmanly; to lose the manly disposition* or *character:* tactis subito mollescat in undis, Ov.

mollĭcel-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for mollicul-lus; fr. **mollĭcul-us**] *Very soft, tender*, or *delicate:* Cat.

mollĭcĭa, æ, -cĭes, ēi, v. mollitia.

moll-ĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [moll-is] **I.** Prop.: *Soft, tender, delicate:* escæ, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *Soft, voluptuous:* versiculi, Cat.

moll-īo, īvi *and* ĭi, ītum, īre (*Inf. Pres. Pass.* mollirier, Ter.), 4. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Of the stomach: *To loosen, relax, purge moderately:* Pl. **II.** *To make pliant, flexible*, or *supple:* artūs, Liv. **III.**: **A.** Prop.: *To make soft, to soften:* fiavam modo pollice ceram Mollibat, Ov. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To mitigate; to break the force* or *violence of; to subdue:* Hannibalem juveniliter exsultantem patientiā suā mollibat, Cic.—**2.** *To mitigate, relax the severity of:* pœnam, Ov.—**3.** Of fruits, *etc.*: *To take away the harshness of, to render mild in flavour*, etc.: Virg. **IV.** *To render gentle, mild, moderate*, or *temperate:* Favonii hibernum molliunt cœlum, Pl. **V.** *To render easy, gentle*, or *sloping; to take away the steepness* of an eminence, *etc.*: clivum, Cæs. **VI.**: **A.** *To render soft, effeminate*, or *unmanly:* animos, Cic.—**B.** *To unman, dispirit, dishearten, cast down:* lacrimæ meorum me interdum molliunt, Cic. **VII.** *To render agreeable* or *pleasant; to soften down:* opus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mollir, moudler.*

moll-i-pe-s, pĕdis, *adj.* [for moll-i-ped-s; fr. moll-is; (i); pes, ped-is] *Having* or *with soft feet; soft-footed:* boves, Poet. ap. Cic.

mol-lis, e, *adj.* **I.** [for mov-lis; fr. mov-eo] (*That may* or *can be moved*; or *that mores;* hence) **A.** Prop.: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *Swaying* or *swinging* backwards and forwards: tibique Oscilla ex altā suspendunt mollia pinu, Virg. —**b.** Esp.: (a) Of carriages: *Having an easy* or *gentle motion:* pilenta, Virg. (by some this passage is to be referred to no. II. A. 1.).—(b) *Pliant, flexible, supple*, etc.: juncus, Virg. —**2.** Of food: *Easily moving* or *relaxing the bowels; opening*, etc.: Cels.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *Easily moved, pliant, yielding:* ad deponendam offensionem, Cic. — **2.** *Changeable, fickle:* Cic. **II.** [acc. to some, akin to Sanscrit *mṛdu*, from Sanscrit root MṚD, "conterere;" acc. to others, akin to μαλ-ακός] **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *Soft:* (*Sup.*) mollissima cera, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *Soft, tender, delicate:* genæ, Ov. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *Gentle*, i. e.: **a.** Of the weather, *etc.*: *Mild, not violent* or *excessive:* (*Comp.*) mollior restas, Virg.—**b.** Of atmosphere, a country, *etc.*: *Mild, moderate, temperate:* Flor.—**c.** Of the winds: *Soft, mild:* Ov.—**d.** Of a river: *Calm, placid, gentle:* Virg.—**e.** Of a road, *etc.*: *Easy, not difficult:* Ov.—**f.** Of an elevation, *etc.*: *Easy, not steep, gentle, sloping:* Virg.—**2.** Of wine: *Smooth* to the palate, *mild, mellow:* Virg.—**3.** In sculpture: *Soft, not stiff, pleasing, well-executed, graceful:* Cic.—**4.** *Weak, powerless, relaxed, feeble:* arcus . . . Si nunquam cesses tendere, mollis erit, Ov.—**5.** *Devoid of firmness, flabby,*

flaccid: venter, Hor. **C.** Fig.: **1.** Of age: *Tender, delicate, youthful:* anni, Ov.—**2.**: **a.** In a good sense: *Delicate* in feeling, *modest*, etc.: Pl.—**b.** In a bad sense: (a) Of persons: *Soft, effeminate, unmanly:* Sabæi, Virg.—(b) Of things: *Effeminate, weak, not worthy of a man*, etc.: querelæ, Hor.—(c) *Fearful, weak, timid:* columbæ, Hor.: sententiæ, Cic.—**3.** *Not difficult, easy:* jussa, Virg. — **4.** *Favourable:* fandi Tempora, Virg. — Adverbial expression: In mollius, *In a more favourable light:* Tac.—**5.** *Agreeable, gentle, mild, pleasant, delightful:* senectus. Cic.—Adverbial expression: Mollia, *Gently, agreeably:* Ov. —As *Subst.*: **molle,** is, *n. Agreeableness, pleasantness; that which is gentle, mild,* or *delightful:* Hor.—**6.** *Tender, touching:* nomen, Cic.— **7.** Of music or poetry: *Soft, gentle:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mou*, (fem.) *molle.*

mol-iter, *adv.* [moll-is] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Softly:* (*Sup.*) nidos quam possunt mollissime substernunt, Cic. —**b.** Fig.: (a) *In a soft* or *placid way, calmly, gently, mildly:* (*Comp.*) mollius eadem illa abnuere, Liv.—(b) *Gently, without roughness:* Plaut.—**2.** *Pleasingly, easily, not stiffly, gracefully:* excudent alii spirantia mollius æra, Virg.—**3.** *Yielding, compliantly:* Liv. —**4.**: **a.** *Softly, effeminately, voluptuously:* vivere, Cic.—**b.** *In a way unworthy of a man; in an unmanly way, womanishly, weakly, sensitively*, etc.: ægritudinem pati, Sall.—**c.** *Timidly, weakly*, etc.: agere, Liv.—**5.** *Favourably, in a favourable way:* Tac.

moll-ĭtĭa (-ĭcĭa), æ, *f.*; **-ĭtĭes (-ĭcĭes),** ēi, *f.* [id.] (*The state, quality,* or *condition of the* mollis; hence) **1.** Prop.: *Pliantness, flexibility, suppleness:* Cic.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** Gen.: *Softness:* Pl.—**b.** Esp.: (a) *An absence* or *want of firmness:* Cic.—(b) *Delicacy:* Just.—**3.** Fig.: **a.** Gen.: *Softness, tenderness:* Cic.—**b.** *Modesty, bashfulness:* Pl. — **c.**: (a) (α) Gen.: *Effeminacy, voluptuousness, wantonness:* Cic. —(β) Esp.: *Unchastity:* Pl. — (b) *Weakness, feebleness, timidity, irresolution:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mollesse.*

moll-ĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (*The condition, state,* or *quality of the* mollis; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Softness:* Cic. —**b.** Fig.: *Softness, tenderness:* Cic. —**2.** Of the voice: *Flexibility:* Auct. Her.

molli-tus, a, um, *P.* of molli-o.

mŏl-o, ŭi, ĭtum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root MRID, *conterere*] **I.** Act.: *To grind, crush, bruise* corn, *etc.*, by a mill, *etc.*: hordeum, Pl. **II.** Neut.: *To grind: to perform the act of grinding:* coquendo et molendo, Ter.

Mŏlorchus, i, *m. Molorchus; a poor vine-dresser near Nemea, who hospitably entertained Hercules, when about to slay the lion of that place.*—Hence, **Molorch-æus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Molorchus.*

Mŏlossus, i, *m. Molossus, son of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, and Andromache; the progenitor of the Molossi.*—Hence, **Moloss-i,** ōrum, *m. The Molossians; a people in the eastern part of Epirus, who derive their name from Molossus.*—Hence, **1. Mŏloss-us,** a, um (*Gen. Plur.* Molossûm, Lucr.), *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Molossi; Molossian.*—As *Subst.*: **Molossus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* canis) *A Molossian dog* or *hound* (*noted for its size and strength*): Virg. **Moloss-is,** ĭdis, *f. Molossis,* or *the country of the Molossi.*

mŏly, ўos, *n.* = μῶλυ. *Moly; a plant with a white flower and a black root:* Pl.

mō-men, ĭnis, *n.* [for mov-men; fr. mov-eo] **1.** (*The thing serving for moving* or *setting in motion;* hence) *Momentum, impulse:* Lucr.—**2.** (*The thing shaken* or *agitated;* hence) Of the sea: *The agitated waters, waves, billows:* Lucr.

mō-mentum, i, *n.* [for movmentum; fr. id.] **1.** (*The moving thing;* hence) **a.**: (a) Prop.: *Movement, motion:* Cic. — (b) Meton.: *Change, alteration:* Cic.; Liv.—**b.** Of weight: (a) Prop.: *That which moves* the scales, *etc.*; *a very small portion* of any thing: Pl.—(b) Meton.: (α) *A make-weight:* Just.—(β) *A small division, a little part* of any thing: Cic.—(γ) Of speech: *A small piece, a minute part:* Quint.—(δ) *A point, part*, etc.: Pl.—**2.** (*The thing moving itself;* hence) Of time: **a.** Prop.: *A moment:* Cic.; Liv.—**b.** Meton.: *A short season, a brief space:* Cæs.; Hor.—**3.** (*The moving, affecting,* or *influencing thing;* hence) **a.** Prop.: *Weight, influence, importance, moment:* Cæs.; Cic.; Nep. —**b.** Meton.: (a) *A moving* or *influencing cause; a motive:* Ov.—(b) *Power* or *means of influencing; influence:* Hor.—**4.** (*The thing originating, calling forth, producing*, etc.; hence) *A cause, originating circumstance:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *moment.*

Mona, æ, *f. Mona:* **1.** *The Isle of Man.*—**2.** *The Isle of Anglesea.*

Mŏnæses, is, *m. Monæses; a king of the Parthians.*

mŏnēdŭla, æ, *f.* [acc. to some from Sanscrit *mani*, "a jewel," and root AD, "to eat;" and so, *the one eating jewels;* but probably from moneta, with *d* for *t*] (*The one having money, gold*, etc.; hence) *A daw, jackdaw* (*a common propensity in which bird is the pilfering of gold*, etc. *According to fable, the nymph Arne was changed into a daw for having betrayed her country for gold*): Ov.

mŏn-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre (*Inf. Præs. Pass.*, monerier, Plaut.), 2. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root MAN, *cogitare*] (in causative force, *To cause* or *make to think;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To remind, bring* something *to one's recollection, put in mind of* something: Terentiam de testamento, Cic.: (with *Gen. of thing*) contractos . . . temporis ac necessitatis monet, Tac.: (with *Acc. of person and Acc. of neut. pron.*) illud me præclare admones, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To admonish, advise, warn:* eos hoc moneo, Cic.: (without *Object*) ad monendum, id.—**B.** *To admonish by punishment; to punish, chastise:* aliquem verbere, Tac.—**C.** *To urge* or *set on; to incite* by cries of encouragement: canes, Prop.—**D.** *To teach, instruct, tell, inform:* divinitus mente monitâ, Liv.—**E.** *To foretell, announce, predict;* i. e. *warn that something is about to happen:* ante sinistra cavâ monuisset ab ilice cornix, Virg.

mŏnēris, is, *f.* = μονήρης (*sc.* ναύς). *A moneris;* i. e. *a vessel with a single bank of oars; a galley:* Liv.

Mŏnē-ta, æ, *f.* [mone-o] (*The reminding one*) **I.** Prop.: *Moneta: a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The place for coining money; the mint:* Cic. — **B.** *Coined money, coin, money:* Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of the Stoic doctrines: *The principles,* as the producing cause: Sen.— **B.** Of composition: *Style, stamp, character*, etc.: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *monnaie.*

mŏnēt-ālis, e, *adj.* [Monet-a] *Of,* or *pertaining to, the mint:* Cic.

mŏnēt-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [id.] (*One pertaining to the mint;* hence) *A workman in the mint; a coiner:* Eutr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *monétaire.*

mŏn-ĭle, is, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit *mani*, "gemma"] (*A thing pertaining to a jewel* or *jewels;* hence) **1.** For persons: *A jewelled ornament*, esp. for the neck; *a necklace*, adorned with jewels, made of precious metal, *etc.*: Cic.; Ov. —**2.** For animals: *A neck ornament, collar*, etc.: Virg.

mŏn-ĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mon-eo] **1.** *An admonishing, admonition, advice, warning:* Cic.; Suet.— **2.** *A foretelling* or *predicting; a prediction*, etc. Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *monition.*

mŏn-ĭtor, ōris, *m.* [mon-eo] **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *One who reminds* one of any thing: Hor.; Sall.—**b.** Esp.: (a) *One who reminds an orator of something; a remembrancer, an assistant:* Cic.—(b) *One who reminds one of people's names; a nomenclator:* Cic.—**2.** *One who gives admonition* or *advice, an adviser:* Cic. —**3.** *A teacher, instructor, tutor*, etc.: Stat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *moniteur.*

mŏn-ĭtum, i, *n.* [id.] **1.** Gen.: **a.** *Advice, admonition:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *An intimation of the divine will; omen, prognostic:* Cic.—**2.** *A prediction, prophecy*, etc.: Virg.

1. **mŏn-ĭtus,** a, um, *P.* of mon-eo.

2. **mŏn-ĭtus,** ūs, *m.* [mon-eo] **I.** Gen.: *Admonition, advice, warning:* Ov. **II.** Esp.: *An intimation of the divine will, omen, prognostic; admonition* by omens, *etc.*: Cic.

Mŏncœcus, i, *m.*, Μόνοικος (**He that dwells alone**). *Monœcus; a surname of Hercules:* Arx Monœci, *a promontory and harbour in Liguria* (the mod. *Monaco*).

mŏnogrammus (-os), on, *adj.* = μονόγραμμος. (Prop.: *Consisting of single lines;* Meton.) Of gods: *Shadowy:* Cic.

mŏnŏpŏdĭum, ĭi, *n.* = μονοπόδιον. *A table* or *stand with one foot:* Liv.

mŏnŏpōlĭum, ĭi, *n.* = μονοπώλιον

The exclusive privilege of dealing in a thing; a monopoly: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *monopole.*

mon-s, tis, *m.* [for min-(t)-s; fr. min-eo] (*A projecting;* Concr. *That which projects or juts forth:* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A mountain, mount:* Cic.—Prov.: Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, *The mountains are in labour, a ridiculous mouse will be born,* i. e. *much is promised but little will be performed:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A mountain,* i. e. a heaped up, towering *mass, quantity:* Cic.; Virg.—**B.** *A detached portion of rock, a rock:* Virg.—**C.** *The wild beasts of a mountain* or *of mountains:* Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mont.*

monstrā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [monstr-(a)-o] *Worthy to be shown* or *noticed, conspicuous, remarkable:* Pl.

monstrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A showing, direction:* Ter.

monstrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.** *One who points out a thing: a pointer out:* Luc.—**2.**: **a.** *A teacher, instructor;* hence, *an inventor, introducer:* Virg.—**b.** *One who tells, informs,* or *teaches* where a thing is to be obtained; *an informant,* etc.: Tac.

monstrā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of monstr(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Conspicuous, distinguished, remarkable:* Tac.

monstr-i-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [monstr-um; (i); fer-o] **1.** *Monster-bearing, monster-producing:* annus, Claud.—**2.** (*Brought* or *produced by a monster;* hence) *Monstrous, horrid, misshapen:* effigies, Pl.

monstr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [monstr-um] **I.** Act.: **A.** Gen.: *To show, point out:* qui erranti comiter monstrant viam, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To tell, teach, instruct, inform:* inulas ego primus amaras Monstravi incoquere, Hor.—**2.** *To indicate, point out, demonstrate:* qualem monstravimus, Tac.—**3.** *To show, put in mind of, point out:* ni duces fesso militi . . . Cremonam monstrassent, Tac.—**4.** *To show, demonstrate, prove:* Pl.—**5.** *To ordain, institute, appoint:* monstratas excitat aras, Virg.—**6.** *To inform against, denounce, accuse, give information to one against:* monstrabantur ab amicis, Tac. **II.** Neut.: (*To point out how to do a thing;* hence) **A.** *To give advice, to advise:* tibi nequicquam sæpe monstravi bene, Plaut.—**B.** *To advise* or *urge* to do, etc.: conferre manum pudor iraque monstrat, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *montrer.*

monstrōse, *etc.,* v. monstruose.

mon-strum, i, *n.* [mon-eo] (*That which warns;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *A divine omen; an intimation of the will of the gods:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *An evil* or *bad omen:* Virg. **B.** Meton.: *A monster, monstrosity,* whether in size or character: Cic.; Virg.; Tac. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *A monstrous* or *fearful thing:* Cic.—**2.** *A terrible wonder* or *marvel:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *monstre.*

monstr-ŭōse (-ōse), *adv.* [monstruos-us] *Strangely, monstrously:* cogitare, Cic.

mōnstr-ŭōsus (-ōsus), a, um, *adj.* [monstr-um] (*Full of,* or *abounding in, monsters;* hence) *Strange, preternatural, monstrous:* monstrosi homines, Cic.; (*Sup.*) monstruosissima bestia, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *monstrueux.*

1. **mont-ānus,** a, um, *adj.* [mons, mont-is] **I.** Gen.: *Of,* or *belonging to, a mountain, mountain-:* flumen, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **montāna,** ōrum, *n. plur.* (*sc.* loca) *Mountainous regions:* Liv. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Situated among,* or *built in, the mountains:* oppida, Pl.—**B.** *Dwelling in the mountains:* homines, Cæs.—As *Subst.*: **montanus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A mountaineer:* Cæs.—**C.** *Mountainous:* Dalmatia, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *montagne.*

2. **Montānus,** i, *m.* [1. montanus] (*Mountaineer*) *Montanus; a Roman name.*

mont-i-cŏl-a, æ, *comm. gen.* [mons, mont-is; (i); col-o] *A dweller in the mountains, a mountaineer:* Ov.

mont-i-văg-us, a, um, *adj.* [mons, mont-is; (i); vag-or] *Mountain roaming; that wanders over mountains:* Cic.

mont-ŭōsus (-ōsus), a, um, *adj.* [mons, mont-is] (*Full of,* or *abounding in, mountains; mountainous:* regio, Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *montueux.*

mŏn-ŭmentum (-ĭmentum), i, *n.* [mon-eo] (*The thing serving to remind;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A memorial, a monument* of any kind, such as buildings, statues, *etc.,* erected to perpetuate the remembrance of a person or thing: Cic.; Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A sepulchral monument:* Cic.—**2.** *A sepulchre, a tomb,* where a person was buried: Nep.—**3.** *A* written *record* or *monument:* Hor.—**4.** *A token, mark,* or *means of recognition:* Ter. **II.** Fig.: *A memorial* or *record:* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *monument.*

Mopsĭum, ii, *n.*, Μόψιον. *Mopsium; a hill in Thessaly.*

Mopsŏpĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Μοψόπιος. *Of,* or *belonging to, Mopsopia* (an old name of Attica): *Mopsopian, Attic, Athenian:* juvenis, *i.e. Triptolemus,* Ov.

Mopsus, i, *m.*, Μόψος. *Mopsus:* **1.** *A soothsayer of Argos.*—**2.** *A soothsayer of Thessaly.*—**3.** *A soothsayer, the son of Manto.*—**4.** *The name of a shepherd* in Virg.

1. mŏr-ă, æ, *f.* [according to Fick from same root as memor; see memor] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A delay:* Cic.; Virg. **B.** Esp.: Of speech: *A stopping* or *pause:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of whatever causes delay: *A hindrance, cause of delay, obstacle:* Virg.; Liv.

2. mŏra, æ, *f.* = μόρα: **I.** Prop.: *A mora;* i. e. *a division of the Spartan army, consisting of three, five,* or *seven hundred men:* Nep. **II.** Meton.: *The* Spartan *army* or *soldiery:* Cic.

mōr-ālis, e, *adj.* [mos, mor-is] *Of,* or *belonging to, manners* or *morals, moral:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *moral.*

mŏrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [1. mor(a)-or] **1.** *A loiterer* or *lingerer; one who stays* or *is left behind:* Liv.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *A hinderer, impeder,* or *delayer:* Liv. **b.** Esp.: *An obstructor of* business, *etc.* (*a name given to a kind of poor advocates who spoke against time, and delayed and protracted business*): Cic.

1. **mŏrā-tus,** a, um, *P.* of mor(a)-or.

2. **mōr-ātus,** a, um, *adj.* [mos, moris] (*Provided,* or *furnished with,* mos; hence) **1.** *Adapted to the characters of persons,* i. e. *in which characters are accurately drawn,* or *nicely described; characteristic:* moratæque recte Fabulæ, Hor.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: Of persons: *Provided* or *furnished with manners, behaviour, morals,* etc.; *having* certain *morals, manners,* etc.: ut bene morati, ut boni viri esse videantur, Cic.—**b.** Meton.: Of things: *Possessing a* certain *nature* or *character; constituted, circumstanced,* etc.: male morati . . jejunia ventris, Ov.

morb-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [morb-us] (*Having* morbus; hence) **1.** *Sickly, diseased:* corpus, Pl.—**2.** *Causing disease, sickly, unwholesome:* aër, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *morbide.*

morb-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of disease; very sickly, ailing, worn out,* etc.: Cat.

mor-bus, i, *m.* [etym. dub.; prps. from μόρ-ος digammated; cf. Hesych.: μόρος, φόνος . . . νόσος· μοῖρα τοῦ βιοῦ] **I.** Prop.: *A sickness, disease, disorder, distemper, ailment, illness, malady:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Morally *Disease;* i. e. **1.** *Fault, vice:* Cic., Hor.—**2.** *Sorrow, grief, affliction:* Plaut. **III.** Meton.: *Morbus; the disease-god; the son of Erebus and Nox:* Cic.

mordăc-iter, *adv.* [mordax, mordac-is] (*Bitingly;* hence) Of a file, *etc.*: *Sharply, with powerful effect,* etc.: Ov.

mord-ax, ācis, *adj.* [mord-eo] **1,** *Prone* or *given to biting; biting, snappish:* canis, Plaut.—**2.**: **a.**: (a) *Biting,* i. e. *taking fast hold of, tenacious:* (*Comp.*) arista mordacior hordeo, Pl.: (*Sup.*) mordacissimum genus margæ. —(b) *Penetrating deeply into, deep-cutting,* etc.: ferrum, Hor.—**b.** Of pumice-stone: *Detergent, depilatory:* Ov.—**3.**: **a.** *Stinging, causing a sensation of pain,* etc.: urtica, Ov.—**b.** Of flavour: *Biting, sharp, pungent:* Ov.—**4.**: **a.** *Annoying, tormenting, painful:* sollicitudines, Hor.—**b.** *Biting, disposed to bite, snarling, captious,* etc.: Cynicus, Hor.: carmen, Ov.

mord-ĕo, mŏmordi (old form mĕmordi), morsum, mordēre, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root MRID, *conterere*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bite:* **1.** Act.: fixumque hastile momordit (*sc.* serpens), Ov.—**2.** Neut.: canes, qui et latrare et mordere possunt, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To eat, devour, consume:* tunicatum cum sale mordens Cæpe, Pers. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *To bite,* i. e. *to take fast hold of, to catch first:* mordebat fibula vestem, Ov.—**2.** *To bite into,* i. e. *to force a way* or *penetrate into:* quæ (*sc.* rura) Liris quietâ Mordet aquâ taciturnus amnis, Hor.—**B.** *To attack, seize, lay hold of, injure, hurt,* etc.: matutinis

parum cautos jam frigora mordent, Hor. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To attack, hurt, vex, annoy, mortify, torment, pain,* etc.: valde me momorderunt epistolæ tuæ, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To express ill-will towards, satirize, criticise, carp at, censure;* to *attack* with words or writings: **a.** Act.: nec . . . Livor iniquo Ullum de nostris dente momordit opus, Ov.—**b.** Neut.: invidere omnes mihi, Mordere clanculum, *etc.*, Ter.—**2.** Of a jest: *To sting, to be full of venom:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mordre.*

mord-ĭcus, *adv.* [mord-eo] **I.** Prop.: *With the teeth, bitingly, with bites:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Firmly, tenaciously:* Cic.

mŏr-ētum, i, *n.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root MRID, *conterere, comminuere*] (*The crushed thing; the thing reduced to small pieces;* hence) *Moretum; a country dish composed of garlic, rue, vinegar, oil,* etc.: Ov.

mŏrĭ-bundus, a, um *adj.* [morior] **I.** Prop.: *Dying:* jacentem moribundumque vidistis, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Belonging to a dying person, expiring:* vox, Stat.—**B.** *Mortal, subject to death:* membra, Virg. — **C.** *Causing death,* i.e. *deadly, unwholesome:* sedes, Cat. ¶ Hence Fr. *moribond.*

mŏrĭ-ens, entis: **1.** *P.* of morior.—**2.** *Pa.*: (Prop.: *Dying;* Meton.) *Belonging to one who is dying, expiring:* voces, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mourant.*

mōrĭgĕr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* [moriger-us] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To gratify* or *humour* a person: adolescenti, Ter. **B.** Esp.: *To accommodate one's self* to a state or condition: servituti vos morigerari mos bonus est, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *To subserve, seek to promote,* etc.: voluptati aurium morigerari debet oratio, Cic.

mōr-ĭ-gĕr-us, a, um, *adj.* [mos, mor-is; (i); ger-o] (*Regulating* one's *behaviour* to the will, *etc.*, of another; hence) *Complying, obsequious, obedient:* Plaut.

Mŏrĭni, ōrum, *m. The Morini; a people of Belgic Gaul.*

mŏr-ĭor, ītus sum, ī (*Fut. Part.,* moriturus, Virg.:—*Inf.,* morrī, Ov.) **3.** *v. dep.* [akin to Sanscrit root MRI *or* MAR, *to die*] **I.** Prop.: *To die:* dulce et decorum est pro patriâ morī, Hor.: (*Impers. Pass.*) moriendum certe est, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To die, pass away, vanish:* meriti morietur gratia vestri, Ov. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To be near dying* or *perishing; to be on the point of expiring,* etc.: morior curis, Tib.: dicor amore morī, Ov.—**B.** Of plants, *etc.*: *To die away, wither, perish:* Ov.—**C.** Of fire: *To die away, go out:* Ov.—**D.** Of comets: *To die away, disappear, cease to shine,* etc.: Claud.—**E.** Of the day: *To expire, draw to a close:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mourir.*

Moritasgus, i, *m. Moritasgus; one of the Senones.*

mormyr, yris, *f.* = μορμύρος. *The mormyr; a species of sea-fish.*

mōrŏlŏgus, a, um, *adj.* = μωρολόγος. *Speaking foolishly; saying* or *uttering foolish things* or *folly:* sermones, Plaut.—As *Subst.*: **morologus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A fool:* Plaut

1. mŏr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [mor-a] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** Prop.: *To tarry, stay, delay, linger, loiter, wait:* Brundisii moratus es, Cic.: rosa quo locorum Sera moretur, Hor.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** *To delay, lose,* or *waste time in* a matter; *to waste time* on a matter: ne multis morer, *i. e. not to make a long story of it, to be brief,* Cic. — Particular phrase: Non morari, *To offer no objection; to be quite willing* or *ready:* Ter.—**b.** *To interfere, interpose,* etc.: nullo morante, abreptus est a viatore, Liv. **B.** Esp.: Of rowers: *To check one's self;* prps. *to back water:* consurgunt nautæ, et magno clamore morantur, Virg. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To delay, retard, detain, cause to wait, hinder,* etc.: impetum hostium, Cæs. **B** Fig.: **1.** *To cause to linger,* etc., *with delight; to entertain, please, amuse, delight, captivate:* carmina quæ possint oculos auresque morari Cæsaris, Hor.—**2.** Nihil (nec, non, or a negative word) morari: **a.** With thing as object: *To care nothing about; to let alone, let pass, not to regard* or *value:* nec dona moror, Virg. — **b.** With person as object: *To let one off from a charge, to put a stop to proceedings against one:* C. Sempronium nihil moror, quando hoc est in imperio consecutus, *etc.*, Liv.—**c.** With objective clause: *To be not opposed to, to have nothing to say against, to be perfectly willing that:* nihil moror eos salvos esse, et ire quo jubetis, Script. ap. Cic.—**d.** With Inf.: *To let alone the doing,* etc.: hence, *To be unwilling to do,* etc.; *not to want to do,* etc.: nec moror ante tuos procubuisse pedes, Ov.—**e.** With quominus c. Subj.: (a) Of others: *Not to raise an obstacle to; not to prevent* or *hinder from*: nec moror quominus in civitatem . . . redeant, Liv. — (b) Of one's self: *Not to raise an obstacle to; not to hesitate about:* nihil ego quidem moror, quominus decemviratu abeam, Liv.—**f.** With Acc. and Dat.: *To dismiss from one's thoughts, not to care about, to disregard, despise,* etc.: nihil moror mihi istiusmodi clientes, Plaut.

2. mŏr-or, *prps. no perf.,* ārī, 1. *v. dep. n.* [μωρ-ός] *To be foolish; be a fool:* Suet.

mōrōs-e, *adv.* [moros-us] **1.** *Scrupulously, carefully,* etc.: (*Sup.*) amicorum suprema judicia morosissime pensitavit, Suet.—**2.** *Captiously, fretfully, peevishly, morosely:* respuere, Cic.

mōrōs-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* morosus; hence) **1.** *Fastidiousness, affectation, pedantry:* Suet. —**2.** *Captiousness, fretfulness, peevishness, moroseness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *morosité.*

mōr-ōsus, a um, *adj.* [mos, moris] (*Full of,* or *abounding in,* mos; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: In a good sense: *Full of resolute and determined attention, fastidious, scrupulous, careful, particular:* (*Comp.*) circa corporis curam morosior, Suet. —**B.** In a bad sense: *Self-willed, wayward, passionate, capricious, captious, fretful, peevish, sour, morose:* senes, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of old age: *Fretful, peevish, sour, morose,* etc.: Hor. **III.** Meton.: Of inanimate things: *Causing peevishness* or *fretfulness.* morbus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *morose.*

Morpheus, ĕi *and* ĕos, *m.*, Μορφεύς (Fashioner *or* Moulder). *Morpheus; the son of Sleep, and god of dreams.*

mor-s, tis, *f.* [mor-ior] **I.** Prop.: *Death:* Cic.; Hor.; Virg.—In Plur. of several persons: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A dead body, corpse:* Cic. — **B.** Personified: *Mors; the goddess of death, daughter of Erebus and Nox:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mort.*

mor-sum, i, *n.* [for mord-sum; fr. mord-eo] (*A thing bitten;* hence) *A small piece* such as would be bitten out of a thing; *a bit:* Cat.

1. mor-sus (for mord-sus), a, um, *P.* of mord-eo.

2. mor-sus, ūs, *m.* [for mord-sus; fr. mord-eo] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *A biting; the act of biting:* Cic.—(b) Esp.: (α) Of birds: *A pecking:* Cic. —(β) *An eating, devouring, consuming:* Virg.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *A bite:* Ov.—(b) Of that wherewith biting is effected: *A tooth:* Virg. — **c.** Fig.: (a) *A biting* or *gnawing:* doloris, Cic. —(b) *A carping at* or *malicious attack upon:* Hor.—**2.** (*A taking fast hold of; a catching fast;* hence, Concr.): **a.** Of a tree in which a weapon is fixed. *The grasp:* Virg.—**b.** Of an anchor: *A fluke:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mors.*

mort-ālis, e, *adj.* [mors, mort-is] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* mors; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Subject to death, liable to death, mortal:* animal, Cic. — As *Subst.*: **mortalis,** is, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A mortal, a human being:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Perishable, transient, mortal:* mortales inimicitias habere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) aliquid ipso homine mortalius, Pl.—**B.**: **1.** *Human, earthly, mortal:* conditio, Vell. — Adverbial expression: Mortale, *Mortally, as a mortal, after the manner of a human being:* Virg.—As *Subst.*: **mortālĭa,** ium, *n. Human matters:* Virg.—**2.** Of works: *Performed by a mortal:* Liv.—**3.** Of wounds: *Inflicted by a mortal:* Virg. —**4.** *Made* or *wrought by man:* mucro, Virg.—**5.** *Usual* or *customary amongst mankind; such as mankind are subject to:* malum, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mortel.*

mortāl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mortal-is] (*The state,* or *quality, of the* mortalis; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Subjection* or *liability to death; mortality:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *Mortals, men, mankind:* Pl. —**2.** Of things: *Perishableness, liability to perish;* Pl. — **3.** *Death:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mortalité.*

mort-i-fer (-fĕr-us), fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [mors, mort-is; (i); fer-o] *Death-bringing, death-dealing, deadly, fatal*

poculum, Cic.: bellum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mortifère.*

mortŭ-ālia, ium, *n.* [mortu-us] (*Things pertaining to the* mortuus ; hence) *Funeral songs, dirges:* Plaut.

mor-tŭus, a, um : **1.** *P.* of mor-ior.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Dead:* sanguine tauri epoto mortuus concidit, Cic.—As *Subst.* : **mortuus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A dead person:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Near dying or perishing, like one dying:* Cic.—(b) Of the limbs, *etc.*, of the body: *Dead, become dead, devoid of vital power* · Cic.—(c) Of laws: *Obsolete, devoid of power:* Cic. —(d) Of applause, *etc.*: *Past, subsided:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mort.*

mōrum, i, *n.* = μόρον and μόρον. *A mulberry; a blackberry:* ¶ Hence, Fr. *mûre.*

1. **mōrus,** a, um, *adj.* = μωρός. *Foolish, silly:* mores, Plaut. — As *Subst.*: **1. mōrus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A fool, simpleton:* Plaut.—**2. mōra,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* mulier) *A foolish woman:* Plaut.

2. **mōrus,** i, *f.* = μορέα. *A mulberry tree:* Ov.

mo-os, ōris, *m.* [prob. for me-os ; fr. me-o] (*The going ; the pursuing one's way ;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *The will* of a person ; *self-will,* a person's *humour, caprice,* etc. : Ter.; Prop.—Particular phrase: Morem gerere (alicui), *To carry out* or *perform one's will,* etc.; i. e. *to comply with one's wishes, to obey one,* etc.: Cic.; Plaut. **B.** Esp. : **1.** *Usage, custom, fashion, practice, wont* of a person or thing: Cic.; Virg.—**2.** Morally: Plur.: *Character, conduct, manners, behaviour, morals* in a good or bad sense : Cic.; Tac.; Suet. **II.** Meton. : **A.** : **1.** *A law, precept, rule* of living beings or things: Virg.—**2.** *Mode, fashion:* Just. —**B.**: **1.** *Quality, nature, properties:* Virg.—**2.** Of persons : *Characters* (i. e. *persons whose behaviour and character are known to one*): Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (plur.) *mœurs.*

Mōsa, æ, *m. Mosa ; a river of Belgic Gaul* (now the *Meuse.*)

Moschus, i, *m.* Μόσχος (Young shoot ; *also*, Calf). *Moschus ; a rhetorician of Pergamus, accused of poisoning.*

Mōsella (-ŭla), æ, *m.* and *f. The Mosella* or *Mosula ; a river of Belgic Gaul* (now the *Moselle*).

Mostēni, ōrum, *m. The Mosteni; the inhabyants of Mostena* or *Mostene, a city of Lydia.*

mō-tio, ōnis, *f.* [for mov-tio ; fr. mov-eo] **1.** *A moving, motion:* Cic.— **2.**: **a.** Prop.: *A being moved* or *moving one's self ; movement, motion :* Cic. — **b.** Fig. : Of the mind : *Emotion, affection, impulse :* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *motion.*

mōtĭun-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [for motion-cula ; fr. motio, motion-is] (*A slight moving ;* hence) *A slight shaking* or *shivering fit:* Sen.

mō-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for mov-to ; fr. mov-eo] *To keep moving, move about:* lacertos, Ov.

1. **mō-tus** (for mov-tus), a, um, *P.* of mov-eo.

2. **mō-tus,** ūs, *m.* [for mov-tus ; fr. mov-eo] **1.**: a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: *A moving, motion :* Cic.—(b) Esp. : (α) Of an orator : *A movement, gesture :* Cic.—(β) Of troops : *Movement, evolution :* Nep.—(γ) Of wrestlers : *Motion, movement :* Cic. — **b.** Meton.: *Movement : preparation for departure :* Virg. —**c.** Fig.: (a) Of the mind or understanding : *Motion, operation, impulse :* Cic.—(b) Of the heart or affections : (α) *Emotion, affection, passion :* Cic.; Virg.—(β) *Agitation, disturbance, distress :* Cic.—(c) Of the senses : *Sensation :* Cic.—(d) *Divine impulse* or *inspiration :* Ov. ; Tib. — (e) (α) In a good sense : *Movement, stir, bustle :* Cic.—(β) In a bad sense: (α α) *Disturbance, agitation:* sine vestro motu, Cic. —(β β) *Commotion, revolt, rising, rebellion, tumult :* Cic. — (f) *Change, alteration :* Cic.—(g) *A motive,* i. e. *moving* or *influencing cause :* Pl.—**2.** *A trembling, shaking, quaking,* etc. : terræ, *earthquake,* Curt.—**3.** *Movement* or *motion in dancing :* Hor.

mŏve-ns, ntis : **1.** *P.* of move-o.— **2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Moveable :* res (*e. g.* clothes, arms, furniture), Liv.—**b.** *That consists in moving:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mouvant.*

mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre, 2. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To move, set in motion :* labra, Hor.: membra ad modos, Tib.—Particular phrase: Movere aliquem in fugam, *To move one into flight,* i. e. *to put to flight:* Liv. **B.** Esp. : **1.**: a. *To shake, agitate :* urnam, Virg.: tympana, Ov.—b. Pass. in reflexive force, *or simply* movere : *To tremble, shake, quake, move to and fro :* Virg.; Liv.— **2.** Pass. in reflexive force : *To move one's self in dancing, to dance :* Cyclopa moveri, *to dance as a Cyclops,* i. e. *to imitate a Cyclops by one's movements in a dance :* Hor. — **3.** With Personal pron.: *To move* or *bestir one's self :* Ter. —**4.** *To move* or *remove :* signum loco, Cic.—**5.** With Personal pron., Pass. in reflexive force, *or simply* movere : *To move one's self ; to remove, depart,* or *take one's departure :* Cic.; Liv.—**6.** Pass. in reflexive force : *To go forth, to go :* Cic.; Ov.—**7.** *To dislodge* from a position, *etc.*: Cic.—**8.** *To eject,* etc., from possession of property : Cic.—**9.** *To remove, turn out, degrade* or *expel* from any rank, office, *etc.*: Cic.—**10.** *To take away, remove :* Cic.—**11.** Of musical instruments, *etc.*: a. *To strike,* etc.: Ov.—b. Of the mouth in singing : *To open, move,* etc.: Ov.—**12.** *To make to give ground,* etc.; *to repulse :* victorem, Liv. **II.** Meton. : **A.** Of trees or plants : Pass. in reflexive force : *To put itself forth ; to come forth, begin to grow, grow :* de palmite gemma movetur, Ov.—**B.** Of arms : *To take up :* Liv. — **C.** *To trouble, afflict, distress :* intoleranda vis æstûs omnium ferme corpora movit, Liv. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To move, affect, influence :* pulchritudo corporis movet oculos, Cic.—**B.** *To make an impression upon* the mind, *etc.*; *to impress, move,* etc. ; neque illud me movet, *etc.* : Script. ap. Cic.—**C.** *To revolve, ponder, meditate, turn over* in the mind : multa movens animo, Virg.—**D.** *To originate, excite, occasion, call forth, cause, promote, produce:* suspicionem, Cic.: risum, id. — **E.** *To commence, begin, undertake ;* bellum, Cic.—**F.** *To cause to begin :* ab Jove, . . . Carmina nostra move, Ov.—**G.** *To tell, declare, recount:* fatorum arcana, Virg.—**H.** *To exhibit, show :* movisse numen . . . traditur deos, Liv.—**J.** *To irritate, exasperate, provoke :* numina, Hor. -K. Of war : *To rouse up, excite,* etc.: Liv.—**L.** : **1.** *To make, cause,* or *stir up* a disturbance : prinsquam movere aliquid rex posset, Liv.—**2.** Movere se *or* movere, *To rise* in arms, *etc.*: Liv.—**3.** Of the voice : *To sing :* Ov. —**4.** Of mention : *To make :* Liv.—**M.** Pass. in reflexive force : *To disturb, agitate, vex one's self :* absiste moveri, Virg. —**N.** *To shake, cause to waver, alter:* sententiam, Cic. — **O.** : **1.** Of things: *To remove, cast off, get rid of :* moram, Plaut.—**2.** Of persons : *To move, cause to depart,* or *dissuade from :* de sententiâ consulem, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mouver, mouvoir.*

mox, *adv.* [prob. for mov-s ; fr. mov-eo ; cf. nix (=niv-s), fr. niv-eo ; —or else, an abbreviation of an obsolete adj. mov-ox] **I.** Prop.: Of time: **A.** Of time all but present: *Soon ; anon, directly, the next moment:* Ter.; Cic. — **B.** Of time more remote: **1.** *Soon afterwards, afterwards, then, in the next place :* Liv.—**2.** *Some time afterwards, at a later period :* Suet. **II.** Meton. : Of estimation, situation, *etc.*: *In the next place, then :* Pl.

muccidus, a, um, *etc.*, v. mucid.

mūc-ĕo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [muc-us] (Prop. : *To have* mucus ; Meton.) *To be mouldy, musty:* Cato.

mūc-ĭdus (mucc-), a, um, *adj.* [muc-eo] **I.** Prop. : *Mouldy, musty :* mucida panis frusta, Juv. **II. Fig.:** *Snivelling:* senex, Plaut.

Mūcĭus, ĭi, *m.* ; **-a,** æ, *f. Mucius* and *Mucia ; Roman names.*—Hence, **1. Muci-a,** ōrum, *n. The Mucia ; a festival kept by the Asiatics in commemoration of the good government of Q. Mucius Scævola ; the Mucius festival.*— **2. Mūcĭ-ānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a Mucius ; Mucian :* exitus, *i. e. the death of Q. Mucius Scævola, who was killed in the temple of Vesta by Damasippus:* Cic.

mūcro, ōnis, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop. : *A sharp point* or *edge* of any thing : Ov.; Juv. **II.** Meton. : **A.** *A sword :* Cic.—**B.** *An edge, extremity :* faucium, Pl. **III.** Fig.: *Edge, point, sharpness :* tribunicius, Cic.

mūc-us (mucc-), i, *m.* [for mug-us ; fr. MUG. root of mu(n)g-o] (*The thing blown* from the nose ; hence) *Snivel, mucus :* Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mucus.*

mūgĭ-ens, entis, *P.* of mugi-o.— As *Subst. : comm. gen* (*sc.* bos) **A**

lowing one; i. e. *a cow, ox*, etc.: Hor.

mūgil (-ilis), is, *m.* [etym. dub.] *The mullet* or *mugilis; a sea-fish;* acc. to some, *the mullet:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *muge.*

mūg-ĭnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* (etym. dub.; but prob. akin to Gr. μυκ-άω, Lat. mug-io] (*To utter a low sound*, or *the sound* mu; hence)(Prop.: *To mutter*, etc.; Meton.) *To dally, drawl, hesitate, trifle, delay:* Cic.

mūg-īo, īvi *and* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. n.* [akin to Gr. μυκ-άομαι] **I.** Prop.: Of cattle: *To low* or *bellow; to moo:* inde quum actæ boves mugissent, Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of a trumpet: *To bray:* Virg.—**B.** Of an earthquake: *To rumble:* Virg.—**C.** Of a mast: *To groan:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mugir.*

mūgī-tus, ūs, *m.* [mugi-o] **I.** Prop.: *A lowing, bellowing:* boum, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of an earthquake: *A rumbling:* Cic.—**B.** Of woods, *etc.*: *A roaring:* Pl.

mūla, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] *A she-mule;* also, in gen. *a mule:* Cic.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mule.*

mulc-ĕo, mulsi, mulsum *or* mulctum, mulcēre, 2. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root MARJ or MRIJ, *to rub* or *stroke*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To stroke:* manu barbam, Ov. **B.** Esp.: *To touch gently:* summas aristas, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To soothe, soften, appease, allay:* puellas carmine, Hor.—**B.** *To caress, fondle:* illam (*sc.* lupam) Mulcere alternos, Virg.—**C.** *To delight, to charm:* volucres concentibus æthera mulcent, Ov.—**D.** *To alleviate, mitigate* pain, *etc.*: vulnera ope, Ov.—**E.** *To mitigate, diminish, lessen:* lassitudinem, Pl.

Mulc-ĭber, ĕris and ĕri, *m.* [mulceo] (*The one effecting the softening* of any thing; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Mulciber* (*a surname of Vulcan, the fire-god, from his softening and altering the hard nature of iron by the means of the element over which he presided*). **II.** Meton.: *Fire:* Ov.

mulc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [prob. another form of mult-o] **I.** Prop.: Of living beings *or* their bodies, *etc.*: **A.** Gen.: *To punish severely, maltreat, roughly handle, injure:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To cudgel, beat soundly:* ipsum dominum atque omuem familiam Mulcavit usque ad mortem, Ter.—**2.** *To bruise, mangle*, etc.: corpus, Tac. **II.** Meton.: Of things: *To inflict damage or mischief upon:* naves, Liv.

mulcta, æ, *etc.*, v. multa, *etc.*

mulc-tra, æ, *f.* [for mulg-tra; fr. mulg-eo] (*That by which milking is accomplished;* hence) *A milking-pail, milk-pail:* Virg.

mulctr-āle, is, *n.* [mulctr-a] (*A thing pertaining to a* mulctra; hence) *A milk-pail:* Virg.

mulctr-ārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.] (id.) *A milk-pail:* Virg.

mulc-trum, i, *n.* [for mulg-trum; fr. mulg-eo] (*That by which milking is accomplished;* hence) *A milking-pail:* Hor.

mulg-ĕo, mulsi (mulxi, Lucr.), mulsum *or* mulctum, mulgēre, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [akin to mulc-eo, and ἀ-μέλγ-ω] **I.** Act.: **A.** *To milk, obtain by milking:* quod surgente die mulsere . . . , Nocte premunt, Virg.—**B.** *To obtain milk from, to milk:* oves custos bis mulget in horā, Virg.—Prov.: Mulgere hircos, *To milk he-goats*, i. e. *to attempt an impossibility:* Virg. **II.** Neut.: *To milk, perform the operation of milking:* Var.

mŭlĭēbris, e, *adj.* [for muliebris; fr. mulier] (*Brought about by a woman;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Performed by a woman; of a woman:* fraus, Tac.—**B.** *Originating from*, or *caused by*, or *having reference to, a woman* or *women; concerning* or *respecting a woman* or *women:* jura, Liv. **II.** Meton.: *Of*, or *belonging to, a woman* or *women; proper to woman* or *the female sex, such as women have; woman's-; female:* venustas, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *Womanish, effeminate, unmanly:* sententia, Cic.

mŭlĭēbr-ĭter, *adv.* [muliebr-is] **1.** *In the manner of a woman, like a woman:* Hor.—**2.** *Effeminately, womanishly, in an unmanly way:* Cic.

mŭlĭer, ĕris, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A woman, a female*, whether married or not: Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of *a maiden:* Cic.—**2.** Of *a wife:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: As a term of reproach: *A woman*, i. e. *a coward, poltroon:* Plaut.

mŭlĭer-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mulier] *Of*, or *belonging to, a woman:* manus, *the band sent by Clodia*, Cic.

mŭlĭer-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little woman:* Cic.; Hor.

mŭlĭerōs-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mulierosus] (*The quality of the* mulierosus; hence) *A fondness for women:* Cic.

mŭlĭĕr-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mulier] (*Abounding in women;* hence) *Fond of women:* homo, Cic.

mūl-ĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [mul-us] **I.** Prop.: *Of*, or *belonging to, a mule:* nares, Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Stupid, foolish, stubborn:* cor, Juv.

mūl-īo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] (*One having a mule* or *mules;* hence) *A mule-driver, a driver of mules, a muleteer:* Cæs.

mūlĭōn-ĭcus (-ĭus), a, um, *adj.* [mulio, mulion-is] *Of*, or *belonging to, a mule-driver:* pœnula, Cic.

mulŭ-lus, i. *m. dim.* [for mullus; fr. mullus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) mullo-i] *A little red mullet:* Cic.

mullus, i, *m. The red mullet:* Cic.

mulsum, i, v. 3. mulsus.

1. **mul-sus** (for mulc-sus), a, um, *P.* of mulc-eo.

2. **mul-sus** (for mulg-sus), a, um, *P.* of mulg-eo.

3. **mulsus**, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; usually referred to mulceo; but, prob. belongs to mel] **I.** Prop.: *Mixed with honey:* lac, Pl.—As *Subst.*: **mulsum**, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum) *Honey-wine, mead; wine mixed* or *made with honey:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Sweet as honey, honied:* dicta, Plaut.—As *Subst.*: **mulsum**, i, *n.* (*sc.* dictum) *A honied word:* Plaut.

multa (-cta), æ, *f.* [a Sabine word, acc. to Var.; Oscan, acc. to Fest.] **I.** Prop.: *A fine, penalty*, or *mulct* (*anciently paid in cattle, but in later times in money*): Var.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A heavy loss, great damage:* Cic.

mult-angŭl-us, a, um, *adj.* [multus; angul-us] *Having many angles, multangular, polygonal:* Lucr.

multāt-ĭcĭus (mulctat-,-ĭtĭus), a, um, *adj.* [multo, (*Sup.*) multat-um] *Produced by a fine* or *fines; fine-:* pecunia, Liv.

multā-tĭo (muletā-), ōnis, *f.* [mult(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: *A fining; a penalty, amercement, fine:* Pl. **II.** Esp.: *A fining* or *amercing in; a depriving of by way of fine:* Cic.

mult-ēsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [multus] *Multesimal*, i. e. *very small, trifling:* pars, Lucr.

mult-ĭ-căvus, a, um, *adj.* [multus; (i); cavus] *Many-holed:* pumex, Ov.

multĭcĭa (-tia), ōrum, *n. plur.* [etym. dub.] *Soft, delicate*, or *splendid garments:* Juv.

multĭfārĭ-am, *adv.* [multifarius, *manifold, multifarious*] *On many sides, in many places:* Cic.

mult-ĭ-fĭd-us, a, um, *adj.* [multus; (i); FID, root of fi(n)d-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Many-cleft*, i. e. *cleft* or *split into many parts:* faces, Ov. **B.** Esp.: Of a foot: *Many-cleft;* i. e. *cloven into many parts* or *divisions:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: Of the hair: *Many-parted: parted into many locks:* Cland.

mult-ĭ-form-is, e, *adj.* [mult-us; (i); form-a] (Prop.: *Of many shapes, multiform;* Fig.) **1.** *Of many kinds, various, diverse, manifold:* qualitates, Cic.—**2.** *Assuming many shapes, fickle, inconstant*, etc.: ceteri multiformes sumus, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *multiforme.*

mult-ĭ-fŏr-us, a, um, *adj.* [multus; (i); for-es] *Having many openings; pierced with many holes:* buxus, Ov.

mult-ĭ-gĕn-us, a, um, *adj.* [multus; (i); gen-o] (*Numerous*[1] *produced;* hence) *Of many kinds, various:* figuræ, Lucr.

mult-ĭ-jŭg-us, a, um, **-is**, e, *adj.* [mult-us; (i); jug-um] **I.** Prop.: *Many-yoked*, i. e. *yoked many together:* equi, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *Manifold, complex, various:* literæ, Cic.

multĭ-mŏdis, *adv.* from multi', modis=multis modis [multus; modus] *In many ways* or *modes, variously:* Ter.; Lucr.

mult-ĭ-mŏd-us, a, um, *adj.* [multus; (i); mod-us] *Manifold, various:* ars, Liv.

mult-ĭ-plex, ĭcis, *adj.* [for multi-plic-s; fr. mult-us; (i); plic-o] (i, Lucr.) **I.** Prop.: *That has many folds:* alvus, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *That has many windings* or *secret places:* vitis serpens multiplici lapsu, Cic.—**B.** *That has many parts:* lorica, Virg.—**C.** *Extensive, wide, spacious:* multiplexque loci spatium transcurrere eodem Tempore, quo, *etc.*, Lucr. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Manifold, many, numerous*

animalia, Cic.—**B.** *Involving many points; embracing* or *extending to many subjects; complicated, multiplex:* orationis multiplex genus, Cic.—**C.** *Much greater* (folld. by *quam*): multiplex, quam pro numero, damnum est, Liv.—**D.** *Affording many causes* or *much scope* for a thing: multiplex ad suspiciones, *etc.*, Cic.—**E.** *Of great duplicity, sly, cunning:* ingenium, Cic.—**F.** *Of many turnings, changeable, inconstant, fickle:* natura, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *multiple.*

multĭplĭcā-bĭlĭs, e, *adj.* [multiplic(a)-o] *Manifold:* tortus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *multipliable.*

multĭplĭcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A making manifold, increasing, multiplying:* Sen. **II.** Esp.: Arithmet. *t. t.*: *Multiplication:* Col. ¶ Hence, Fr. *multiplication.*

multĭplĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [multiplex, multiplic-is] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: Of number *or* amount: (*To make manifold, many,* or *numerous;* hence) *To multiply, increase, augment:* gloriam, Cic.: æs alienum, id.: aquas, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *To increase in value* or *estimation:* dona, Liv. **C.** Meton.: Of size *or* extent: *To enlarge, extend:* donum, Cic. **II.** Esp.: Arithmet. *t. t.*: *To multiply:* Vitr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *multiplier.*

mult-i-sŏnōr-us, a, um, *adj.* [mult-us; (i); sonor] *Loud-sounding:* esseda, Claud.

mult-ĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [mult-us] (*The quality,* etc., *of the* multus; hence) **I.** Gen.: *A great number, multitude:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: Of people: **A.** *A great number; a crowd, multitude:* Cæs.—**B.** Of the common people: *The crowd, the multitude:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *multitude.*

mult-I-vŏl-us, a, um, *adj.* [mult-us; (i); vol-o] *Wishing* or *longing for many persons:* mulier, Cat.

1. **mult-o,** *adv.* [mult-us] **1.** With words which denote an exceeding or surpassing; *Much, far, greatly,* etc.: multo pauciores oratores, Cic.—**2.** With Sup.: *By far, by much:* multo maximā parte utilitatis, Cic.—**3.** With particles denoting a difference: *Much, far, greatly:* quod non multo secus fieret, si, *not far otherwise, not very different:* Cic.—**4.** In specifications of time, before *ante* and *post. Long, much:* multo ante, Cic.: non multo post, quam, *etc.*, id.—**5.** With Pos.: *Very:* maligna multo, Ter.

2. **mult-o (mulct-),** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [mult-a] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To fine, impose a fine:* (with *Abl. of that in which the fine consists*) eum pecuniā multaverunt, Nep.: (with *Dat. of person in whose behalf the fine is imposed*) Veneri Erycinæ esse muctatum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To fine in,* i. e. *to amerce in,* or *deprive of by way of fine:* multantur bonis exsules, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To punish:* vitia hominum . . . morte multantur, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *To grant* vows, *etc., by way of punishment:* quum ab ipsā fortunā videat hujus consilia esse multata, Cic.

mult-um, *adv.* [mult-us] **1.**: **a.** With Verbs: *Much, greatly, very much:* longe omnes multumque superabit, Cic.—**b.** With Adjj.: (a) Pos.: *Very:* multum loquaces, Plaut.—(b) Comp.: *Much, far:* multum robustior illo, Juv.—**2.** *Often, frequently:* multum mecum loquuntur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *moult.*

mul-tus (mol-), a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; perhaps πολ-ύς] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of number, degree, or extent: **1.** Gen.: **a.** Sing.: *Much:* multo labore quæsita, Cic.: **multā** cum libertate, Hor.—**b.** Plur.: *Many:* multis telis conjectis, Cæs.—Adverbial expression: Multa, *Much, greatly:* multa gemens, Virg.—As *Subst.*: (a) **multi,** ōrum, *m. Many persons, many:* Suet.—(b) **multa,** ōrum, *n. Many things:* ne multa (*sc.* dicam), *not to say many things, not to be prolix,* Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Sing.: in collective force: *Many a,* i. e. *many, numerous:* multa victima, Virg.—**b.** Plur.: as *Subst.*: (a) **multi,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* homines) *The many, the multitude, the common people, the mass:* Cic.—(b) **multæ,** ārum, *f.* (*sc.* feminæ) *The mass* or *general run of women:* una e multis, *One of the mass,* or *common run, of women; no better than other women:* Ov.—**c.** *Too much, excessive, overmuch:* supellex, Nep.—**d.** Of persons in speech: *Much speaking, diffuse, prolix, tedious:* Cic.—**B.** Of time: **1.** Gen.: *Much:* ad multum diem, *Up to a great part of the day,* i. e. *till late in the day:* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **multum,** i, *n. Much, a great part:* multum diei processerat, Sall.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *Much still remaining:* multo adhuc die, *i. e. while it was still high day,* Tac.: multo mane, *i. e. very early,* Cic.—**b.** *Much* or *far gone:* multo denique die, *at length when the day was far spent,* or *late in the day,* Cæs.—**c.** In an adverbial force: *Frequently, often, many a time:* ad vigilias multus adesse, Sall. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Belonging* or *pertaining to many persons,* etc.; hence, *general, generally* or *extensively prevailing:* pax, Tac.—**B.** *In many places* or *parts:* multus in eo prælio Cæsar fuit, Flor.—**C.** *Excessive, unconstrained, uncontrolled:* Sall.—**D.** *Of much importance, important:* adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, Virg. ☞ For the Comparative and Superlative see *plus* and *plurimus.*

Mulucha, æ, *m. Mulucha:* **1.** *A river of Africa* (now *Mulia*).—**2.** *A city situate upon the river Mulucha.*

mūlus, i, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A mule:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: As a term of abuse: *Mule, dolt, fool:* Cat.

Mulvĭus (Mil-), a, um, *adj. Mulvian* or *Milvian:* Mulvius pons, *a bridge built by M. Æmilius Scaurus across the Tiber, above Rome, on the Via Flaminia* (now *Ponte Molle*).

Mummĭus, ĭi, *m.*; **-a,** æ, *f. Mummius* and *Mummia; Roman names.*

Munātĭus, ĭi, *m. Munatius; a Roman name.*

Munda, æ, *f. Munda; a city of Hispania Bætica, taken by Cæsar in the war against the son of Pompey* (*Monda*). — Hence, **Mund-ens,** *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Munda.*

mund-ānus, a, um, *adj.* [2. mundus] *Of,* or *belonging to, the world, mundane:* anima, Macr.—As *Subst.*: **mundanus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *An inhabitant of the world, a cosmopolite:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mondain.*

mundĭ-ĭtĭa (-ĭcĭa), æ; **-ĭtĭes (-ĭcĭes),** ēi, *f.* [1. mund-us] (*The quality* or *condition of the* mundus; hence) **1.** *Elegance, fineness:* Cic.; Ov.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Neatness, niceness* Cic.—**b.** Fig.: Of speech: *Neatness, elegance:* Cic.—**3.** *Cleanness, cleanliness:* Cat.

1. **mund-us,** a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root MAND, *ornare*] (*Adorned* or *ornamented;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Fine, elegant:* mundi Thais pretiosa Menandri, Prop.: (*Comp.*) mundior cultus, Liv.—As *Subst.*: **mundus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A fine, elegant,* or *particular person:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Neat, nice:* supellex, Hor.—**B.** *Clean:* (*Sup.*) mundissimum cubile desiderat sus, Col. **III.** Fig.: Of speech: *Neat, fine, elegant:* verba, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *monde.*

2. **mundus,** i, *m.* [id.] **1.** (*The adorning thing;* hence) *Toilet, ornaments, decorations, dress* of a female: Liv.—**2.** (*The thing adorned;* hence) **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *The universe, the world:* Cic.—(b) Esp.: *The heavens, the expanse* of heaven: Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *The world, the earth;* i. e. *the inhabitants of the earth, mankind:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *monde,*

mūnĕr-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [munus, muner-is] (*One pertaining to a* munus; hence) *A giver of a gladiatorial exhibition:* Suet.

mūnĕrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [muner(a)-o] *A giver of an exhibition of gladiators:* Flor.

mūnĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, **1.** *v. a.* [munus, muner-is] *To give, bestow, present* a thing; *to present* one *with* a thing; aliquem aliquā re, Cic.

muněr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] = munero: natura aliud alii muneratur, Cic.: quā (*sc.* uvā) muneretur te, Priape, Hor.

mūnĭa (old form, **mœ-**), ōrum, *n.* [etym. dub.] *Duties, functions,* esp. *official* or *professional duties:* Cic.; Liv.

mūn-ĭ-cep-s, cĭpis, *comm. gen.* [for mun-i-cap-is; fr. mun-ia; (i); cap-io] (*One taking* or *undertaking a duty,* etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: *An inhabitant of a* municipium or *free town, a burgher, citizen:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A fellow-citizen, fellow-countryman:* Cic. **III.** Fig.: Of things: *Countrymen,* i. e. *of* or *from the same country* as a person: Juv.

mūnĭcĭp-ālis, e, *adj.* [municeps, municip-is] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Of,* or *belonging to,* a municeps; *municipal:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: In a contemptuous sense: *Provincial:* eques, *i. e. Cicero,* Juv. **II.** Meton.: *Felt* or *entertained by the* municipes (of a place): dolor, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *municipal.*

mŭnĭcĭp-ātim, *adv.* [id.] *By municipia:* dividere, Suet.

mūnĭcĭp-ium, ĭi, *n.* [id.] (*A thing pertaining to a* municeps; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A municipium;* i. e. *a town out of Rome, particularly in Italy, which possessed the right of Roman citizenship (together with, in most cases, the right of voting), but was governed by its own laws; a free town:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A colony:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *municipe.*

mūnĭfĭc-e, *adv.* [munific-us] *Bountifully, munificently:* Cic.

mūnĭficent-ia, æ, *f.* [obsol. munificens, munificent-is,=munificus : v. munificus] (*The quality of the* munificens ; hence) *Bountifulness, munificence:* Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *munificence.*

mūnĭfĭc-o, *prps. no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [munific-us] *To present* with any thing : Lucr.

mūnĭ-fĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* [for muner-fac-us ; fr. munus, muner-is ; fac-io] (Comp. and Sup. also formed from obsolete *munificens*] **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *Present-making,* i.e. *bountiful, liberal, benevolent, munificent:* munificus in dando, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *munificior* . . . quum nunc *munificentior* dicamus, quamvis munificens non sit in usu, Fest.: (*Sup.*) munificentissimus fuit, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of things: *Liberal, munificent:* opes, Ov.

mūnī-men, ĭnis, *n.* [muni-o] (*That which defends* or *fortifies;* hence) **1.** *A military work, rampart, fortification, intrenchment, mound,* etc.: Ov.—**2.** *A defence, protection, safeguard:* Virg.

mūnī-mentum, i, *n.* [id.] (id.) **1.** *Any thing constructed for defence; a military work, rampart, fortification, intrenchment, mound:* Liv.; Tac.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *A defence, protection, safeguard:* Cæs.—(b) Esp.: Of any bodily covering, *etc.: A defence, protection, covering:* Juv.; Just.—**b.** Fig.: *Defence, protection, safeguard:* Liv.; Tac.

1. **mūn-īo** (old form **mœn-**), īvi or ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [mœn-ia] (*To wall; to erect ramparts,* etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Neut.: *To build a wall, to erect* or *raise fortifications* or *ramparts; to construct a defence,* etc.: quod idoneum ad muniendum putarent, Nep.—**B.** Act.: *To build a wall round; to erect,* or *raise fortifications about; to construct a defence for* or *round; to fortify:* palatium, Liv.: castra vallo, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of natural defences: *To protect, fortify, defend:* Alpibus Italiam munierat natura, Cic.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: *To defend, protect, secure, guard:* domum majoribus præsidiis munivi, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To defend, protect,* or *guard one's self:* Suet.—**C.** *To make a* road, etc., *passable; to make* or *pave a* road or way : Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To put in a state of defence, to strengthen :* munio me ad hæc tempora, Cic.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: *To defend, protect, secure, guard:* dum id studuit munire, Nep.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To defend,* etc., *one's self:* Tac.; Pl.—**b.** *To keep, maintain, support:* aliquem, Plaut.—**C.** Munire viam, *To make a way, opening,* or *passage* to anything ; *to open a way* for obtaining a thing : Cic.

2. **munĭo,** ōnis, a doubtful word, which, if the reading be correct, may, perhaps, signify *A kind of verse:* pæanem aut munionem, Cic.

mūn-is, e, *adj.* [prob. akin to munus] (Prop. : *Serving, performing service* or *duty:* Meton.) *Ready to serve* or *oblige ; obliging,* etc.: Plaut.

mūnī-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. muni-o] **1.** *A fortifying ; an erecting of fortifications, military works* or *defences,* etc.: Cæs.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *A blockading, a blockade:* Suet.—**b.** Meton.: *A fortification, rampart, bulwark, intrenchment, mound, wall,* etc.: Cic.—**3.**: **a.** Gen.: *A making* roads, etc., *passable; a making* or *forming* a road or way : viarum, Cic.—**b.** Esp. : *A making a way* across a river ; *a bridging* of a river : viarum et fluminum, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *munition.*

mūnī-to, *prps. no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] *To make passable, to open* a road : viam, Cic.

mūnī-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A fortifier, a worker on fortifications, an engineer, miner,* etc.: Ov.; Tac.

mūnī-tus, a, um : **1.** *P.* of munio.—**2.** *Pa.* : **a.** *Fortified, protected by military works,* etc.: (*Sup.*) oppidum munitissimum, Cic.—**b.** *Protected, defended, secure, guarded:* nullius pud icitia munita contra tuam cupiditatem posset esse, Cic. : (*Comp.*) munitior ad custodiendam vitam, Cic.

mŭ-n-us (old form **mœ-**), ĕris, *n.* [acc. to some akin to Sanscrit root MĀ, *metiri*] (*The measured thing;* or *appointed thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: *An office, place, post, function, employment, duty:* Cic.—**B.** Of things : *Office, employment, duty:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A work:* solitudinis munus, *a work,* or *book, written in solitude :* Cic.—**B.** *The last service, office* to the dead, *i. e.* that of burial : Virg.; Cat.—**C.**: **1.** Gen. : *A present* or *gift,* etc.: Cic.; Hor.—**2.** Esp. : **a.** *A public show, spectacle, entertainment, exhibition,* esp. *a show of gladiators (which was given to the people by the magistrates, and generally by the ædiles, as an expression of gratitude for the honourable office to which they had been elected):* Cic.—**b.** *A public building (for the use of the people, erected at the expense of an individual):* Ov.

mūnus-cŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [for muner-culum ; fr. munus, muner-is] *A small present:* Cic.

Mūnўchĭa, æ, *f.* Μουνυχία ("She that pertains to night alone;" an epithet of Diana, which far more probably gave name to the Munychia, than the Munychia did to the goddess, as is usually said to be the case) *Munychia; the Acropolis of the peninsula of Piræus, with a harbour* (now *Fanari*). —Hence, **Mūnўchĭ-us,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Munychian;* Meton.) *Athenian.*

1. **mūræna,** æ, *f.*=μύραινα. *The murena* (*a fish of which the ancients were very fond*), prob. *the lamprey:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *murène.*

2. **Muræna** (**-ēna**), æ, *m. Murœna* or *Murena; a Roman name.*

mūr-ālis, e, *adj.* [mur-us] *Of,* or *belonging to, a wall, wall-, mural :* tormentum, *for battering walls,* Virg.. falces, *hooks for pulling down walls,* Cæs.: corona, *a mural crown (given as a reward to him who first scaled the enemy's walls),* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mural.*

Murcia, æ, *f. Murcia; the goddess of sloth,* or *of the slothful* : Liv.

mūrex, ĭcis, *m.* [etym. dub.; prob. like murus, akin to ἀ-μύν-ω] (*The one warding off;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The murex (a fish armed with sharp prickles and a kind of long beak, from which a purple dye was obtained; the purple fish; its shells were used by the Tritons as a trumpet, and were also employed for holding liquids and ornamenting grottoes*): Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The purple dye, purple (obtained from the murex):* Virg. — **B.** Of bodies shaped or pointed like the purple fish : **1.** *A pointed rock* or *stone:* Virg.—**2.** *A caltrop:* Virg.; Curt.

Murgantĭa, æ, *f. Murgantia:* **1.** *A city of Samnium* (now *Buselice*).—**2.** *A city of Sicily* (*also called Morgentia*). —Hence, **Murgant-īnus (Murgent-),** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the city of Murgantia; Murgantine :*

mūrĭa, æ, *f.* [ἁλμυρίς] *Salt liquor, brine, pickle:* Hor.

mūr-īnus, a, um, *adj.* [mus, muris] *Of mice, mouse-:* pelles, *the skins of martens, ermines,* etc., Just.

murmur, ŭris, *n.* [etym. dub. ; prob. onomatop.] **1.** Of persons and animals : **a.** *A murmur,* or *murmuring ; a muttering ; a low muttering sound:* Liv.; Virg.—**b.** *A low, indistinct tone* used in prayer : Ov.—**c.** The *humming* of bees : Virg. — **2.** Of things : **a.** Of the elements, *etc.*: (a) *A murmur, gentle sound:* Virg.—(b) *A deep hollow sound ; a roar, roaring,* etc.: Cic.; Virg.—**b.** Of a volcano, earthquake, *etc.* : *A roar, roaring, rumbling,* etc.: Suet.; Pl.—**c.** Of wind instruments : (a) *A crash, crashing, blast, roar,* etc.: Hor.—(b) *A shrill* or *piercing sound:* Ov.—**d.** Of the ears : *A singing, a buzzing sound* produced in the ears: Pl.—**e.** *A whispering, whisper:* Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *murmure.*

murmŭrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [murmur(a)-o] **1.** *A murmuring ;* hence, Of eagles: *A screaming,* etc.: Pl.—**2.** *A murmuring, repining, grumbling :* Sen.

murmŭr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [murmur] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Of persons: *To murmur, mutter, utter a low murmuring sound :* secum murmurat, Plaut.—**B.** Of things: **1.** *To murmur, utter* or *give forth a gentle sound:* murmurat unda, Virg.—**2.** *To roar:* fremitum murmurantis maris, Cic.—**3.** Of the intestines : *To rumble:* Plaut, **II.** Esp. : Of discontented persons: *To mutter, grumble:* servi murmurant, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *murmurer.*

Murrānus (Murrh-), i, *m. Murranus* or *Murrhanus; the name of a mythic king of the Latins.*

murrha (myr-, -rra), æ, *f.*= μύρρα (Prop.: *Murrha, myrrha,* or *murra; a stone of which costly vessels were made;* Meton.) *Vessels of murrha, murrhine vessels:* Mart.

murrh-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [murrh-a] *Of,* or *belonging to, the stone murrha; murrhean:* pocula, *made of murrha,* Prop.

Mursa (-ĭa), æ, *f. Mursa* or *Mursia; a city of Pannonia* (now *Esseck*).—Hence, **Murs-inus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Mursa; Mursine.*

mūr-us (old form **mœr-**), i, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit root MUR, *to encircle*] (*The encircling thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A wall* of a city: Cic.—**B.** Of military works, *etc.*: *A wall* for protecting a district, *etc.*: Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The wall* of a private building: Cic.—**B.** *The rim* of a vessel, *etc.*: Juv.—**C.** Of the body, *etc.*: *A safeguard, defence,* etc.: Pl. **III.** Fig.: *A wall, a safeguard, protection, defence:* lex Ælia et Fufia, muri tranquillitatis, Cic.: Graiûm murus Achilles, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mur.*

1. **mūs**, mūris, *c.* [Gr. μῦς; Sans. *mûsh-a,* fr. root MUSH, *to steal*] (*The stealing one;* hence) **1.** *A mouse:* Cic.—**2.** The ancients included under this name also the *rat, marten, sable, ermine,* etc.: Pl.

2. **Mus**, muris, *m,* [1. mus] *Mus; a Roman name.*

Mūsa, æ, *f.*, Μοῦσα. **I.** Prop.: *A muse* (*one of the nine goddesses of music, poetry, and the other liberal arts*). **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A song, a poem:* pedestris, *a style of poetry bordering on prose:* Hor.—**B.** Plur.: *Sciences, studies:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *muse.*

Mūsæus, i, *m.*, Μουσαῖος. *Musæus; a Greek poet in the time of Orpheus.*

musca, æ, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit *makshikâ;* also, to Gr. μυ-ῖα] (*The buzzing one;* hence) *A fly:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mouche.*

musc-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [musc-a] *Of,* or *belonging to, a fly* or *flies; fly-:* aranei muscarii tela, *the web of a fly-catching spider,* Pl.—As *Subst.*: **muscārium**, ĭi, *n.* (*sc.* instrumentum) *A fly-flap,* used also as *a clothes brush:* bubulum, *made of an ox tail,* Mart.

mus-cip-ŭla, æ, *f.*; **-ŭlum**, i, *n.* [for mur-cap-ula (-lum); fr. mus, mur-is; cap-io] (*A mouse-taking thing;* hence) *A mouse-trap:* Phædr.

musc-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [musc-us] *Full of moss, mossy:* fontes, Virg.: (*Comp.*) nihil muscosius, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mousseux, moussu.*

mus-cŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [for murculus; fr. mus, mur-is] **I.** Prop.: *A little mouse:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of creatures: **1.** *The musculus; a fish that attends upon the whale:* Pl.—**2.** *A sea muscle:* Cels.—**B.** *A muscle* of the body: Cels.: Lucr.—**C.** Milit. *t. t.*: *A shed, mantelet:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *muscle.*

muscus, i, *m. Moss:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mousse.*

Mūsēum (-īum), i, *n.*, Μουσεῖον. *A seat of the Muses, a museum; a place for learned occupations, a library, study:* Suet.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Muséum. Musée.*

Mūsēus, a, um, *adj.*, Μουσεῖος. *Of,* or *belonging to, the Muses; poetical* or *musical:* Musea mele, Lucr.

1. **mūsĭca**, æ; **-e**, ēs, *f.*=μουσική: *The art of music, music:* Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *musique.*

2. **musica**, ōrum, v. musicus.

1. **mūsĭc-e**, *adv.* [music-us] (*In the way* or *manner of the* musicus; hence) *Elegantly, exquisitely:* Plaut.

2. **mūsĭce**, v. musica.

mūsĭc-ĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=μουσ-ικός (*Belonging to* μοῦσα *or* musa; hence) **1.** *Of,* or *belonging to, music, musical:* leges musicæ, *the rules of music,* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **a. musĭcus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A musician:* Cic.—**b. mūsĭca**, ōrum, *n. plur. Music:* Cic.—**2.** *Of,* or *belonging to, poetry; poetical:* studium, Ter.

mūsĭum, i, v. museum.

muss-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a. intens.* [muss-o] **I.** Neut.: *To speak low, indistinctly,* or *in an under tone; to not let one's self be heard; to mutter:* clam quidam mussitantes, Liv. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To say in a low* or *under tone; to say* something *so as not to be heard:* egone hæc mussem? Plaut. **B.** Meton.: *To be silent about, to take no notice of; to bear* or *brook in silence:* mussitanda injuria adolescentium est, Ter.

mus-sō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a. intens.* [for mut-so; fr. mut-io] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Of persons: *To speak low, indistinctly,* or *in an under tone, not let one's self be heard; to mutter:* decretum mussantes carpebant, Liv.—**2.** Of bees: *To hum, buzz:* Virg. **B.** Meton.: *To be,* or *keep, silent:* patres, Virg. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To be silent about a thing; to take no notice of; to bear* or *brook in silence:* aliquid, Plaut. **B.** Meton.: *To be in a state of fear, anxiety,* or *suspense about* a thing: mussat rex ipse Latinus Quos generos vocet, Virg.

mustăce, es, *f. Mustace; a species of laurel:* Pl.

mustăc-ĕus, i, *m.*, **-ĕum**, i, *n.* [mustac-e] (*A thing pertaining to* mustace; hence) *A must-cake* or *laurel-cake;* a kind of *wedding-cake* mixed with must and baked with bay-leaves: Cato; Juv.—Prov.: Laureolam in mustaceo quærere, *To search for a laurel twig in the laurel-cake,* i. e. *to look for fame from trifles:* Cic.

mustēla (-ella), æ, *f.* [usually referred to mus, mur-is; if so, for murtul-la, a second diminutive obtained from obsol. dim. mus-t-ula, for mur-t-ula; and so, "a little mus;"—but prob. for mur-toll-a; fr. mus, mur-is; toll-o; "*The one carrying off mice*"] *A weasel, ferret:* Plaut.

mustēl-īnus (mustell-), a, um, *adj.* [mustel-a] *Of,* or *belonging to, a weasel, weasel-:* color, Ter.

mus-tus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root MUD, *lætari*] (*Rejoicing, glad some;* hence) (Prop.: Of living creatures: *Young;* Meton.) Of things: *New, fresh:* vinum, Cato.—As *Subst.*: **mustum**, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum) **1.** Prop.: *New, fresh,* or *unfermented wine; must.* Cic.—**2.** Meton.: Plur.: *Autumn:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *moût.*

Mūt-a, æ, *f.* [mut-us] *Muta; a goddess, whom Jupiter, on account of her talkativeness, struck dumb.*

mūtā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [mut(a)-o] *That may,* or *can be, altered* or *changed; changeable, mutable:* corpus mutabile est, Cic.: (*Comp.*) quid mutabilius? Val. Max.: (*Sup.*) mutabillissimæ voluntates, Porc. Latro.—As *Subst.*: **mutabile**, is, *n. A changeable, inconstant,* or *fickle thing:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *muable.*

mūtābĭl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mutabil-is] (*The quality of the* mutabilis; hence) *Changeableness, mutability:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mutabilité.*

mūtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mut(a)-o] **1.** *A changing* or *altering; change, alteration:* Cic.—**2.** *An interchanging, exchanging; interchange, exchange:* Ter.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mutation.*

Muthul, *n. indecl. Muthul; a river in Numidia.*

mūtīl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [mutil-us] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of living creatures: *To maim, mutilate:* colubram, Ov.—**B.** Of things: **1.** Gen.: *To lop, cut,* or *crop off:* nasum, Liv.—**2.** Esp.: Of a tooth: *To break* or *knock off:* Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To mutilate, mangle,* etc., in pronunciation: verba, Pl.—**B.** With persons as object: *To rob, cripple,* or *deprive of one's means,* etc.: Ter.—**C.** Of an army: *To reduce, deprive of its proper numbers, lessen,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mutiler.*

mūtĭlus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Gr. μίτυλος] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: *Maimed, mutilated, deprived of a limb,* etc.: Hor.—**B.** *Deprived of, wanting, without:* (with *Abl.*) alces mutilæ sunt cornibus, Cæs.—**C.** Of things: *Crushed, mutilated, injured:* naves, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *Brief, short:* mutila quædam locuti sunt, Cic.

Mūtĭna, æ, *f. Mutina; a city of Cisalpine Gaul* (now *Modena*).—Hence, **Mūtĭn-ensis**, e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Mutina.*

mū-tĭo (-ttĭo), īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. n.* [onomatop.] (*To utter the sound* mu; hence) *To mutter, mumble, speak in a low tone:* Plaut.

mūti-tĭo (mutti-), ōnis, *f.* [mutio] *A muttering, mumbling:* Plaut.

1. **mū-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n. intens.* [for mov-to; fr. mov-eo] **I.** Prop.: *To move, to move away* or *from its place, to move to a place:* ne quis invitus civitate mutetur, *be forced to leave, be driven from,* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: **a.** Act.: *To alter, change* a thing: consilium, Cic.: quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore, Virg.—**b.** Neut.: (a) *To alter, change:* in superbiam mutans, Tac.—(b) Of

style: *To vary:* Cic.—2. Esp.: a. *To change the colour of; to colour, dye:* croceo mutabit (*sc.* aries) vellera luto, Virg.—b.: (a) In a good sense: *To change for the better; to improve:* placet tibi factum. Micio? *Mi.:* non, si quicam mutare, Ter.—(b) In a bad sense: (α) *To change for the worse; to spoil, turn,* etc.: vinum, Hor.—(β) *To adulterate:* balsamum, Pl.—c. Pass. in reflexive force: *To change one's ordinary dress* for another; i. e. *to put on mourning:* Liv. —2. Esp.: a. Of words: *To change* in meaning; i. e. *use in a metonymical power:* Cic.—b. Of style: *To vary, alter:* Cic.—c. Pass. in reflexive force: *To change* or *shift one's self* with respect to any thing: Liv.—d. Of abode or country: *To change* or *leave* for another: Cic.—C.: 1. Gen.: *To interchange; exchange:* terras alio calentes Sole mutamus patriā, Hor.—2. Esp.: Of trading, *etc.: To exchange, interchange, barter, sell,* etc.: hic mutat merces surgente a sole, *etc.*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *muer.*

2. mūto, ōnis, *m.* [1.muto] = membrum virile, Hor.

mūtūā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mutu(a)-or] I. Prop.: *A borrowing:* Cic. II. Meton.: *A loan:* Cic.; Script. ap. Cic.

mūtŭ-e (-o), *adv.* [mutu-us] *Mutually, reciprocally, in return:* Cic.

mūtŭ-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [id.] I. Neut.: *To borrow, obtain a loan:* cogor mutuari, Cic. II. Act.: A. Prop.: *To borrow, obtain the loan of:* domum mutuatur, Tac. B. Fig.: *To borrow, take,* or *obtain for one's use,* etc.: *to derive* from any where: subtilitatem ab Academiā mutuatur (*sc.* orator), Cic.

mū-tus, a, um, *adj.* [onomatop.] (*Uttering the sound* mu: hence) I. Prop.: *Uttering inarticulate sounds; not possessing the faculty of speech; dumb:* mutæ pecudes, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of persons: *Unable to speak, speechless, dumb, mute:* Cic.—B. Of things: *Dumb, mute, silent:* imago, Cic.—C. *Silent, still:* forum, Cic. III. Fig.: Of things: *Unable to speak, speechless, dumb, mute:* muta dolore lyra est, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *muet.*

Mŭtusca, æ, *f. Mutusca; a city in the Sabine territory.*

mūt-ŭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. mut-o] (*Interchanged, exchanged;* hence) I. Prop.: *In return, in exchange, reciprocal, mutual:* inter nos officia paria et mutua intercedunt, Cic.—Adverbial expressions: A. Per mutua, *Mutually:* Virg.—B. Mutua: 1. *Mutually, reciprocally:* Lucr.—2. *Again, on the other hand:* Lucr.—As *Subst.*: **mutuum,** i, *n. A mutual* or *reciprocal thing; like for like; a return:* Plaut. II. Meton.: A. *Lent, advanced on loan:* frumentum, Cic.—B. *Borrowed, obtained on loan:* pecunias . . . mutuas sumat, Cic.

Mŭtўca, æ, -e, ēs, *f.*, Μοτύκα. *Mutyca* or *Mutye; a city of Sicily* (now *Modica*).—Hence, **Mŭtўc-ensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Mutyce.*

1. **Mўcăle,** ēs, *f.*, Μυκάλη. *Mycale; a promontory and city of Ionia.*—Hence, **Mўcăl-æus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Mycale; Mycalean.*

2. **Mўcăle,** ēs, *f. Mycale; a female poisoner.*

Mўcenæ, ārum, -a, æ, -e, ēs, *f.*, Μυκῆναι, Μυκήνη. *Mycenæ, Mycena,* or *Mycene; a city of Argolis, of which Agamemnon was king.*—Hence, 1. **Mўcēn-æus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Mycenæ; Mycenæan.*—2. **Mycen-enses,** ium, *m. The Mycenæans.*—3. **Mўcēn-is,** ĭdis, *f. The Mycenæan,* i. e. *Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon.*

Mўcon, ōnis, *m. Mycon; the name of a shepherd in* Virg.

Mўcŏnos (-us), i, *f.*, Μύκονος. *Myconos* or *Myconus; one of the Cyclades.*

Mygdŏnes, um, *m.*, Μυγδόνες. *The Mygdones; a people of Thrace, who afterwards took possession of a part of Phrygia.*—Hence, 1. **Mygdŏn-is,** ĭdis, *f. adj. Mygdonian, Phrygian, Lydian.*—2. **Mygdŏn-ius,** a, um, *adj. Mygdonian, Phrygian.*

Mygdŏnides, æ, *m. A son of Mygdon; the name of a warrior at the siege of Troy.*

Mўiagros (-us), i, *m.*, Μυίαγρος. or Μυΐαγρος. *Myiagros* or *Myiagrus;* i. e. *the Fly-catcher; a deity, supposed to destroy flies:* Pl.

Mўlăsa (-ssa), ōrum, *n.*, Μύλασα, Μύλασσα. *Mylasa* or *Mylassa; a city of Caria.*—Hence, 1. **Mylas-enses,** ium, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Mylasa, the Mylasians.*—2. **Mўlăs-ēni,** ōrum, *m. The Mylasians.*—3. **Mўlăs-ius,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Mylasa; Mylasian.*—4. **Mўlās-ēs,** ēōn, *m.* = Μυλασεῖς *The people of Mylasa.*

Myndus (-os), i, *f.*, Μύνδος. *Myndus* or *Myndos; a city of Caria* (now *Mendes*).—Hence **Mynd-ĭi,** ōrum, *m. The Myndians.*

myŏpăro, ōnis, *m.* = μυοπάρων. *A myoparo; a kind of light piratical vessel:* Cic.

1. **mўrice,** ēs, -a, æ, *f.* = μυρίκη. *The tamarisk, a kind of shrub:* Virg.

Myrĭna, æ, *f.*, Μυρίνα. *Myrina; a fortified seaport town in the Æolians, in Asia Minor* (afterwards called *Sebastopolis*).

Myrmēcĭdes, æ, *m.*, Μυρμηκίδης. *Myrmecides; a celebrated sculptor.*

Myrmĭdŏnes, um, *m.*, Μυρμιδόνες. *The Myrmidons; a people of Phthiotis about Phthia and Larissa Cremaste under the sway of Achilles.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *mirmidon.*

Myron (-o), ōnis, *m. Myron* or *Myro; a celebrated sculptor.*

mўrŏpōla, æ, *m.* = μυροπώλης. *A dealer in ointments, essences, balsams,* etc.; *a perfumer:* Plaut.

mўrŏpōlĭum, ĭi, *n.* = μυροπώλιον. *A shop where ointments, balsams, essences,* etc., *were sold; a perfumer's shop:* Plaut.

myrrha (murrha, murra), æ *f.* = μύρρα. I. Prop.: *The myrrh-tree:* Pl. II. Meton.: A. *Myrrh* (*the gum which exudes from the myrrh-tree*): Ov.—B. Personified: *Myrrha; the daughter of Cinyras, who was changed into a myrrh-tree:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *myrrhe.*

myrrh-ĕus (murrh-, murr-), a, um, *adj.* [1. myrrh-a] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* myrrha; hence) 1. *Anointed* or *perfumed with myrrh:* crinis, Hor.—2. *Myrrh-coloured, yellowish:* onyx, Prop.

Myrtăle, ēs, *f. Myrtale; a freedwoman, a friend of Horace.*

myrt-ētum (murt-), i. *n.* [myrtus] (*A thing supplied with myrtles;* hence) I. Prop.: *A myrtle-grove, myrtle-bed:* Virg. II. Meton.: *A bunch of myrtle-twigs:* Plaut.

myrt-ĕus (murt-), a, um, *adj* [id.] I. Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, a myrtle* or *myrtles; myrtle-; made* or *consisting of myrtle:* silva, Virg. II. Meton.: *Adorned* or *decked with myrtle:* coma, Tib.

Myrtĭlus, i, *m. Myrtilus; a son of Mercury, slain by Pelops.*

Myrtōus, a, um, *adj.* = Μυρτῶος. *Myrtoan:* mare, *the Myrtoan Sea, a part of the Ægean Sea, between Crete, the Peloponnesus, and Eubœa; so called from the island of Myrtos.*

myrtum, i, *n.* = μύρτον. *A myrtle-berry:* Virg.

myrtus (mur-), i, *and* ūs, *f.* and *m.* = μύρτος. I. Prop.: *A myrtle-tree, a myrtle:* Virg. II. Meton.: A. *A myrtle-branch* or *wreath:* Hor.—B. *A javelin,* or *spear-handle, made of myrtle-wood:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *myrte.*

Myscĕlos (-us), i, *m. Myscelos* or *Myscelus; the founder of the city of Croton, in Italy.*

Mўsĭa, æ, *f.*, Μυσία. *Mysia; a country of Asia Minor, divided into Lesser Mysia, on the Hellespont, and Greater Mysia, on the Ægean Sea.*—Hence, 1. **Mўsĭ-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Mysia; Mysian.*—2. **Mўs-us,** a, um, *adj.*, Μύσος. *Of,* or *belonging to, Mysia; Mysian.*—As *Subst.*: **Mўsi,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The Mysians.*

mystăgōgus, i, *m.* = μυσταγωγός. *A mystagogue;* i. e. *one who conducts a person through secret and sacred places in order to show them to him:* Cic.

mystĕrĭum, ĭi, *n.* = μυστήριον. I. Gen.: *A secret thing, secret; mystery:* Cic. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: *The secret service, rites,* or *worship* of a deity; *a divine mystery,* e. g. of Ceres, *etc.*: Cic.; Nep. B. Meton.: *A festival on which (heathen) mysteries were celebrated:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mystère.*

mystĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = μυστικός. *Of,* or *belonging to, secret rites* or *mysteries; mystic, mystical:* vannus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mystique.*

Mўtĭlēne, es, *etc.*, v. Mit.

Myus, untis, *f.* = Μυοῦς. *Myus; a city of Ionia.*

N

N, n, *n. indecl.* or *f.* The fourteenth letter of the Roman alphabet. **I.** *N* is a liquid and semi-vowel. It had its full, pure sound only in an open syllable, as in *nonen;* in the middle of a word it was weakened, as in *amnis, damnum.* Before the guttural letters a medial *n* receives the sound of the γ before gutturals, wherefore, in early times, we have also *g* written for *n: Aghises, agceps, aggulus, aggens, aggulla, iggerunt,* for *Anchises,* etc. **II.** Assimilation takes place before *l, m,* and *r: illabor, immitto, irrumpo,* for *inlabor, inmitto, inrumpo;*—before the labials, *n* is changed into *m: imberbis, inbutus, impar, impleo,* for *inberbis, inbutus, inpar, inpleo.* **III.** The frequent insertion and omission of *n* before *s* proceed from dialectical differences: *Megalesia* and *Megalensia; frons* and *frus; quotiens, totiens,* as well as *quoties, toties,* etc. Less frequently this takes place before other consonants, as *lanterna* and *laterna; ligula* and *lingula.*—The double forms *alioquin* and *alioqui, ceteroquin* and *ceteroqui,* seem to rest on purely phonetic grounds.

n' (at the end of a word), v. 2. ne.

Năbătæa (-thæa), æ, *f. Nabatæa* or *Nabathæa; a country of Arabia Petræa.* — Hence, **Năbătæ-us,** a, um, *adj.:* **1.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Nabathæa; Nabathæan.*—As *Subst.:* **Nabathæi,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The inhabitants of Nabathæa, the Nabathæans.*—**2.** Meton.: *Arabian, Eastern, Oriental.*

Nabdalsa, æ, *m. Nabdalsa; a general of Jugurtha.*

Nabis, is, **-un** (*indecl.*), *m. Nabis* or *Nabun; a king of Sparta.*

nablia, orum, v. naulia.

nac-tus, a, um, *P.* of na(n)c-iscor.

næ, ne, *adv.* = ναί, νή. *Truly, verily, really, indeed:* Plaut.; Cic.

nænĭa, æ, v. nenia.

nænum, nænu, v. nenu.

Nævĭus, ĭi, *m. Nævius; a Roman name;* e. g. *Cn. Nævius, a Roman epic and dramatic poet, born* A.U.C. 480, *died* 550, *in exile.*— Hence, **1. Nævĭ-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a Nævius, called after a Nævius; Nævian.* — **2. Nævĭ-ānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the poet Nævius; Nævian.*

næ-vus, i, *m.* [akin to the Gr. root γεν.; Lat. gna-scor] (*That which is brought forth* or *produced;* hence) *A mole* on the body: Cic.; Hor.

Nahanarvāli (Nahar-), ōrum, *m. The Nahanarvali,* or *Naharvali; a Germanic people.*

Nāĭas, ădis; **Nāis,** ĭdis *and* ĭdos (*Voc.,* Nai, Prop.), *f.* = Ναΐάς, Ναΐς (Floating, swimming, that is in the water; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A water-, river-* or *fountain-nymph; a Naiad, Naid:* Virg.; Tib. **II.** Meton.: *A nymph:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Naïade.*

nam, *conj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: To introduce something to confirm or explain a declaration previously made: *For.*: ego nam videor mihi sanus, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** In transitions, in an adversative and concessive signification: Referring to something understood: *But, though, on the contrary, indeed, to be sure:* nam de Appio quod scribis, *etc.,* Cic.—**B.** In interrogations, for the sake of emphasis (in good prose usually affixed to a pronoun): cujusnam modi est Superbi Tarquinii somnium? Cic.

nam-que (nan-), *conj.*: an emphatic confirmative particle: *For indeed, for truly, for:* (mostly at beginning of sentence) namque est ille, pater quod erat meus, Hor.

nanc-iscor, nactus *or* nanctus sum, nancisci, 3. *v. dep. a.* [akin to Sans. root NAÇ, *to obtain*] **1.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To get, obtain, receive* a thing, esp. by accident, *etc.*); *to stumble on, light on, find* a thing: locum, Cæs.: ova, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Of disease, *etc.*: *To catch, fall into, contract,* etc.: Nep. **II.** Fig.: Of things: *To chance to lay hold of,* or *fall in with:* vitis claviculis suis, quicquid est nacta, complectitur, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To find, meet with:* nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem, Cæs.—**B.** *To reach, arrive at:* silentia ruris, Ov.

nanctus, v. nanciscor *init.*

Nannētes (Namn-), um, *m. The Nannetes* or *Namnetes; a people of Celtic Gaul,* near the modern *Nantes.*

nanque, v. namque.

na-ns, ntis, *P.* of n(a)-o.

Nantŭātes, um, *m. The Nantuates; a people of Gallia Narbonensis.*

nānus, i, *m.* = νάνος, νᾶνος: *A dwarf:* Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nain.*

Napæa, æ, *f.* = Ναπαία (She of the valleys). *A nymph of the valleys* or *glens; a dell-nymph:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Napée.*

Năpe, ēs, *f.*, Νάπη (A vale or glen). *Nape:* **1.** *The name of a dog:* Ov.—**2.** *The name of a woman:* Ov.

Nār, Naris, *m.*, Νάρ. *The Nar; a river of Italy* (now *Nera*).

Narbo, ōnis, *m. Narbo; a city in Gaul, from which Gallia Narbonensis takes its name* (now *Narbonne*).—Hence, **Narbōn-ensis,** e, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Narbo; Narbonian.*

narcissus, i, *m.* = νάρκισσος. **I.** Prop.: *The narcissus:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Narcissus; the son of Cephisus, and the nymph Liriope. He was very beautiful, and fell so violently in love with himself on beholding his image in a fountain, that he wasted away with desire, until he was changed into the flower of the same name:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *narcisse.*

nardus, i, *f.*; **-um,** i, *n.* = νάρδος. **I.** Prop.: *Nard, spikenard:* Cels. **II.** Meton.: *Nard-balsam, nard-oil:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nard.*

nāres, ĭum, v. naris.

nā-ris, is, *f.* [akin to na-sus] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Sing.: *A nostril:* Ov.—**B.** Plur.: *The nostrils, the nose:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Sing.: *The nose:* facetus, Emunctæ naris, *i. e. person of sharp powers of perception,* Hor.: juvenis nec naris obesæ, nor *of a dull nose,* i. e. *having a keen power of smell:* id.—**B.** Plur.: Of that which is perceived or inhaled by the nose: *Scent, scents:* Hor.

Narisci, ōrum, *m. The Narisci; a people of Germany.*

Narnĭa, æ, *f. Narnia; an Umbrian city on the Nar.*

narrā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [narr(a)-o] *That can be narrated:* Ov.

narrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (Prop.: *A relating, narrating;* Meton.) *A narration, narrative:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *narration.*

narrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A relater, narrator:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *narrateur.*

narrā-tum, i, *n.* [id.] *A thing related,* etc.: Hor.

1. **narra-tus,** a, um, *P.* of narr(a)-o.

2. **narrā-tus,** ūs, *m.* [narr(a)-o] (Prop.: *A relating;* Meton.) *A narration, narrative:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *narré.*

nar-ro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [nar-us=gnar-us] (*To make* a thing *known,* or a person *acquainted with* hence) **I.** Act.: **A.** *To tell, relate, narrate, recount, report,* etc., a circumstance, statement, *etc.*: **1.** Prop.: Of persons as subjects: Siculique poëtæ Narrabo interitum, Hor.: mihi Philargyrus tuus narravit te interdum solicitum solere esse vehementius, Cic. —**2.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: quid tabellæ narrant, Plaut.—**B.** *To speak of,* or *about,* a person or thing; *to make mention of, report, set forth:* virtutes, Ter. **II.** Neut.: **A.** *To speak* or *make mention:* de sermonibus narrare, Cic.—Particular phrases: Bene *or* male narrare, *To give a good,* or *bad, account; to tell good,* or *bad, news:* Cic.—**B.** *To talk,* or *speak, have one's conversation* about a thing: navita de ventis, de tauris narrat arator, Prop.—**C.** *To speak to* or *consult:* si tibi nulla sitim finiret copia lymphæ, Narrares medicis, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *narrer.*

Narseus, ĕos, *m. Narseus; a king of the Persians.*

narthēcĭum, ĭi, *n.* = ναρθήκιον, (Prop.: *A piece of narthex-wood;* Met-

on.) *An ointment-box, a medicine-chest:* Cic.

Nărўcĭa, æ, *f. Narycia; the city of Locri, founded in Lower Italy by the Ozolian Locrians.*

Nărўcĭon, ĭi, *n.*, Νάρυκιον. *Narycion; a city of the Ozolian Locrians; a colony from which built the town of Locri, in Italy.*—Hence, **Nărўcĭ-us,** a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, the city of Narycion, Narycian.*

Năsămōnes, um, *m.*, Νασαμῶνες. *The Nasamones; a Libyan people to the southwest of Cyrenaica, extending to the Great Syrtis.*

na-scens, scentis, *P.* of na-scor.—As *Subst.*: **nascentia,** ĭum, *n. plur. Things that spring up, growing things; e g. natural products, plants, trees,* etc.: Pl.

Nascĭo, ōnis, v. natio, *no.* I. A.

na-scor (gna-), nātus sum, nasci, 3. *v. dep. n.* [root GNA, another form of root GEN=Gr. γεν] **I.** Prop.: Of living creatures: **A.** Gen.: *To be born:* post homines natos, Cic.: vitiis nemo sine nascitur, Hor. **B.** Esp.: Of parentage, *etc.: To be born, to spring, to be descended from:* patre certo, Cic.: de tigride, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of trees, plants *etc.: To spring up, grow,* etc.: Virg.—**B.** Of metals, stones, *etc.: To be produced:* Cæs.—**C.** Of feathers, *etc.: To grow, rise up:* Hor.—**D.** Of a hill, *etc.: To rise, elevate itself,* etc.: Cæs.—**E.** Of a fountain, stream, *etc.: To spring, rise, have its source,* etc.: Pl.—**F.** Of the heavenly bodies: **1.** Gen.: *To rise:* Hor.—**2.** Esp.: Of the moon: *To rise for the first time; to be new:* Hor.—**G.** Of the wind: *To rise, come,* etc.: Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of abstract things: **1.** Gen.: *To arise, spring forth, be produced:* scribes ad me, ut mihi nascatur epistolæ argumentum, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To have an origin or to originate from; to arise or proceed from; to be produced by:* nulla tam detestabilis pestis est, quæ non homini ab homine nascatur, Cic.—**B.** Of words: *To be produced; to originate, rise, spring up,* etc.: Hor.—**C.** Of laws, *etc.: To be framed,* etc.: Hor.—**D.** Of conversation: *To arise, spring up:* Suet.—**E.** Of literature: *To originate, be born:* Suet.—**F.** Of a state: *To spring up, to be in the first stage of existence:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *naître.*

Năs-ĭca, æ, *m.* [nas-us] (*One having a* large *nose*). *Nasica; a* cognomen *in the Scipio family.*

Năs-o, ōnis, *m.* [id.] (*One having a* large *nose: a* large-*nosed* person). *Naso; a name in the Otacilian, Octavian, Ovidian, and Voconian* gens: e. g. P. Ovidius Naso, *the poet.*

Năsos (-us), i, *m.*, Νᾶσος, Νῆσος (The island). *Nasos* or *Nasus; a part of the city of Syracuse.*

nassa (naxa), æ, *f.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit NAH or NADH, *connectere*] (*The thing interwoven* or *plaited;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A wicker-basket with a narrow neck, for catching fish; a weel:* Sil. **II.** Fig.: Of a dangerous place: *A snare, net:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nasse.*

nas-tur-tĭum, ĭi, *n.* [for nas-torqu-tium; fr. nas-us; torqu-eo] (*The nose-twisting thing*) *Nasturtium; a species of cress:* Cic.

1. **năsus,** i, *m.*, **-um,** i, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit *násā*] **I.** Prop.: *A nose:* Cic.; Plaut.—Particular phrase: **A.** Nasum esse, *etc.*, alicui, *To have a nose,* i. e. *to distinguish or care for scents,* etc.: Hor.—**B.** Naso suspendere (adunco) aliquem *or* aliquid: *To hang some one, or something, from the (turned up) nose,* i. e. *to turn up the nose at a person or thing* in scorn or contempt: Hor. **II.** Meton.: Of a cup, *etc.: The handle, ear,* or any *projecting part:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nez, naseau.*

2. **Nasus,** i, v. Nasos.

năsūt-e, *adv.* [nasut-us] *Wittily, satirically, sarcastically:* Phæd.

năs-ūtus, a, um, *adj.* [nas-us] (*Provided with* nasus; hence) **1.** *That has a large nose, large-nosed:* Hor.—**2.** *Witty, satirical, sarcastic:* (*Comp.*) nil nasutius, Mart.: (*Sup.*) homo nasutissimus, Sen.

nā-ta (gna-), æ, *f.* [na-scor, gna-scor] (*She that is born;* hence) *A daughter:* Hor.

natale, is, v. 1. natalis.

nāt-āles, ĭum, *comm. gen.* [3. natus] (*Persons pertaining to birth;* hence) *Persons connected with one by birth: family connections; family, lineage; birth, origin, descent:* Hor.; Tac.

nātāl-ĭcĭus (-ĭtĭus), a, um, *adj.*: **1.** [id.] (*Pertaining to one's natal hour:* hence) *Presiding over,* or *connected with, one's birth:* sidera, Cic.—**2.** [2. natalis] *Of,* or *belonging to, the (periodical) return of one's birthday; birthday-:* lardum, Juv.—As *Subst.*: **a. natalitia,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* festa) *A birthday entertainment:* Cic.—**b. natalicia,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* cœna) *A birthday entertainment:* Cic.

1. **nāt-ālis,** e, *adj.* [3. nat-us] **I.** Gen.: *Of,* or *belonging to, one's birth, birth-, natal:* pars violentior Natalis horæ, Hor.—As *Subst.*: **A. natalis,** is, *m.* (*sc.* dies): **1.** Prop.: *The day of one's birth* or *nativity; the day on which one is* actually *brought into the world:* Luc.—**2.** Fig.: *The day on which a deity began to be worshipped in a particular place,* or *on which a temple was dedicated to his or her honour:* Ov.—**B. natale,** is, *n.* (*sc.* tempus); or **natalis,** is, *f.* (*sc.* hora) (Prop.: *The time* or *moment of one's birth, one's natal hour;* Meton.) *The casting of a nativity,* etc.: Sen. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Presiding over one's birth, connected with one's birth:* astrum, Hor.—As *Subst.*: **Natalis,** is, *m.* (*sc.* deus *or* genius) *The genius or deity presiding over one's birth and destiny:* Prop.—**B.** Of place: *Of,* or *belonging to, one's birth; native:* solum, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **natalis,** is, *m.* (*sc.* locus) Of persons: *One's native place, one's birthplace* or *native spot:* Hor.—**C.** Of time: **1.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the periodical return of the time of one's birth:* With dies, or used substantively: **a.** Prop.: Of persons: *A birthday, anniversary of one's birth:* Cic.; Virg.—**b.** Fig.: Of things or circumstances: *A birthday;* i. e. *anniversary; annual commemoration* or *festival; annual return* or *recurrence* of the day on which any thing takes place: Cic.; Ov.—**2.** Meton.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the return* of a certain season, *etc.*: Ov. ¶ Hence Fr. *natal, Noël.*

2. **nāt-ālis,** is, *m.* [id.] (*Of,* or *pertaining to, birth;* hence) Of things: **1.** *Origin, formation:* Pl.—**2.** *Originating cause, commencement, origin, source* etc.: Pl.

3. **Natalis,** is, v. 1. natalis, *no.* II. A.

nātālĭtĭus, a, um, v. natalicius.

nāta-ns, ntis, *P.* of nat(a)-o.—As *Subst.*: **natantia,** ĭum, *n.* (*sc.* animalia) *Fishes:* Virg.

nātā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nat(a)-o] *A swimming:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *natation.*

nātā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A swimmer:* Ov.

nātā-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A swimming:* Claud.

nā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [na-scor] **I.** (Prop.: *A being born; birth;* Meton.) **A.** Personified: *Natio, the goddess of birth:* Cic.; dub. al. Nascio.—**B.**: **1.** Of persons: *A race, species:* Hirt.—**2.** Of animals: *A race, breed, kind, stock:* Var.—**C.**: **1.** In a favourable sense: *A set* of persons; *a race,* etc.: Cic.—**2.** In a contemptuous sense: *A race, tribe, wretched set,* etc.: Cic.; Phæd.—**D.** *A race of people, nation, people:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of things: *A sort, kind,* etc.: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nation.*

nātis, is (more freq. in the *plur.*, **nates,** ĭum) *f.*: Of persons *or* animals: *The rump, the buttocks* Hor.

nāt-īvus, a, um, *adj.* [3. na-tus] (*Pertaining to birth;* hence) **1.** Of living things: *That has arisen from,* or *by, birth; born:* Anaximandri opinio est nativos esse deos, Cic.—**2.** Of things: *Made, formed, created,* etc.: mundus, Lucr.—**3.** *Imparted by birth, inborn, innate:* nativus quidam lepor, Nep.—**4.**: **a.** Gen.: *That is produced by nature, not artificial, natural, native:* beluæ nativis testis inhærentes, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: (a) *Natural-coloured; possessing* or *having a natural colour,* or *such a colour as any thing has by nature:* coma, Ov.—(b) Gramm. *t. t.*: Of words: *Primitive:* verba, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *natif, naïf.*

nā-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [n(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Neut.: **1.** Gen.: *To swim, to float:* Of living creatures or of things: quotque natent pisces æquore, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: Of shipwrecked persons: *To be tossed about in swimming, to float about:* Cic. **B.** Act.: **1.** Of living creatures: *To swim in, across,* or *over:* nocte natat cæcâ serus freta, Virg.—**2.** Of things: *To swim in, float upon:* ipsa suas mel-

ius charta natabit aquas, Mart. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To sail:* in oceano, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To be driven about in sailing* or *in the sea; to be tossed, tempest-tossed,* etc.: quod cupis, hoc natatæ metuunt, Leandre, natare, Ov. —**B.** *To swim* or *spread about:* qua . . . campo liberiore natat (*sc.* Tiberinus), Ov.: quæ (*sc.* folia) passim, calathis strata, natare vides, Prop.—**C.** *To swim* or *overflow with* any thing; *to be overflowed:* natabant pavimenta vino, Cic.—**D.** Of the eyes: *To swim,* i. e. *to be unsteady, fail,* etc.: Ov.—**E.** *To move to and fro, not stand still:* nec vagus in laxâ pes tibi pelle (=calceo) natet, Ov. —**F.** Of birds or their wings: *To fly* or *glide through the air with easy motion:* Luc. **III.** Fig.: *To fluctuate, waver, be uncertain:* pars multa (*sc.* hominum) natat, modo recta capessens, Interdum pravis obnoxia, Hor.

nā-trix, īcis, *f.* [id.] (*The swimmer;* hence) *A water-snake:* Cic.

nā-tūra, æ, *f.* [na-scor] (*A being born;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Birth:* naturâ tu illi pater es, consiliis ego, Ter. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *The nature,* i. e. *the natural constitution* or *property,* of a thing: Cic.—Adverbial expression: Naturâ, *By nature, naturally:* Cæs.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of the body: *Size* or *stature:* Ter.—**b.** With Gen of subst. instead of such substantive: alvi natura (=alvus), Cic.—**B.**: **1.** *Nature, natural disposition, temper, character:* Cic.—Prov.: Naturam expellas furcâ, tamen usque recurret, *i. e. it is impossible to altogether get rid of one's natural disposition:* Hor.—**2.** *Nature, natural feeling, instinct, propensity, natural inclination:* Cic.—**3.** *Nature;* i. e. *custom, habit,* which becomes a second nature: Sall.; Quint.—**C.** *Nature;* i. e. *the producing cause* or *groundwork of things; that from which all things arise* or *spring:* Cic.—**D.** *Nature;* i. e. *the law* or *course of nature; the established order of things:* Cic.—**E.** *Nature,* i. e. *consistency with nature, possibility:* Cic.—**F.** *Natural efficacy, effect,* or *power:* Cic. —**G.** *Nature;* i. e. *intelligence, intelligent design:* Cic. —**H.**: **1.** *An element* or *essence:* Cic.—**2.** *A thing in nature:* Cic.—**3.** *A real thing, a reality:* Cic.—**J.** *Nature;* i. e. *the universe, the world:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nature.*

nātūr-ālis, e, *adj.* [natur-a] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* natura; hence) **1.** *Natural,* i. e. *by birth, one's own* father, child, *etc.* (opp. to adopted): Cic.; Liv.—**2.** *Of,* or *belonging to, the natural constitution* or *properties* of things or persons; *natural:* quæstiones, Cic.—**3.** *Of,* or *belonging to, natural feeling, instinct, inclination, propensity,* etc.: societas, Cic.—**4.**: a. Gen.: *Of,* or *belonging to, nature; agreeable to,* or *produced by, nature; natural:* lex, Cic.—b. Esp.: *Belonging* to a person or thing *by nature; natural:* nitor, Cic.—**5.** *Of,* or *belonging to, the law* or *course of nature; natural:* mors, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *naturel.*

nātūrāl-iter, *adv.* [natural-is] *Naturally, by nature:* Cæs.

1. **nā-tus** (gnā-), a, um: **1.** *P.* of na-scor (gna-scor). —**2.** *Pa.*: **a.**: (a) Prop.: Of living beings: *Born, made, destined by nature* for any thing: non nobis solum nati sumus, Cic.: fruges consumere nati, Hor. — (b) Meton.: Of things: (α) *Designed, formed, intended,* etc.: natis in usum lætitiæ scyphis, Hor.—(β) *Produced, springing up:* sentes tantummodo lædere natæ, Ov. —**b.**: (a) Prop.: *Formed,* or *constituted, by nature* in any manner: ita natus locus est, Liv. —Particular expression: Pro (e) re natâ, *According to circumstances,* or *the state of matters; as circumstances arise, require,* etc.: Cic.; Ter. —(b) Meton.: Of compositions: *Produced, written, composed,* etc.: poëma, Hor. —**C.** With specifications of time to point out a person's age: *Old, of the age of:* annos natus unum et viginti, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *né.*

2. **nā-tus** (gna-), i, *m.* [na-scor, gna-scor] (*He that is born;* hence) **1.** Of persons: **a.** *A living being, a person:* Plaut.—**b.**: (a) *A son, boy, male child:* Hor.—(b) Plur.: *Children* collectively, both male and female; *offspring, family:* Virg.—**2.** Of animals: **a.** *A male young one:* Ov.—**b.** Plur.: *Offspring, young,* both male and female: Phæd.

3. **nā-tus,** ūs, (only in *Abl. Sing.*) *m.* [id.] **1.** Of persons (Prop.: *A being born, birth;* Meton): *Birth, age, years,* etc.: Cic.; Liv.—**2.** Of plants, *etc.*: *A growing, growth:* Pl.

Naucrātes, æ, *m.,* Ναυκράτης (Master of the ship). *Naucrates; a Greek historian of Erythræ.*

naucum, i, *n.*; **-us,** i, *m.* [etym. dub.] *Something slight* or *trivial, a trifle* (with the exception of an *Abl.* form found once in Nævius, only in *Gen. Sing.* in connection with a negative): non nauci, *Of no value, good for nothing:* Enn.; Plaut.

nau-frăg-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [for nav-frăg-ĭum ; fr. nav-is ; FRAG, root of fra(n)g-o] (*A breaking a ship in pieces;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A shipwreck:* Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A storm:* Luc. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Shipwreck, ruin, loss, destruction:* fortunarum, Cic.—**B.** *The shattered remains, a wreck:* naufragia Cæsaris amicorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *naufrage.*

nau-frăg-us, a, um, *adj.* [for nav-frag-us ; fr. id.] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *That suffers shipwreck, shipwrecked, wrecked:* aliquis, Cic.: corpora, Virg. —As *Subst.*: **naufragus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A shipwrecked person:* Cic. —**b.** Fig.: *Ruined:* patrimonio naufragus, Cic.—**2.** *That causes shipwreck, shipwrecking:* mare, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *naufragé.*

naulĭa (nab-), ōrum, *n.*—ναύλα, νάβλα. *The naulia* or *nabula; a kind of stringed instrument:* Ov.

naulum, i, *n.*=ναῦλον. *Passage-money, fare:* Juv.

naumăchĭa, æ, *f.*=ναυμαχία (*A fighting with ships*) **I.** Prop.: *The representation of a sea-fight, a mock sea-fight:* Suet. **II.** Meton.: *A place where mock sea-fights were exhibited:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *naumachie.*

naumăchī-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [naumachi-a] *Of* or *for a mock sea-fight:* pons, Pl.—As *Subst.*: **naumachiarius,** ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* homo). *A combatant in a mock sea-fight:* Suet.

Naupactus (-os), i, *m.*; **-um,** i, *n.*, Ναύπακτος (Ship-caulking). *Naupactus, Naupactos,* or *Naupactum; a city of Ætolia, on the Gulf of Corinth* (now *Lepanto*).—Hence, **Naupactĭus,** a, um, *adj. Naupactian.*

Nauplĭus, ĭi, *m.*, Ναύπλιος (One sailing in a ship). *Nauplius; a son of Neptune and Amymone, king of Eubœa, and father of Palamedes. To revenge the death of his son, whom the Greeks had put to death before Troy, he made false signal-fires on the coast of Eubœa as the Greeks were returning homeward, which caused them to run upon the rocks, where they were shipwrecked.* —Hence, **Nauplĭ-ădes,** æ, *m. The son of Nauplius;* i. e. *Palamedes.*

Nauportum, i, *n. Nauportum; a city of Upper Pannonia* (now *Laybach*).

nausĕa (-ĭa), æ, *f.*=ναυσία: **I.** Prop.: *Sea-sickness:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Sickness; nausea, vomiting:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nausée.*

nausĕ-o (nausĭ-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [nause-a] **I.** Prop.: *To be sea-sick:* æque Nauseat ac locuples, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *To be squeamish* or *qualmish; to vomit:* quidlibet, modo ne nauseet, faciat, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To belch forth,* i. e. *give vent to, utter nonsense:* Cic.—**B.** *To cause disgust:* Phæd.

nausĕ-ŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A slight squeamishness:* Cic.

Nausĭcăa, æ; **-ē,** ēs, *f.*, Ναυσικάα (Excelling in ships). *Nausicaa* or *Nausicaë; the daughter of Alcinous, king of the Phœacians.*

Nausĭphănes, is, *m.*, Ναυσιφάνης (One appearing in ships). *Nausiphanes; a Greek philosopher of Teos, instructor of Epicurus.*

Naustathmos, i, *m.*, Ναύσταθμος (Anchorage, roadstead). *Naustathmos; a seaport in Ionia, near Phocæa.*

nauta (nāvī-), æ, *m.* [akin to Gr. ναυτης] *A sailor, seaman:* Cic.; Prop.

Nautes, is, *m.* (Sailor). *Nautes; a Trojan who brought the image of Minerva from Troy to Italy.*

nautĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=ναυτικός. *Of,* or *belonging to, ships* or *sailors, ship-, nautical:* verbum, Cic.: clamor, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **nautici,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* homines) *Seafaring men, sailors, seamen:* Liv.

Nāva, æ, *m. The Nava; a river of Germany which flows into the Rhine near Bingen* (now *the Nahe*).

nāvāle, is, **navalia,** ium, **v.** navalis.

nāv-ālis, e, *adj.* [nav-is] *Of,* or *belonging to, ships; ship-, naval:* pugna,

Cic.: castra, *to protect the ships drawn up on land*, Cæs.: corona, *a naval crown (as the reward of a naval victory)*, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **1. navale,** is, *n.*: a. (*sc.* stabulum) *A station for ships; haven, port, harbour*, etc.: Ov.—**b.** (*sc.* armamentarium) *A dockyard, dock, naval arsenal*, etc.: Cic.; Ov.— **2. navalia,** ium, *n. plur.* (*sc.* instrumenta) *Things requisite for the equipment of a ship*, as sails, rigging, masts, *etc*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *naval.*

nāvarchus, i, *m.* = ναύαρχος. *The captain of a ship:* Cic.

nāv-ĭa, æ, *f.* (a corruption of nav-is). *A vessel, bark, ship:* Sext. Aur. Vict.

nāv-ĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [nav-is] *A small vessel, a boat, skiff:* Cic.

nāvĭcŭl-ārĭa, æ, *f.* [navicul-a] (*A thing pertaining to a* navicula; hence) *The business of one who lets out vessels on hire; the occupation of a ship-master or owner:* Cic.

nāvĭcŭl-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [id.] (*One pertaining to a* navicula; hence) *A ship-master*, or *owner*, who lets out vessels on hire: Cic.

nāv-ĭcŭlor (nau-cŭlor), ātus sum, āri, l. *v. dep. n.* [id.] *To sail in a small vessel:* Mart.

nāv-ĭ-frāg-us, a, um, *adj.* [navis; (i); FRAG, root of fra(n)g-o] (*Ship-breaking*; hence) *Causing shipwrecks, dangerous:* fretum, Ov.

nāvĭgā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [navig(a)-o] *That can be sailed over* or *upon*, etc.; *navigable:* mare, Liv.

nāvĭgā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.** Of persons: *A sailing, navigation:* Cic.— **2.** Of the water, *etc.*: *A navigating* or *sailing upon; navigation:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *navigation.*

nāv-ĭ-ger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [navis; (i): gero] *Ship-bearing, navigable:* mare. Lucr.

nāvĭgĭŏ-lum, i, *n. dim.* [navigium, (*uncontr. Gen.*) navigio-i] *A small vessel; a bark, boat:* Script. ap. Cic.

nāvĭg-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [navig-o] **I.** Prop.: *A sailing, navigation:* Lucr. **II.** Meton.: *A vessel, ship, bark, boat:* Cic.

nāv-ĭgo, āvi, ātum, āre, l. *v. n.* and *a.* [nav-is] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Of persons: *To sail, proceed in a vessel*, etc.: ne naviges, Cic.: naviget Anticyram, *to Anticyra*, Hor.—**2.** Of ships: *To sail*, i. e. *pass*, or *proceed through the water*, etc.: mediis tua pinus in undis Navigat, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *To sail, proceed, go*, etc.: celeriter belli impetus navigavit, Cic. **C.** Meton.: *To swim:* jam certe navigat, inquam, Lentaque dimotis brachia jactat aquis, Ov. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: Of persons proceeding by ship: *To sail over, navigate* the waters, *etc.*: geme inimica mihi Tyrrhenum navigat æquor, Virg. **B.** Meton.: *To pass* a place *in ships*, etc.: urbem, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *naviger*, (mod.) *naviguer.*

nāvis, is, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit *naus*, Gr. ναῦς (swimmer)]. *A ship:* longa, *a ship of war*, Liv.: oneraria, *a transport*, id.: prætoria, *the admiral's ship*, id.: tecta, id. (or constrata), *having a deck, decked*, id.: aperta, *open, without a deck*, id.: navem deducere, *to launch*, Cæs.: navem agere, *to work*. Hor.; navem solvere, *To loose the ship*, i. e. *to hoist the anchor, to set sail*, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *nave*; (mod.) *nef.*

nāvĭta, æ, v. nauta.

nāv-ĭtas (gnav-), ātis, *f.* [navus, gnav-us] (*The quality of the* navus; hence) *Promptness, assiduity, zeal:* Cic.

nāv-ĭter (gnav-), *adv.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Busily, diligently, assiduously, zealously*, etc. **II.** Meton.: *Wholly, completely:* impudens, Cic.

Navĭus, ĭi, *m. Navius; a Roman name;* e. g. *Attus Navius, an augur under Tarquinius Priscus, who cut a stone in two with a razor.*

nāv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. *v. a.* [nav-us] *To do, perform*, or *accomplish* a thing *with zeal and diligence:* aliquid, Cic.—Particular phrase: Navare operam *or* opus: *To give zealous aid, act vigorously*, etc.: Cic.; Liv.; Tac.

nā-vus (gna-), a, um, *adj.* [prob. like na-scor, from root GNA = GEN or γεν] (*Producing*; hence) Of persons: *Busy, diligent, assiduous, active:* homo, Cic.

naxa, æ, v. nassa.

Naxos, i, *f.*, Νάξος. *Naxos; an island in the Ægean Sea.*—Hence, **Nax-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Naxian.*

1. nĕ, *adv.* and *conj.* [prob. akin to Sans. *mâ*, Gr. μή, *no*] **I.** *Adv.*: **A.** With a single word of a proposition: **1.** *No, not:* crescere ne possunt fruges, Lucr.—**2.** With *quidem*, to make an emphatic negation of the word placed between them, *Not even:* ne in oppidis quidem . . . ne in fanis quidem, Cic.— **B.** With concessive clauses: *Granted, conceded*, or *admitted that not*, etc.: ne sit sane summum malum dolor; malum certe est, Cic.—**C.** In restrictions or limitations: **1.** *Only not*, etc.: sint misericordes in furibus ærarii; ne illis sanguinem nostrum largiantur, *etc., only let them not, if they only will not*, Sall.—**2.** *Much less:* me vero nihil istorum ne juvenem quidem movit unquam: ne nunc senem, Cic.—**D.** In intentional clauses; *i. e.* clauses which denote a purpose: *That not, lest:* sed ut hic . . . ne ignoret, quæ res agatur, Cic.: ego id agam, nihi qui ne detur, Ter. **II.** *Conj.*: **A.** In intentional clauses; = ut ne: *That not, lest:* considera, ne in alienissimum tempus cadat adventus tuus, Cic.—**B.** After words denoting fear, to express the wish that something may not take place: **1.** *That:* metuebat ne indicarent, Cic.—**2.** Ne non, *That not:* vereor ne exercitum firmum habere non possit, Cic.—**C.** After verbs denoting precaution: *That not, lest:* ut caverem ne cui suspicionem darem, Cic.—**D.** After certain expressions involving the idea of a negative: esp. those which denote, either directly or indirectly, a hindrance: *That not:* casus quidam, ne facerem, impedivit, *that I should not do it*, or *from doing it:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ne.*

2. nĕ (or apocopated **n'**), *interrog.*, and *enclit. part.*: **1.** In direct questions, with Indic., throwing emphasis and force on the word to which it is attached, and thus pointing it out as the important one in the clause or sentence; in this power it has no English equivalent: meministine me in senatu dicere? Cic.: Pyrrhin' connubia servas? Virg.—After an elided *s.* pergin' autem? Plaut.—**2.** In indirect questions with Subj.: *Whether:* ut videamus, satisne ista sit justa defectio, Cic.—**3.** Sometimes in the second interrogation, ne = an: *Whether, or whether:* ut in incerto fuerit, vicissent victine essent, Liv.

3. nē, v. næ.

Nēæra, æ, *f.*, Νέαιρα (Younger, fresher). *Neæra; a woman's name.*

Nēāpŏlis, is, *f.*, Νεάπολις (Newtown). *Neapolis:* **1.** *A maritime city of Campania, a colony of the Cumæans, called by the early Romans* Novapolis (now *Napoli, Naples*).—**2.** *A city in Zeugitana.*—**3.** *The fourth quarter of the city of Syracuse.*

Nēarchus, i, *m.*, Νέαρχος (New Ruler). *Nearchus:* **1.** *A Tarentine, a host of the elder Cato.*—**2.** *A beautiful youth.*

Nēbrŏphŏnē, ēs, *f.* = νεβροφόνη (Fawn-killer). *Nebrophone; a nymph of Diana.*

Nēbrŏphŏnos, i, *m.* = νεβροφόνος (id.). *Nebrophonos: the name of a dog.*

nēbŭla, æ, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit *nabhas*, "aer;" Gr. νεφέλη, νέφος] **I.** Prop.: *Mist, vapour:* Lucr.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Of smoke or dust: *A cloud:* Ov.; Lucr.—**2.** Of the contents of casks: *A mist, exhalation:* Ov.—**3.** Of a lamp, *etc.*: *Smoke, foglike exhalation:* Pers. **III.** Fig.: *Mist, darkness, obscurity:* erroris, Juv.

nēbŭl-o, ōnis, *m.* [nebul-or] *A paltry, worthless fellow, a sorry wretch:* Cic.; Hor.

nēbŭl-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nebul-a] *Full of mist* or *vapour, misty, foggy, cloudy, dark:* cœlum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nébuleux.*

1. nec, v. neque.

2. nĕc, an inseparable negative particle in compounds for *nē*: **necopinans, necopinus**; also in **nēgotium,** for necotium, and in negligo for **neclego.**

necdum, v. neque.

nĕcessārĭ-e (-o), *adv.* [necessarius] *Unavoidably, necessarily:* Cic.; Cæs.

nĕcess-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [necesse] **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *Unavoidable, inevitable, necessary*, in itself, *etc.*: res, Cæs.—**2.** Meton.: *Arising out of that which is unavoidable, occasioned by necessity, forced* upon one, *etc.*: rogationes, Cic.—**B.**: **1.** Prop.: *Needful, requisite, indispensable, necessary*, etc.: omnia, quæ ad vivendum sunt necessaria, Cic.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *Urgent, pressing*, etc.: tempus, Cic. — **b.** Of persons connected with another or others by relationship, friendship, *etc.*

belonging, relating, or *bound* to one; *connected* with one, *etc.*: uni tibi maxime necessarius, Cic. — As *Subst.*: (a) **necessarius,** ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* homo) (α) *A relative, relation, kinsman,* etc.: Cic. —(β) *A friend,* whether private or public: Cic.—(γ) *A client* or *dependent:* Script. ap. Cic.—(b) **necessaria,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* mulier) *A female relative* or *friend:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nécessaire.*

nĕ-ces-se, *neut. adj.* (found only in *Nom.* and *Acc. Sing.*, used sts. as subst., and in connection with *esse* or *habere*) [for ne-ced-se; fr. ne; ced-o] (*Not yielding* or *giving way*; hence) **1.** *Unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable, necessary:* nihil fit, quod necesse non fuerit, Cic.—**2.** *Needful, requisite, indispensable, necessary:* Cic.

nĕcess-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [necess-e] (*The state* or *condition of the* necesse; hence) **1.**: a. Prop.: (α) Gen.: *Unavoidableness, inevitableness, necessity.*—(b) Esp.: (α) *An unalterable necessity; destiny:* Cic.; Liv. — Particular phrase: Suprema (ultima) necessĭtas, *The last,* etc., *necessity; death:* Tac. — (β) *Necessity,* i. e. *an inevitable* or *unavoidable consequence,* or *result:* Cic. —(γ) *Necessity, exigency, wants* or *requirements* of nature in any way: Cic.—(δ) *Necessity,* i. e. *unavoidable force of circumstances:* Cic. —(ε) *Constraint, compulsion, force:* Plaut.—**b.** Meton.: Personified: *Necessity; as a goddess:* Hor.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Needfulness, indispensableness, necessity:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: (α): (a) Gen.: *A state of want* or *need:* Suet. —(β) Esp.: *Want, poverty, embarassment* in circumstances: Tac.—(b) *Requirement, want, interest:* Liv. — (c) *Necessary* or *needful expense:* Tac.— (d) *A connection* between persons, whether natural or moral: (a) Natural: *Bond of affection, intimacy,* etc.: Cic.—(β) Moral: *Friendship, intimacy, union:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nécessité.*

nĕcess-ĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (*The state* or *quality of the* necesse; hence) **1.** *Unavoidableness, inevitableness, necessity:* Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Needfulness, indispensableness, necessity:* Sall. —**b.** Meton.: (a) *A state of need, necessity, want* or *distress:* Sall.—(b) *A close connection* between persons whether natural or moral: (α) Natural: *Connection, relationship.*—(β) Moral: (αα) *Friendship, intimacy:* Cic.—(ββ) *Connection,* etc., between colleagues: Cic. — (γγ) *Intimacy* or *bond* arising out of the ties of hospitality: Cæs.; Cic.—(δδ) The *bond* or *tie* between patron and client: Cic. — (c) Plur.: *Relatives, connections, friends:* Tac.

nĕ-ces-sum, *neut. adj.* (only in *Nom.* and *Acc. sing.*, and in connection with *esse*) [for ne-ced-sum; fr. ne; ced-o] (*Not yielding* or *giving way*; hence) *Unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable, necessary:* necessum est paucis respondere, Liv.

nec-nĕ, *conj.* [nequ-e; ne] *Or not,* is used in the second half of a disjunctive interrogation, corresponding to *-ne* or *utrum,* and also without a correspond. interrogative participle in the first half: quidam comœdia, necne, poëma Esset, quæsivere, Hor.: quæritur sintne dii, necne sint, Cic.: sunt hæc tua verba, necne? Cic.

nec-non, v. neque.

nĕc-o, āvi *or* **ŭi, ātum, āre,** 1. *v. a.* [akin to Sans. root NAÇ, *to perish, to be lost*] (In causative force, *To cause to perish*; hence) **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To kill, slay, put to death, destroy* (usually without a weapon, by poison, hunger, *etc.*): legatum populi Romani, Cic.: (without *Object*) matre necante, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *To kill,* i. e. *worry* or *bore to death:* Plaut. **C.** Meton.: *To extinguish, put out fire:* flammas, Pl. **II.** Neut.: (Prop.: *To kill*; Meton.) *To cause agonizing pain* or *torture:* lien necat, renes dolent, *etc.*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *noyer.*

nĕc-ŏpīna-ns (also written separately), antis, *adj.* [2. nec; opin(a)-or] *Not expecting, unaware:* Cic.

nĕcŏpīnā-to (also written separately), *adv.* [necopinat-us] *Unexpectedly:* Cic.

nĕc-ŏpīnā-tus (also written separately), a, um, *adj.* [2. nec; opin(a)-or] *Unexpected:* Cic.—Adverbial expression: Ex necopinato, *Unexpectedly, unawares:* Liv.

nĕc-ŏpīn-us, a, um, *adj.* [2. nec; opin-or] **1.** *Unexpected:* mors, Ov.— **2.** *Not expecting, unsuspecting, careless:* aliquis, Phæd.

Nectănĕbis, is *or* ĭdis, **Nectănĕbus,** ĭ, *m. Nectanabis* or *Nectanebus; a king of Egypt.*

nectar, ăris, *n.* = νέκταρ. **I.** Prop.: *Nectar, the drink of the gods:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of any thing sweet, pleasant, delicious: *Nectar:* Virg.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nectar.*

nectăr-ĕus (-ĭus), a, um, *adj.* [nectar] *Of,* or *belonging to,* nectar; hence) *Flavoured* or *mixed with nectar; nectared:* aqua, Ov.

nec-to, nexŭi and nexi, nexum, nectĕre (*Inf. Pres. Pass.*, nectier, Cic.), 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root NAH, *to bind*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bind, tie, fasten:* pedibus talaria nectit Aurea, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To bind, fetter, chain, keep in chains, imprison,* etc. (esp. for debt): nexi soluti, cautumque in posterum ne necterentur, Liv. —**2.** With accessory notion of joining together, *etc.*: **a.** *To join, tie, bind* or *fasten together:* flores, Hor.—**b.** (α) *To entwine, enfold, clasp, fold in each other,* etc.: colla, Ov.—(b) *To twine* or *fold about; to throw around:* ut tua sunt collo brachia nexa meo, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To form* or *make* by joining together; *to weave, plait, work,* etc.: nectendis apium coronis, Hor.—**2.** Esp.: Of a spider: *To weave* or *spin* a web: Ov.—**B.** *To forge, make,* etc., a chain, or any thing consisting of links: Medo catenas, Hor. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To join* or *tie* on from something else: i. e. *to affix* or *attach to:* ut ex alio alia nectantur, Cic.—**B.** *To join* or *fasten together, connect, unite:* omnes (*sc.* virtutes) inter se nexæ, Cic. — **C.** *To form, make, devise, contrive:* moras, Tac.— **D.** *To invent and bring forward one after another:* causas nequicquam nectis inanes, Virg.

nēc-ŭbi, *adv. That nowhere, lest anywhere:* Cæs.

nēc-unde, *adv. That from no place, lest from any where:* Liv.

nē-dum, *conj.* (*While not;* hence) **1.** Negatively: *By no means; much less, still less* (to indicate that whereas a certain thing does not exist, another thing mentioned afterward exists still less): vix in ipsis tectis et oppidis frigus infirmă valetudine vitatur; nedum in mari, Cic. — **2.** Affirmatively: **a.** *Not to say, much more:* adulationes etiam victis Macedonibus graves, nedum victoribus, *much more as victors,* Liv.—**b.** Sometimes in the first clause, for non modo: *Not only:* nedum hominum humilium, sed etiam amplissimorum virorum, Script. ap. Cic.

nĕ-fa-ndus, a, um, *adj.* [1. ne, f(a)-or] (*Not to be spoken of* or *mentioned*; hence) *Impious, heinous, execrable, abominable:* vehiculum, Liv.: (*Sup.*) nefandissima quæque, Just.— As *Subst.*: **nefandum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* factum *or* scelus) *Impiety, wickedness:* Virg.

nĕfārĭ-e, *adv.* [nefari-us] *Impiously, execrably, heinously:* Cic.

nĕfā-rĭus, a, um, *adj.* [for nefasius] (*Pertaining to* nefas; hence) *Impious, execrable, abominable, nefarious:* homo, Cic.: crudelitas, Cæs.—As *Subst.*: **nefarium,** ĭi, *n.* (*sc.* facinus) *A heinous act, a crime:* Liv.

nĕ-fas, *n. indecl.* **I.** Prop.: *That which is contrary to divine law; that which is sinful, unlawful, execrable, abominable; an impious* or *wicked deed, a sin:* Cic.; Virg.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of a person: *An abominable person, a wretch, a monster, a pest,* etc.: Virg.—**B.** *An impossibility:* Hor.

nĕ-fastus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Not* fastus: dies nefasti, *days on which judgment could not be pronounced nor assemblies of the people be held:* Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Wicked, impious, irreligious, profane, execrable, abominable, nefarious:* quæque augur injusta, nefasta, dira defixerit, XII. Tabb. ap. Cic.—As *Subst.*: **nefastum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* facinus) *An impiety; a wicked* or *impious deed:* Hor.—**B.** *Unlucky, inauspicious:* ille et nefasto te posuit die, *etc.*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *néfaste.*

nĕga-ns, ntis, *P.* of neg(a)-o.

nĕgant-ĭa, æ, *f.* [negans, negantis] *A denying, a negation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *négation.*

nĕgā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [neg(a)-o] *A denying, denial, negation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *négation.*

nĕg-ĭto, *perf. and sup. prps. not found,* āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [neg-o] *To steadfastly deny, to persist in denying:* renuit negitatque Sabellus, Hor.

nĕglec-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for negleg-tio; fr. NEGLEG, true root of neglig-o] *A neglecting, neglect:* Cic.

1. nĕglec-tus [for negleg-tus], a, um: **1.** *P.* of neglig-o, through true root NEGLEG.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Neglected, disregarded, slighted*, etc.: dī, Hor.: (*Sup.*) neglectissima . . . Progenies, Stat.

2. nĕglec-tus, ūs, *m.* [for negleg-tus; fr. neglig-o; through true root NEGLEG] *A neglecting, neglect:* Ter.

nĕglĭg-ens (nĕglĕg-, nēclĕg-), entis: **1.** *P.* of neglig-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Heedless, careless, unconcerned, indifferent, neglectful*: pater, Cic.: (*Comp.*) circa deos negligentior, Suet.—**b.** With respect to fortune or condition: *Heedless, careless, improvident*, etc.: in sumptu, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *négligent.*

nĕglĭgen-ter (nĕglĕgen-), *adv.* [for negligent-ter; fr. negligens, negligent-is] *Heedlessly, carelessly, negligently:* gerunt pelles proximi ripæ negligenter, Tac.: (*Comp.*) negligentius, Cic.: (*Sup.*) negligentissime, Sen.

nĕglĭgent-ĭa (nĕglĕgent-), æ, *f.* [fr. id.] **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *A neglecting, neglect:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *A neglecting* or *slighting* a person; *indifference*, or *want of regard*, towards a person: Ter. —**2.** *A being neglectful*, or *not taking heed; neglectfulness, carelessness, heedlessness, indifference, negligence:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *négligence.*

nĕg-lĭgo (neg-lĕgo, nec-lĕgo), lexi, lectum, ligere, *v. a.* and *n.* [for nec-lego] (*Not to gather*; hence) **I.** Gen.: **A.** Act.: *To not heed, not attend to, not trouble one's self about; to slight, neglect:* mandatum, Cic.—**B.** Neut.: *To take no heed* or *care; to be neglectful:* de Theopompo, summo homine, negleximus, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To make light of, not to care for; to slight, take no notice of, despise, disregard, disdain:* qui periculum fortunarum et capitis sui pro meā salute neglexit, Cic.: negligis . . . fraudem committere? Hor.—**B.** *To look with indifference upon* any thing that takes place, etc.; *to pay no heed to*, etc.: Theopompum . . . confugere Alexandriam neglexistis, Cic.—**C.** *To pass over, overlook:* tantam pecuniam captam negligere, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *négliger.*

nē-go, āvī, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to Sans. root AH, *to say, speak*, whence also the Lat. aio; with the negative *ne* prefixed] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Gen.: *To say "no:"* Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To deny; to give*, or *make, a denial:* si fateris, vel si negas, Cic —**2.** *To give a denial* or *refusal* to a person; *i. e. to refuse to do*, etc., something for any person: nunquam reo cuiquam . . . tam præcise negavi, quam hic mihi, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** *To deny* a thing: nunc aiunt, quod tunc negabant, Cic.—**2.** *To deny that* a thing, *etc.*, is, *etc.*; *to affirm* or *maintain that* a thing, *etc.*, is *not* negat Demosthenes in eo positas esse fortunas Græciæ, *etc.*, Cic.—**3.** Pass.: *Persons*, etc., *deny that I am*, etc.; or *affirm that I am not*, etc.; also, *I*, etc., *am denied to be*, etc., or *am affirmed not to be*, etc.: casta negor (*sc.* esse), Ov. **B.** Esp.: *To refuse* or *deny:* **1.** Prop.: Of persons as subjects: patriæ rigidā mente negavit opem, Ov.—**2.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: poma negat regio, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nier.*

nēgōtĭ-ālis, e, *adj.* [negoti-um] *Of*, or *belonging to, business, pertaining to affairs:* Cic.

nēgōtĭa-ns, ntis, *P.* of negoti(a)-or.—As *Subst.*: *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A wholesale dealer.* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *négociant.*

nēgōtĭā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [negoti(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *A carrying on of business; a dealing* in any thing: Suet. **II.** Meton.: *A wholesale business:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *négociation.*

nēgōtĭā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A trader, tradesman:* Vell.; Quint. **II.** Esp.: *A wholesale dealer:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *négociateur.*

nēgōtĭō-lum, i, *n. dim.* [negotium, (*uncontr. Gen.*) negotio-i] *A little business, small matter:* Cic.

nēgōtĭ-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [negoti-um] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To carry on business; to trade, traffic*, etc.: negotiandi causā, Liv. **B.** Esp.: *To carry on a wholesale traffic; to be*, or *become, a wholesale dealer*, etc.: Cic.; Sall. **II.** Fig.: *To deal, to traffic:* nec dubium est omnes istos . . . animā statim nostrā negotiari, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *négocier.*

nēgōtĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [negotium] **I.** Gen.: *Full of business, busy:* provincia, Cic.: (*Comp.*) quid crudelitate negotiosius, Sen. **II.** Esp.: *On which business is performed, business-*: dies, *business days, working days*, Tac.

nēg-ōtĭum, ĭi, *n.* [for nec-otium] (*Not leisure*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A business, employment, occupation, affair*: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Difficulty, pains, trouble, labour:* Cic. — **B.** *A matter, thing:* Cic. **III.** Fig.: Of persons: *A thing, affair*, etc.: Teucris illa, lentum negotium, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *négoce.*

Nēleus (dissyll.), ĕi *and* ĕos, *m.*, Νηλεύς (Pitiless). *Neleus; a son of Neptune and the nymph Tyro, a king of Pylos, the father of twelve sons who were all, except Nestor, killed by Hercules.*—Hence, **1. Nēlēĭus (-us),** a, um, *adj. Nelean.*—As *Subst.*: **Nelēĭus,** ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *The Nelean*, i. e. *Nestor.*—**2. Nēl-ĭdes,** æ, *m. A male descendant of Nestor, a Nelide.*

Nĕmĕa, æ, -ē, ēs, *f.*, Νεμέη. *Nemea* or *Nemee; a city of Argolis, near which Hercules slew the Nemean lion and founded the Nemean games.*—Hence, **1. Nēmē-æus,** a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Nemea; Nemean.* — **2. Nĕmē-a,** ōrum, *n. plur.* (*sc.* sacra) *The Nemean games.*

1. Nĕmĕsis, is *and* eos, *f.*, Νέμεσις (Distribution of what is due). *Nemesis; the goddess of justice, who punishes human pride and arrogance.*

2. Nĕmĕsis, is, *f.* [id.] (id.) *Nemesis; a woman's name.*

Nĕmetes, um; **-æ,** ārum, *m. The Nemetes* or *Nemetæ; a people of Gaul.*

Nemetocenna, æ, *f. Nemetocenna: a city of Belgic Gaul, in the territory of the Atrebates* (near the modern *Arras*).

nē-mo, ĭnis, *m.* and *f.* [for ne-homo] **I.** Prop.: *No person, no one, nobody:* Cic. — Particular phrases: **A.** Nemo non (either together or with a word intervening), *Every body, every one, all:* Cic.—**B.** Non nemo, *Some, many a one:* Cic.—**C.** Nemo unus, *No one, no one person alone:* Tac.—As *Adj.*: *No, not any:* nemo homo, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *A person of no repute: a worthless person:* Cic.

nĕmŏr-ālis, e, *adj.* [nemus, nemor-is] (*Of*, or *pertaining to*, a nemus: hence) **1.** *Of*, or *belonging to, a woodland glade, grove*, or *wood; woody, sylvan*, etc.: tectus nemoralibus undis, Ov.—**2.** *Of*, or *belonging to, the grove of Diana (near Aricia)*: Ov.

nĕmŏr-ensis, e, *adj.* [id.] (id.) *Of*, or *belonging to, the grove of Diana (near Aricia)*: Suet.

nĕmŏr-ĭ-cultrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [nemus, nemor-is; (i); cultrix] *Dwelling in the woods:* sus, Phæd.

nĕmŏr-ĭ-văg-us, a, um, *adj.* [nemus, nemor-is; (i); vag-or] *Wandering in the woods:* aper, Cat.

nĕmŏr-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nemus, nemor-is] *Full of woods, woody:* Zacynthos, Virg.

nem-pe, *conj.* [for nam; pe; a collat. form of nam-que, v. h. v.] *For indeed, certainly, truly, forsooth, to be sure, without doubt, to wit, namely:* Cic.

nĕm-us, ŏris, *n.* [akin to Gr. *νέμω*, to feed] (*The feeding thing*; hence) **I.** Gen.: *Feeding land among woods*, etc.; *a wood with open glades and meadows for cattle; a wood with much pasture land; a grove:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Esp.: *The sacred grove of Diana at Aricia:* Cic.

nēn-ĭa (næn-), æ, *f.* [prob. akin to Gr. *νην-έω*, to heap up] (*A heaping up*, esp. of praise and commendation; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A funeral song, song of lamentation, dirge*, setting forth the praises, *etc.*, of the deceased; Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A mournful song*, or *elegy* of any kind: Hor.—**B.** *A magic song, incantation:* Hor.—**C.** *A song* or *hymn* of praise: Hor. —**D.**: **1.** *A common* or *ordinary song:* Hor. — **2.** *Verse, versification* of an ordinary character: Phæd. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nénies.*

nē-nŭ (næ-, -um), *adv.* [ne; ænum=unum] *Not at all, not:* Lucr.

nĕ-o, ēvi, ētum, ĕre, 2. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root NAH, *to bind*; Gr. *νέ-ω*] **I.** Prop.: *To spin:* stamina nevit, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *To interweave:* tunicam, quam neverat auro, Virg.

Nĕŏbūlē, ēs, *f.*, Νεοβούλη (New-counsel). *Neobule; the name of a girl.*

Nĕocles, is *and* i, *m.*, Νεοκλῆς (New glory). *Neocles:* **1.** *The father of Themistocles.*—Hence, **Nĕocl-ĭdes,** æ, *m. The descendant of Neocles*, i. e. *Themistocles:* Ov.—**2.** *The father of Epicurus.*

Nĕontīchos, *n.*, Νεοντεῖχος (New

wall *or* fort). *Neontichos; a fortress in Thrace.*

Nĕoptŏlĕmus, i, *m.*, Νεοπτόλεμος (New war). *Neoptolemus:* **1.** *The son of Achilles (called also Pyrrhus).*—**2.** *One of Alexander's generals, who was defeated by Eumenes.*

nēpa, æ, *f.*; **-as,** æ, *m.* [acc. to Fest., an African word] **I.** Prop.: *A scorpion:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The constellation Scorpio; the Scorpion:* Cic.—**B.** *A crab:* Plaut.

Nēpēta, æ, *f.*; **Nēpe,** is, *n. Nepeta, Nepete,* or *Nepe; a city of Etruria.*

Nĕphēlē, ēs, *f.*, Νεφέλη (Cloud). *Nephele:* **1.** *The wife of Athamas, mother of Phryxus and Helle.*—Hence, **Nĕphēl-ēis,** ĭdos, *f. The daughter of Nephele, Helle.*—**2.** *One of the companions of Diana.*

1. **nēpos,** ōtis, *m.* and *f.* [akin to Sanscrit *naptri* or *naptar* = "novus filius;" or "non rector"] (*A new son* or *child:* or *not a ruler;* hence, *a subject* or *one in subjection*): **I.** Prop.: **A.** Masc.: *A grandson, son's or daughter's son:* Cic.; Tac.—**B.** Fem.: *A granddaughter:* Enn. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: *A brother's or sister's son; a nephew:* Suet. — **B.** *A descendant:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *neveu.*

2. **nēpos,** ōtis, *m.* [a Tuscan word] *A spendthrift, prodigal:* Cic.; Hor.

3. **Nēpos,** ōtis, *m. Nepos;* a cognomen *in the* gens Cornelia. So *C. Cornelius Nepos; a Roman historian, the friend of Cicero, Atticus, and Catullus.*

nēpōt-ĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [2. nepos, nepot-is] *Of,* or *belonging to,* a nepos; hence) *Extravagant, profuse:* Suet.

nep-tis, is, *f.* [contr. collat. form of 1. nepos] *A grand-daughter:* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nièce.*

Neptunine, es, **Neptunius,** a, um, v. Neptunus.

Nept-ūnus, i, *m.* [akin to Gr. *νίπτομαι, to bathe*] (*The bather;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Neptune, the god of the sea and of other waters, the brother of Jupiter and husband of Amphitrite.*—Hence, **A. Neptūn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.*: **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Neptune; Neptunian.*—**b.** Meton.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the sea, sea-:* Cic. — **B. Neptūn-ĭnē,** ēs, *f. A female descendant of Neptune; a daughter, granddaughter,* etc., *of Neptune.* **II.** Meton.: *The sea:* Virg.

nēquam, *adj. indecl.* **I.** Gen.: *Worthless, good for nothing, wretched, vile,* etc.: piscis nequam est nisi recens, Plaut.—As *Subst.*: **nēquam,** *n. indecl. A vile action; a mischief, injury:* Plaut. **II.** Esp.: Of character: *Worthless, vile, bad:* liberti, Cic.: (*Comp.*) nihil nequius, id.: (*Sup.*) homo nequissimus, id.

nē-quāquam, *adv.* [ne; quāquam, *adverbial Abl.* of quisquam] *In no wise, by no means, not at all:* Cic.; Hor.

nĕ-que or nec. **I.** *Adv. Not:* alter, qui nec procul aberat, Liv. **II.** *Conj.*: *And not, also not:* delubra esse in urbibus censeo, nec sequor magos Persarum, quibus, *etc.,* Cic. —Particular expressions and combinations: **A.** Neque (nec) . . . neque (nec), *Neither . . . nor:* Cic. —**B.** Neque (nec) . . . et (que); *and* et . . . neque (nec) when one clause is affirmative: *On the one hand not . . . and on the other hand; not only not . . . but also;* on the contrary: *on the one hand . . . and on the other hand; not only . . . but also not:* Cic.—**C.**: **1.** Neque (nec) non, emphatically affirmative; used to connect sentences *or* clauses: *And also, and besides, and indeed, moreover, further:* Cic.— **2.** Nec non (also as one word necnon), freq. as a simple conjunction): *And likewise, and so too, and also:* Virg.; Ov.—**D.** Neque (nec) dum (also written in one word, necdum), *And not yet, not yet:* Cic.; Virg.

nēquĕdum (necdum), v. neque, *no.* II. D.

nĕ-quĕo, quīvi *and* quĭi, quĭtum, quire, *v. n. Not to be able, to have no power, to be unable; I,* etc., *cannot:* ut ea laxare nequeamus, Cic.:—Pass.: quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, Sall.

nequĭcquam (-dquam), v. nequiquam.

Nequīnum, i, *n. Nequinum; a city of Umbria.*

nēquĭor, ĭus, **nēquissĭmus,** a, um, v. nequam.

nĕ-quĭquam (better than nequicquam, nequidquam), *adv.* [1. ne; quiquam, *adverbial Abl.* of quisquam] (*Not in any way;* hence) *In vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly:* Cic.; Virg.

nēqu-ĭter, *adv.* [nequ-am] *Worthlessly, wretchedly, badly, miserably:* acere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) nequius, Liv.: (*Sup.*) nequissime, Pl.

nēqu-ĭtĭa, æ, **-ĭtĭes,** ēi, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* nequam; hence) **I.** Gen.: *Bad quality, badness:* Pl. **II.** Esp.: Of moral badness: **A.** *Idleness, inactivity, remissness, negligence:* Cic. —**B.** *Prodigality, profusion:* Cic.; Hor.—**C.** *Profligacy, wantonness, lewdness:* Hor.—**D.** *Worthlessness, vileness, villany:* Cic.

Nērētum, i, *n. Neretum; a city of Calabria* (now *Nardo*).

Nēreus (dissyll.), i *and* ĕos, *m.*, Νηρεύς (Swimmer). *Nereus:* **I.** Prop.: *The son of Oceanus and Tethys, a seagod, the husband of Doris, and father of the Nereids.*—Hence, **1. Nērē-is,** ĭdis, *f. A daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph, Nereid.*—**2. Nēr-ēĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of,* or *belonging to, Nereus.*—**3. Nēr-īnē,** ēs, *f.* = Nereis. *Nerine.* **II.** Meton.: *The sea:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Nérée.*

Nērĭtos (-us), i, *m.*, Νήριτος. *Neritos or Neritus; a mountain in Ithaca, and an island in its vicinity.*—Hence, **Nērīt-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Neritos; Neritian.*—**2.** Meton.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Ulysses.*

Nērĭus, ĭi, *m. Nerius; a Roman name.*

Nēro, ōnis, *m.* [a Sabine word = fortis] *Nero; a family name in the* gens Claudia. So, esp. *the Emperor Nero:* Suet.—Hence, **Nērōn-ēus** (**-Iānus, -Ius**), a, um, *adj. Neronian,*

Nērŏ-pŏlis, is, *f.* [for Neron-polis; fr. Nero, Neron-is; πόλις] (Nero's city). *Neropolis; a name which Nero intended to give to the city of Rome.*

Nersæ, ārum, *f. Nersæ; a city of the Æqui.*

Nerthus, i, or **Hertha,** æ, *f. Nerthus or Hertha; a goddess of the ancient Germans; the Earth.*

Nerŭlum, i, *n. Nerulum; a city of Lucania.*

Nerva, æ, *m. Nerva; a Roman name;* esp. *M. Cocceius Nerva, the Roman emperor.*—Hence, **Nervī-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Emperor Nerva; Nervian.*

Nervĭi, ōrum, *m. The Nervii; a people of Belgic Gaul,* in the mod. *Hainault.*—Hence, **Nervĭ-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Of the Nervii, Nervian.*

nervōs-e, *adv* [nervos-us] *Strongly, boldly, vigorously, energetically:* subornare, Script. ap. Cic.: (*Comp.*) nervosius dicere, Cic.

nerv-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nerv-us] **I.** Prop.: *Full of sinews, sinewy, nervous:* poples, Ov. **II.** *Nervous, vigorous, energetic* in expression: (*Comp.*) Aristotele nervosior, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nerveux.*

nervŭ-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for nervolus; fr. nervus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) nervo-i] *Nerve, strength, vigour:* Cic.

nerv-us, i, *m.* [νεῦρ-ον] **I.** Prop.: *A sinew, tendon, nerve:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** = Membrum virile, Hor.—**B.** *A string of a musical instrument:* Cic.—**C.** *A bow-string:* Virg.—**D.** *The leather* with which shields were covered: Tac.—**E.**: **1.** *A thong* with which a person was bound: Plaut.—**2.** *A fetter:* Cato.—**3.** *A prison:* Liv. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Nerve, vigour, force, strength:* ætatis industriæque, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Of style: *Force, energy:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nerf.*

Nēsæē, ēs, *f.*, Νησαίη (She of the island). *Nesæe; one of the Nereids.*

nescĭ-ens, entis: **1.** *P.* of nesci-o. — **2.** *Pa.*: *Unknowing, unacquainted, without knowing, ignorant, unaware:* Ter.

ne-scĭo, scivi *or* scĭi, scītum, scire (*Imperf. Indic.* nescibam, Ter.), 4. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *Not to know, to be ignorant:* certum nescio, Cic.—Particular phrases: **A.** Quod scis, *etc.*, nescis, *What you know,* etc., *you do not know,* etc.: a formula used in urging another to keep a secret: Plaut.—**B.** Nescio quis (in all cases), nescio quid, nescio quomodo, nescio an, used in an assertion to express uncertainty with regard to some particular contained in it: **1.** Nescio quis, *etc., I know not who, some one, somebody, a certain person:* Cic.—**2.** Nescio quid *or* quod, *I know not what; a certain thing or other; something:* Cic.—**3.** Nescio quomodo, *I know not how, somehow or other:* Cic.—**4.** Nescio an, *I know not whether, probably, perhaps:* Cic.—**C.** Nescio quis (in all cases),

nescio quid, used in feigned ignorance of some person or thing, and so conveying the idea of something insignificant, trifling, *etc.*: **1.** Nescio quis, *I know not who, some person or other, but who, I know not:* Cic.—**2.** Nescio quid, *I know not what; something or other, but what I cannot tell:* Cic.—**D.** Nescio unde, *I know not whence; from some quarter or other, but whence I, etc., cannot tell:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Not to know, to be unacquainted with* a person *or* thing: illa illum nescit, Plaut.—**B.** *Not to be aware of,* i. e. *not to be aware or sensible (that something is taking place)*: carpentes pensa puellæ Nescivere hiemem, Virg.—**C.** Of food, *etc.: To be unacquainted with,* i. e. *not to taste or have:* Juv.—**D.** *Not to be versed in* a thing: Cic.—**E.** (With *Inf.*) *Not to know how,* i. e. *to be unable,* to do a thing: omnino irasci nequeunt, Cic.

nescī-us, a, um, *adj.* [nesci-o] **1.**: **a.** *Unknowing, ignorant, unaware:* ne forte sis nescius, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) fati sortisque futuræ, Virg.: (with *Objective clause*) non sum nescius, Scævola, ista inter Græcos dici, et disceptari, solere, Cic.: (with *Relative clause*) nescia, quæ faceret subitos mihi causa dolores, Ov.—**b.** *Not knowing* or *understanding how to; unable to:* nescios fari pueros, Hor.—**2.** *Not known, unknown:* loci, Plaut.: tributa, Tac.—Particular phrase: Nescium aliquid habere, *To have something unknown,* i. e. *To be ignorant of,* or *unacquainted with, something.*

Nessus, i, *m.*, Νεσσός. *Nessus; a Centaur, who was slain by Hercules with a poisoned arrow.*—Hence, **Ness-ēus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Nessus.*

Nestor, ŏris, *m.*, Νέστωρ (The one going or departing). *Nestor; a son of Neleus, and King of Pylus, famed for his wisdom and eloquence. He is said to have lived through three generations of men.*

Nētum, i, *n. Netum; a city of Sicily, south-west of Syracuse* (now *Noto*).—Hence, **Nētīni**, ōrum, *m. The people of Netum.*—Hence, **Nētīn-enses**, ium, *m. The people of Netum; the Netinenses.*

ne-tus, a, um, *P.* of ne-o.

neu, *adv.*, v. neve.

ne-uter, utra, utrum (*Gen.* neutrius; *Dat.* neutri), *adj.* **I.** Gen.: *Neither the one nor the other; neither* of two: in neutram partem moveri, Cic.: neutrorum sententiæ, id. **II.** Esp.: Gramm. *t. t.*: neutrum genus, *The neuter gender:* Gell.—As *Subst.*: **neutr-um**, i, *n.* (*sc.* nomen) *A neuter noun,* or *noun of the neuter gender:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *neutre.*

ne-utīquam (in Enn., Plaut., and Ter. to be read nūtiquam), *adv. By no means, in no wise:* dissolvi, Cic.

neutr-o, *adv.* [neuter, neutr-ius] *To neither one side nor the other; to neither side; neither way:* Liv.

neutrum, i, v. neuter.

nĕ-ve (**neu-**), *conj.* [ne; ve, akin to Sans. *vā*, "and"] *And not, nor:* Cæs.: neve . . . neve, *neither . . . nor:* Cic.

nex, nĕcis, *f.* [=nec-s; fr. nec-o] (*That which kills;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Death;* esp. *a violent death, murder, slaughter:* Cæs.; Cic.; Suet. **II.** Meton.: *The blood of the slain:* Ov.

nexi-lis, e, *adj.* [nex-o] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Fastened, tied,* or *bound together:* vestis, Lucr.—**b.** Meton.: *Made by being fastened together; woven, netted,* etc.: plagæ, Ov.—**2.** *Entwining, encircling, clasping,* etc.: hedera, Ov.

nex-o, ūi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [2. nex-us] **I.** Gen.: *To tie, join,* or *fasten together:* pars etiam brevibus spatiis nexantur ab ictu, Lucr. **II.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To tie, fasten,* or *twine itself:* Virg.

nexum, i, v. 3. nexus.

1. **nexus** (for nect-sus), a, um, *P.* of nect-o.

2. **nexus**, i, *m.* [for nect-sus; fr. nect-o] **I.** Gen.: *One bound, fettered,* or *imprisoned; a prisoner:* Just. **II.** Esp.: *A bondsman* for debt; *an enslaved* or *imprisoned debtor:* Var.

3. **nex-us**, ūs, *m.* (**-um**, i, *n.* in the meanings of *nos.* 1. b. (b) and (c)) [id.] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A binding, tying, fastening, joining.*—**b.** Fig.: Legal *t. t.*: (*A* legal *binding:* hence) (a) *The legal, formal purchase* of a thing: Var.—(b) The giving or obtaining *a legal hold* or *lien* on a thing, without actual possession, as in mortgage; *a legal right* or *title* to a thing, or person, for debt: Cic.—(c) *An obligation* or *debt:* Cic.—**2.**: **a.** (Prop.: *A joining, binding,* or *fastening together:* hence) Meton.: *That which joins, binds,* or *fastens together; a tie, fastening, band,* etc.: Tac.—**b.** Fig.: *A restraint, rigorous impediment* of law, *etc.*: Tac.—**3.**: **a.** Prop.: *An intwining, enfolding, clasping:* Ov.—**b.** Meton.: *A coil, fold,* of a serpent: Ov.

nī (old form **nei**), *adv.* and *conj.* [identical with ne] **I.** *Adv.*: *Not:* only in the combinations quid ni (or as one word, quidni) and nimirum, v. 1. quis, and nimirum. **II.** *Conj.*: **A.** In commands and exhortations: *Not, that not:* monent . . . ni teneant cursūs, Virg.—**B.** As a conditional negative particle: *If not, unless:* ni frustra augurium vani docuere parentes, Virg.

Nicæa, æ, *f.*, Νίκαια (The city pertaining to victory). *Nicæa* or *Nicea:* 1. *A city of Bithynia, on Lake Ascanius* (now *Isnik* or *Nice*).—**2.** *A city of Locris.*

Nicæus, a, um, *adj.*, Νικαῖος (Pertaining to victory). *Nicæan* or *Victorious; an epithet of Jupiter.*

Nicander, dri, *m.*, Νικανδρος (Conqueror of men). *Nicander; a physician, poet, and grammarian of Colophon.*

Nicātor, ōris, *m.*, Νικήτωρ (Victor). *Nicator:* 1. *An epithet of King Perseus's body-guard.*—2. *A surname of the Seleucidæ.*

nicētērium, ĭi, *n.* = νικητήριον. *The prize of victory:* Juv.

Nicīas, æ, *m.*, Νικίας (Conqueror). *Nicias:* 1. *A celebrated Athenian statesman and general, who fell in the expedition against Sicily.*—2. *Nicias Curtius, a grammarian, a companion of Cicero in Cilicia.*

nĭ-co, ci, *no sup.*, cĕre, 3. *v. n.* [akin to nu-o] (Prop.: *To nod;* Meton.) *To make signs:* si manu niceris, *i. e. beckon,* Plaut.

Nīcŏmēdes, is, *m.*, Νικομήδης (Contriver of victory). *Nicomedes:* 1. *Son of Prusias, a king of Bithynia.*—2. *The son of the former, who declared himself a freedman of the Roman people.*

Nīcŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, Νικόπολις (City of victory). *Nicopolis; a city of Acarnania, founded by Augustus to commemorate the battle of Actium* (now *Prevesa*).

nict-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.*; **nict-o**, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [nict-us] **I.** Prop.: *To make a sign with the eyes; to wink:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To move the eyelids up and down; to wink, blink,* etc.: Pl.—**B.** Of lightning: *To flash, quickly move* or *dart:* Lucr.

nic-tus, ūs, *m.* [1. nic-o] (*A making signs;* hence, with esp. reference to the eyes) *A winking, blinking:* Ov.

nĭd-i-fĭc-o, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [for nid-i-fac-o: fr. nidus; (i); fac-io] *To build a nest:* Pl.

nīdor, ōris, *m.* [akin to Gr. κνίσ-α or κνῖσ-σα] *A vapour, steam, smell;* from any thing boiled, roasted, burned, *etc.*: Cic.; Virg.

nīdŭ-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for nido-lus; fr. nidus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) nido-i] *A little nest:* Cic.

nīdus, i, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit *nîḍa*] **I.** Prop.: *A nest:* Cic.; Virg.—Particular phrase: Pennas majores nido extendere, *To extend from the nest wings too large for it,* i. e. *to raise one's self above one's birth:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Plur.: *The young birds in a nest:* Virg.—**B.** *A dwelling, residence, house:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nid, niche.*

nĭg-er, ra, rum, *adj.* [Sans. *nig-a*, "night"] (*Pertaining to night;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Black, sable, dark, dusky:* ille niger, tu candidus, Virg.: (*Comp.*) cœlum pice nigrius, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **nigrum**, i, *n.*: **1.** (*sc.* signum) *A black spot* or *mark:* Ov.—**2.** *A black thing:* Ov. **B.** Esp.: *Black* or *livid from the effects of poison;* hence, *poisoned:* nigros efferre maritos, Juv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Of,* or *pertaining to, death:* ignes, *i. e. the funeral pile,* Hor.—**B.** *Unlucky, ill-omened:* sol, Hor.—**C.** Of character: *Black, bad, wicked:* hic niger est, hunc tu, Romane, caveto, Hor. **III.** Meton.: Of the winds: *Blackening, causing blackness,* in the sky, *etc.*: (*Sup.*) nigerrimus Auster, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *noir;* also, (subst.) *nègre,* "a negro."

nīgra-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of nigr(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Black, dark, dusky-coloured:* alæ, Ov.: (with *Gr. Acc.*) nigrantes terga juvencos, Virg.—**b.** *Blackening, producing blackness* or *darkness:* quum sæpe nigrantem Ægida concuteret, *i. e. producing the black* or *dark clouds:* Virg.

nīgr-esco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, *

v. n. inch. [1. niger (nigr-i)] *To become black; to grow dark* or *of a dark colour:* vidit . . . latices nigrescere sacros, Virg.

nigr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *To be black:* ea, quæ nigrant, Lucr.

nigr-or, ōris, *m.* [nigr-o] *Blackness:* Lucr.

nihil, v. nihilum.

nihilōminus, nīl, v. nihilum.

nĭ-hĭlum (*contr.* **nīlum**), i, *n.*; also, by apocope, **nĭhĭl** (*contr.* **nīl**), *n. indecl.* [for ne-hilum (=filum)] (*Not a thread*; hence) *Nothing:* I. Nihilum: Cic.; Lucr.; Cæs.; Hor.: **A.** Particular phrases: **1.** Nihili, *Of no value, worthless:* Plaut. — **2.** Nihili pendere *or* facere, *To esteem as nothing:* Ter.: Cic.—**3.** Ne nihilo, *For nothing, without cause* or *reason:* Liv.—**4.** Nihilo, with comparatives, *By nothing, no, not at all:* nihilo benevolentior, Cic.—**5.** Nihilo minus, or, in one word, nihilominus, *or simply* nihilo, *None the less, no less, nevertheless notwithstanding,* Cic.; Plaut. — **6.** Nihilo aliter, *No otherwise:* Ter. — **B.** In adverbial force. *In no respect, not at all:* Hor. II Nilum: Lucr. III. Nihil: Cic. **A.** Particular phrases: **1.** Nihil agere, *or simply* nihil, *To effect* or *accomplish nothing:* Cic.—**2.** Nihil nec . . . nec (without destroying the negation), *Nothing, neither . . . nor:* Cic.—**3.** Nihil non, (*Nothing, not;* i. e.) *Every thing:* Cic.—**4.** Non nihil, haud nihil, (*Not nothing;* i. e.) *Something, somewhat:* Cic.; Ter.—**5.** Nihil quicquam, nihil unum, *Nothing whatever, nothing at all:* Cic.; Liv.—**6.** Nihil aliud, *Nothing else:* Liv.—**7.** Nihil nisi, nihil aliud nisi, nihil aliud quam, nihil præter, nihil præterquam, *Nothing but* or *except; nothing else than:* Ter.; Cic.; Hirt.—**8.** Nihil quin, (*Nothing but that;* i. e.) *Nothing whereby:* Cic.—**9.** Nihil quominus, (*Nothing, that not;* i. e.) *Nothing in,* or *as to,* doing something: Liv.—**10.** Nihil est quod, cur, quamobrem, *with Subj.: There is nothing,* or *no reason, that, why, wherefore,* etc.: Cic.—**11.** Nihil est ut, (*with Subj.*) *There is nothing that:* Cic.—**12.** Nihil est, *It is of no use, to no purpose, in vain:* Plaut.—**13.** Nihil ad aliquem (*sc.* pertinet), *Nothing to one:* Cic.—**14.** Nihil ad, *Nothing to, nothing in comparison with:* Cic.—**15.** Nihil minus, *Nothing less so,* i. e. *by no means, not at all:* Cic.—**16.** Nihil dum, *Nothing as yet:* Cic.—**17.** Nihil mihi cum aliquo est, *I have nothing to do with one:* Ter.—**18.** Nihil esse, *To be nothing* or *nobody, to have no power, to be of no use:* Cic.—**19.** Nihil hominis, *A worthless fellow:* Cic.—**20.** Aliquem *or* aliquid nihili putare, *To deem a person, or thing, to be nothing;* i. e. *to think meanly,* or *entertain a low opinion, of:* Cic.—**B.** In adverbial force: **1.** *In no respect, not at all:* Cic.—**2.** *To no purpose, in vain:* Plaut. —**3.** *For no reason:* Cic. **IV.** Nil: Cic.; Cæs.; Hor.—**A.** Particular phrases: **1.** Nil non, (*Nothing, not;* i. e.) *Everything:* Hor.—**2.** Tam nil, *So utterly nothing:* Pers.— **3.** Nil est, *It is of no use:* Hor.—**4.** Nil mihi cum aliquo est, *I have nothing to do with any one:* Ov. — **B.** In adverbial force: *In no respect, not at all:* Hor.

Nīleus (dissyll.), ei, *m. Nileus; one of the enemies of Perseus.*

nīlum, i, v. nihilum.

Nīlus, i, *m.*, Νεῖλος: **I.** Prop.: *The Nilus* (now *Nile*); *a river in Egypt, celebrated for its annual overflow.* **II.** Meton.: *A canal, conduit, aqueduct:* Cic.

nimb-ĭ-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [nimbus; (i); fer-o] *Storm-bringing, stormy:* ignis, Ov.

nimb-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nimb-us] *Full of storms, stormy, rainy:* Virg.

nimb-us, i, *m.* [akin to Gr. *νίφ-ω, to snow,* and Lat. nix, ningo; or prps. to Gr. *νιπ-τω = νίζω, to wash*] **I.** Prop.: *A violent* or *pouring rain, a rain-storm:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: 1. *A black rain-cloud, a thunder-cloud:* Virg. — 2. *A bright cloud* or *cloud-shaped splendour (which enveloped the gods when they appeared on earth):* Hor.—3. *A cloud* of smoke, dust, *etc.:* Virg.; Claud.—**B.** Like the Eng. *cloud,* of a multitude of things which spread out like a cloud: Virg.; Claud. **III.** Fig.: *A storm, tempest,* i. e. *sudden misfortune, calamity,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nimbe.*

nĭmĭ-ētas, ātis, *f.* [nimi-us] (*The quality of the* nimius; hence) *A too great number* or *quantity; a superfluity, redundancy, excess:* Eutr.

nĭmĭ-o, *adv.* [id.] *Exceedingly, by far, much, very:* Plaut.; Hor.

nĭmĭ-ŏpĕre, more correctly written separately, nĭmio ŏpĕre.

nĭ-mīrum, *adv.* [for ne; mirum] (*Not wonderful;* hence) **1.** *Without doubt, doubtless, indisputably, certainly, surely, truly:* Cic.—2. In an ironical sense: *Doubtless, to be sure, forsooth:* Hor.

nĭmis, *adv.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Too much, overmuch, excessively, beyond measure:* nimis sæpe, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) nimis insidiarum, id.— **B.** With a preceding negative: *Not too much, not very much, not particularly, not very:* haud nimis amplum, Liv. **II.** Meton.: *Beyond measure, exceedingly:* Plaut.

nĭmĭ-um, *adv.* [nimi-us] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Too much, too:* nimium diu, Cic.—**B.** Preceded by non: *Not very much, not particularly;* illud non nimium probo. Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Very much, greatly, exceedingly:* o fortunatos nimium, sua si bona nōrint, Agricolas! Virg.—Particular phrases: Nimium quantum *and* nimium quam: *As much as can be, very much indeed, exceedingly, very:* Cic.; Plaut.

nĭmĭus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Beyond measure, excessive, too great, too much:* vitem coërcet, ne in omnes partes nimia fundatur, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) sermonis nimius erat, Tac.—As *Subst.*: **nĭmĭum,** ĭi, *n. Too much, superabundance, excess:* Cic.; Pl. **B.** Esp.: *Too mighty, too powerful:* Tac.; Flor. **II.** Meton.: *Very great, very much:* nimia pulchritudo, Plaut.—As *Subst.*: **nimium,** ĭi, *n. A great amount* or *degree:* Enn.

ning-o (**-uo**), ninxi, *no sup.*, ningĕre, 3. *v. n.* [akin to Gr. *νίφω*] **I.** Prop.: (only in third person sing. impers.): *It snows,* etc.: aëre ningit, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *To shower down, scatter:* ninguntque rosarum Floribus, Lucr.

ningu-is, is, *f.* [ningu-o] *Snow:* Lucr.

Ninus, i, *m.*, Νῖνος. *Ninus:* **1.** *The son of Belus, the first king of Assyria, husband of Semiramis, and builder of Nineveh.*—**2.** *A name of the city of Nineveh* (called also *Ninos*).

Nĭŏba, æ, **-e,** ēs, *f.*, Νιόβη. *Niobe* or *Niobe; the daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes, whose seven sons and seven daughters were slain by Apollo and Diana, because, on account of her numerous progeny, she had set herself above Latona. Niobe herself was changed into a stone, which was transported in a whirlwind to the top of Sipylus, and has ever since remained wet with tears.* — Hence, **Nĭŏb-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Niobe.*

Nīphātes, æ, *m.*, Νιφάτης. *Niphates; a part of the Mount Taurus range in Armenia.*

Nīreus (dissyll.), ĕi, *and* ĕos, *m.*, Νιρεύς. *Nireus; the son of Charopus and Aglaia, the handsomest man among the Greeks before Troy.*

Nisæus, a, um, **Nīsēis,** ĭdis, **Nīsēĭus,** a, um, v. 3. Nisus.

nĭ-si, *conj. If not, unless:* quod nisi esset, certe postea non discessisset, Cic.—Particular combinations: **1.** After interrogatives and negatives: *Except, save only, only.* Cic.—**2.** With a negative following: *Except, save only, only:* Cic.—**3.** After nihil aliud, *or* quid: *Save, but, than:* Cic.—**4.** Nisi vero, *Except however:* Cic.—**5.** Nisi ut, *Except that, unless:* Suet. — **6.** Nisi quod, *Except that:* Cic.—**7.** Nisi quia, *Except because,* i. e. *until that:* Ter.—**8.** In transitions, in the combinations nisi forte, nisi vero: *Except however, except perhaps:* Cic.— **9.** Nisi si, *Except if:* Cic.

Nisĭas, adis, v. 3. Nisus.

1. **nĭ-sus** (for nit-sus), a, um, *P.* of nit-or.

2. **nĭ-sus** (**-xus**), ūs, *m.* [for nitsus; fr. nit-or] **1.** *A pressing* or *resting upon* or *against; a pressure:* Lucr.; Cic.; Hor.—**2.** *Throes, labour of parturition:* Virg. — **3.** *A striving, effort, labour,* etc.: Quint.

3. **Nīsus,** i, *m.*, Νῖσος. *Nisus:* **1.** *A king of Megara. His daughter Scylla cut off his purple hair, on which the safety of his kingdom depended, in order to gain the love of Minos; whereupon Nisus was changed into a sparrow-hawk, and Scylla into the bird ciris (With this Scylla is often confounded*

Scylla the daughter of Phorcus). — Hence, **a. Nīs-æus**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Nisus, Nisæan.*—**b. Nīs-ēis**, ĭdis, *f. The daughter of Nisus* (*confounded with the daughter of Phorcus*).—**c. Nīs-ēĭus**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Nisus; Nisæan.*—**d. Nisĭas**, ădis, *f. adj.* (Prop.: *Nisæan*; Meton.) *Megarian.*—**2.** *A son of Hyrtacus, friend of Euryalus.*

nītĕdŭla, æ, *f. A species of small mouse, a dormouse:* Cic.

1. **nĭt-ens**, ntis: **1.** *P.* of nite-o. **2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Shining, looking bright, glittering, glistening:* oculi, Virg.: capilli, Hor. **b.** Meton.: (α) Of animals: *Sleek, glossy:* taurus, Virg.—(b) Of persons: *Shining, bright, beautiful:* (*Comp.*) nitentior femĭna, Ov.—(c) Of plants, fields, *etc.*: (α) *Blooming, flourishing, looking well* or *healthy:* culta, Virg.—(β) *Brilliant, bright:* flos, Ov. **c.** Fig.: (α) Of persons: *Illustrious, renowned, famous:* gloriā nitens, Liv.—(b) Of speech: *Brilliant, elegant,* etc.: Cic.

2. nĭt-ens, entis, *P.* of nit-or.

nĭtĕo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To shine, look bright, glitter, glisten:* nitere unguentis, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of animals: *To be sleek, to have a glossy coat;* hence, *to be in good condition:* unde sic, quæso, nites? Phæd.—**B.: 1.** Of persons: *To look well; to appear in a healthy state* or *condition:* Pl.—**2.** *To shine, look bright* or *beautiful:* miseri quibus Intentata nites, Hor.—**C.** Of plants, fields, *etc.*: *To look well* or *thriving; to be flourishing:* Virg.—**D.** Of wealth, *etc.*: *To flourish, abound:* in pace niteat (*sc.* vectigal), Cic. **III.** Fig.: *To shine, be brilliant, look* or *be beautiful:* plura nitent in carmine, Hor.

nĭte-sco, nĭtŭi, *no sup.*, nĭtescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [nite-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To begin to shine* or *glisten; to shine* or *glisten:* juventus . . . nitescit, Virg. **B.** Esp.: Of the soil when turned up by the plough: *To be shining, to shine; to have a glossy appearance:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of animals: *To grow sleek, well-conditioned, fat:* armenta nitescunt, Pl.—**B.** Of persons: *To become blooming;* in the tempp. perff. *to be blooming:* o pueri, nituistis, Hor.—**C.** Of plants: *To grow luxuriously, to thrive:* balsamum nitescit, Pl. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To become illustrious* or *celebrated:* studiis honestis et eloquentiæ gloriā nitescere, Tac.—**B.** *To be formed* or *cultivated.* ut doctrinā natura nitescat, Auct. Her.

nĭt-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [nit-eo] **I.** Prop.: *Shining, glittering, bright, polished, clear:* in picturis alios . . . nitida . . . delectant, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of animals: *Sleek, glossy;* hence, *in good condition*, etc.: Nep.—**B.** Of persons: **1.** *Well-conditioned, healthy-looking*, etc.: Hor.—**2.** *Beautiful, good-looking, handsome, neat, elegant, spruce, trim*, etc.: (*Comp.*) si nitidior mihi filiæ nuptiis. Plaut.—**As** *Subst.*: **nitidus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A spruce* or *trim person.* Hor.—**C.** Of plants, fields, *etc.*: *Blooming, flourishing, luxuriant:* (*Sup.*) campi collesque nitidissimi, Cic.—**D.** Of things: *Elegant, beautiful:* villæ, Hor.—**E.** Of the year or a season: *Producing a beautiful appearance;* hence, *rich, fertile:* Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of speech, speakers, *etc.*: *Polished, cultivated, refined:* Ov.—**B.** *Vigorous, flourishing:* sensūs, Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *net.*

Nĭtĭobrĭges, um, *m. The Nitiobriges; a people in Aquitanian Gaul* (near the mod. *Agen*).

1. **nītor**, nīsus *and* nixus sum, nīti, 3. *v. dep.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To bear* or *rest upon* something: nixus in hastam, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.:** 1. Gen.: *To exert one's self, labour, make efforts* or *endeavours, endeavour,* etc.: et tantum, quantum potest quisque nitatur, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Neut.: *To strive* after a thing: ad immortalem gloriam, Cic.—**b.** Act.: *To exert one's self for:* in nitendo, quod semel annuisset, tantā erat curā, ut, *etc.*, Nep.—**B.** *To make one's way with an effort, to press forward, advance:* simul ac primum niti possunt, Cic.—**C.:** 1. Gen.: *To mount, climb* by efforts or exertion: ad sidera raptim Vi propriā nituntur, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: Of winged creatures: *To mount* or *fly* upwards: Ov.—**D.** *To strain in giving birth, to bring forth:* Pl.—**E.** *To strain for a stool:* Suet. **III.** Fig.: *To rest, rely, depend upon* a thing: cujus in vitā nitebatur salus civitatis, Cic.

2. nĭt-or, ōris, *m.* [nit-eo] **1.: a.** Prop.: *A being bright,* etc.; *brightness, splendour, lustre:* Lucr.; Ov.—**b.** Meton.: *Bright* or *brilliant colour:* Prop.—**c.** Fig.: Of speech: *Splendour, elegance,* grace of style: Cic.—**2.** *Sleekness, plumpness, good looks, beauty:* Ter.; Hor.—**3.** *Neatness, elegance, brilliancy* of external appearance: Cic.

nĭtrum, i, *n.* = *νίτρον* (also called sal nitrum). *Native mineral alkali, native soda, nctron:* Pl.; Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nitre.*

nĭv-ālis, e, *adj.* [nix, niv-is] **I.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, snow; snowy, snow-*: dies, Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Cold:* Sen.—**B.** *Snow-like, snowy:* equi candore nivali, Virg.

nĭv-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Provided with* nix; hence) *Cooled with snow:* piscina, Suet.

nĭv-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Pertaining to snow, snowy, snow-*: mons, *i. e. snow-clad,* or *covered with snow:* Cat. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Snow-white, snowy:* lacerti, Virg.—**B.** Of persons: *Clothed in white:* Quirites, Juv.

nĭv-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of snow, snowy:* hiems, Liv.: Strymon, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *neigeux*; also (subst.) *Nivose.*

nix, nĭvis, *f.* [*νίψ, νιφός*] **I.** Prop.: *Snow:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *White hair, hoary locks:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *neige.*

Nixi, ōrum, *m.* [for Nit-si; fr. nīt-or] (*They who have brought forth*). *The Nixi; three guardian deities of women in labour.*

nix-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* [2. nix-us] **I.** Prop.: *To lean* or *rest upon:* Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *To depend upon:* quibus nixatur vita salusque, Lucr. **III.** Meton.: *To strive, endeavour:* Lucr.

1. **nix-us** (for nit-sus), a, um, *P.* of 1. nit-or.

2. nixus, ūs, v. 2. nisus.

no, nāvi, *no sup.*, nāre, 1. *v. n.* [akin to Gr. *νέω*] **I.** Prop.: *To swim, float,* etc.: qui nare discunt, Plaut.: in liquidā nat tibi linter aquā, Tib.—Prov.: Nare sine cortice, *To swim without corks:* i. e. *to be able to do without a guardian:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To sail:* per medium . . . Athon, Cat.—**B.** *To flow:* undæ, Cat.—**C.** *To fly* with easy gliding motion: hinc ubi . . . Nare per æstatem liquidam suspexeris agmen, Virg.—**D.** Of the eyes of drunken persons: *To swim, be unsteady:* Lucr.

nō-bĭlis (gnō-), e, *adj.* [no-sco; gno-sco] **I.** Gen.: *That can be known* or *is known; knowable, known:* nobile gaudium, Tac. **II.** Esp.: **A.:** 1. In a good sense: *Well-known, famous, noted, celebrated, renowned:* (*Comp.*) Gætuli nobiliores, Hirt.: (*Sup.*) gladiatorum par nobilissimum, Cic.—**2.** In a bad sense: *Notorious:* ille nobilis taurus, quem . . . Phalaris habuisse dicitur, Cic.—**B.** *High-born, of noble birth, noble:* Cic.—**C.** *Of a noble kind; noble, excellent, superior:* fundi, Cic.: equæ, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *noble.*

nōbĭl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nobil-is] (*The state* or *quality of the* nobilis; hence) **1.** *Celebrity, fame, repute, renown:* Cic.—**2.:a.** Prop.: *High* or *noble birth, nobility:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *The nobility, the nobles:* Cic.; Sall.; Tac.—**3.** *Noble, superior,* or *excellent, quality; nobleness, excellence, superiority:* Cic.; Ov.

nōbĭl-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Nobly, excellently, splendidly,* etc.: argentum cælare nobiliter, Pl.: (*Sup.*) nobilissime, Liv.

nōbĭl-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** *To make known:* quum ferocibus dictis rem nobilitāssent, Liv. **II.: A.** In a good sense: *To render famous, celebrated,* or *renowned:* nobilitata virtus, Cic.—**B.** In a bad sense: *To render notorious:* Phalaris, cujus est præter ceteros nobilitata crudelitas, Cic. **III.** *To render excellent, ennoble, improve:* novitatem suam multis rebus nobilitaverat, Vell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *noblir.*

nōbiscum, v. ego.

nŏce-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of noce-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Hurtful, harmful, injurious* in itself, *etc.*: (*Comp.*) edat cicutis allium nocentius, Hor.—**As** *Subst.*: **nŏcentĭa**, ium, *n. plur. Hurtful* or *injurious things:* Cic.—**b.** : (α) Of persons: *Committing a hurtful action; wicked, bad, culpable, criminal:* (*Sup.*) homines nocentissimi, Cic.—**As** *Subst.*: **nocens**, entis, *comm. gen.* (*sc.* homo)

A hurtful person, one committing an injury, an evil-doer: Cic. — (b) Of things: *Inflicting or entailing hurt, harm,* or *injury; productive of injury,* etc.: manus, Ov.: victoria, Cic.

nŏc-ĕo, ŭi, itum, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root NAÇ, *perire*] *To harm, hurt, injure:* arma alia ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) alteri, id.: (with *cognate Acc.*) ob eam rem noxam nocuerunt, *i. e. have been guilty of a crime,* old formula in Liv.: (with *Acc. of neut. pron.*) uredo aut grando quippiam nocuit, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) ut in agris vastandis hostibus noceretur, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nuire.*

nŏc-īvus, a, um, *adj.* [noc-eo] *Hurtful, injurious, noxious:* Phæd.

noct-i-fer, fĕri, *m.* [nox, noct-is; i; fer-o] (*The night-bringer;* hence) *The evening-star:* Cat.

noct-i-lūc-a, æ, *f.* [nox, noct-is; (i); luc-eo] (*The one shining by night;* hence) *The moon:* Hor.

noct-i-văg-us, a, um, *adj.* [nox, noct-is; (i); vag-or] *Night-wandering; that wanders about by night:* curru noctivago (*sc.* Phœbes), Virg.

noct-ŭa, æ, *f.* [nox, noct-is] (*One pertaining to* nox; hence) *A night-owl, an owl (sacred to Minerva):* Virg.

noctŭā-bundus, a, um, *adj.* [id., through obsol. noctu(a)-o] *In the night-time, by night:* noctuabundus ad me venit, Cic.

noct-urnus, a, um, *adj.* [nox, noct-is] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of things: *Of,* or *belonging to, the night, nocturnal:* labores, Cic.: merum, Hor. — **B.** Of persons: Of living beings who do any thing *at night:* qui nocturnus sacra divûm legerit, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *Dark* or *black as night:* ora, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nocturne.*

noct-us, ūs, *f.* and (prps. once only) *m.* (only in *Abl. Sing.*) [akin to nox, noct-is] **I.** Gen.: *Night:* hac noctu, Plaut.: in sereno noctu, Cato. **II.** Esp.: *In the night, at night, by night:* noctu ambulabat in publico Themistocles, Cic.

nŏc-ŭus, a, um, *adj.* [noc-eo] *Hurtful, injurious, noxious:* Ov.

Nodĭnus, i, *m. The Nodinus; a rivulet near Rome mentioned in prayers.*

nōd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [nodus] **I.** *To knot; to tie* or *fasten in a knot:* collum laqueo nodatus ab arto, Ov. **II.** Of the hair: *To knot, fasten in* or *into a knot,* etc.: crines nodantur in aurum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nouer.*

nōd-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Full of knots, knotty, well-* or *much-knotted:* Ov. — **b.** Fig.: *Surrounding a thing with difficulties from which one cannot escape; crafty, cunning:* adde Cicutæ Nodosi centum tabulas, Hor.—**2.** Of the joints, *etc.: Full of knots* or *knobs:* Luc.—**3.** *Full of swelling, accompanied with much swelling,* etc.: podagra, Ov.—**4.** Of trees, plants, *etc.: Full of knots* or *knobs:* stipes, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *noueux.*

nōdŭ-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for nodo-lus; fr. nodus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) nodo-i] Of plants, *etc.: A little knot* at the joints: nodantibus se nodulis, Pl.

nōd-us, i, *m.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root NADH *or* NAH, *connectere*] (*The thing tied* or *fastened together;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A knot:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *A girdle:* Virg.—**2.** Esp.: In Astron.: Nodus anni, *The circle of the equator:* Lucr.—**B.** Of the hair: *A fastening, club, knot:* Tac.—**C.** Of the body or joints: **1.** *A knot, nob, node:* Cæs.—**2.** *A swelling* or *tumour* on the joints: Pl. —**D.** *A knot* or *knob:* Liv.; Virg.—**E.** Of a serpent: *A knot, coil, fold:* Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *A band, bond:* amicitiæ, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A bond, obligation,* etc.: Lucr.; Ov.—**2.** *A knotty point, difficulty, impediment:* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nœud.*

Nōla, æ, *f.* (acc. to some contracted from Novella; *i. e. New Town*). *Nola; a city of Campania.*—Hence, **Nōl-ānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Nola; Nolan.*—As *Subst.*: **Nolāni,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Nolans.*

nōl-ens, entis, *P.* of nol-o.

Nolĭba, æ, *f. Nolība; a city of Hispania Tarraconensis.*

n-ōlo, nōlŭi, nolle (old form, nevis for non vis, Plaut.:—nevolt *or* nevult, for non vult, id.), *v. irreg.* [contr. fr. ne-volo] **I.** Gen.: *To not wish, to be unwilling:* pluribus præsentibus eas res jactarinolebat, Cæs.—Particular combinations and phrases: **A.** Noli, *etc.,* with *Inf.* (to express a negative command): nolite existimare, *do not think,* Cic.—**B.** Nollem, *I would not, I could wish not:* Ter.; Cic. **C.** Quod nolim, *Which Heaven forbid:* Cic.—**D.** Non nolle, *To have no objection, to be willing:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: *To wish ill, be adverse* to a person: alicui, Cic.

Nŏmas, ădis, *comm. gen.,* Νομάς (pasturing flocks). **I.** Gen.: *Pastoral people that wander about with their flocks, Nomads.* **II.** Esp.: **A.** Plur.: *The Numidians.*—**B.** Sing.: Fem.: *A Numidian woman.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Nomade.*

nō-men, ĭnis, *n.* [no-sco] (*The thing serving for knowing* an object by; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A name, appellation:* Cic.; Cæs. **B.** Esp.: *The name* or nomen, i. e. *the middle one of the three names which every free-born Roman had, as distinguished from the* prænomen *and* cognomen. *The* nomen *distinguished one* gens *from another;* the cognomen *one* familia *from another; and the* prænomen *one member of the* familia *from another:* Suet.; Quint. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *A race, family:* Virg.—**2.** *A nation, people:* Cic.; Virg. — **B.** From the name of a person against whom a demand exists being entered in a book, or signed in some legal document: **1.** *A bond, note; a demand, claim; a debt:* Cic.—**2.** Nomen *or* nomina facere (in the case of written obligations), *To set down* or *book the items of debt in the account-book:* Cic.—**3.** *A debtor:* Cic.—**C.**: **1.** *A thing:* Virg.—**2.** *A person:* Ov. — **D.** Gramm. *t. t.*: *A noun:* Quint. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Name, fame, reputation, renown:* Cic.; Virg. —**B.** *A pretext, pretence, colour, excuse, account, reason:* Cic. — **C.** *Purpose, design, end,* etc.: Hor.—**D.** *A name,* as opposed to the reality: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nom.*

nōmenclā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for nomencula-tio; fr. nomencul(a)-o] *A calling by name:* Cic.

nōmenclā-tor (nomencŭl(a)-), ōris, *m.* [fr. id.] *One who calls* a person or thing *by name; a nomenclator;* i. e.: **1.** *Among the Romans, a slave who attended his master in canvassing and on similar occasions, for the purpose of telling him the names of those he met in the street:* Cic.—**2.** *Under the empire, a slave who told his master the names of the other slaves:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nomenclateur.*

nōmen-cŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for nomen-calo] *To call by name:* Not. Tir.

Nōmentum, i, *n. Nomentum; a Sabine city.*—Hence, **Nōment-ānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Nomentum.*—As *Subst.*: **Nomentani,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Nomentans.*

nōmĭnā-tim, *adv.* [nomin(a)-o] *By name, expressly:* Cæs.; Cic.

nōmĭnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A naming:* Vitr. **II.** Esp.: Law *t. t.*: *A nomination* to an office: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nomination.*

nōmĭnā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of nomin(a)-o. — **2.** *Pa.*: *Famed, renowned, celebrated:* illa nominata, Cic.: (*Sup.*) bdellium nominatissimum, Pl.

nōmĭn-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [nomin-o] *To name:* Lucr.

nōmĭn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [nomen, nomin-is] **I.**: **A.** Gen.: *To name, call* by name, *etc.*: neminem necesse est nominare, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To name,* or *nominate,* a person to or for an office: (with *Acc. of person and Acc. of office*) me augurem . . nominaverunt, Cic.—**2.** *To accuse, arraign* a person before the magistrates: qui nominatus profugisset, Liv. **II.** *To render famous, renowned, celebrated, well-known:* nominari volunt omnes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nommer.*

nōmisma (nŭm-), ātis, n. = νόμισμα. *A piece of money, a coin:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *numismate.*

Nōmĭus (-os), ĭi; **Nōmĭon,** ōnis, *m.,* Νόμιος, Νομίων (The one pertaining to pastures or to the laws). *Nomius, Nomios,* or *Nomion:* **1.** *A surname of Apollo given to him from his having tended the flocks of Admetus; or from his having given laws to the Arcadians.*—**2.** *A son of Apollo and Cyrene, the daughter of Hypseus, king of Thessaly.*

nŏmos (-us), i, *m.* = νομός: **1.** *A district, province, nome:* Pl. — **2.** In music: *A tune, air:* Suet.

non, *adv.* [akin to Sanscrit *no*] *Not:* non erat abundans, non inops tamen, Cic.—Particular uses: **A.** Non placed before a negative forms in

connection with it a slight affirmative: e. g. Non nihil, *not nothing*, i. e. *something*; non nolle, *to be not unwilling*, i. e. *to be willing*: Cic.—**B.** Non placed after a negative, forms in connection with it a strong affirmative; e. g. **Nihil non**, *nothing not*, i. e. *every thing*: Cic.: **nemo non**, *no one not*, i. e. *every body, all*: id.: **nullus non**, *none not*, i. e. *all*: Sen.— **C.** With Superl. words: *By no means, not at all*: **homo non aptissimus ad jocandum**, Cic.— **D.** In an interrogation = nonne: *Not?* quid hæc amentia significat? Non vim? Cic.—**E.** In negative commands = ne: *Do not*, etc.: vos quoque non caris aures onerate lapillis, Ov.—**F.** Joined to substantives to represent a contrary to them; *e. g.* non corpus, *that which is not a body:* Cic.—**G.** As an answer: *No:* aut *etiam*, aut *non* respondere, Cic.—**H.** = nedum, *much less:* Cic.—Particular phrases: **1. Non unus** = ne unus quidem, *Not even one:* Flor.—**2. Non quod, non quo, *Not that, not as if:*** Cic.—**3. Non nisi, *Only:*** Ov.—**4. Non vero, *Truly not:*** Cic.—**5. Non modo, non solum . . . sed, *or* sed etiam; *Not only . . . but also:*** Cic.—**6. Non modo (solum) non . . . sed, *or* sed etiam, sed ne . . . quidem, *Not only not, . . . but, or but also, or but not even:*** Cic.—**7. Non ita, non tam, *Not so very, not particularly:*** Cic.—**8. Non fere, *Scarcely, hardly:*** Cic.—**9. Non si, *Not even if:*** Liv.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *non.*

nōna, æ, v. nonus.

Nōnācris, is, *f.*, Νώνακρις. *Nonacris; a mountain of Arcadia, at the foot of which lay a city of the same name, and in which the Styx had its source.*—Hence, **Nonacr-īnus** (**-ĭus**), a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Nonacrian;* Meton.) *Arcadian.*—As *Subst.*: **Nōnācrĭa**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* virgo) *The Arcadian maiden;* i. e. *Atalanta:* Ov.

Nōn-æ, ārum, *f.* [non-us] *The Nones; the fifth day in every month of the year, except March, May, July, and October, in which it was the seventh (so called because it was the ninth day before the Ides):* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Nones.*

nōnāgēni, æ, a, *adj.* [contr. fr. nonagint-eni; fr. nonagint-a] *Ninety each:* Pl.

nōnāg-ēsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. fr. nonagint-esimus] *The ninetieth:* annus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nonagésime.*

nōnāgĭes, *adv.* [contr. fr. nonaginties] *Ninety times:* nonagies sestertium, *ninety times a hundred thousand sesterces:* Cic.

nōn-ā-ginta, *num. adj.* [non-us; (a); ginta = Gr. κοντα = ten] (*Ninth-ten;* hence) *Ninety:* nonaginta annos natus, Cic.

nōn-ānus, a, um, *adj.* [non-a (*sc.* legio)] *Of, or belonging to, the ninth legion:* miles, Tac.—As *Subst.*: **nōnānus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* miles) *A soldier of the ninth legion:* Tac.

non-dum, *adv. Not yet:* Cic.

non-gent-i, æ, a, *adj.* [for nonsent-i; fr. non-us; cent-um] (*Ninth-hundred;* hence) *Nine hundred:* millia, Cic.

non-nĕ, *interrog. adv.*: **1.** In a direct interrogation: *Not?* nonne animadvertis, Cic.—**2.** In an indirect interrogation: *If not, whether not:* quum esset ex eo quæsitum, Archelaum Perdiccæ filium nonne beatum putaret, Cic.

non-nēmo, ĭnis, *comm. gen.* (*Not no one;* hence) **1.** *Some, several, many a one:* Cic.—**2.** *Some one, a certain person:* Cic.

nonnĭhil, v. nihil.

non-nullus, a, um, *adj.* (*Not none;* hence) **1.** *Some, several:* so, *alone:* nonnullā in re, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **nonnulli**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* homines) *Persons, several:* nonnulli . . . tragulas, Cæs.—**2.** *Not inadvertent, not inattentive:* non hæc nullis . . . Observans oculis, Virg.

non-nunquam, *adv.* (*Not never;* hence) *Sometimes, occasionally:* Cic.

non-nusquam, *adv.* (*Not nowhere;* hence) *In some places:* Pl.

nōn-nus, a, um, *adj.* [for nov-nus; fr. nov-em] *The ninth:* terra, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **nōna**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* hora) *The ninth hour of the day,* i. e. *the third before sunset, at which hour business was ended at Rome:* Hor.

nōnus-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *adj. The nineteenth:* annus, Tac.

Nōra, ōrum, *n. Nora; a hill-fort in Cappadocia.*

Norba, æ, *f. Norba; a city of Latium.*—Hence, **Norb-ānus**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Norba; Norban.*—As *Subst.*: **Norbani**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Norbans.*

Nŏrēĭa, æ, *f. Noreia; a town of Noricum.*

Nōrĭcum, i, *n. Noricum; a country lying between the Danube and the Alps:* Tac.—Hence, **Nōrĭc-us**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Noricum; Norican.*

norm-a, æ, *f.* [contr. fr. norim-a; fr. γνώριμ-ος] **I.** Prop.: *A square,* employed by carpenters, masons, *etc.*, for making right angles: Vitr. **II.** Fig.: *A rule, pattern, precept:* Cic.; Hor.

Nortĭa (Nur-), æ, *f. Nortia or Nurtia; a goddess of the Volsinii,* prob. *Fortuna.*

nōs, nostrūm, *or* nostrī, the *plur.* of ego (*Gen.*, nostrōrum and nostrārum, for nostrūm: nemo nostrorum, Plaut.: nostrarum quisquam. Ter.) *We:* nos, nos, dico aperte, consules desumus, Cic.—For Sing.: nil nostri miserere? mori me denique coges, Virg.: quid ait tandem nobis Sannio? Ter.—With Suffix *met:* nosmet ipsos facere oportet, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nous.*

nosc-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [nosc-o] **I.** Prop.: *To get, or obtain, an acquaintance with;* hence, *to examine, explore:* ædes noscitat, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To know or recognise:* non castra, non ducem, noscitantes, Tac.—**B.** *To perceive, observe:* senatorum raro usquam, Liv.

no-sco (old form **gno-sco**), nōvi, nōtum, noscĕre (contracted forms, nôsti, nôram, nôrim, nosse, *etc.*, *for* novisti, *etc.*), 3. *v. a.* [akin to γι-γνώ-σκω] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: 1. In present tense and derivatives: *To acquire, or obtain, a knowledge of; to become acquainted with; to come to know,* deum mente, Cic.: nullique videnda Voce tamen noscar, Ov.—**2.** In Perf. Tense, and its derivatives: *To have become acquainted with, to have acquired or obtained a knowledge;* hence, *to know:* nôsti cetera, Cic.: (with *Object in Abl. by attraction*) judice, quo nôsti, populo, Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To examine, consider:* ad res suas noscendas, Liv.—**2.** *To take cognizance of, investigate* as a judge: quæ olim a prætoribus noscebantur, Tac. **II.** Meton.: Present Tense, *etc.*: **A.** Gen.: *To know, recognise:* potesne ex his ut proprium quid noscere? Hor. **B.** Esp.: *To acknowledge, allow, admit of* a reason or an excuse: partem excusationis, Cic.

nosmet, v. nos.

nos-ter, tra, trum (*Gen. Pl.*, nostrûm, Plaut.), *Pron. possess.* [nos] **I.** Gen.: *Our, our own; ours:* ad nostrum reditum, Cic.—Strengthened by *pte:* nostrāpte culpâ facimus ut, *etc.*, Ter. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Of persons: *Of,* or *belonging to, us; ours; our; our own:* Halienus noster, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **noster**, tri, *m.*: **1.** (*sc.* homo) *One belonging to us; one of our side,* or *party,* or *army:* Cæs.—**2.** (*sc.* amicus) *Our friend:* Hor.—**B.** In addressing a person: *Dear, good:* o Syre noster, salve, Ter.—**C.** *Convenient for us, favourable to us:* loca, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nôtre.*

nostr-as, ātis, *adj.* [noster, nostr-i] *Of our country, native:* verba, Cic.

nō-ta, æ, *f.* [NO, root of no-sco] (*That by which a person, or thing, is known;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A mark, sign, note:* Cic.—Particular phrase: Notæ literarum, *or* notæ, *alone: Marks* or *characters* in writing; *letters:* Cic.; Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Plur.: *Secret characters, secret writings, cipher:* Suet. —**2.** *A critical mark (made on the margin of a book in reading, to point out particular passages):* Cic.—**3.** *A mark (on a wine-cask* or *wine-jar, to denote the quality of the wine):* Hor.—**4.** *A distinguishing mark, distinctive feature:* Cic.—**5.** *A nod, beck, sign:* Ov.—**6.**: **a.** *A brand (on the body of a bad slave):* Suet.—**b.** *Of a tattoo-mark:* Cic.—**7.** *A mark, spot, mole* on the body: Hor.—**8.** *A stamp, impression* on a coin: Suet. **II.** Fig.: Of abstract things: **A.** Gen.: *A mark, sign, token:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A characteristic quality, character:* Suet.—**2.**: **a.** *A condemnation* pronounced on a person by the censor: Cic.—**b.** *A mark of ignominy* or *infamy; a reproach, disgrace:* Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Plur.: **1.** *A letter, epistle, writing, note:* Ov.—**2.** *Inscription, characters,* etc.: Hor.—**B.** *A sort, kind, quality,* etc.: ex hac notâ corporum est aër, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *note.*

nŏtā-bĭlis, *e, adj.* [not(a)-o] (*That can be marked, etc.*; hence) **1.** *Remarkable, distinguished, noteworthy, extraordinary, memorable, conspicuous, notable:* exitus, Cic.: (*Comp.*) illud in declamationibus est notabilius, Quint. — **2.** *Visible, discernible, perceptible:* civitatum fundamenta vix notabilia, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *notable.*

nŏtābĭl-iter, *adv.* [notabil-is] *Remarkably, in a remarkable manner, to an extraordinary degree:* expalluit, Pl.: (*Comp.*) quibusdam notabilius turbantibus, Tac.

nŏtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [not(a)-o] **1.** *A marking, making marks upon:* Cic.— **2.:** a. Gen.: *An indicating, noting,* or *designating; a choice, designation:* Cic. — **b.** Esp.: (a) *The designating the origin* or *power of a word; etymology:* —(b) Rhet. *t. t.: A describing, depicting, characterizing:* Auct. Her.—**3.** *A noticing, observing, observation:* Cic.— **4.** *A remark, animadversion, stigma:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *notation.*

nŏtā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of not(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.: Marked, perceptible: (Comp.)* notatior similitudo, Auct. Her.

nōt-esco, ĕre, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [1. not-us] *To become known:* notescatque magis mortuus atque magis, Cat.: quæ ubi Tiberio notuere, Tac.

nŏthus, a, um, *adj.* = νόθος. **I.** Prop.: *Spurious, not genuine:* **A.** Of persons: *Illegitimate, bastard:* filius, Quint.—As *Subst.*: **nothus,** i, *m. An illegitimate son:* Virg.—**B.** Of animals: *Mongrel, not pure-bred:* equi, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Not genuine, false, counterfeit:* lumen, Lucr.

nō-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [NO, root of no-sco] **1.:** a. Prop.: *A becoming acquainted, a making one's self acquainted* with: (with *Acc.*) quid tibi hanc notio est, inquam, Amicam meam? Plaut.—**b.** Meton.: *An idea, conception, notion* of a thing: Cic.—**2.** *A taking cognizance* of a thing by a magistrate, *etc.*; *an examination, investigation:* Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *notion.*

nōt-ĭtĭa, æ (*Gen. Sing.*, notitiaï, Lucr.), **-es,** ēi, *f.* [1. not-us] (*The quality of the* notus; hence) **1.:** a. Gen.: *A being known:* Nep. — **b.** Esp.: *Celebrity, note, fame, renown,* etc.: Ov.—**2.:** a. Gen.: *A knowing, knowledge:* Lucr.; Cic.—**b.** Esp.: (a) *An idea, conception, notion* of a thing: Cic.—(b) *Acquaintance* with a person: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *notice.*

nŏt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [not-a] **I.:** A. Prop.: *To mark; to designate* or *impress with* a mark or mark of: tabellam sanguine, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.:** a. Gen.: *To mark, indicate, denote:* res nominibus novis, Cic. —**b.** Esp.: *To allude,* or *refer, to* one; *to point at* one: senatum gestu, Suet. —**2.** *To mark, note, observe:* cantūs avium, Cic. **II.** *To form* or *make* in writing: literas, Suet. **III.** *To write in short-hand* or *cipher:* notata, non perscripta erat summa, Suet. **IV.** *To mark,* or *brand,* with disgrace, *etc.*, on account of bad conduct, crime, *etc.*; *to censure, reprimand:* **A.** Gen.: sentatus rem, non hominem, notavit, Cic.: (without *Object*) notante Judice, quo nosti, populo, Hor. **B.** Esp.: Of the censors: quos censores furti nomine notaverunt, Cic. **V.** *To write* a letter: scribit damnatque tabellas, Et notat, et delet, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *noter.*

1. nō-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of no-sco. —**2.** *Pa.:* **a.:** (a) In a good sense: *Known:* (*Comp.*) nullus fuit civis Romanus paullo notior, quin, *etc.*, Cæs.: (with *Gen.*) notus in fratres animi paterni, Hor.: (*Sup.*: also, with *Dat.*) vita Sullæ vobis notissima, Cic. —As *Subst.*: **notus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *An acquaintance, intimate friend:* Cic. —(b) In a bad sense: *Notorious:* Cic. —**2.** *Knowing, that knows:* novi; notis prædicas, Plaut.

2. Nŏtus (-os), i, *m.* = Νότος. **I.** Prop.: *The south wind:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: For *Wind* in gen.: Virg.

nŏvā-cŭla, æ, *f.* [nov(a)-o] (*That which serves for making new,* or *for giving a new* or *fresh appearance*; hence) *A razor* (as an instrument used or serving for giving a new appearance to the face, *etc.*): Cic.

nŏvā-lis, e, *adj.* [id.] (*Renewed,* or *renewing itself*; hence, of the soil) **1.** *Renewed with herbage,* or *renewing its herbage year by year; yearly clothed with fresh pasture; old pasture-: not broken up, unbroken:* Col.—**2.** *Ploughed anew:* Var.—As *Subst.*: a. **novalis,** is, *f.* (*sc.* terra): (a) *Fallow land:* Virg.—(b) *Land that has been for the first time brought under the plough:* Pl. —b. **novale,** is, *n.* (*sc.* solum): (a) Prop.: *Fallow land:* Pl.—(b) Meton.: *A* cultivated *field:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *novale.*

nŏvā-trix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *She who renews* or *changes:* rerum, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *novatrice.*

nŏv-e, *adv.* [nov-us] *In a novel* or *unusual way; unusually:* Auct. Her.

nŏvell-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [novell-a, "*a young vine*"] *To plant young vines:* Suet.

nŏv-ellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [nov-us] **1.** *New:* quum regerem tenera frena novella manu, Ov.—**2.** *New, fresh:* Aquileienses, *i. e. fresh colonists at Aquileii:* Liv.—**3.** *Young:* juvenci, Var.: arbor, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nouvel, nouveau.*

nŏvem, *adj. num. indecl.* [akin to Sanscrit *navan*] *Nine:* Cic.; Cæs.

Nŏvem-ber (-bris), bris, *m.* [novem; Sanscrit *vára*, Persian *bar*, "time"] (*Nine-time; i. e. ninth time-division of the year*) *November; the ninth month of the old Roman year* (which began with March): Aus. — Hence, **Novembris,** e, *adj.* Of *November:* uvæ, Mart.: Calendis Novembribus, Col. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Novembre.*

nŏven-dĕcim (**nŏvem-**), *adj. num. indecl.* [for novem, decem] *Nineteen:* Liv.

nŏven-dĭ-ālis (**novem-**), e, *adj.* [for novem-di-alis; fr. novem; di-es] (*Of,* or *belonging to, nine days*; hence) **1.** *That lasts nine days:* novendiale sacrum *or* novendiales feriæ, *a nine days' festival* (*solemnized on the occurrence of any prodigy foreboding misfortune,* e. g. *a shower of stones,* etc.): Liv.; Cic.—**2.:** a. *That takes,* or *take, place on the ninth day:* cœna, *the funeral banquet held on the ninth day,* Tac. —b. Meton.: Because of the offerings, *etc.*, to the dead on the ninth day after death: = recentes, *New, fresh:* pulvores, Hor.

Nŏv-ensĭd-es (**Nŏv-ensĭl-**), ĭum, *adj. m.* [for Nov-insid-es; fr. nov-us; insid-eo] Of gods: *Newly settled in a country* or *introduced* (those received from abroad, in opp. to *indigetes,* the native gods): old form of prayer in Liv.

nŏv-ēnus, a, um, *num. adj.* [novem] *Nine each, nine:* Liv.

nŏv-erca, æ, *f.* [nov-us] (*She that is new* or *fresh*; hence) *A step-mother, step-dame:* Cic.

nŏverc-ālis, e, *adj.* [noverc-a] **I.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, a step-mother:* Juv. **II.** Meton.: *Hostile, malevolent:* odia, Tac.

nŏvi, v. nosco.

nŏv-ĭcĭus (**-itius**), a, um, *adj.* [nov-us] **1.** *New:* quæstus, Plaut.—**2.** *Fresh: that has not long been with* one, or *in a place:* puellæ, Ter.—As *Subst.*: **novicius,** ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *One newly arrived; a new comer:* Cic.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *novice.*

nŏv-ĭes, *adv.* [nov-em] *Nine times* novies Styx interfusa, Virg.

Nŏvĭŏdūnum, i, *n. Noviodunum:* **1.** *A city of the Bituriges* (now *Nouan*). —**2.** *A city of the Æduans on the Loire* (now *Nevers*).—**3.** *A city of the Suessones* (now *Soissons*).

nŏvissĭma, ōrum, v. novus.

nŏvissĭm-e, *sup. adv.* [novissim-us; *Sup. of* novus] **1.** Of time: *Most recently, very lately, a very short time ago:* Sall.—2. Of order or succession: *Lastly, last of all, in the last place, finally:* Hirt.

nŏvissĭmi, orum, v. novus.

nŏv-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nov-us] (*The quality* or *condition of the* novus; hence) **1.:** a. Prop.: *Newness, novelty:* Cic. —b. Meton.: (a) *A new connection* or *association; a new friendship:* Cic. —(b) *An attempt at something new; a novel attempt:* Ov.—**2.** *The condition of the* novus homo; *newness of rank* or *station:* Cic.—**3.** *Newness, freshness; a new* or *fresh state* or *condition:* Ov. — **4.** *Rareness, strangeness, unusualness:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nouveauté.*

nŏvĭtĭus, a, um, v. novic.

Nŏvĭus, ĭi, *m.*, **-a,** æ, *f. Novius* and *Novia; Roman names.*

nŏv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [nov-us] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To make new; to make a new* thing: ipsi transtra novant, Virg.—Particular phrase: Novare res, *To make things new,* i. e. *to effect a political innovation; to bring about* or *cause a revolution,* or *a new state of things:* Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of words: *To coin, invent,* etc.: Cic. —**2.** *To renew, raise up afresh:* prole viros, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To refresh, reinvigorate:* fessa membra, Ov. **III.**

Meton.: **A.** *To change, alter:* aliquid, Cic.—**B.** *To plough* a field *afresh:* Cic.

nŏvus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit *nava*, Gr. *νέος*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *New:* civitates, Cic.; progenies, Virg.—Particular phrases: **1. Novæ tabulæ,** *New account books (by making which old debts were cancelled):* Cic.—**2.** Novus (homo), *A new man,* i. e. *the first man in a family who has obtained a curule office; one newly ennobled:* Cic.—**3.** Novæ res: **a.** *New things, news:* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **novum,** i, *n. News:* Cic.—**b.** *Political innovations, a revolution,* or *a change in the state,* etc.: Cic.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *New, newly appointed:* consules, Suet.—**2.** *New, fresh:* exercitus, Liv.—**3.** Of a snake: *Renewed,* i. e. *having cast its old skin:* Ov.—**4.** *Young:* arbor, Hor.—**5.** *New, novel, strange, singular, unusual, unheard of:* crimen, Cic.—**6.** *New* in any thing, *unused, unaccustomed, inexperienced:* nova miles eram, Ov. **II.** Meton.: In *Sup.*: novissimus = extremus: **A.** Of order or succession: **1.** Gen.: *Last:* qui ex iis novissimus venit, necatur, Cæs.—As *Subst.*: **novissimi,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* milites) *Soldiers in the rear of an army, the rear:* Cæs.—**2.** Esp.: *Where a thing is last, the last part* of a thing, *etc.:* acies, *the rear of an army in the field,* Liv.—**B.** Of time: **1.** Gen.: *Last, latest:* inter novissimas nudari, Pl.—**2.** Esp.: *When* a thing *is ending* or *drawing to a close; at the end,* or *close* of a thing: tempus, Nep.—**C.** Of degree or rank: **1.** *Lowest, last, least:* histriones, Cic.—**2.** *Highest, extreme, utmost:* exempla, Tac.—As *Subst.*: **novissima,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* exempla) *The highest* or *extreme penalty;* i. e. *the penalty* or *punishment of death:* Tac.—**D.** Of position or locality: *Where* a thing, etc., is *furthest* or *most distant; the end, lowest part, extremity* of a thing, *etc.:* cauda, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *neuf.*

1. nox, noctis, *f.* (once *m.* in Cato) [akin to Sanscrit *nakta*, "night," *naktam*, "by night;" also, to Gr. *νύξ*] **I.** Prop.: *Night:* Cic.—Adverbial expressions: Nocte, nox, *In the night, at night, by night:* Cic.; Frgm. XII. Tabb. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Personified: *The goddess Nox,* or *Night; the sister of Erebus, and by him the mother of Æther and Hemera:* Ov.—**B.** Of that which is done or takes place at night: **1.** *Nocturnal noise, a revelling at night.*—**2.** *Sleep, a dream:* Virg.—**3.** = concubitus: Cic.; Hor.—**C.** Of that which resembles night: **1.** *Death:* Virg.—**2.** *Darkness, obscurity:* Virg.—**3.** *Blindness:* Ov.—**4.** *The shades below, the infernal regions:* Claud. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Darkness, confusion, gloomy condition:* rei publicæ, Cic.—**B.** *Mental darkness* or *ignorance:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nuit.*

noxa, æ, *f.* [for noc-sa; fr. noc-eo] (*The hurting thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Hurt, harm, injury:* Ov.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *An injurious act,* i. e. *a fault, offence, crime:* Cæs.—**B.** *Punishment:* Liv.

noxĭa, æ, v. noxius.

nox-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* (*Comp.*, noxior, Sen. Clem. 1, 13 dub.; *al.* obnoxior:—*Sup.*, noxissimus *or* noxiissimus, Sen. Clem. 1, 26; also dub.; *al.* noxiosissimus) [nox-a] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* noxa; hence) **1.** *Hurtful, harmful, injurious, noxious:* civis, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) crimina noxia cordi, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **noxia,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* res) (*A hurtful thing;* hence) **a.** *Hurt, harm, damage, injury:* Ter.; Pl.—**b.** *An injurious act; a fault, offence, trespass:* Cic.—**2.** *Guilty, culpable, criminal:* noxia corda, Ov.: (with *Abl.*) noxii crimine, Liv.: (with *Gen.*) noxius conjurationis, Tac.—As *Subst.*: **noxius,** ii, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A criminal, culprit* (*esp. one condemned to be thrown to wild beasts*): Suet.

nūbē-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [nubes, (*uncontr. Gen.*) nube-is] (*A little* nubes; hence) **1.** *A little cloud:* Pl.—**2.** *Something cloudy* or *dark; a dark spot:* Pl.—**3.** *A gloomy expression of countenance:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nubécule.*

nūb-es, is, *f.*, **-is,** is, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit *nabh-as,* "aër," "cœlum;" Gr. *νέφ-ος*] **I.** Prop.: *A cloud:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of the breath: *Vapour,* etc.: Pl.—**B.** Of dust, *etc.: A cloud, a dark spot:* Virg.—**C.** *A cloud, thick multitude, swarm:* Liv.; Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *A cloud* (for *something unreal* or *unsubstantial*); *a phantom:* Hor.—**B.** Of the countenance, *etc.: A cloud, cloudiness:* Hor.—**C.** *A gloomy* or *mournful condition:* Ov.—**D.** *Obscurity, concealment:* Hor.—**E.** *A cloud, storm-cloud,* i. e. *a threatening appearance* or *approach* of misfortune, war: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nue, nuage.*

nūb-ĭ-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [nubes; (i); fer-o] **1.** *Cloud-bearing, cloud-capped:* Apenninus, Ov.—**2.** *Cloud-bringing:* Notus, Ov.

nūb-ĭ-gĕn-a, æ, *adj., comm. gen.* [nub-es; (i); gen-o] *Cloud-born, born of clouds* or *of a cloud:* amnes, Stat.

nūbĭla, ōrum, v. nubilus.

nūb-ĭlis, e, *adj.* [nub-o] **I.** Prop.: *Marriageable:* filia, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of time: *Fit,* or *of age, for marriage; marriageable:* anni, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nubile.*

nūb-ĭlus, a, um, *adj.* [nub-o] **I.** Prop.: *Cloudy, overcast, lowering:* annus, Tib.—As *Subst.*: **nubila,** ōrum, *n. The clouds:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Cloud-bringing, cloudy:* Auster, Ov.—**B.** *Dark, gloomy:* Styx, Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Beclouded, troubled:* mens, Plaut.—**B.** *Gloomy, sad, melancholy:* toto nubila vultu, Ov.—**C.** *Unfavourable, adverse,* etc.: Parca, Ov.

nubis, is, v. nubes.

nūb-o, nupsi, nuptum, nūbĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [nub-es] (*To cloud over;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *To cover:* jubet ut udæ virgines nubant, rosæ, Auct. Pervig. Ven. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: Of a bride: Pass. in reflexive force, *or simply* nubere: *To cover* or *veil herself* for the bridegroom, *i. e. to marry* or *wed* a man; *to be married,* or *wedded,* **to a man:** Ter.; Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To get,* or *be, admitted, by marriage:* quum in familiam clarissimam nupsisses, Cic.

Nūc-ĕrĭa, æ, *f.* [nux, nuc-is] (*The thing pertaining to* nux; *Nut Town*) *Nuceria; a city of Campania* (now *Nocera*).—Hence, **Nūcĕr-īnus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Nuceria; Nucerian.*—As *Subst.*: **Nucerini,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Nucerians.*

nūc-I-frang-ĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [nux, nuc-is; (i); frang-o] (*The thing effecting the breaking of nuts;* hence, Prop.: *A nut-cracker;* Meton.) *A tooth:* Plaut.

nuc-lĕus, i, *m. dim.* [nux, nuc-is] **I.** Prop.: *A small nut; a nut:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A nut-tree:* Pl.—**B.** *A nut* (*as opp. to the shell*): Plaut.—**C.** Of fruits: *The hard, uneatable kernel* or *stone:* Pl.—**D.** Of garlic or onions: *A coat* or *layer:* Pl.—**E.** *The kernel,* i. e. *the hardest, firmest, most solid part* of a thing: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *noyau.*

nū-dĭ-us [for nunc-di-us; fr. nunc; di-es] *It is now the . . . day since;* always in connection with ordinal numbers; *e. g.* nudius tertius, *three days ago, the day before yesterday,* Cic.

nūd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [nudus] **I.** Prop.: Of persons or parts of their bodies: *To make naked* or *bare; to strip of clothing:* hominem . . . in foro medio nudari, . . . jubet, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To bare, lay bare, expose to view:* tergora diripiunt costis, et viscera nudant, Virg.—**B.** Of things: **1.** *To bare, strip,* or *uncover* any thing: gladios, Liv.—**2.** *To bare* or *strip of* any thing: cornicula . . . Furtivis nudata coloribus, Hor.—**C.** Of trees: *To make bare, to strip of foliage:* Pl.—**D.** Of corn, *etc.*: *To lay bare;* i. e. *to thresh:* Ov.—**E.** Milit. *t. t.*: **1.** *To leave uncovered* or *bare; to expose* to the enemy; *to leave defenceless:* ripam, Liv.: terga fugā, Virg.—**2.** *To strip of, leave without:* murum defensoribus, Cæs.—**3.** *To strip, lay bare* or *waste, ravage, plunder, spoil:* agros, Liv. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To leave naked* or *bare, to strip:* aliquem illis integumentis dissimulationis, Cic.—**B.** *To lay bare, make visible, expose, betray, disclose, reveal, manifest,* etc.: defectionem, Liv.—**C.**: **1.** Gen.: *To strip of:* etiamsi hac scientiā juris nudata sit, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To strip,* or *deprive, of civil rights:* Suet.—**b.** *To strip* of property, *etc.*; *to despoil, plunder:* quem præceps alea nudat, Hor.

nūd-us, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root NADSH, *pudere*] (*Ashamed* or *made ashamed;* hence) **I.** Prop.: Of persons or parts of their bodies: **A.** Gen.: *Naked, bare, unclothed, without clothes, uncovered:* tanquam nudus nuces legeret, Cic.: (with *Gr. Acc.*) nuda pedem, Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Without one's toga, in one's tunic;* nudus ara, sere nudus, Virg.—**2.** *Without cover* or *defence; unprotected:* nuda corpora trucidantur, Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of things: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *Bare, uncovered, naked, not covered:*

silex, Virg.: (with *Gen.*) loca nuda gignentium, Sall.—**b.** Esp.: *Bare* of occupants, *unoccupied*: partem subselliorum nudam reliquerunt, Cic.—**2.** *Bare of, stripped of, despoiled of, left without:* nudum remigio latus, Hor.—**B.**: **1.** Of ice: *Bare* of snow, *without snow*, etc., upon it: Liv.—**2.** *Bare* of vegetation; *without vegetation, grass*, etc.: Liv.—**3.** Of the person, *etc.*: *Bare* of ornaments, *unadorned*: nudis incompta capillis, Ov.—**C.** Of corn, *etc.*: *Threshed*: hordea, Ov.—**D.** Milit. *t.t.*: *Bare of, left without*: urbs nuda præsidio, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Bare, mere, pure, simple, sole, alone, only*: nuda ista, si ponas, *etc.*, Cic.: (*Sup.*) nudissima veritas, Cœl. Aurel.—**B.** *Simple, unadorned*: commentarii, Cic.—**C.** Of language: *Unveiled*, i. e. *obscene words*: Pl.—**D.**: **1.** *Stripped, deprived*, or *despoiled of* property, *etc.*: nudus agris, nudus nummis, Hor.—**2.** *Poor, needy, destitute, forlorn*: aliquis, Cic.: senecta, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nu.*

nūgæ, ārum, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Jokes, jests, idle speeches, trifles, trumpery, nonsense*: Cic. **B.** Esp.: Of verses: *Trifles*: Hor. **II.** Meton.: *Jesters, jokers, droll fellows*: amicos habet meras nugas, Cic.

nūgā-tor, ōris, *m.* [nug(a)-or] *A jester, joker, babbler, trifler, silly person*: Plaut.; Cic.

nūgātōrī-e, *adv.* [nugatori-us] *Triflingly, frivolously*: Auct. Her.

nūgātōr-ius, a, um, *adj.* [nugator] (*Of*, or *belonging to, a* nugator; hence) *Trifling, worthless, useless, futile, nugatory*: Cic.

nūg-ax, ācis, *adj.* [nug-æ] (*Prone to* nugæ; hence) *Jesting, trifling, frivolous*: Script. ap. Cic.

nūg-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To jest, trifle, play the fool, talk nonsense*: Democritus non inscite nugatur, Cic.: cum illo, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *To trick, cajole, cheat*: nugatur sciens, Plaut.

Nuithŏnes, um, *m. The Nuithones; a Germanic people near the Elbe.*

n-ullus, a, um, *adj.* (*Gen. Masc.*, nulli for nullius, Ter.:—*Gen. Fem.*, nullæ. Plaut.; Prop.) [1. n-e; ullus] **I.** Gen.: *Not any, none, no*: poeta, Cic.—Adverbial expression: Nullo, *Never*: nullo verius, Liv.—Particular phrases: **A.** Nullusdum, *None as yet*: Liv.—**B.** Nullus unus (a, um), *No one*: Cic.—**C.** Nullus alter, *No other*: Plaut.- **D.** Nullus = non, *Not, not at all*: Cic.—As *Subst.*: **1. nullus**, ius, *m.* (*sc.* homo) = nemo, *No one, no body*: Cic.; Virg.—**2. nulla**, ius, *f.* (*sc.* mulier) *No woman, no one, nobody*: Plaut.—**3. nullum**, ius, *n. Nothing*: Hor. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Of no account or moment, insignificant, trifling*: leges, Cic.—**B.** *Not proper, not as it ought to be*: vita, Cic.—**C.** *Lost, undone*: nullus es, Geta, *it's all over with you*, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nul.*

num, *adv.* An interrog. particle, used for the most part where a negative answer is expected: **1.** In a direct interrogation, where it has no corresponding term in English: num igitur tot ducum naufragium sustulit artem gubernandi? Cic.: (with *nam*) eho numnam hic relictus custos? Ter.: (with *ne*) deum ipsum numne vidisti? Cic.—Particular phrase: Num quid (also in one word, numquid) vis? *Do you wish anything further? is there anything else?* a very common form of leave-taking: Cic. — **2.** In an indirect interrogation: *Whether*: exsistit hoc loco quædam quæstio subdifficilis: num quando amici novi, digni amicitiâ, veteribus sint anteponendi, Cic.

Numa, æ, *m. Numa*: **1.** *Numa Pompilius; the second king of Rome.*—**2.** *Numa Marcius* (*Marinus*), *a Sabine; a friend of the former and high priest.*—**3.** *A Rutulian.*

Numantĭa, æ, *f. Numantia; a city of Hispania Tarraconensis, which was captured and destroyed by Scipio Africanus the Younger.*—Hence, **Numant-inus**, a, um, *adj. Numantine.*—As *Subst.*: **Numantini**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Numantines.*

Numānus, i, *m. Numanus; a Rutulian, surnamed* Remulus.

nūm-ārĭus (**numm-**), a, um, *adj.* [num-us] **I.** Prop.: *Of*, or *belonging to, money, money-*: difficultas, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Bribed with money, venal, mercenary*: judices, Cic.

nūm-ātus (**numm-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Moneyed, furnished with money, rich*: homo bene numatus, Cic.

nū-men, ĭnis, *n.* [nu-o] **I.** Prop.: *A nodding with the head, a nod*: Lucr. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *A nod*, i. e. *command, will*: Lucr. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *The divine will, the will or power of the gods*: Cic.; Virg.—**2.** *Will, might, authority* of powerful persons: Ov. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *An inclination* of a thing towards a place: Lucr.—**B.**: **1.** *Godhead, deity, divinity, divine majesty*: Virg.; Hor.—**2.** *A divinity, deity, god* or *goddess*: Virg.

nūmĕrā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [numer(a)-o] *That can be numbered* or *counted; numerable*: populus, Hor.

nūmĕrā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of numer(a)-o. — **2.** *Pa.*: *Counted out, paid down*; hence, *in ready money, in cash*: dos uxoris numerata, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **numeratum**, i, *n.* (*sc.* æs or argentum) *Ready money, cash*: Cic.

Nūmĕrĭus, ĭi, *m. Numerius; a Roman name.* — Hence **Nūmĕrĭ-ānus**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, a Numerius; Numerian.*

1. **nūmĕr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [numer-us] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To count, reckon, number*: bisque die numerant ambo pecus, alter et hædos, Virg.—Particular phrase: Numera (senatum), *Count* (*the senate*); said to the consul by a senator opposed to a bill, and who considered that there was not a quorum of senators present: equivalent to the English, *I demand a call of the House*: Cic. **B.** Esp.: Of money: *To count out, pay out, pay*: stipendium militibus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To reckon, number* as one's own, *i. e. to have, possess*: donec eris felix multos numerabis amicos, Ov.—**B.** *To account, reckon, esteem, consider* as any thing: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) aliquem accusatorem, Cic.: (with *Pass. follid. by Nom.*) ipse honestissimus inter suos numerabatur, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nombrer.*

2. **nūmĕro**, v. numerus.

nūmĕrōs-e, *adv.* [numeros-us] **1.** *Numerously, multifariously*: (*Comp.*) numerosius dividere, Pl.: (*Sup.*) versare numerosissime, Quint. — **2.** *Rhythmically, harmoniously, melodiously*: fidiculæ numerose sonantes? Cic.

nūmĕr-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [numerus] (*Full of* numerus; hence) **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *Consisting of a great number, numerous, manifold*: (*Sup.*) numerosissima florum varietas, Pl. — **b.** Esp.: Of a building: *Containing many parts*, etc.: (*Comp.*) gymnasium . . . longe numerosius, Pl.—**2.** *Full of rhythm* or *harmony*; *according to rhythm; measured, rhythmical, harmonious, melodious*: oratio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nombreux.*

nūm-ĕrus, i, *m.* [akin to Gr. *νέμ-ω*] (*The distributed thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A number*: Cic.; Virg.—Particular phrase: Numerum referre, *To reckon up, count up, number*: Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A number, body, collective mass*, of persons or things: Cic.; Liv. — Particular phrase: Numero, *In number, collectively, altogether*: Cic.—**2.** *A quantity, large amount*: Cic.—**3.** *Full number* or *amount; complement*: Cic.—**4.** With accessory notion of greatness: *Great* or *large number, numbers*: Cic.; Virg.—**5.** *The mathematics, astronomy* (mostly plur.): Cic.—**6.** Milit. *t. t.*: *A division* of the army, *a troop, band*: Tac.—**7.** *A* (*mere*) *number*: Hor.—**8.** Gramm. *t. t.*: *A number* (singular, plural); Quint. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: *Dice* (*marked with numbers*): Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Rank, place, position, estimation*: Cæs.; Cic. — Particular phrase: In numero esse, *To be of the number of, to be reckoned among, to be* any thing: Cic.—**B.** *A part* of a whole; *a member*: Cic.—Particular phrase: Deesse numeris suis, *To be wanting in parts*, etc.; i. e. *to be deficient*: Ov.—**C.** *Order*: Virg.—**D.**: **1.** *Musical measure, time, rhythm, harmony, numbers*: Cic.; Virg.—**2.** *A measure, number*, in poetry: Cic.—**3.** *A verse*, in gen.: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *numéro, nombre.*

Nūmĭcĭus, ĭi, and **-icus**, i, *m. Numicius* or *Numicus; a small river of Latium, near Lavinium, on the banks of which stood the grove of Jupiter Indiges* (now *Rio Torto*).

2. **Nūmĭcĭus**, ĭi, *m. Numicius; a Roman name.*

1. **Nūmĭda**, æ, *m.* = Νόμας: **I.** Gen.: *A nomad*: Vitr. **II.** Esp.: *A Numidian; one of the Numidians, a people of Northern Africa, between Mauritania and the territory of Carthage* (in the modern *Algiers*): Sall.;

Tac.—As *Adj.*: *Of*, or *belonging to, the Numidians; Numidian.* — Hence, **A. Nŭmĭd-ĭa**, æ, *f. The country of the Numidians; Numidia.* — **B. Númĭd-ĭcus**, a, um, *adj. Numidian.*

2. **Nŭmĭda**, æ, *m. Numida; a Roman name.*

nŭmisma, ătis, v. nomisma.

Nŭmistro, ōnis, *f. Numistro; a city of Lucania* (now *Muro*).

Nŭmĭtor, ōris, *m. Numitor*: **1.** *A king of Alba, brother of Amulius, father of Ilia, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus.*—**2.** *A Rutulian.*

Nŭmĭtōr-ĭus, ĭi, *m.*, **-ĭa**, æ, *f.* (*One belonging to Numitor*) *Numitorius* and *Numitoria; Roman names.*

nummārĭus, a, um, *etc.*, v. num.

nummam, numne, v. num.

numquam, v. nunquam.

num-quid (**nunqu-**), *adv. interrog.*: **1.** In a direct interrogation, where there is no corresponding term in English : numquid Pomponius istis Audiret leviora, pater si viveret? Hor. —**2.** In an indirect interrogation : *Whether:* scire sane velim, n.mquid necesse sit, *etc.*, Cic.

nūmŭl-ārĭus (**nummul-**), ĭi, *m.* [nummul-us] (*One pertaining to* nummulus ; hence) *A public banker* (*at Rome appointed by the State; also called* mensarius ; *distinct from the* argentarius, who was a common banker and did business on his own account): Suet.

nūmŭl-us (**numm-**), i, *m. dim.* [for numo-lus; fr. numus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) numo-i] *Some money, money:* Cic.

nūmus (**numm-**) (*Gen. Plur.* nummūm, Cic.; Pl.), i, *m.* [νοῦμος = νόμος or νόμισμα] **I.** Gen.: *A piece of money, a coin, money:* Cic.—Particular phrase: Esse in nummis, *To be in cash;* i. e. *to have ready money at command:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *A Roman silver coin* (*called also* nummus sestertius, *and simply* sestertius); *a sesterce:* Cic.—**2.** Meton.: Like our *Farthing*, to denote *a very small sum, a trifle, low price*, etc.: Cic. — **B.** As a Greek coin: *Two drachmæ:* Plaut.

nun-c, *adv.* [akin to Gr. *νῦν*, with demonstrative suffix *ce*] **I.** Prop. : *Now, at present, at this time:* erat tunc excusatio oppressis, nunc nulla est, Cic.—With suffix *ce*, and interrogative particle *ne:* nuncine, Ter. **II.** Meton.: **A.** In forming a climax : *But now:* Cic.—**B.** *In that case, now, then:* Script. ap. Cic.

nuncĭne, v. nunc.

nuncĭa, æ, *etc.*, v. nunt.

nun-cŭbi, *adv.* [for num-alicubi] I. Prop. : *Any where? whether anywhere?* Var. **II.** Meton.: *At any time? ever?* Ter.

nuncŭpā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nuncup(a)-o] 1. *A naming* or *appointing as heir:* Suet. —**2.** *A public pronouncing* of vows : Tac.

nun-cŭpo, āvi, ātum, āre (nuncupāssit for nuncupaverit, Frgm. XII. Tabb.) 1. *v. a.* [etym. dub.; referred by some to nomen and capio; if so] (*To take the name* of a person or thing ; hence) **I.** Gen.: *To call by name; to call, name:* illud . . . nomine dei nuncupabant, Cic.: (with *second Acc of further definition*) eam reginam, Just. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Of an heir: **1.** *To name (publicly before witnesses)*: Suet. —**2.** *To constitute* or *appoint:* Pl.; Suet. — **B.** Of vows: *To pronounce publicly; to offer:* Cic.; Liv.

nundĭnā-rĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nundin-æ] I. Prop.: *To attend* or *hold market; to trade, traffic:* in captivorum pretiis, nec victoris animo, nec magni ducis more nundinans, *chaffering*, Liv. **II.** Meton.: *To come together in large numbers:* ad focum angues nundinari solent, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To get by trafficking; to purchase, buy:* senatorium nomen, Cic.— **B.** *To trade away, to sell:* Suet.

nundĭn-um, i, *n.* [id.] (*A thing pertaining to the* nundinæ; hence) *The market time* or *day;* for the most part only in the connection inter nundinum, *the time between two* nundinæ, and trinum nundinum, *the time of three* nundinæ, or at least 17 days (reckoned from the first market-day to the third, inclusive): Cic.; Liv.

n-unquam (**num-**), *adv.* [1. n-e; unquam] I. Prop.: *At no time, never:* dimicatio quanta nunquam fuit, Cic. —Particular phrase: Nunquam non, (*Never not;* i. e.) *Always:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Not; in no way; by no means:* nunquam omnes hodie morieмur inulti, Virg.

nuntĭa (**-cĭa**), æ, *f.* [etym. dub.; perhaps contracted from nov-ven-tia; fr. nov-us ; ven-io] (*She who has newly come* or *arrived;* hence) *A* (*female*) *bearer of tidings; a* (*female*) *messenger:* Cic.

nuntĭā-tĭo (**nuncĭā-**), ōnis, *f.* [nunti(a)-o] Relig. *t. t.*: *A declaring* or *announcing; a declaration, announcement* (*made by the augur respecting that which he has observed*): Cic.

nuntĭ-o (**nuncĭ-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [nunti-us] I. Act.: *To announce, report, declare, relate, make known; to inform* or *give intelligence of:* vera nuntiare, Cic.: qui nuntiarent omnes naves afflictas esse, Cæs.— Particular phrase: Nuntiare alicui salutem, *To announce health to one;* i. e. *to convey wishes for one's welfare, one's compliments to a person*, etc.: Cic. II. Neut.: *To carry a message; to bear* or *bring tidings; to be,* or *act the part of, a messenger*, etc.: primus Ameriam nuntiat, Cic.

nun-tĭum (**-cium**), ĭi, *n.* [prps. contracted fr. nov-ven-tium ; fr. novus, ven-io] (*A thing newly come* or *arrived;* hence) **1.** *A thing that brings tidings* or *conveys information*; *an* (*inanimate*) *messenger:* Tib.—**2.** *A message:* Cat.

1. **nun-tĭus** (**-cĭus**), ĭi, *m.* [perhaps contracted from nov-ven-tius] (*A person* or *thing newly come* or *arrived;* hence) **1.** Of persons : *A bearer of tidings, one who brings intelligence, a messenger:* Cic.—**2.** Of things: **a.** Prop.: *News, tidings, a message:* Cic.—Particular phrases: Nuntium (alicui) mittere or remittere, *To send* or *remit a message to one* (*annulling* or *renouncing a thing*; esp. *the marriage tie, bethrothals*, etc.): Cic.— **b.** Meton.: *A command, order, injunction*, etc. : Cic.; Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nonce.*

2. **nuntĭ-us**, a, um, *adj.* [1. nuntius] *Announcing, signifying, making known:* litera, Ov.

nŭ-o [Gr. *νεύ-ω*] *To incline* in any direction ; esp. of the head, *to nod;* found only in derivatives, as numen, nutus ; and in compound words, as renuo.

nū-per, *adv.* [for nov-per ; fr. nov-us] I. Prop.: *Newly, lately, recently, not long ago :* de quo sum nuper tecum locutus, Cic. : (*Sup.*) nuperrime, id. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Recently, in modern times:* Cic.—**B.** *Formerly:* Hor.

nupta, æ, v. 1. nuptus.

nupt-læ, ārum, *f. plur.* [nupt-a] (*The state*, or *condition, of the* nupta; hence) *Marriage, wedding, nuptials:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *noce.*

nuptĭ-ālis, e, *adj.* [nupti-æ] *Of,* or *belonging to, a marriage; wedding-; nuptial:* dona, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nuptial.*

nup-tus (for nub-tus), a, um, *P.* of nub-o.—As *Subst.*: **nupta**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* mulier) *A married woman, a bride, wife:* Ter. ; Ov.

Nursĭa, æ, *f. Nursia; a Sabine city* (now *Norcia*).

nūrus, ūs, *f.* [*νυός*] **I.** Prop.: *A daughter-in-law:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A young woman, married woman:* Ov.

n-usquam, *adv.* [1. n-e; usquam] I. Prop.: *Nowhere, in no place:* nusquam fore, Cic. : (with *Gen.*) nusquam gentium, Ter.—Particular phrase: Nusquam esse, *To be nowhere*, i. e. *not to exist, not to be:* Hor. **II.** Meton. : **A.** *On no occasion, no where, in nothing:* Cic.—**B.** With verbs of motion : *No whither, to no place:* Ter.—**C.** *To* or *for nothing:* Liv.

nūtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nut(a)-o] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A nodding:* Pl.—**b.** Fig.: Of the state, *etc.*: *A shaking, tottering:* Pl.—**2.** *A swaying:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nutation.*

nūt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [nutus] **I.** Prop.: *To nod* with the head: nutans, distorquens oculos, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *To sway to and fro, to totter:* nutant circumspectantibus galeæ, Liv. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To waver in opinion* or *judgment; to doubt, hesitate:* Democritus nutare videtur in naturâ Deorum.

Cic.—**B.** *To falter in one's fidelity, to be faithless:* Tac.—**C.** *To be ready to fail* or *give way; to totter, to waver:* nutans acies, Tac.

nūtrīc-ĭus (**nutrit-**), a, um, *adj.* [nutrix, nutric-is] *That nourishes, nurses:* pastor, Var.—As *Subst.*: **nūtrīcius,** ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A bringer up, a tutor:* Cæs.

nūtrīc-o, *perf. and sup. prps. not found,* āre, and **nūtrīc-or,** ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: *To suckle, nourish, bring up, rear:* pueros, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *To support, sustain:* mundus omnia, sicut membra et partes suas, nutricatur, Cic.

nūtrīc-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A nurse:* Cic.; Hor.

nūtrī-men, ĭnis, *n.* [nutri-o] (*The nourishing thing:* hence) *Nourishment:* nutrimen deerit, Ov.

nūtrī-mentum, i, *n.* [id.] (*The nourishing thing:* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Nourishment, nutriment:* Suet. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Plur.: *A bringing up, rearing:* Suet.—**B.** Of fire: *That which supports or feeds; fuel:* Virg. **III.** Fig.: *Support:* eloquentiæ, Cic.

nūtrĭo, īvi *and* ĭi, ītum, īre (nutribam for nutriebam, Virg.—In depon. form, nutritor for nutrito, Virg.), 4. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To suckle, nourish, feed, foster, bring up, rear:* quos lupa nutrit, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To nourish, support, foster, maintain:* ignes foliis et cortice sicco Nutrit, Ov.—**B.** *To nurse, attend to, take care of* the body, *etc.:* cura corporum nutriendorum, Liv.—**C.** *To preserve:* huic ego, juvenes, locum . . . Quercus arida (= Priapus) . . . Nutrivi, Cat. **III.** Fig.: *To nourish, cherish, support, sustain:* carmen, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nourrir.*

nūtrĭor, īri = nutrio; **v.** nutrio *init.*

nūtrītĭus, a, um, v. nutricius.

nūtrī-tor, ōris, *m.* [nutri-o] Of persons: *A bringer up:* Suet.

nutri-tus, a, um, *P.* of nutri-o.

nūtri-x, nutrĭcis, *f.* [nutri-o] (*She who,* or *that which, nourishes* or *rears;* hence) **1.** Of living beings: **a.** Prop.: *A nurse:* Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *A nurse, fosterer,* etc.: curarum, Ov.—**2.** Of a country: *A rearer, breeder:* Hor.—**3.** Plur.: *The breasts* of women: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nourrice.*

nū-tus, ūs, *m.* [nu-o] **I.** Prop.: *A nodding, a nod:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A downward tendency* or *motion, gravity:* Cic. **III.** Fig.: *Command, will, pleasure:* Cic.

nux, nŭcis, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A nut:* Hor.— At weddings it was customary to strew nuts on the floor: Virg.—Prov.: Nuces relinquere, *To leave nuts;* i. e. *to give up childish sports, to betake one's self to the serious business of life, to throw away our rattles:* Pers. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A nut-tree:* Pl.—**B.** *An almond-tree:* Virg.—**C.** *A fruit with a hard shell* or *rind:* Castaneæ nuces, *chestnuts,* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *noix.*

Nyctēis, ĭdis, v. Nycteus.

Nyctŏlĭus, a, um, *adj.* Νυκτέλιος (Nightly). *Of,* or *belonging to, Nyctelius,* i. e. *Bacchus; so called because his mysteries were celebrated at night.*

Nycteus, ĕi *and* ĕos, *m.,* Νυκτεύς (He who does a thing by night). *Nycteus; father of Antiopa.*—Hence, **Nyctē-is,** ĭdis, *f. The Nycteide,* i. e. *Antiopa.*

Nyctĭmĕne, ēs, *f.,* Νυκτιμένη (She that awaits the night). *Nyctimene; the daughter of Epopeus, king of Lesbos; changed by Minerva into a night owl.*

nympha, æ, -e, ēs, *f.* = νύμφη: **1.** *A bride:* Ov.—**2.:** **a.** Prop.: *A nymph* or *demi-goddess, inhabiting either the sea, rivers, fountains, woods, trees,* or *mountains:* Virg.; Ov.—**b.** Meton.: *Water:* Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nymphe.*

Nymphæum, i, *n.,* Νύμφαιον. *Nymphæum; a promontory and seaport in Illyria.*

Nȳsa (**Nyss-**), æ, *f.,* Νῦσα. *Nysa* or *Nyssa:* **1.** *A city of Caria, on the Messogis* (now *Nasli*).—Hence, **Nysæi,** ōrum, *m. The Nysæans.*—**2.** *A city of India, on Mount Meros, the birthplace of Bacchus.*—Hence, **a. Nysæus,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Nysa;* Meton.) *Bacchic.*—**b. Nȳs-ēis,** ĭdis, *f.* (Prop.: *Nysæan;* Meton.) *Bacchic.*—**c. Nȳs-eus** (dub.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. Nyseus; an epithet of Bacchus.*—**d. Nȳs-ĭas,** ădis, *f. adj. Nysæan.*

Nȳs-I-gĕn-a, æ, *m.* [Nys-a; (i); gen-o] *One born at Nysa:* Cat.

O

1. O, o, *n. indecl.* or *f.,* the fifteenth letter of the Latin alphabet. **I.** The oldest monuments of the Latin tongue frequently have *o* where the classical language has always *u.* And, on the contrary, *u* for *o* in the old forms, frus, funtes, for frons, fontes.—*O* and *u* appear with equal frequency in connection with *qu* and *v:* quom and quum, avos and avus. **II.** On the commutation of *o* and *e,* see the letter **E. III.** The letter *o* is used for *au* in Clodius, plodo, plostrum, *etc.* **IV.** Also *o* is often used for *s* in the nominative case of words rejecting the final *n;* as arundo for arundin (-is).

2. ō, *interj.* An exclamation of joy, astonishment, desire, grief, indignation, *etc.*: *O! oh!* o paterni generis oblite, Cic.: o me perditum, o me afflictum! id.: (with *Gen.*) o nunci beati, Cat. ¶ By poets placed after a word, or before a vowel: spes o fidissima Teucrûm, Virg.

Ŏărĭon, ŏnis, *m.,* Ὠαρίων. *Oarion;* a poet. collat. form for Orion.

Ŏaxes (**-ēs**), is, *m.,* Ὦαξις. *The Oaxes* or *Oaxis; a river of Crete.*

ob, *prep. c. Acc.* akin to *ἐπ-ί,* Sans. *ap-ī*] **1.** Prep.: **A.** With verbs of motion: *Towards, to:* ora obvertere sua, Enn.—**B.** With verbs of rest: *At, about, before:* ignis, ob os effusus, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: To indicate the object or cause: *On account of, for,* etc.: sævæ memorem Junonis ob iram, Virg.—Particular phrases: **1.** Ob rem, *To the purpose, with advantage:* Sall.—**2.** Quam ob rem (or, as one word, quamobrem), *On which account, wherefore, whence, accordingly:* Cic.—**3.** Ob id (hoc, hæc), etc., *On that,* etc., *account; therefore,* etc.: Liv.; Sall. **B.** Esp.: To indicate for what a thing is done, *etc.*: *In consideration of,* i. e. *for, instead of,* which something is given, done, *etc.*: ager oppositus est pignori Ob decem minas, Ter. **III.** In composition: **A.** The *b* of *ob* remains unchanged before vowels and most consonants; only before *p, f, c, g,* is assimilation more common: oppeto, offero, occido, opganio, *etc.*—**B.** Signification: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *Towards, in the direction of:* obambulo, obtueor.—**b.** Esp.: *Towards, to, up to:* obequito, occurro.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *At, before:* obdo.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Upon, over:* obæratus obauratus.—(b) *About:* oberro, obambulo.—(c) *Around, round about:* obligo.—(d) *On, upon:* obsuo.—(e) *Against:* oblido.—(f) *Over against, opposite:* obduco.—(g) *At the back* or *hinder part:* occiput.—(h) *Near, about:* obtineo.—**c.** Fig.: (a) *Upon:* obarrhatus.—(b) *Against,* denoting, (α) Opposition, *etc.*: obloquor.—(β) Contrariety: obsoleo.—**3.** *On account of:* obirascor.—**4.** Without increasing the force of the simple word: obdormio, oborior, obsoculor, oboleo.—**5.** In intensive force: obmanens.—**6.** = ad: *In accordance with:* obtempero.

ŏb-ær-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [ob; æs, ær-is] (*Supplied* or *provided with æs upon it,* etc.; hence) *Involved in debt, in bondage on account of debt:* Suet.; (*Comp.*) obæratior, Tac.—As *Subst.*: **obæratus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A person involved in debt, a debtor:* Cic.

ŏbambŭlā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obambul-(a)-o] *A going* or *walking about:* Auct. Her.

ŏb-ambŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* **I.** *To walk towards:* (with *Dat.*) muris, Liv.; (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in*

verb) Ætnam, Ov. **II.** *To go, or walk, about* · quum solus obambulet, Ov.

ŏb-armo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To arm:* securi Dextras, Hor.

ŏb-ăro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To plough, plough up:* Liv.

obba, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] *An obba; a kind of drinking vessel or goblet:* Pers.

ob-brūtesco, tŭi, *no sup.*, tescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch. To become brutish, stupid:* Lucr.

obc, v. occ.

obd-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of obd-o.

ob-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* I.: **A.** Prop.: *To put, or place,* one thing *at, or before,* another; *to put against:* pessulum ostio, Ter. **B.** Meton.: 1. Of a door, *etc.: To shut to, to close:* forem, Ov.—2. *To expose:* nullique malo latus obdit apertum, Hor. **II.** *To place or station over against or opposite:* naves, Flor.

ob-dormĭo, īvi *and* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neut.: *To fall asleep:* Endymion . . . in Latmo obdormivit, Cic. **II.** Act.: *To sleep off* or *away:* crapulam. Plaut.

obdormi-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [obdormi-o] *To fall asleep:* Cic.; Suet.

ob-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre (*Inf. Perf.* obdūxe *for* obduxisse, Plaut.), 3. *v. a.*: **I.** *To lead towards* or *up to* · ad oppidum mecum exercitum obducam, Plaut. **II.** (Prop.: *To lead against*; Fig.) *To place* or *set against, in opposition* to one; *to oppose:* aliquem, Cic. **III.** (*To bring* or *place against* a thing: hence, Of a bolt, *etc.*) *To close* or *fasten:* Prop. **IV.** *To form, construct, opposite to* or *over against* a person or thing: fossam, Cæs. **V.**: **A.** Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To bring upon* or *over: to cover over* with something; *to spread over:* limum, Virg. — 2. Esp.: **a.** Of a garment: *To draw on* or *over:* Tac. — **b.** Of the skin: *To draw over:* Cic. **B.** Meton.: 1.: **a.** Gen.: *To cover over, surround, envelope:* obduciuntur libro aut cortice trunci, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: Pass.: (a) Of a scar: *To be closed* or *healed over:* Cic. —(b) Of the night: *To be overcast, clouded,* etc.: Nep.—2. *To close, shut up:* penetralia Phœbi, Luc. — 3. *To draw in, drink down, swallow:* venenum, Cic.—4. *To contract, wrinkle, knit* the brow: frontem, Hor. **C.** Fig.: 1. *To draw* or *spread over:* clarissimis rebus tenebras obducere, *i. e. to darken, obscure,* Cic.—2. *To cover, conceal:* obductus dolor, Virg. — 3. *To draw out,* i. e. *to pass, spend,* time: diem, Cic.

obduc-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obduc-o] *A veiling* of criminals before execution: Cic.

obduc-tus, a, um, *P.* of obduc-o.

obdūr-esco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [obdur-o] I. Prop.: *To grow,* or *become, hard; to be hardened; to be hard:* diuturnitate obduruescit (*sc.* semen), Var. **II.** Fig.: *To become hardened, insensible, obdurate:* amici obdurnerunt, Cic.

ob-dūro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* (Prop.: *To be hard* or *hardened;* Fig.) *To hold out, persist, endure:* persta atque obdura, Hor.

ŏbēdĭ-ens, entis: 1. *P.* of obedi-o. —2. *Pa.*: Of living beings: *Obedient; compliant:* natio semper obediens huic imperio, Cic.: (*Comp.*) imperiis nemo obedientior, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obéissant.*

ŏbēdĭen-ter, *adv.* [for obedienter; fr. obediens, obedient-is] *Obediently, willingly, readily:* obedienter conferre tributum, Liv.: (*Comp.*) obedientius, id.

ŏbēdĭēnt-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] *An obeying, obedience;* of persons or animals: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obéissance,* (also, Ecclesiastical) *obédience.*

ŏb-ēdĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre (old form obœdire, Cic.), 4. *v. n.* [for obaudio] I. Gen.: *To give ear, hearken, listen to* one: alicui, Nep. **II.** Esp.: *To obey* or *yield obedience to; to be subject to, to serve:* præcepto, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) utrimque enixe obeditum dictatori est, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obéir.*

ŏb-ĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neut.: **A.** Gen.: *To go* or *come to,* or *towards; to come in, to go to meet, go against:* ad omnes hostium conatus, *to go to meet, to oppose,* Liv. **B.** Esp.: 1. Of the heavenly bodies: *To go down, to set:* in obeuntis solis partibus, Cic.—2. *To die:* Liv.; Hor. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To go* or *come to* a thing or place: tantum restitisset urbis, quantum flamma obire non potuisset, *to reach,* Cic.—2. Esp.: **a.** *To travel over* or *through; to wander through, traverse, visit:* regiones barbarorum pedibus obiit, Cic.—**b.** Of a battle, *etc.: To enter into, engage in:* Virg. — **c.** *To go around, surround, overspread, envelope:* chlamydem limbus obibat, Ov. **B.** Fig.: 1.: **a.** Of the sight: *To run over, survey, review:* omnia visu, Virg.—**b.** Of conversation, *etc.: To go over, recount, enumerate:* oratione civitates, Cic.— 2. *To apply one's self to, engage in, attend to* any business, undertaking, *etc.:* munus vigiliarum senatores . . . per se ipsi obibant, Liv.—3. Of an inheritance: *To enter upon, take possession of:* Cic. —4. Of a public office or employment: *To enter upon, undertake:* Cic.—5. *To meet* or *keep:* **a.** Of bail: Obire vadimonium, *To meet* or *keep one's bail; to appear at the appointed day,* Cic.—**b.** Obire diem, *To meet one's day;* i. e. (a) *To appear on the appointed day:* Cic. —(b) *To die:* Cic.—**c.** Obire mortem, *To meet one's death, to die:* Cic. — Particular phrase: Morte obitâ, *After death:* Cic.— **d.** Obire annum petitionis, *To meet one's year of canvassing,* i. e. *to canvass for an office immediately the year arrives, in which it may be legally held:* Cic.

ŏb-ĕquĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. To ride towards, ride up to:* obequitando castris, Liv.

ŏb-erro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. To wander, rove,* or *ramble about* a place: I. Prop.: tentoriis, Tac. **II.** Fig.: Of things: **A.** *To wander about:* crebris oberrantibus rivis, Curt.—**B.** *To wander, flit,* or *hover before* one, *etc.:* quum tanti periculi . . . imago oculis oberraret, Curt.—**C.** *To blunder, err,* etc.: chordâ qui semper oberrat eâdem, Hor.

ŏbēs-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [obes-us] (*The state of the* obesus; hence) *Fatness, stoutness, corpulence, obesity* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obésité.*

ŏbē-sus (for obed-sus), a, um: 1. *P.* of obed-o. — 2. *Pa.*: Reflexive (*That has eaten for itself from something;* hence) **a.** Prop.: *Fat, stout, plump:* turdus, Hor.: (*Sup.*) obesissimus venter, Pl.—**b.** Meton.: *Swollen:* faucibus obesis, Virg. — **c.** Fig.: *Gross, coarse, heavy, dull:* quidve tabellas Mittis nec firmo juveni neque naris obesæ? *and of no dull nostril,* i. e. *of a quick nose, that is nice or delicate:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obèse.*

ŏbex, ŏbĭcis and ŏbĭcis, *m.* and *f.* (equally common) [for objac-s; fr. OBJAC, true root of objic-io] (*The thing placed against* or *over against* another; hence) I. Prop.: **A.** *A bolt* or *bar:* Virg.—**B.** *A barrier,* etc.: Virg. **II.** Fig.: *A hindrance, impediment, obstacle:* Plaut.

obf., v. off.

obg., v. ogg.

ŏb-hærĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, hærēre, 2. *v. n. To stick fast:* Suet.

obhære-sco, obhæsi, *no sup.*, obhærescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [obhær-eo] I. Prop.: *To stick fast, remain stuck;* in the Tempp. Perf., *to be stuck fast, to cleave* or *adhere* to a thing: Lucr.; Suet. **II.** Fig.: *To cling, stick,* or *cleave* to one: utrisque pecunia sua obhæsit, Sen.

ŏbĭ-ens, ēuntis, *P.* of obeo, through true root OBI.

ŏb-īrascor, ātus sum, asci, 3. *v dep. n. To be angry at,* or *on account of,* any thing: fortunæ, Liv.

ŏbīrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obira-scor] *A becoming* or *being angry; anger:* nebulonis, Cic.

ŏbīrā-tus, a, um, *P.* of obira-scor.

ŏb-ĭter, *adv.* I. Prop.: *On the way, in going* or *passing along:* obiter leget aut scribet, Juv. **II.** Fig.: *By the way, in passing, incidentally:* Pl.

1. ŏbĭ-tus, a, um, *P.* of obe-o, through true root OBI.

2. ŏbĭ-tus, ūs, *m.* [OBI, true root of obe-o] **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *A going to, approaching; an approach, a visit:* Ter. —**b.** Esp.: Of the heavenly bodies: *A going down, setting:* Cic.; Virg. — **2.** *Downfal, ruin:* Cic.—3. *Death:* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (Ecclesiastical) *obit.*

ob-jăcĕo, jăcŭi, jăcĭtum, jăcēre, 2. *v. n. To lie before* or *over against* a thing: saxa objacentia pedibus, Liv.

objec-ta, ōrum, *n.* [for objac-ta; fr. OBJAC, true root of objic-io] (*Things thrown out against one;* hence) *Charges, accusations:* Cic.

objectā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [object(a)-o] *A reproach:* Cæs.

objec-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for objac-to; fr. OBJAC, true

root of objic-io] **I.** *To throw before* or *against, to set against, oppose:* caput objectare fretis, Virg. **II.** *To put, set,* or *bring before* one; *to throw out, let fall, say,* etc., to any one: cave tu illi objectes . . . Te has emisse, Plaut. **III.** *To expose, abandon,* etc.: pro cunctis talibus unam Objectare animam, Virg. **IV.** *To cause* or *occasion:* moras, *etc.,* Ov. **V.** *To throw out against* one; *to taunt, reproach,* or *upbraid* one with or concerning any thing; *to object to* one, *etc.*: probrum alicui, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *objecter.*

1. objec-tus (for objac-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of objic-io; through true root OBJAC.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** (Prop.: *Thrown before;* Meton.) Of places: *Lying before* or *opposite; situate over against:* insula objecta Alexandriæ, Cæs.—**b.** *Exposed:* objectus fortunæ, Cic.: ad casus, id.

2. objec-tus, ūs, *m.* [for objac-tus; fr. OBJAC, true root of objic-io] **I.** Gen.: *A casting, throwing,* or *placing before* or *in the way; an opposing:* Virg.; Tac. **II.** Esp.: (Prop.: *A throwing one's self before;* Meton.) Of things: **A.** *A lying before* or *opposite; opposition:* Tac.—**B.** *That which presents itself to the sight; an object, appearance, sight, spectacle:* Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *objet.*

objex, v. obex.

ob-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre (obicis for objicis, Luc.: obicit for objicit, Luc.:—*Part. Subj.*: objexim, Plaut.: objexis, id.), *v. a.* [for ob-jacio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To throw, cast,* or *put before; to throw,* etc., *towards* or *to:* noluerunt feris corpus objicere, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To present:* tale visum objectum est a deo dormienti, Cic.—**2.** *To hold* or *raise up* before one: ne objexis manum, Plaut.—**3.** *To hold* or *present* to; *to place before:* signum, Cic.—**4.** *To expose:* sicæ ego vos objici pro me non sum passus, Cic.—**5.** *To throw* or *place before* by way of defence, *etc.*; *to cast in the way, set against, oppose:* aggere objecto, Cic.: clipeosque ad tela sinistris Protecti objiciunt, Virg.—**6.** With Personal pron.: **a.** *To throw one's self in the way of:* Virg.—**b.** *To oppose* or *throw one's self* for offensive or defensive purposes: Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To throw before* or *over:* noctem peccatis, et fraudibus objice nubem, Hor.—**B.** *To present; to put, set,* or *bring before:* objectā specie voluptatis, Cic.—**C.** *To suggest:* quo (*sc.* die) sibi eam mentem objecissent, ut, *etc.*, Liv.—**D.** *To expose, deliver up, abandon:* aliquem morti, Cic.—**E.**: **1.** Act.: *To bring upon; to cause* or *occasion to:* subitam canibus rabiem Cocytia virgo Objicit, Virg.—**2.** Pass.: *To be occasioned; to befal* or *happen:* objiciebatur animo metus quidam et dolor, Cic.—**F.** *To throw out against* one; *to taunt, reproach,* or *upbraid* one with or concerning: ignobilitatem Cæsaris filio, Cic.: (without *Object*) de Cispio mihine tu objicies, *etc.*, id.

objurgā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [objurg(a)-o] *A chiding, reproving, reproof, rebuke, reprehension:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *objurgation.*

objurgā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A chider, rebuker, blamer:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *objurgateur.*

objurgātōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [objurgator] (*Of,* or *belonging to, an* objurgator; hence) *Chiding, reproving, reproachful, objurgatory:* epistola, Cic.

ob-jurgo, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To chide, scold, blame, rebuke, reprove:* aliquem, Cic.: villarum insaniam, id.: (without *Object*) sic objurgant, quasi oderint, Quint. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To dissuade* or *deter* one from any thing, by means of reproof: objurgans me a peccatis, Plaut.—**B.** *To punish, chastise, correct* a person: aliquem flagris, Suet.: aliquem de aliquā re, Cic.

ob-jurgor, ātus sum, āri, *v. dep.* = objurgo, *no.* I. *To chide, scold, blame, rebuke, reprove:* Hirrius Curionem objurgatus, Script. ap. Cic.

ob-languesco, langŭi, *no sup.,* languescĕre, *v. n. inch. To become feeble* or *languid; to languish:* literulæ meæ oblanguerunt, Cic.

ob-lā-tus, a, um, *P.* of offero, through ob; and root LA; v. fero *init.*] ¶ Hence, Fr. *oblat,* "a laymonk."

oblectā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [oblect(a)-o] (*That which delights;* hence) *A delight:* Ov.

oblectā-mentum, i, *n.* [id.] (id.) *A delight, pleasure, amusement:* Cic.

oblectā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A delighting, delight:* Cic.

ob-lecto, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* [for ob-lacto] (*To allure towards one;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To delight, please, divert, entertain, amuse:* hæc studia senectutem oblectant, Cic. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron., *or* Pass. in reflexive force: *To delight, please,* etc., *one's self:* Ter.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To spend* or *pass* time *agreeably:* Ov.

oblĭcus, a, um, v. obliquus.

ob-lĭdo, līsi, līsum, lidĕre, *3. v. a.* [for ob-lædo] (*To dash violently against* something; hence) **I.** Gen.: *To squeeze together:* cœlum digitulis duobus oblidere, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *To squeeze* or *crush to pieces:* oblisi pondere essemus, Pl.

oblĭgā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [oblig(a)-o] **1.** *A binding:* linguæ, *i. e. a being tongue-tied,* Just.—**2.** Law *t. t.*: *An engaging* or *pledging, an obligation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obligation.*

oblĭgā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of oblig(a)-o. — **2.** *Pa.*: *Bound, obliged:* (*Comp.*) mihi obligatior abit, Pl.

ob-lĭgo, āvi, ātum, āre, **1.** *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bind, tie,* or *fasten round; to put bonds,* etc., *round a* person *or* thing: qui parentem necâsse judicatus est, is obvolutus et obligatus corio, *etc.*, Auct. Her. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To bind together, bind up:* nile ducentos manipulos unus obligat, Col.—**2.** *To bind up, bandage,* or *swathe:* vulnus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To bind, oblige, put under an obligation, make liable:* quem fac ut tuā liberalitate tibi obliges, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron.: *To bind one's self, put one's self under an obligation,* etc.: Cic.—**2.** Part. Perf.: *To which one is bound;* hence) *Vowed, due:* obligatam redde Jovi dapem, Hor.—**3.**: **a.** *To render liable through guilt, to make guilty:* populum Romanum scelere, Cic.: simul obligāsti Perfidum votis caput, Hor.—**b.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To be guilty of, to commit* an offence: Cic.—**4.** Law *t. t.*: *To pledge, pawn, mortgage* a thing: prædia, Cic.—Particular expression: Obligare fidem, *To pledge one's word:* Cic.—**5.** *To impede, restrain, embarrass:* judicio . . . obligatum esse, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obliger.*

ob-līm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, **1.** *v. a.* [ob; lim-us] **I.** Prop.: *To cover with mud* or *slime:* agros, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To cover with anything of a slimy nature:* Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** (*To cover over* one's fortune *with slime,* and thus make it disappear) *To lavish, squander, dissipate:* rem patris, Hor.—**B.** *To darken, obscure, confuse:* mentes, Claud.

ob-lĭno, lēvi (rarely lĭni), lĭtum, lĭnĕre, *3. v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: *To daub* or *smear over; to bedaub, besmear:* cerussā malas, Plaut.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) Tac. **II.** Meton.: *To cover over, fill* with any thing: villa oblita tabulis pictis, Var. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To befoul, defile.* quem versibus oblinet atris, *i. e. defame,* Hor.—**B.** *To cover over, to fill* with any thing; *to fill to excess, to overload:* oblita oratio, *overloaded,* Auct. Her.

oblīqu-e, *adv.* [obliqu-us] **I.** Prop.: *Sideways, athwart, obliquely:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Indirectly, covertly:* Tac.

oblīqu-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The condition* or *quality of the* obliquus; hence) *A sidelong* or *slanting direction, obliqueness, obliquity:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obliquité.*

oblīqu-o, āvi, ātum, āre, **1.** *v. a.* [id.] *To turn, bend,* or *twist aside, awry,* or *in an oblique direction:* obliquatque sinūs (*sc.* velorum) in ventum, *turns obliquely to the wind,* Virg.

ob-līqu-us (ob-lĭc-), a, um, *adj.* [ob; liqu-is, *oblique*; akin to Gr. λέχριος] **I.** Prop.: *Sidelong, slanting, awry, oblique:* quam . . . verris obliquum meditantis ictum Sanguine donem, Hor.—Adverbial phrases: Ab obliquo, ex obliquo, per obliquum, in obliquum, obliquum, *From the side, sideways, not straight on, obliquely:* Ov.; Pl.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of speech: **1.** *Indirect, covert:* insectatio, Tac.—**2.** *Envious, hostile:* Flor.—**B.** Gramm. *t. t.*: **1.** Of the cases of nouns: *Oblique:* Var.—**2.** Of speech: *Indirect:* Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oblique.*

oblĭ-sus (for oblid-sus), a, um, *P* of oblid-o.

oblĭtĕrā-tĭo (**oblittera-**), ōnis, *f.* [oblĭter(a)-o] *A blotting out from the memory; a forgetting, forgetfulness:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oblitération.*

ob-lĭtĕr-o (**-litter-o**), āvi, ātum,

ăre, 1. *v. a.* [ob ; liter-a] (*To* put or bring something *upon a letter* or *upon letters* ; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To blot out, strike out, erase, obliterate:* aliquid, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *To blot out of remembrance, consign to oblivion, cause to be forgotten:* famam rei, Liv.: quod . . . maximis rebus, quas postea gessit obliterandum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oblitérer*.

ob-lītesco, lĭtŭi, *no sup.*, lītescĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for ob-latesco] *To hide or conceal one's self:* a nostro aspectu oblitescant, Cic.

1. **obli-tus,** a, um, *P.* of obli-no.

2. **obli-tus,** a, um, *P.* of obli-viscor.

obliv-io, ōnis, *f.* [obliv-iscor] **1.** Prop.: *A forgetting, forgetfulness, obliviousness:* Cic. — Particular phrases: **a.** In oblivionem alicujus rei venire, *To forget a thing:* Cic.—**b.** Capit aliquem alicujus rei oblivio, *One forgets something:* Cic. — **2.** *A being forgotten, oblivion:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oubli*.

oblīvī-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. fr. oblivion-osus ; fr. oblivio, oblivionis] (*Full of forgetfulness:* hence) **I.** Prop.: *That easily forgets, forgetful, oblivious:* senes, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *That produces forgetfulness:* Massicus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oublieux* (also, old) *oblivieux*.

ob-lī-viscor, oblitus sum, oblīvisci, 3. *v. dep.* [ob ; Sanscrit root LI, *liquefacere, solvere*] (In Pass. force : *To be melted away* or *loosened* from the mind ; hence) *To forget :* **I.** Prop.: Of persons : (with *Gen.*) Epicuri, Cic.: (with *Acc.*) injurias, id.: (with *Objective clause*) oblivisci, Roscium et Cluvium vires esse primarios, id : (with *Inf.*) oblita pharetram Tollere, Ov. **II.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: pomaque degenerant succos oblita priores, Virg. ☞ In Pass. force : *To be forgotten:* oblita carmen, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oublier*.

obliv-ium, ĭi, *n.* [obliv-iscor] *Forgetfulness, oblivion :* Hor.; Tac.

ob-lŏco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** *To give out on contract, to contract for :* aliquid, Suet. **II.** *To let out on hire, to hire out:* operam, Just.

ob-longus, a, um, *adj.*: **1.** *Long :* hastile, Liv.—**2.** (*Long over against,* i. e. *long as on the side over against* or *opposite ;* hence) *Oblong :* scutula, Tac.: (*Comp.*) oblongius foramen, Vitr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oblong*.

ob-lŏquor, lŏquutus sum, lŏqui, 3. *v. dep.* (*To speak against* a person or thing ; hence) **I.** Neut.: *To interrupt, gainsay, contradict:* **A.** Prop.: Of persons : alicui, Plaut. **B.** Fig.: Of things as subjects; exspectatio mihi obloqui videtur, Cic.— **C.** Meton.: **1.** *To reproach, rail, abuse,* etc.: Cat.—**2.** In Music : *To accompany* or *join in singing:* non avis obloquitur, Ov. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To interrupt, gainsay, contradict:* me, Cic. **B.** Meton.: In Music : *To cause to accompany, to adapt,* etc.: numeris discrimina vocum, Virg.

ob-luctor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.*: **I.** Prop.: Of living beings as subjects : *To strive* or *struggle against, to contend with, use resistance against,* a person or thing : genibusque adversæ obluctor arenæ, Virg. **II.** Fig. : Of things as subjects : *To struggle against, oppose, endeavour to overcome:* erat animus obluctans difficultatibus, Curt.

ob-mōlĭor, mōlītus sum, mōlīri, 4. *v. dep.* **I.** Prop.: *To push* or *throw up* one thing *before* another (as a defence or obstruction): arborum truncos et saxa, Curt. **II.** Meton.: *To block up, obstruct :* aliquid, Liv.

ob-murmŭro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* **I.** *To murmur against* or *at:* precibusque meis obmurmurat ipse, Ov. **II.** *To murmur* or *mutter forth :* aliquid, Suet.

ob-mūtesco, mūtŭi, *no sup.*, mūtescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.*: [ob ; (late Latin) mutesco, *to become dumb*] **I.** Prop.: *To become* or *grow dumb ; to lose the voice:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *To be speechless, mute, silent:* ipse obmutescam, Cic.: obmutuit illa dolore, Ov. **III.** Fig.: Of things : **A.** *To become dumb, cease to speak:* de me . . . nulla obmutescet vetustas, Cic. — **B.** *To cease, stop, leave off,* etc.: studium nostrum obmutuit, Cic.

ob-nātus, a, um, *adj. Growing on* or *over :* obnata ripis salicta, Liv.

obnīse. obnīsus, a, um, v. obnix.

ob-nītor, nīsus *and* nixus sum, nīti (*Inf. Pres.* obnitier, Lucr), 3. *v. dep.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bear, lean,* or *rest against* or *upon :* Enn. **B.** Esp.: With accessory notion of force or exertion : *To bear, push, struggle* or *strive against:* arboris obnixus (*sc.* taurus) trunco, Virg. **II.** Fig. : **A.** *To strive against, resist, oppose:* adversis, Tac.—**B.** *To strive* or *endeavour to* do, *etc.* : fuere qui Pauli triumphum impedire obniterentur, Vell. ☞ In Pass. force : *To be pressed* or *rested against :* obnixo genu scuto, Nep.

obnix-e (obnīs-), *adv.* [obnix-us] *With all one's strength, with might and main, strenuously, vehemently :* Ter.

obnix-us (obnīs-) (for obnit-sus), a, um : **1.** *P.* of obnit-or.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Stedfast, firm, resolute:* velim obnixos vos stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, Liv.

obnoxī-e, *adv.* [obnoxi-us] **1.** *Guiltily, culpably:* perii, Plaut.—**2.** *Submissively, slavishly, timidly :* Liv.

ob-nox-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ob ; noxa] (*Of, or belonging to,* noxa ; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** : **1.** Pass.: **a.** Gen.: *Exposed* or *liable to hurt, harm,* or *injury :* (*Comp.*) obnoxior, Sen.—**b.** Esp. : (a) *Frail, weak, infirm :* domicilium, Sen.—(b) *Hazardous, dangerous:* Tac. —**2.** Act.: *Hurtful, injurious :* genus (*sc.* vini) inflationibus obnoxium, Pl. —**B.** *Liable* or *addicted* to a fault, crime, *or* offence ; *guilty* of a fault, *etc.*: Sall.—**C.** *Liable, subject,* or *exposed to punishment,* for a fault, crime, *etc.*; *obnoxious to punishment, punishable:* Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Subject, liable, exposed* or *obnoxious* to any thing: infidis consiliis obnoxios, Tac. —**B.** *Subject, submissive, obedient, complying :* dum illos obnoxios fidosque faceret, Sall.—**C.** *Obliged, under obligation, indebted, beholden* : plerique Crasso ex privatis negotiis obnoxii, Sall. — **D.** *Submissive, abject, servile, slavish, mean-spirited, timid, cowardly,* etc.: si aut superbus, aut obnoxius videar, Liv.

ob-nūbo, nupsi, nuptum, nūbĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To cover:* comasque obnubit amictu, Virg.

obnuntĭā-tĭo (obnuncĭā-), ōnis, *f.* [obnunti(a)-o] In augury : *An announcement of an adverse* or *evil omen:* Cic.

ob-nuntĭo (-nuncĭo) āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* **I.** Gen. : *To bear tidings against,* or *in opposition to,* one ; hence, *to bear evil tidings :* Ter. **II.** Esp.: Religious *t. t.* in augury : *To announce an adverse* or *evil omen :* augur auguri, consul consuli obnunciásti, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) ut sibi postero die in foro obnunciaretur, id.

obnup-tus (for obnub-tus), a, um *P.* of obnub-o.

obœdĭo, ire, v. obedio *init.*

ŏb-ŏlĕo, ŏlŭi, *no sup.*, ŏlēre, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act. : *To smell of* any thing : oboluisti allium, Plaut. **II.** Neut.: *To emit a smell ; to be smelt:* Plaut.

ŏb-ŏrĭor, ortus sum, ŏrīri, 3. and 4. *v. dep. To arise, appear, spring up:* lux oboritur, Cic.: lacrimis ita fatur obortis, Virg

1. **ŏbor-tus,** a, um, *P.* of obori-or.

2. **ŏbor-tus,** ūs, *m.* [obor-ior] *An arising, springing up, origin :* Lucr.

obp., v. opp.

ob-rĕpo, rĕpsi, rĕptum, rĕpĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.** Prop. : *To creep up:* mediâ nocte, Tib. **II.** Fig. : *To steal upon, come suddenly upon* one ; *to take by surprise, to surprise* one : obrepsit dies, Cic. : quî enim citius adolescentiæ senectus, quam pueritiæ adolescentia obrepit ? id.

obrep-tus (for obrap-tus), a, um, *P.* of obrip-io, through true root OBRAP.

ob-rĕt-ĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [ob ; ret-e] (*To throw a net about* or *round ;* hence) *To catch in a net, to entangle :* Lucr.

ob-rĭgesco, rĭgŭi, *no sup.*, rĭgescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* **I.** Prop.: *To stiffen, become stiff:* quum jam pæne obrigiusset, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To grow hard, become hardened :* Sen.

Obrĭmas, æ, *m. Obrimas ; a river of Phrygia Major* (now *Kodscha Tschai* or *Sandukli Tschai*).

obrŏgā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obrog(a)-o] *A motion to partially repeal* or *alter one law by another ; an obrogation:* Auct. Her.

ob-rŏgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* (Prop. : *To bring forward a bill,* or *propose a law against,* or *in opposition to,* an existing law ; Meton.) **1.** *To invalidate* or *annul* an existing law either wholly or in part : antiquæ

obrogat nova, Liv.—**B.** *To oppose* the passage of a bill : legibus, Flor.

ob-rŭo, rŭi, rūtum, rŭĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: *To fall with violence, tumble down, go to ruin :* ut domus . . . Obruat, Lucr. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To overthrow, overwhelm, strike down,* etc.: aliquem lapidibus, Cic.: tuăque hic obrue (*sc.* me) dextrā, Virg. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Gen.: *To cover, cover over,* etc.: sese arenā, Cic. : terram nox obruit umbris, Lucr.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of a dead body : *To inter, bury:* cadaver, Suet.—**b.** *To cover, overwhelm, sink* beneath the waters : puppes, Virg. — **c.** *To overload, surfeit* with any thing : ait vino se obruisse, Cic. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To overwhelm, bury, conceal, put out of sight, abolish, consign to oblivion :* ea, quæ vetustas obruet, Cic. — **2.** *To overwhelm, overload, weigh down, oppress* with any thing : ære alieno obrutus, Cic. — **3.** *To overcome, overpower, surpass, eclipse, obscure :* successoris curam famamque obruisset, Tac.

obrussa, æ, *f.* = ὄβρυζον. **I.** Prop.: *The testing* or *assaying of gold by fire in a cupel :* Suet. **II.** Fig.: *A test,* or *touchstone :* Cic.

obrŭ-tus, a, um, *P.* of obru-o.

ob-sătŭro, *perf. and sup. prps. not found,* āre, 1. *v. a. To sate, cloy, glut:* Fig.: istius obsaturabere, Ter.

obscæn., v. obscen.

obscēn-e (obscæn-, obscœn-), *adv.* [obscen-us] *Impurely, indecently, lewdly, obscenely :* dicitur non obscene, Cic. : (*Comp.*) obscenius, id. : (*Sup.*) obscenissime, Eutr.

obscēn-ĭtas (obscæn-, obscœn-), ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality* or *state of the* obscenus ; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Moral impurity, foulness, unchastity, lewdness, obscenity :* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Disfigurement produced by lewdness:* Suet.—**B.** Plur.: *Obscene figures :* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obscénité.*

obscēn-us (obscæn-, obscœn-), a, um, *adj.* [prob. obs ; cæn-um] (*Having mud upon it ;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Repulsive, offensive, abominable, hateful, disgusting, filthy :* frons, Virg.—As *Subst.* : **obscēna,** orum, *n. The urine:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Religious *t. t.*: *Of adverse, unfavourable,* or *evil omen ; ill-boding, inauspicious, ominous, portentous :* volucres, *birds of ill omen,* i. e. *owls :* Virg. — As *Subst.* : **obscenum,** i, *n. An evil purpose:* Lucr.—**B.** *Immodest, impure, indecent, lewd, obscene :* (*Comp.*) illud paulo obscenius, Cic. : (*Sup.*) obscenissimi versūs, id.—As *Subst.* : **obscenum,** i, *or* **-a,** ōrum, *n.* = τὸ αἰδοῖον : Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obscène.*

obscūrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obscur(a)-o] *A darkening, obscuring, obscuration :* Cic.; Hirt.

obscūr-e, *adv.* [obscur-us] **1.** Of speech : *Darkly, indistinctly :* dicta, Quint.—**2.** *Covertly, closely, secretly :* (*Comp.*) obscurius, Cic. : (*Sup.*) obscurissime, id.—**3.** *Meanly, humbly :* Eutr.

obscūr-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality* or *condition of the* obscurus ; hence) **1.** *Darkness, obscurity, gloominess, gloom :* latebrarum, Tac.—**2.** *Obscurity, indistinctness, uncertainty :* Cic. — **3.** Of rank : *Obscurity, lowliness, meanness :* Cic. ; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obscurité.*

obscūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To cover ; to cover over :* tenebræ quondam finitimas regiones obscuravisse dicuntur, Cic. **II.** : **A.** Prop. : **1.** Gen. : *To render dark, darken, obscure:* ætheraque obscurant (*sc.* volucres) pennis, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of the heavenly bodies : *To eclipse:* Cic.—**b.** Of the eyesight, *etc.*: *To dim, render dim* or *imperfect:* Pl. **B.** Fig.: *To darken, blind* the understanding, *etc.*: Plaut. **III.** : **A.** Prop.: *To render invisible* or *imperceptible ; to hide, conceal:* caput, Hor. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen. : *To obscure, cause to be forgotten, render of no account:* magnitudo lucri obscurabat periculi magnitudinem, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force : **a.** *To become obscure* or *of no account:* Cic. — **b.** *To become dimmed over* or *obscured :* memoria sensim obscurata est, Cic. — **c.** *To grow,* or *become, obsolete :* obscurata vocabula, Hor. **IV.** Of speech, *etc.*: *To obscure, render indistinct* or *unintelligible ; to deliver* or *express indistinctly :* Cic. ; Suet. **V.** *To obscure, render unknown :* res, Sall.

ob-scū-rus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. ob ; Sanscrit root SKU, *tegere*] **I.** Prop.: *Covered over* by any thing : mamma, Val. Fl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** : **1.** Gen.: *Dark, darksome, dusty, shady, obscure :* umbra, Virg. — As *Subst.* : **obscurum,** i, *n. The dark, darkness, obscurity :* Virg. — **2.** Esp.: *Dark in colour, turbid :* aquæ, Ov.—**B.** *Invisible, unseen :* Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** : **1.** Gen.: *Dark, obscure, indistinct, unintelligible :* brevis esse laboro, Obscurus fio, Hor. : (*Sup.*) videre res obscurissimas, Cic. — **2.** Esp.: Rhet. *t. t.*: *Obscure, intricate, involved :* genus causæ, Cic.—**B.** : **1.** Gen. : *Not known, unknown :* benevolentia, Cic. — **2.** Esp. : Of birth, rank, *etc.*: *Obscure, ignoble, low, mean :* obscuris orti majoribus, Cic.—**3.** Of character : *Close, secret, reserved :* (*Comp.*) naturā obscurior, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obscur.*

obsĕcrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obsecr(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: *A beseeching, imploring, supplication, entreaty :* Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *An asseveration, protestation (accompanied by an invocation of the gods,* or *of religious things):* Just.—**B.** *A public prayer :* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obsécration.*

ob-sĕcr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [prob. for ob-sacr-o ; fr. ob ; sacr-a] (*To make an appeal for aid on account of sacrifices* offered ; hence) *To beseech, entreat, implore, conjure, supplicate :* me obsecras, amantissime, ne obliviscar vigilare, Cic.: (with *Acc. of person and Acc. of thing*) te hoc obsecrat, id.—**Particular expressions:** Obsecro fidem, *or simply* obsecro, *I beseech you, I cry you mercy, for Heaven's sake:* Plaut. ; Ter.—**B.** Obsecro *or* obsecro te, *I beseech you, pray :* Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obsécrer.*

ob-sĕcundo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* (*To be favourable towards ;* hence) *To be compliant, show obedience ; to comply with, humour, fall in with, follow implicitly, obey :* obsecundando mollire impetum, Liv.: ut ejus semper voluntatibus . . . tempestates obsecundārint, Cic.

ob-sēpĭo (-sæpĭo), sepsi, septum, sēpīre, 4. *v. a.* (*To put,* or *place, a hedge about* or *around ;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To close up, to render impassable* or *inaccessible :* obseptis itineribus, Liv. **II.** Fig. : *To close* or *bar up :* hæc omnia tibi viam adipiscendi obsepiebant, Cic.

obsep-tus, a, um, *P.* of obsep-io.

obsĕqu-ēla, æ, *f.* [obsequ-or] *Compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness :* Plaut.

obsĕqu-ens, entis: **1.** *P.* of obsequ-or.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Gen.: *Yielding, compliant, obsequious :* (*Comp.*) obsequentior animus, Sen. : (*Sup.*) obsequentissima Italia, Col.—**b.** Esp. : *Favourable, indulgent, gracious, propitious :* dea, Plaut.

obsĕquen-ter, *adv.* [for obsequent-ter; fr. obsequens, obsequent-is] hæc collegæ obsequenter facta, Liv.

obsĕquent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] *Compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness :* Cæs.

obsĕquĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [obsequium] (*Full of* obsequium ; hence) *Very complying, complaisant, obsequious :* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obséqueux.*

obsĕquĭ-um, ĭi, *n.* [obsequ-or] **I.** Gen. : *Compliance, complaisance, indulgence :* Cic.; Hor.; Ov. **II.** Esp.: *Obedience :* Tac.

ob-sĕquor, sĕquutus *or* sĕcūtus sum, sĕqui, 3. *v. dep.* **I.** Gen. : *To comply, accede, conform,* or *yield ; to gratify* or *humour ; to submit, to accommodate one's self,* to the will, *etc.*, of a person : (with *Dat.*) obsequar voluntati tuæ, Cic.: tibi, id. **II.** Esp.: *To yield,* or *give one's self up,* to a thing ; *to indulge* in a thing : fortunæ, Cæs.; Pl.

1. ob-sĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ob ; ser-a] (*To put a bolt* or *bar against* something ; hence) *To bolt, bar, fasten,* or *shut up.* **I.** Prop. : ostium, Liv. **II.** Fig.: aures, Hor.

2. ob-sĕro, sēvi, sītum, sĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To sow* or *plant :* frumentum, Plaut. **II.** : **A.** Prop. : *To sow* or *plant over* with any thing : felicibus obsita pomis Rura, Ov. **B.** Meton.: Part. Perf.: **1.** *Overgrown, overrun, covered,* or *filled* with trees or plants : loca obsita virgultis, Liv.—**2.** *Covered* with any thing : variis obsita frondibus, Hor. **C.** Fig.: Part. Perf.: *Of years, etc.*: *Loaded with* or *full of* annis, Ter.

observa-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of observ-(a)-o. — **2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Watchful, regardful, observant :* (with *Gen.*): (*Comp.*) observantior æqui Fit populus, Claud. — **b.** *Attentive, respectful :* (*Sup.*) observantissimus mei homo, Cic.

observant-ĭa, æ, *f.* [observans

observant-is] 1. *A remarking, noting, regard, observance:* Veil. — 2. *Observance, attention, respect, reverence* shown to another: Cic.; Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *observance.*

observā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [observ(a)-o] I. Gen.: A. Prop.: *A watching, observing, observation:* Plaut.; Cic. B. Meton.: Of the result of observation: 1. *A rule, precept:* Pl.—2. *An observation, remark,* etc.: Suet. II. Esp.: *Circumspection, care, exactness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *observation.*

observā-tor, ōris, *m.* [observ(a)-o] *An observer, watcher:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *observateur.*

observ-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [observ-o] *To carefully watch, note, observe:* motūs stellarum, Cic.

ob-servo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* I. Gen.: *To notice,* or *direct, one's attention to* a thing; *to observe, mark, watch, note,* etc.: ut tempus observaret epistolæ reddendæ, Cic.: (without *Object*) non enim id agit, ut insidietur et observet, sed, *etc.,* id. II. Esp.: A. With Personal pron.: *To keep a close watch upon one's self:* Cic. — B. Of writings, *etc.*: *To note,* or *mark, keenly; to scrutinize, scan with a criticising eye:* Ter. — C. *To observe, perceive, contemplate, notice,* etc.: animadverti observarique possunt, Cic.—D. *To watch, guard, keep* any thing: armenta, Ov. —E. *To observe, respect, regard, attend to, heed, keep, comply with* a law, precept, recommendation, *etc.*: Cic.; Cæs. —F. *To observe, keep, keep to:* neque signa, neque ordines, observare, Sall. —G. *To pay attention* or *respect to; to respect, regard, esteem, honour* one: regem, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *observer.*

obses, ĭdis, *m.* and *f.* [for obsid-s; fr. obsid-eo] (*The one staying* or *remaining* in a place; hence, with reference to those who remain anywhere as pledges for the faithfulness of another or others). I. Prop.: *A hostage:* Cæs.; Ov. II. Meton.: Of persons: *A security, bail:* Cic. III. Fig.: Of things: *A security, pledge:* Cic.

obsess-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for obsed-sio; fr. OBSED, true root of obsid-eo] 1. *A besieging, investment, blockade:* Cæs.—2. *A besetting, occupying, blocking up:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obsession.*

obsess-sor, ōris, *m.* [for obsed-sor; fr. id.] 1. *An inhabitant, frequenter,* etc.: Plaut.; Ov.—2. *A besieger, investor, blockader;* Liv.; Tac.—3. *A besetter,* etc.: Cic.

obses-sus (for obsed-sus), a, um, *P.* of obsid-eo, through true root OBSED. —As *Subst.*: **obsessus,** i, *m. A besieged person:* Tac.

obsĭde-ns, ntis, *P.* of obside-o.—As *Subst.*: *A besieger:* Liv.

ob-sĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, sĭdēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [for ob-sedeo] I. Neut.: A. Gen.: *To sit, be seated:* servi ne obsideant, liberis ut sit locus, Plaut. B. Esp.: *To stay, abide, remain* anywhere: domi certum obsidere est, Ter. II. Act.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To sit down at, over against,* or *opposite:* aram, Plaut.—2. Esp.: a. With accessory notion of occupation: *To inhabit, frequent,* etc.: umbilicum terrarum, Cic.—b. Milit. *t. t.*: With accessory notion of hostility: *To sit down over against* a place, *etc.,* for the purpose of attacking it, *etc.*; *to invest, blockade, hem in, besiege:* Italiam, Cic.: Troja fuit lustris obsessa duobus, Ov. —c. With accessory notion of watching: *To beset, occupy, block up,* etc.: aditūs templi, Cic. B. Meton.: 1.: a. Of persons: *To occupy, possess, take possession of:* milite campos, Virg.— b. Of things: *To fill, be full of,* etc.: corporibus omnis obsidetur locus, Cic. —2. *To surround, encompass:* Trachasque obsessa palude, Ov.—3. *To compress, squeeze tight:* fauces, Virg.—4. *To watch for* any thing; *to look out for, keep an eye upon:* stuprum, Cic. C. Fig.: 1.: a. *To besiege, lay siege to:* quum speculatur, atque obsidet Rostra, Cic.—b. *To confine, shackle, impede, hinder,* etc.: tribunatum, Cic. —2.: a. *To occupy, possess; take possession of:* meum tempus, Cic.—b. *To hold fast, appropriate:* vim regiæ potestatis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obséder.*

obsĭd-ĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obsid-eo] I. Prop.: *A siege, investment, blockade* of a place: Cic.; Tac. II. Meton.: *Captivity:* Just. III. Fig.: *Pressing* or *imminent danger:* Cic.

obsĭdiōn-ālis, e, *adj.* [obsidio, obsidion-is] *Of,* or *belonging to, a blockade:* corona, *a crown of grass, granted as a reward to a general who had delivered others from a blockade:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obsidional.*

1. **obsĭd-ĭum,** ĭi, *n.* [obsid-eo] *A siege, investment, blockade:* Plaut.; Tac.

2. **obsĭd-ĭum,** ĭi, *n.* [obses, obsidis] (*A thing pertaining to* an obses; hence) *The condition of a hostage, hostageship:* Tac.

ob-sīdo, *no perf. nor sup.,* sīdēre, 3. *v. a.* I. Prop.: (*To sit down over against;* hence) A. Milit. *t. t.*: With accessory notion of hostility: *To invest, besiege, blockade:* mœnia bello, Cat.— B. With accessory notion of watching: *To beset, occupy, block up:* vigilum excubiis obsidere portas, Virg. II. Meton.: A. *To occupy, possess, take possession of:* Italos fines, Virg.— B. *To fill, block,* or *stop up:* partes, Lucr.

obsignā-tor, ōris, *m.* [obsign(a)-o] I. Gen.: *A sealer, sealer up:* Cic. II. Esp.: *A witness who sets his seal to* a will, *etc.*: Cic.

ob-signo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To seal, seal up* a will, letter, *etc.*: epistolam, Cic.— Prov.: Agere cum aliquo tabellis obsignatis, *To deal with one with sealed writings,* i. e. *in the strictest form:* Cic. B. Esp.: *To sign* or *seal* as a witness: testamentum, Cic. II. Fig.: *To stamp, impress:* formam verbis, *etc.,* Lucr.

ob-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre, 3. *v. n.* I. Gen.: *To station* or *place one's self over against,* or *opposite:* plures abeunti Volumnio obsistere, Liv. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: With accessory notion of resistance *or* hindrance: *To oppose, hinder, obstruct; to offer* or *present resistance, opposition,* etc.: quum obsistere ac defendere conarentur, *etc.,* Cic. B. Fig.: 1. *To resist, oppose, set one's self against:* alicujus consiliis, Cic.—2. Of grief, calamity, *etc.*: *To withstand, bear up against:* dolori, Cic. —3. *To disapprove of, not to second, not to concur in:* visis, Cic.—4. *To oppose, hinder, prevent, forbid, present an obstacle,* etc.: obstitit Oceanus in se simul atque in Herculem inquiri, Tac.

obsĭ-tus (for obsa-tus), a, um, *P.* of 2. obse-ro, through true root OBSA.

obsŏl-ē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, fācĕre, 3. *v. a.*; Pass. **obsolefĭo,** factus sum, fieri [obsol-eo; (e); facio] (*To make,* or *cause to be, worn out,* etc.; hence) I. Prop.: *To spoil, injure,* etc.: rivos, Sen. II. Fig.: *To ruin, destroy, lower, degrade,* etc.: obsolefiebant dignitatis insignia, Cic.

obsŏlĕfac-tus, a, um, *P.* of obsolefac-io.

obs-ŏlĕo (or, **ob-sŏlĕo**), *no perf. nor sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* (*To grow against;* i. e. *in a contrary direction,* or *away;*— or, *to be* in a state *contrary to what is usual;* hence) *To wear out, grow old, decay, fall into disuse, lose value, become obsolete:* obsolebant dignitatis insignia, Cic.

obsŏle-sco, obsŏlēvi, obsŏlētum, obsŏlescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [obsole-o] *To wear out, grow old, decay, fall into disuse, lose value, become obsolete:* neque sordibus alienis unquam obsolescit virtus, Cic.

obsŏlēt-ĭus, *comp. adv.* [obsoletus] *More shabbily, meanly,* etc.: Cic.

obsŏlē-tus, a, um, *adj.* [obsole-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Worn out, decayed, old:* (*Comp.*) vestitus obsoletior, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Of a building: *Old, ruinous,* etc.: tectum, Hor.—2. Of words, *etc.*: *Obsolete, out of use:* Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of persons: *Shabby, meanly-clad,* etc.: obsoletus Thessalonicam venisti? Cic.: (*Sup.*) obsoletis simus vestitu, App.—B. *Poor, common, every-day, ordinary, vulgar,* etc.: crimina, Cic.—C. *That has ceased to be of value, valueless, of no account* or *estimation:* gaudia, Liv. — D. *Disgraced, degraded, sullied, soiled,* etc.: obsoleta sordibus, Hor.—E. Of language, *etc.*: *Ordinary, low, negligent.* oratio, Cic.

obsōnĭum (ops-), ĭi, *n.* = ὀψώνιον. *Victuals, viands,* esp. *fish:* Plaut.; Hor.

1. **obsōn-o (opson-),** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [ὀψων-έω] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To purchase provisions, cater, purvey:* postquam obsonavit herus, Plaut.—B. Meton.: Of the result of the purchase of provisions: *To feast one's self, revel,* etc.: opsonat, potat, Ter. II. Act.: *To procure, get,* or *provide something for one's food:* opsonare ambulando famem, Cic.

2. **ob-sŏno,** ŭi, ĭtum, āre, 1. *v. n.* (*To sound against;* hence) *To interrupt* by any sound: Plaut.

obsōn-or (opson-), ātus sum, āri,

1. v. dep. [ὀψωνέω] = 1. obsono. *To purchase provisions*, etc.: Ter.

ob-sorbĕo, sorbŭi, sorptum, sorbēre, 2. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To suck in; to swallow* or *gulp down*: placentas, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *To swallow up, absorb*: quæ (*sc.* fores) obsorbent quicquid venit intra pessulos, Plaut.

obsta-ns, ntis, *P.* of obst(a)-o.—As *Subst.*: **obstantĭa**, ium, *n. Hindrances, obstructions*: Tac.

obstĭnāt-e, *adv.* [obstinat-us] **1.** In a good sense: *Firmly, resolutely, determinedly, steadfastly*: id obstinate sibi negari vidit, Cæs.: (*Sup.*) obstinatissime, Suet.—**2.** In a bad sense: *Inflexibly, pertinaciously, obstinately*: (*Comp.*) obstinatius, Suet.

obstĭnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obstin(a)-o] (*A setting one's mind firmly on a thing*; hence) **1.** In a good sense: *Firmness, resolution, steadfastness*: Cic.; Nep.—**2.** In a bad sense: *Inflexibility, stubbornness, obstinacy*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obstination*.

obstĭnā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of obstin(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: a. In a good sense: *Firmly resolved, bent, resolute, determined, steadfast*: (*Comp.*) voluntas obstinatior, Cic.: (*Sup.*) virtus obstinatissima, Sen.—b. In a bad sense: *Inflexible, stubborn, obstinate*: aures, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obstiné*.

obstĭ-no, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [for obsta-no; fr. obst(a)-o] (Prop.: *To stand over against* or *opposite*; Fig.) **I.** Gen.: *To set about a thing with firmness* or *resolution; to set one's mind firmly on; to be resolved on*, etc.: **A.** Act.: affinitatem hanc obstinavit, Plaut.: obstinaverant animis aut vincere, aut mori, Liv.—**B.** Neut.: Vespasiano ad obtinendas iniquitates obstinante, Tac. **II.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To form a resolution, to resolve*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obstiner*.

ob-stĭp-us (**obstīt-**), a, um, *adj.* [ob; stip-o] (*Trodden towards one side*; hence) **I.** Gen.: *Oblique, sloping, slanting, shelving*: Lucr. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Of the neck of a haughty person: *Bent* or *drawn back*: Suet.—**B.** *Bent forward, bent* or *bowed down*: stes caput, Hor.—**C.** *Bent* or *inclined to one side*: Cic.

obstĭ-tum, i, *n.* [for obsta-tum; fr. obst(a)-o] (*That which stands over against* or *opposite*; hence) Of a place or thing opposite to lightning: *A thing, or place, struck by lightning*: Cic.

obstĭt-us, a, um, v. obstipus.

ob-stō, stĭti, stātum, stāre (obstaturus, Quint.), 1. *v. n.* **I.** Gen.: *To stand over against, opposite*, or *before*, a person or thing: obviam, Plaut. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *To stand against* or *in the way* of a person, *etc.*; *to withstand, hinder*, etc.: hæc nobis tam brevis obstat aqua? Ov.—**2.** *To block up the way*: obstando castra tutabantur, Liv. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To withstand, present an obstacle, thwart, hinder, oppose, obstruct*: si omnia removentur, quæ obstant, Cic.: has ne possim accedere partes Frigidus obstiterit circum præcordia sanguis, Virg.: (*Impers. Pass.*) si non obstatur, Cic.—**2.** *To be against, oppose, contradict*: sceleri, Sall.—**3.** *To hurt, harm*, or *damage*; *to be a detriment*, etc., *to*: nihil urbibus inde Obstabit, Virg.—**4.** *To offend, be odious* or *hateful to*: dique deæque omnes, quibus obstitit Ilium, Virg.—**5.** *To retard, hinder, obstruct, delay*: quæ tardis mora noctibus obstet, Virg.—**6.** *To check*, or *hinder; to present an obstacle*, etc., *to*: furori, Virg.

obstrĕp-ĭto, *perf. and sup. prps. not found*, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [obstrep-o] *To sound against, to interrupt by noise* or *clamour*: Claud.

ob-strĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** **A.** Neut.: **1.** Prop.: *To make a noise against*, or *at; to roar* or *resound against*, or *at; to dash against with a roaring sound*: mare Baiis obstrepens, Hor.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** *To bawl* or *shout out against* one; *to raise a clamour* or *outcry against* one; *to try to clamour down*: alicui in dicendo, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) decemviro obstrepitur, Liv.—**b.** *To exclaim against; to annoy, molest, be troublesome*: alicui literis, Cic.—**c.** *To impede* or *hinder; to prove an obstacle, hindrance*, or *injury to*: laudi, Sen.—**B.** Act.: (Prop.: *To make a noise against* or *at*; Fig.) *To clamour against; to oppose*, etc.: obstrepi clamore militum videntur, Cic. **II.** *To make a loud noise over against* or *opposite* to any thing: multaque nativis obstrepit arbor aquis, Prop. **III.**: **A.** Neut.: *To make a great noise* or *loud din; to resound*: fontesque lymphis obstrepunt manantibus, Hor.—**B.** Act.: (*To cause to resound loudly*; hence) Pass. in reflexive force: *To resound loudly*: locus, Ov.

obstric-tus (for obstrig-tus), a, um, *P.* of obstri(n)g-o.

ob-stringo, strinxi, strictum, stringĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To bind, tie*, or *fasten, against*: follem sibi obstringit ob gulam, Plaut. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To tie* or *fasten about* or *around*; *to bind up*: obstrictis aliis (*sc.* ventis), Hor. **B.** Meton.: *To bind*, i. e. *trim, edge, border* by way of ornament: vestis obstricta gemmis, Flor. **C.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To bind, tie*: jurejurando civitatem, Cæs.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To fetter, hamper*, by debt, *etc.*: amicos ære alieno, Cic.—**b.** *To bind, lay under an obligation to one*: accusatorem spe hereditatis obstrinxit, Cic.—**c.** With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To be guilty of, to render* or *make one's self guilty of*: qui se tot sceleribus obstrinxerit, Cic.

obstruc-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obstru-o; through true root OBSTRUC] *A closing* or *shutting up*: Cic ¶ Hence (acc. to late Latin meaning of "obstruction, obstacle"), Fr. *obstruction*.

obstruc-tus, a, um, *P.* of obstru-o, through true root OBSTRUC.

obstrūdo, ere, v. obtrudo.

ob-strŭo (**op-**), struxi, structum, strŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: **A.** Gen.: *To build towards* any thing: murum, *i. e. building towards the enemy*, Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Prop.: *To build* any thing *for the purpose of preventing access* or *of stopping the way*, etc.: aliis frons (*sc.* munitionum) in Etruriam spectans auxiliis obstruebatur, Liv.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *To block, close*, or *stop up*: aditum, Cic.—**b.** *To pile* or *heap up* so as to form a barrier or impediment: saxa, Ov.—**3.** Fig.: **a.** *To block, close*, or *stop up*: perfugia improborum, Cic.—**b.** *To impede, obstruct, hinder, prove an obstacle to*: ne sensûs nimiâ dulcedine obstrueret, Pl. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To raise a building in order to obstruct*: luminibus ejus, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To impede, obstruct, be a hindrance, impediment*, or *obstruction*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obstruer*.

obstrū-sus (for obstrud-sus), a um, *P.* of obstrud-o.

obstŭpē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. a.*: *Pass.*: **obstŭpē-fīo**, factus sum, fīĕri [obstupe-sco; facio] **I.** Prop.: *To make numb, to benumb, to deprive of* physical *feeling* or *sensation*: Val. Max. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To stupefy, overpower*, the **mind**, feelings, *etc.*: quum sit (*sc.* pars animi) immoderato obstupefacta potu atque pastu, Cic.—**B.** *To make amazed* or *aghast; to astound, amaze, astonish*: homines, Cic.

ob-stŭpesco, stŭpŭi, *no sup.*, stŭpescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* **I.** Prop.: *To be benumbed, to become insensate, to lose sensation*: Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To be astonished, astounded, amazed, struck with amazement; to stand*, or *be, aghast*: ejus aspectu quum obstupuisset bubulcus, Cic.

ob-sum, obfŭi *or* offŭi, obesse, *v. n.* *To be against, be prejudicial; to hinder, hurt, injure*: qui (*sc.* pudor) non modo non obesset ejus orationi, sed, *etc.*, Cic.

ob-sŭo, sŭi, sūtum, sŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To sew on*: caput, Ov. **II.** *To sew up, sew together; to stop* or *close up*: spiritus oris Obsuitur, Virg.

ob-surdesco, surdŭi, *no sup.*, surdescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* **I.** Prop.: *To be*, or *become, deaf*: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To be deaf, not to give ear*: Cic.

obsŭ-tus, a, um, *P.* of obsu-o.

obtec-tus (for obteg-tus) a, um, *P.* of obteg-o.

obtĕg-ens, entis: **1.** *P.* of obteg-o —**2.** *Pa.*: *Veiling, hiding, concealing* etc.: (with *Gen.*) sui obtegens, Tac.

ob-tĕgo (**-tĭgo**, Plaut.), texi, tectum, tĕgĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To cover over, cover up*, whether for protection or concealment: se servorum et libertorum corporibus obtexit, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To veil, hide, conceal, keep secret*: nihil obtegam, Cic.

obtempĕrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtemper(a)-o] *A complying with* or *submitting to; compliance, submission, obedience*: (with *Dat.*) legibus, Cic.

ob-tempĕro (**op-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* (*To regulate*, etc., *one's self in accordance with*, or *to*; hence) *To comply with, attend to, conform to, submit to, obey*: tibi obtempera, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) si mihi esset obtemperatum, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obtempérer*.

ob-tendo, tendi, tentum, tendĕre, *3. v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To draw, spread, place, stretch, extend before or forth:* obtentā densantur nocte tenebræ, Virg. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To lie over against or opposite:* Britannia . . . in Occidentem Hispaniæ obtenditur, Tac. **II.** Meton.: *To cover, hide, conceal:* ut nube atrā diem obtenderant (*sc.* volucres), Tac. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To pretend, allege, plead as an excuse:* matris preces obtendens, Tac.—**B.** *To envelope, hide,* etc.: uniuscujusque naturam, Cic.

1. **obten-tus** (for obtend-tus), a, um, *P.* of obtendo.

2. **obten-tus,** a, um, *P.* of obtineo, through true root OBTEN.

3. **obten-tus,** ūs, *m.* [for obtendtus; fr. obtend-o] **I.** Prop.: *A drawing, spreading,* or *placing forth:* Virg. **II.** Fig.: *A pretence, pretext, colour:* Tac.

ob-tĕro, trivi, trītum, tĕrĕre (*Pluperf. Subj.,* obtrīsset for obtrivisset, Liv.), 3. *v. a.* (*To bruise,* or *rub against;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To bruise, crush,* or *break to pieces:* ova, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To crush, trample on, degrade, disgrace, contemn, disparage, destroy:* calumniam, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To crush, destroy, cut up,* etc.: aliquem, Liv.—**B.** *To ravage, lay waste, destroy:* Græciam, Just.

obtestā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtest(a)-or] *A conjuring* or *adjuring,* a person in the name of heaven; *a strong entreaty, supplication,* etc.: Cic.; Liv.

ob-testor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* **I.** *To declare as a witness, bear witness testify, declare,* etc.: militum se manibus moriturum obtestans, Tac. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To call as a witness* to any thing; *to protest* or *assert* by a person or thing: obtestans, Tac. **B.** Meton.: *To conjure* in the name of heaven, *etc.*; *to beseech, entreat, supplicate, implore:* per omnes deos te obtestor, ut totam rempublicam suscipias, Cic.: (with *Acc. of person and Acc. of thing*) illud te . . . Pro Latio obtestor pro majestate tuorum, Ne, *etc.*, Virg.

ob-texo (**op-**), texŭi, textum, texĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To weave to* or *over* any thing: Pl. **II.** Meton.: *To overspread, cover* with any thing: cœlum obtextur umbrā, Virg.

ob-tĭcĕo, tĭcŭi, *no sup.,* tĭcēre, 2. *v. n.* [for ob-taceo] *To be silent:* Ter.

obtĭce-sco, obtĭcŭi, *no sup.,* obtĭcescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [obtice-o] *To become* or *be struck silent;* in Perf., *to be silent:* chorusque Turpiter obticuit, Hor.

obtĭgo, ĕre, v. obtego.

ob-tĭnĕo (**op-**), tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [for ob-teneo] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To hold, lay hold of* any thing: aures, Plaut.—**2.** Esp.: *To hold, have, possess, occupy,* etc.: provinciam, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To preserve, keep up, maintain,* etc.: necessitudinem, Cic.—**2.**: (*To assert, maintain*; hence): **a.** *To uphold, support,* etc.: jus, Tac.—**b.** Of speech: *To declare, affirm, show, prove, demonstrate,* etc.: Cic.—**3.**: **a.** *To acquire, to get possession of:* sapientiam, Cic.—**b.** *To gain, obtain:* omnia quæ voles, obtinebis, Cic.—**c.** *To gain, to be successful in* doing or obtaining something: litem, Cic. **II.** Neut.: (*To maintain one's self* or *itself;* hence) **A.** Of personal subjects: **1.** *To prevail, bring about, accomplish:* his obtinuit, ut præferretur candidato, Liv.—**2.** *To prevail* or *be successful:* de intercalando non obtinuerat, Script. ap. Cic.—**B.** Of things as subjects: **1.** *To prevail, obtain:* fama obtinuit, Liv.—**2.** *To prevail, continue, last, obtain:* noctem insequentem eadem caligo obtinuit, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obtenir.*

ob-tingo, tĭgi, *no sup.,* tingĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [for ob-tango] **I.** Act.: *To touch, strike:* mustulentus æstus nares obtigit, Plaut. **II.** Neut.: **A.** *To fall to one:* quum ei (*sc.* L. Paullo), bellum ut cum rege Perse gereret, obtigisset, Cic.—**B.** *To happen, befal one, take place, occur:* si quid obtigerit, Cic.

ob-torpesco, torpŭi, *no sup.,* torpescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* *To become numb* or *stiff;* *to be benumbed, become insensible, lose feeling:* **I.** Prop.: Physically: manus obtorpuit, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Mentally: obtorpuerunt quodammodo animi, Liv.

ob-torquĕo, torsi, tortum, torquēre, 2. *v. a.* **I.** *To turn towards, to turn:* dextrasque obtorquet in undas Proram, Stat. **II.** Of a limb, *etc.*, esp. the neck: (*To twist in an opposite direction;* hence) *To turn round, twist, wrench:* collum, Cic. **III.** *To twist,* etc.: circulus obtorti auri, Virg.

obtor-tus (for obtorqu-tus), a, um, *P.* of obtorqu-eo.

obtrectā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtrect(a)-o] *An envious detracting, disparaging; detraction, disparagement:* Cæs.; Tac.

obtrectā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A detractor, traducer, disparager:* Cic.

ob-trecto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [for ob-tracto] (*To drag* forward *against;* hence) *To detract from through envy; to disparage, underrate, decry; to be opposed to; to thwart; to injure* a person or thing: **I.** Neut.: obtrectandi causā, Cic.: obtrectārunt inter se, Nep. **II.** Act.: laudes, Liv.

obtrī-tus, a, um, *P.* of obtero, through root OBTRĪ; v. tero *init.*

ob-trūdo (**obs-**), trūsi, trūsum, trūdĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To thrust against:* titionem inguinibus, App. **II.** Meton.: *To gulp down, to swallow hastily:* obtrudamus pernam, sumen, glandium, Plaut. **III.** Fig.: *To thrust, press, force,* or *obtrude* upon one: virginem alicui, Ter.

ob-trunco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To cut* or *lop off:* ipsa superficiem insitæ vitis, Col. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To mutilate, mangle, cut to pieces,* etc.: regem obtruncant, Liv.—**B.** *To kill, slay, slaughter, cut down,* etc.: trudentes (*sc.* cervos) pectore montem Cominus obtruncant ferro, Virg.

ob-tŭĕor, *prps. no perf.,* tŭēri, 2. *v. dep.* **I.** *To look at, gaze upon:* aliquem, Plaut. **II.** *To see, behold, perceive:* Plaut.

ob-tundo, tŭdi, tūsum *and* tunsum, tundĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To strike,* or *beat, against, at,* or *on; to beat, thump, belabour,* etc.: obtunso ore, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: Of the result of striking one thing against another: *To blunt, dull,* etc.: gladios, Claud. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Obtundere aures, *or simply* obtundere, *To beat against the ears;* i. e. *to din into the ears:* Script. ap. Cic.; Ter.—**2.** Obtundere aures *or* aliquem, *To beat* something *against the ears or a person;* i. e. *to annoy* or *molest:* Cic.; Ter.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: *To blunt, weaken, dull, diminish the power of,* etc.: mentem, Cic.: vocem, id.—**2.** Esp.: Of grief, *etc.*: *To blunt, to take off the edge* or *keenness of:* ægritudinem, Cic.

obtunsus, a, um, v. obtusus.

ob-turbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To throw into disorder* or *confusion; to disorder, confuse,* etc.: quosdam, Tac. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To disquiet, confuse, distract:* me scriptio et literæ obturbant, Cic.—**2.** *To disturb, break in upon:* solitudinem, Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To make,* or *raise, a disturbance:* ne obturba, ac tace, Plaut.

ob-turgesco, tursi, *no sup.,* turgescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* *To begin to swell, to swell up:* obturgescit pes, Lucr.

ob-tūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ob; root TUR, akin to Sanscrit root TU *or* TUL, *implere*] **I.** Prop.: *To stop up, to close:* partes, Cic.: aures, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *To assuage, allay, appease:* ut amorem obturet edendi, Lucr.

obtūs-us (**obtun-**), a, um: **1.** *P.* of obtu(n)d-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** (a) Gen.: *Blunt, dull:* vomeris obtusi dens, Virg.—(b) Esp.: Mathemat. *t. t.*: *Obtuse:* angulus, Lucr.—**b.**: (a) *Blunted, blunt, dull, weak, impaired, enfeebled, powerless:* vigor animi obtusus, Liv.—(b) Of authority: *Relaxed, slack:* (*Comp.*) castrensis jurisdictio obtusior, Tac.—(c) Of speech: *Weak, powerless, insipid,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obtus.*

obtū-sus, ūs, *m.* [obtu-eor] **I.** Prop.: *A looking at* any thing; *a look, gaze:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: *A contemplating, contemplation:* Ov.

ŏb-umbro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* (*To bring,* or *cast, a shade upon,* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To overshadow, to shade:* **A.** Act.: templum Romani regis obumbrat (*sc.* lucus), Ov.—**B.** Neut.: quando sibi ipsa (*sc.* vitis) non obumbrat, Pl. **II.** Meton.: *To darken, obscure:* æthera telis, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To overcloud, darken, obscure:* nomina, Tac.—**B.** *To cover, cloak, conceal, disguise, palliate:* tu licet erroris sub imagine crimen obumbres, Ov.—**C.** *To screen, defend, protect:* reginæ nomen obumbrat (*sc.* eum), Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obombrer.*

ŏb-uncus, a, um, *adj. Bent towards one, bent in, hooked:* rostrum, Virg.

ŏb-undā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ob; und(a)-o] *An overflowing, inundation:* Flor.

ŏb-us-tus, a, um, *adj.* [for ob-ur-

ūs; fr. ob; ur-o] **I.** Prop.: *Burnt around; burnt or hardened in the fire:* torris, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Hardened, dried, frozen,* etc.: glebaque canenti semper obusta gelu, Ov.

ob-vallo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To surround with a wall or rampart; to fortify, intrench:* locum, Cic.

ob-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vēnīre, 4. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To come before or in the way of, to meet* se in tempore pugnæ obventurum, *would come up to the fight, join in the battle,* Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To come or fall to* one; *to fall to one's lot:* quod hereditas ei obvenisset, Cic.—**B.** *To fall out, befal, happen, occur to* one: si necessitas hujus muneris alicui reipublicæ obvenerit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obvenir.*

ob-versor, atus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* **I.** (*To turn one's self about over against* an object; hence) **A.** Prop.: *To take one's station,* or *lie, over against,* or *opposite* magnam partem eorum Carthagini obversari, Liv. **B.** Fig.: *To be present to; to occur,* or *present itself,* etc., *to:* mihi ante oculos obversatur reipublicæ dignitas, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To move,* or *go, about:* in urbe inter cœtus hominum, Tac. **B.** Fig.: *To float,* or *come, to; to hover around:* nomen dulce obversatur ad aures, Lucr.

obver-sus (for obvert-sus), a, um, *P.* of obvert-o.—As *Subst.*: **obversi,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* homines) *Opponents, adversaries, the enemy:* Tac.

ob-verto, verti, versum, vertĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Act.: **A.** Gen.: *To turn,* or *direct, towards* obvertunt pelago prorae, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To turn towards another place,* or *in another direction, to turn about:* remos, Ov.—**2.** Pass. in reflexive force: **a.** (a) Prop.: *To turn one's self towards, to turn towards:* Virg.; Liv.—(b) Fig.: (α) *To direct one's attention to:* Tac.—(β) *To betake one's self to; to engage in, occupy one's self with:* Tac.—**b.** *To turn one's self in a different direction, to turn about, to turn round:* Virg. **II.** Neut.: *To turn about, to turn round:* obvertere volunt, Liv.

obvī-am, *adv.* [adverbial Acc. fem. of obvi-us] *In the way, against, over against, towards, in order to meet:* **I.** Prop.: fit obviam Clodio ante fundam ejus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Obviam ire (*To go to meet,* etc.; hence) **A.** *To meet,* or *encounter, with courage:* obviam eundo periculis, Sall.—**B.** *To resist, oppose, contend against:* cupiditati hominum, Cic.—**C.** *To remedy, prevent:* infecunditati terrarum, Tac.

obvī-us, a, um, *adj.* [obvi-o, *to go towards; to go,* or *come, to meet*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Coming* or *going to meet, meeting* (etc., according to tense of verb); *to meet, so as to meet, in the way:* Of persons or things: quum ipsa paene insula mihi sese obviam ferre vellet, Cic.: quo loco inter se obvii fuissent, Sall. **B.** Esp.: *Coming* or *going to meet, meeting* (etc., according to tense of verb) *with hostile intent,* etc.; *proceeding against; encountering,* etc.: infestā subit obvius hastā, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Lying,* or *being, in the way:* qui (*sc.* montes) obvii erant itineri adversariorum, Nep.—Particular phrase: Esse in obvio alicui, *To be in the way of any one; to be where one may meet* or *fall in with some thing:* Liv.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: *Blowing against:* flamina, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: *Adverse, contrary:* aquilones, Tac.—**C.** *Lying,* or *being, exposed to* any thing, as being in its way: rupes . . . Obvia ventorum furiis, Virg.—**D.** *Over against, opposite:* obviaque hospitiis teneat (*sc.* examina) frondentibus arbos, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Meeting one,* or *falling in one's way easily* or *without trouble; easy, easy of attainment, easily acquired* or *obtained:* obvias opes deferre deos, Tac.—**B.** *Complaisant, affable, courteous:* comitas, Tac.

obvŏlū-tus (for obvolv-tus), a, um, *P.* of obvolv-o.

ob-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, volvĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To wrap round, muffle up, cover all over:* os obvolutum est follículo, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *To wrap up, cloak, disguise,* etc.: verbisque decoris Obvolvas vitium, Hor.

oc-cæco (ob-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ob-cæco] **I.** Prop.: *To make blind, to blind, to deprive of sight:* hostis pulvere occæcatus, Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To make dark; to darken, obscure:* caligo occæcaverat diem, Liv.—**B.** *To hide, conceal:* terra semen occæcatum cohibet, Cic.—**C.** *To deprive of feeling, to benumb:* timor occæcaverat artūs, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of speech: *To make dark, obscure,* or *unintelligible:* Cic.—**B.** Mentally: *To make blind, to blind:* ni spes vana pacis occæcāsset consĭlia, Liv.

oc-calle-sco (ob-), callŭi, *no sup.*, callescĕre 3. *v. n. inch.* [for ob-calle-sco; fr. ob; calle-o] **I.** Prop.: *To get a thick skin; to grow* or *become callous:* os sensi occallescere rostro, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To become callous, hardened,* or *insensible; to lose one's feeling:* jam prorsus occallui, Cic.

oc-căno, cănŭi, cantum, cănĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for ob-cano] Milit. *t. t.*: *To blow, sound* a wind instrument: Tac.

oc-cā-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for ob-cadsio; from ob, "without force;" cădo, *to fall out, happen*] (*A falling out* or *happening*; hence) **I.** Gen.: *An occasion, opportunity, fit time, convenient season, favourable moment* for doing any thing: Plaut.; Ter.; Cic.—Particular phrases: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: Occasionem dare, *or* offerre, *To give, present, offer,* etc., *an opportunity:* Nep.; Suet.—**2.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To offer,* or *present, itself:* Cic.—**B.** Deesse occasioni, *To be wanting to,* i. e. *to miss, not to profit by, an opportunity:* Cæs. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *Opportunity, means, facility,* etc.: Tac. **B.** Meton.: *A supply, stock,* etc.: lapidum, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *occasion.*

1. **occā-sus** (for occad-sus), a, um, *P.* of 2. occid-o, through true root OCCAD.

2. **occā-sus,** ūs, *m.* [for occad-sus; fr. OCCAD, true root of occīd-o] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: Of the day or heavenly bodies: *A going down, setting,* etc.: Cæs.; Virg.; Tac.—**b.** Meton.: *The quarter of the heavens in which the sun sets; sunset: the west:* Virg.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: Of persons: *A perishing, end, death:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: Of things: *Overthrow, ruin, destruction:* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *occase.*

occā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [occ(a)-o] *A harrowing:* Cic.

occā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A harrower:* **I.** Prop.: occatoris opera, Col. **II.** Fig.: scelerum, Plaut.

oc-cēdo (ob-, -cīdo), cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for ob-cedo] *To go towards; to go, go up to* one: in conspectum alicujus occedere, Plaut.

oc-cento, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [for ob-canto] **I.** Neut.: **A.** In a good sense: *To sing at* or *before; to serenade:* ad fores, Plaut.—**B.** In a bad sense: *To sing a lampoon, pasquinade,* etc., *at* or *before:* (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) ostium, Plaut. **II.** Act.: *To sing;* either in a good or bad sense: hymenæum, Plaut.: si quis occentavisset, sive carmen condidisset, *etc.*, Cic.

occepso, v. occipio *init.*

occĭd-ens, entis, *P.* of occīdo.—As *Subst.*: *m.* (*sc.* mundus) *The western part of the world, the west:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *occident.*

occid-ĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. occid-o] (*A striking* or *cutting down*: hence) Of persons: *A massacre, utter destruction, extermination:* Liv.—Particular phrases: **1.** Occidione occidere *or* cædere *To cut down,* or *off, with utter destruction,* or *completely:* Cic.; Just.—**2.** Occidione occumbere, *To fall by an utter destruction,* i. e. *to be completely,* or *entirely, cut off:* Tac.—**3.** Occidioni dare, *To give,* or *yield, up to utter destruction:* Tac.—**4.** Occidioni eximere, *To deliver* or *release from utter destruction:* Tac.

1. **oc-cīdo** (ob-), cīdi, cīsum, cīdĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ob-cædo] (*To strike against;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To strike down, strike to the ground; to beat, smash, crush:* istam psaltriam, Ter. **B.** Esp.: *To strike* or *cut down: to cut off, kill, slay:* virginem filiam suā manu occidit (*sc.* Virginius), Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To kill* by other means than striking, *etc.*: veneno occisus, Suet. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To ruin, to undo.* occidisti me tuis fallaciis, Ter.—**B.** *To plague to death; to torture, torment, pester:* occidis me, Quum istuc rogitas, Plaut.: (without *Object*) occidis saepe rogando, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *occire.*

2. **oc-cīdo,** cīdi, cāsum, cīdĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for ob-cado] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To fall down, fall:* ut alii super alios occiderent, Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of the heavenly bodies: *To go down, set:* adverso cadens Canis occidit astro, Virg.—**2.** Of persons: *To fall, perish, die:* exstincto calore, occidimus fusi et extinguimur, Cic.—**3.** Of plants,

&c.: *To perish, die, wither away:* fallax herba veneni Occidet, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To perish; to be ruined, or lost,* etc.: Of persons or things: ut hic ornatus (*sc.* mundi) . . . occidat, Cic. — Particular expressions: Occidi, occidimus, *I, we, am lost,* or *undone* Plaut.; Virg.

3. **occīdo,** for occedo; v. occedo.

occĭd-ŭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. occĭd-o] **I.** Prop.: *Going down, setting:* dies, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Western:* aquæ, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *Sinking, failing:* senecta, Ov.

oc-cĭno, cĭnŭi, centum, cĭnĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for ob-cano] (*To sing against*; hence) Of birds: *To sing,* or *chirp, unfavourably* or *inauspiciously; to croak,* etc.: si occinuerit avis, *i. e. has, by its note, given an unfavourable omen:* Liv.

oc-cĭpio, cĕpi (coepi), ceptum, cipĕre (*Fut. Perf.*: occepso for occepero, Plaut.: occepsit for occeperit, id.), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [for ob-capio] (*To take on* or *upon one;* hence) **I.** Act.: **A.** Gen.: *To begin, commence* any thing: cantionem, Plaut.: agere armentum occepit, Liv. **B.** Esp.: Of an office: *To take upon one's self, to enter upon:* magistratum, Tac. **II.** Neut.: *To begin, commence:* hiems occipiebat, Tac.

oc-cĭput, ĭtis, *n.* [for ob-caput] *The back part of the head, the poll, the occiput:* Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *occiput.*

occi-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for occid-sio; fr. occid-o] *A massacre, slaughter, murder:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *occision.*

occi-sor, ōris, *m.* [for occid-sor; fr. id.] *A slayer, murderer:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *occiseur.*

occī-sus, (for occid-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of occid-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Ruined, lost, unfortunate, undone:* (*Sup.*) occisissimus sum omnium, qui vivunt, Cic.

oc-clūdo, clūsi, clūsum, clūdĕre (*Perf. Ind.*, occlūsti for occlusisti, Plaut.), 3. *v. a.* [for ob-claudo] **I.** Prop.: *To shut,* or *close, up:* occlusis tabernis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of the tongue: *To check, stop, shut up:* linguam, Plaut.—**B.** Of the passions: *To restrain, curb:* libidinem, Ter.

occlū-sus (for occlud-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of occlud-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Shut,* or *closed, up:* **a.** Prop.: (*Sup.*) ostium occlusissimum, Plaut. — **b.** Fig.: (*Comp.*) occlusioremque habeant stultitiam, *i. e. keep it more to themselves,* Plaut.

occo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [from the root AC, whence ac-uo, and akin to the Germ. eggen, *to harrow*] *To harrow;* segetem, Hor.

occœpi, v. occipio.

oc-cŭbo, *prps. no perf. nor sup.,* cŭbāre, 1. *v. n.* [for ob-cubo] *To lie* in a place; *to rest, repose* in the grave, *etc.*: ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector, Virg.

oc-culco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ob-calco] *To tread,* or *trample, upon,* or *down.* **I.** Gen.: vitem, Cato. **II.** Esp.: In battle, *etc.*: partim occulcatis, partim dissipatis, Liv.

oc-cŭl-o (ob-), cŭlŭi, cultum, cŭlĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ob-cul-o; fr. ob; root CUL, akin to celo, clam; Gr. καλύπτω] **I.** Gen.: *To cover, cover over:* virgulta . . . occule terrā, Virg. **II.** Esp.: *To cover up, hide, conceal:* A. Prop.: classem in convexo nemorum sub rupe cavatā . . . Occulit, Virg. **B.** Fig.: puncta argumentorum ut oculas, Cic.

occultā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [occult(a)-o] **1.** *A hiding, concealing, concealment:* Cæs.; Cic.— **2.** *A hiding,* or *concealing, one's self; concealment:* Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *occultation.*

occultā-tor, ōris, *m.* [occult(a)-o] *A hider, concealer, secreter:* Cic.

occult-e, *adv.* [occult-us] *In concealment, in secret, secretly, privately:* ea nunc occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, Cic.: (*Comp.*) conari occultius, id.: (*Sup.*) occultissime, Cæs.

occul-to, āvi, ātum, āre. (*Perf. Subj.*, occultāssis for occultaveris, Plaut.), 1. *v. a. intens.* [occul-o] **I.** Gen.: *To hide, conceal, secrete,* etc.: **A.** Prop.: occultant spineta lacertos, Virg.: legionem silvis occultat, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: intus veritas occultetur, Cic. **II.** Esp.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To hide,* or *conceal, one's self; to hide:* Cæs.; Cic.

occul-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of occul-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Hidden, concealed, secret:* calles, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **occultum,** i, *n. A secret place, a place of concealment, a hiding place:* Cic.; Tac.—**b.** Fig.: (a) Of things: *Hidden, concealed, secret:* ævum, Hor.: (*Comp.*) occultiores insidiæ, Cic.: (*Sup.*) res occultissimæ, id.— Adverbial expressions: In occulto, per occultum, ex occulto, *In secret, secretly, with secrecy,* etc.: Plaut.; Tac.; Cic.—As *Subst.*: **occulta,** ōrum, *n. plur. Secret things, secrets:* Cic.; Tac.—(b) Of persons: *Secret, close, reserved, not open:* si me astutum et occultum lubet fingere, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *occulte.*

oc-cumbo (ob-), cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, cumbĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for ob-cumbo] **I.**: **A.** Gen.: *To fall,* or *sink upon,* or *down:* in gladium, Vell. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of the heavenly bodies: *To go down, set:* Just.—**2.** *To fall* in death; *to die:* occubuissem honeste, Cic.: mene Iliacis occumbere campis Non potuisse! Virg.—**3.** *To submit, yield, succumb to:* certæ occumbere morti, Virg. **II.** (prps. only in connection with *mortem* or some kindred word) *To fall against death;* i. e. *to fall, die, perish:* Cic.; Liv.

occŭpā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [occup(a)-o] **1.** *A taking possession of* a thing with the intention of keeping it as one's own; *seizing, occupying:* Cic.—**2.** *A seizing upon, holding,* or *occupying* by force: Cic.—**3.** Rhet. *t. t.*: (*An anticipating* or *being beforehand with*; Esp.) *An anticipation* of an opponent's argument: Cic.—**4.** (Prop.: *An occupying, busying*; Meton.) *A business, employment, occupation:* Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *occupation.*

occŭpā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of occup(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Taken up, occupied, busy, engaged, employed,* etc.: si occupati profuimus aliquid civibus nostris, Cic.: (*Comp.*) comitiorum dilationes occupatiorem me habebant, Script. ap. Cic.: (*Sup.*) occupatissimus, Cic.

oc-cŭp-o, āvi, ātum, āre, (occupāssis for occupaveris, Plaut.: occupāssit for occupaverit, id.), 1. *v. a.* [for ob-cap-o; fr. ob; cap-io] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To take, seize,* or *lay hold of:* aram, Plaut.: occupat amplexu (*sc.* Ariadnen), Ov. **B** Esp.: **1.** *To take possession of, hold, occupy,* etc.: locum, Cic.—**2.** With accessory notion of hostility: *To take, seize, occupy, hold possession of* by force, *etc.*: oppidi partem, Cæs.—**3.** Of localities: *To reach, occupy, enter,* etc.: fortiter occupa Portum, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To occupy,* i. e. *to take,* or *fill, up* with any thing: atrā Nube polum pater occupato, Hor.— **B.** *To fall upon, attack:* saxo . . . Occupat os faciemque, Virg. —**C.**: **1.** *To get the start of, to be beforehand, to anticipate in* doing, *etc.*; *to be the first to* do, *etc.*: occupant bellum facere, Liv.—**2.** *To be beforehand with, to anticipate* a person: te fortunā, Cic. —**3.** *To anticipate, prevent,* or *take up* a person *with:* quum assectaretur, *Num quid vis?* occupo, Hor.—**D.** *To come upon unexpectedly, to surprise,* etc.: Vulteium mane Philippus . . . Occupat, Hor.—**E.** *To outstrip, get before, surpass,* etc.: egressas ante rates, Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To take, seize,* or *lay hold of:* familiam optimam occupavit, *i. e. has firm hold of* or *got into:* Plaut. —**B.**: **1.** *To take possession of, hold, occupy,* etc.: fessos sopor occupat artūs, Virg.—**2.** *To seize, seize upon, hold forcible possession of,* etc.: regnum, Cic.—**C.**: **1.** Gen.: *To occupy, take up, busy, employ,* etc.: populus . . . in funambulo mentem occupārat, Ter.— **2.** Esp.: Of money: *To employ,* hence: **a.** At interest: *To put, lay, put out, employ,* at interest: pecuniam adolescentulo grandi fenore occupāsti, Cic.—**b.** In purchases: *To invest,* or *lay out, in:* Col. ¶ Hence, Fr. *occuper.*

oc-curro (ob-), curri (rarely cucurri), cursum, currĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for ob; curro] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To run towards* or *up to* a person *or* place: ad opem ferendam obcurrunt, Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To run, go,* or *come, to meet; to meet* one: ad Æginium . . . Cæsari occurrit, Cæs.—**2.** With accessory notion of hostility: *To go against, rush upon, attack* an enemy, *etc.*: duabus Fabianis legionibus occurrit, Cæs.—**3.** *To meet* or *fall in, with:* seu dextrā lævāque velis occurrere pugnæ, *etc.*: Virg.—**4.** *To go* or *come* to a place, *etc.*: Atheniensium quoque legati ad id concilium occurrerunt, Liv.—**5.** *To be present, come up,* etc.: me ad tempus occursurum, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of places, *etc.*: (*To meet* a person *or* thing; hence) *To fall in one's way:* nec jam amplius ulla Occurrit tellus, Virg. — **B.** Of inanimate subjects: *To come in contact with, fall* or *come in the way of:* silex . . . ferro occurrebat, Liv

Fig.: A.: 1. *To offer*, or *present, itself*, etc., to the sight; *to appear, meet* the view, *etc.*: occurramque oculis intumulata tuis, Ov.—2.: **a.** *To offer*, or *present, itself* to the mind, *etc.*; *to suggest itself: to occur, recur*, etc.: ea quæ occurrant, Cic.—**b.** *To appear* to the mind *as: to seem*, etc.: mihi tu occurrebas dignus eo munere, Cic.—3. *To offer*, or *present, itself*, etc., in speaking; *to occur*: hæc tenenda sunt oratori; sæpe enim occurrunt, Cic. — **B.** (*To meet with words*; hence) 1. *To answer, reply*: huic . . . Talibus occurrit dictis, Virg.: (*Impers. Pass.*) occurretur enim, sicut occursum est, Cic.—2. *To object*: occurritur nobis a doctis et eruditis, *etc.*, Cic.—**C.** *To meet* for the purpose of remedying whether morally *or* physically; *to remedy, relieve, cure, endeavour to cure*, etc.: occurram vestræ exspectationi, Cic.—**D.** *To come to the help of, to assist*: supplicibus et calamitosis, Cic.—**E.** *To prevent, obviate*, etc.: satietati aurium animorumque, Cic. —**F.** *To meet* for the purpose of hindering; *to resist, hinder, oppose*: alicujus consiliis, Cic.—**G.** *To fall in with, comply with, accommodate one's self to*: avaritiæ ac sceleri, Cic.

occursā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [occurs(a)-o] *A running to meet* one, out of respect or for the sake of courting favour; *attention, officiousness*: Cic.

occur-so, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [for occurr-so; fr. occurr-o] **I.** *To run towards, or up to*: portis, Liv. **II.: A.** Prop.: *To run, go, or come to; to meet*: quum candidatis . . . osculo occurreres, Pl. **B.** Meton.: Of things: *to meet, come in contact*, etc.: cōnstat attolli colles occursantium inter se radicum repercussu, Pl. **III.** *To go against, rush upon, make an attack, attack*: occursat ocius gladio, Cæs. **IV.** *To meet, or fall in with*: inter agendum . . . Occursare capro . . . caveto, Virg. **V.: A.** *To go* or *come to* a place: in urbem, Plaut. —**B.** *To come up to, present one's self before*: numinibus, Pl. **VI.** *To offer*, or *present, itself* to the mind: *to suggest itself*, etc.: occursant animo mea mortalitas, mea scripta, Pl. **VII.** *To resist, hinder, oppose, withstand*: inter invidos, occursantes, Sall.

occur-sus, ūs, *m.* [for occurr-sus; fr. occurr-o] 1. *A running towards* or *up*: Curt.—2. *A meeting*, or *falling in with*: Ov.; Tac.—3. *An opposing, opposition*: Pl.—4. *A near approach, contiguity*: Pl. — 5.: **a.** Gen.: *A meeting with, a coming in contact with, a falling in the way of*: Ov.—**b.** Esp.: *A coming in contact with each other*, etc.: Pl.

Ōcĕănus, i, *m.*, Ὠκεανός. **I.** Prop.: *The great sea*, or *body of water, encompassing the land; the ocean*: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: Personified: *Oceanus, the son of Cœlum and Terra, the husband of Tethys, and the father of the rivers and nymphs*: Virg. — Hence, **Ocĕăn-ītis,** ĭdis, *f. A daughter of Ocean; an Oceanide*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Océan*.

ŏcell-ātum, i, *n.* [ocell-us] (*A thing provided with little eyes*; hence) *Any thing marked with small spots* like little eyes; *e. g. dice*, etc.: Suet.

ŏcel-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for ocul-lus; fr. ocul-us] **I.** Prop.: *A little eye*: Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** As a term of endearment: ocelle mi! *my little eye! my darling!* Plaut.—**B.** Of things, like our *apple of the eye*: Cic. **III.** Meton.: *A bulb* or *knob* on the roots of a reed (called also *oculus*): Pl.

Ocĕlum, i, *n.* Ὤκελον. *Ocelum: a city of Gallia Cisalpina* (now prps. *Usselio*).

ōc-ĭor, ōcĭus, *comp. adj.* (*Sup.* **ōcissimus,** a, um) [akin to ὠκ-ύς] **I.** Prop.: *Swifter, fleeter*: fulminis ocior alis, Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of time: *Quicker, sooner, earlier*: (*Sup.*) ocissima pira, *the soonest ripe*: Pl.

ōc-ĭter, *adv.* (*Comp.* **ōcĭus,** *Sup.* **ocissĭme**) [id.] 1. Pos.: *Quickly, speedily, rapidly*, etc.: profer citer, App. — 2. Comp.: **a.** *More quickly*, etc.: Cic.—**b.** As a modified superlative: *Very quickly* or *speedily; in much haste*, etc.; *at once*, etc.: ocius gladio occursat, Cæs.—3. Sup.: *Very quickly*, etc.: Sall.

Ocnus (-os) i, *m.*, Ὄκνος (Sloth). *Ocnus; The founder of the city of Mantua.*

ōcrea, æ, *f.* [prps. akin to ὄκρις, a prominence] *A greave* or (*metal*) *legging*: Liv.; Pl.

ōcrĕ-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [ocre-a] *Provided*, or *furnished, with an* ocrea, *or with* ocreæ; *greaved*: Hor.

Ocrĭsĭa (-ĭsia), æ, *f. Ocresia* or *Ocrisia; a female slave of Tanaquil, the mother of King Servius Tullius.*

Ocrĭcŭlum, i, *n. Ocriculum; a city of Umbria* (now *Otricoli*).—Hence, **Ocrĭcŭlānus,** a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Ocriculum*; *Ocriculan.*—As *Subst.*: **Ocriculani,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Ocriculum, the Ocriculans.*

Octāvĭus, ĭi, *m.*, **-a,** æ, *f. Octavius* and *Octavia*; *Roman names.*—Hence, **Octāvĭ-ānus,** a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, an Octavius*; *Octavian.*—As *Subst.*: **Octavianus,** i, *m. Octavianus*; *a* cognomen *of the Emperor Augustus, who was adopted out of the* gens Octavia *into the* gens Julia.

oct-āvus, a, um, *adj.* [oct-o] *The eighth*: pars, Cic.—Adverbial expression: Octavum, *For the eighth time*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *octave*.

octāvus-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *adj. The eighteenth*: Tac.

oct-ĭes, num. *adv.* [oct-o] *Eight times*: Cic.

octingent-ēsĭmus a, um, *num. adj.* [octingent-i] *The eight hundredth*: annus, Cic.

oct-in-gent-i, æ, a, *num. adj.* [for oct-in-cent-i; fr. oct-o; (i); (n); centum] *Eight hundred.*

oct-ĭ-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* [oct-o; (i); pes] *Eight-footed*: Cancer, Ov.

octo, *num. adj.* = ὀκτώ. *Eight*: anni, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *huit*.

Octō-ber, bris, *m.* [octo; ber, akin to Sanscrit *vâra*, Persian *bâr*, "time" (*Eight-time*: i. e. *eighth time division of the year*) *October* (*which was originally the eighth month of the Roman year, reckoning from March*): Vell. — As *Adj.*: *Of*, or *belonging to, October*: Idūs, Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Octobre*.

octō-dĕcim, *num. adj.* [for octo-decem] *Eighteen*: anni, Eutr.

Octōdūrus, i, *m. Octodurus; a town of the Veragri, in Gallia Narbonensis* (now *Martigny*).

octōgēn-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [octogen-i] *Of*, or *belonging to, eighty*: pater, *who was a man of eighty, was eighty years old*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *octogenaire*.

octō-gēn-i, æ, a, *num. distributive adj.* [for octo-gin-i; fr. octo; gin = κον in κον-τα] (*Eight-tens each*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Eighty each*: Liv. **II.** Meton.: *Eighty*: Pl.

Octogēsa, æ, *f. Octogesa; a city in Hispania Tarraconensis* (*near the modern* "La Granja").

octŏg-ēsĭmus, a, um, *num. adj.* [contr. fr. octogint-esimus; fr. octogint-a] *The eightieth*: annus, Cic.

octōg-ĭes (**octŭāg-**), *num. adv.* [contr. fr. octogint-ies] *Eighty times*: Cic.

octō-ginta, *num. adj.* [octo; ginta = κοντα] (*Eight-tens*; hence) *Eighty*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *octante*.

octo-jŭg-is, e, *adj.* [octo; JUG, root of ju(n)g-o] (Prop.: *Eight joined together*; hence, Fig.) *Eight in a body*, or *collectively; eight together*: Liv.

octō-ni, æ, a, *num. distributive adj.* [octo] **I.** Prop.: *Eight each*: ordines, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *Eight*: octonis natalibus actis, Ov.

octōphŏron (octaph-), i, *n.* = ὀκτωφορον. *A litter carried by eight bearers*: Cic.

octŭāgĭes, v. octogies.

octŭ-plĭcātus, a, um, *P.* of obsol. octuplic(a)-o [octo; plic(a)-o] *Made eight-fold, multiplied by eight, octupled*: Liv.

octŭplus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀκταπλοῦς. *Eight-fold, octuple*: pars, Cic. — As *Subst.*: **octuplum,** i, *n. The eight-fold penalty, the octuple*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *octuple*.

oct-ussis, is, *m.* [for oct-assis; fr octo; assis = as] *Eight asses*: Hor.

ŏcŭl-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [ocul-us] **I.** Prop.: *Furnished with* or *having eyes, seeing*: testis, *an eye-witness*, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *That strikes the eye, exposed to view, conspicuous, visible*: (*Sup.*) oculatissimus locus, Pl. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Conspicuous, perceptible*: (*Comp.*) in scribendo oculatior, Cic.—**B.** Oculatus dies, *A day with eyes*; i. e. *a day on which one will see something done*, etc.: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oculé*.

ŏcŭlus, i, *m.* [akin to Sans. *aksha*, "eye;" fr. lost AKSH = ĪKSH, *to see*; Greek ὄσσο, ὄκκο for ὀξο] (*The seeing thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *An eye*: Cæs.; Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** As a term of endearment: *Eye, darling*: Plaut.—**B.** *An ornament*: Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *The power of seeing*;

sight, vision: Cic.—**B.** Of the sun, stars, *etc.*: *A luminary:* Ov.—**C.** Of plants: *An eye, bud, bourgeon:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *œil.*

ocyor, *etc.*, v. ocior, *etc.*

Ōcyrrhŏe (Ōcўrh-), ēs, *f.*, Ὠκυρρόη (Swift flowing one). *Ocyrrhoë* or *Ocyrhoë; a daughter of Chiron.*

ōdĕum, i, *n.* = ᾠδεῖον. *A public building designed for musical performances; an odeon:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *odéum, odéon.*

ōdi, ōdisse (*Gerund:* odiendi, App.: — *Perf.* osus sum, Plaut.: odivit, Script. ap. Cic.), *v. a. defect.* [for hodi, akin to hostis, ἐχθος and Germ. Hass] **I.** Prop.: *To hate:* odere sorores Tartareæ monstrum, Virg.: hunc si acerbe et penitus, oderat, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To dislike; to be displeased or vexed at* any thing: Persicos odi, puer, apparatūs, Hor.

ōdĭōs-e, *adv.* [odios-us] *In a hateful way or manner; odiously:* Cic.

ōdĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [odi-um] (*Full of,* or *abounding in,* odium; hence) **1.** *Hateful to one; hated by* one: Of persons or things: (*Comp.*) motūs odiosiores, Cic.—**2.** *Offensive, annoying, odious, unpleasant, vexatious, troublesome,* etc.: cupidis rerum taliu odiosum et molestum est carere, Cic.: (*Sup.*) ardellonum . . . natio . . . aliis odiosissima, Phæd. ¶ Hence, Fr. *odieux.*

Ōdītes, æ, *m.*, Ὁδίτης (Wayfarer, Wanderer). *Odites:* **1.** *The name of a Centaur.*—**2.** *A person mentioned by* Ovid.

ŏd-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [od-i] **I.** Prop.: *Hatred, grudge, ill-will, animosity, enmity, aversion:* amor et odium, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Offence, annoyance, disgust:* Ter.—**B.** As a quality: *Offensive conduct* or *language, importunity, insolence, vexatiousness:* Cic.; Hor.

Ŏdŏmantes, um, *m.*, Ὀδόμαντες. *The Odomantes; a people of Thrace.*—Hence, **Ŏdŏmant-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Odomantes.*

ŏd-or (old form **odos**), ōris, *m.* [root OD, akin to Gr. ὄζω; also Lat. ol-eo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A smell, scent, odour:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: *A disagreeable smell, stink, stench:* Sall.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A scent, inkling, hint, presentiment:* Cic.—**B.** *A tincture, an infusion:* Cic. **III.** Meton.: *Perfumes, perfumery, essence,* etc.: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *odeur.*

ŏdōrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [odor(a)-or] *A smelling, smell:* Cic.

1. ŏdōrā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of **odor(a)-o** *and* **odor(a)-or.**—**2.** *Pa.*: *That has a smell, that emits an odour;* esp. *sweet-smelling, fragrant:* lignum, Virg.: (*Comp.*) vina mustis odoratiora, Pl.: (*Sup.*) odoratissimi flores, id.

2. ŏdōrā-tus, ūs, *m.* [odor(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *A smelling, smell:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The sense of smell:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *odorat.*

ŏdōr-ĭ-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [odor, odor-is; (i); fer-o] **1.** *Bringing* or *spreading odours, fragrant, odoriferous:* panacea, Virg.—**2.** *Producing perfumes* or *spices:* gens odorifera (*i. e.* Persæ), Ov.

ŏdōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [odor] *To give a smell* or *fragrance to, to perfume* a thing: odorant aëra funis, Ov.

ŏdōr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] **I.** *To smell at, examine by smelling:* pallam, Plaut. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To smell out, detect by the scent; to scent:* cibum, Hor. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To aspire to, aim at* a thing, in a contemptuous sense; *to snuff* (as a dog): decemviratum, Cic.—**2.** *To search out, trace out, investigate:* ut odorer . . . quid sentiant, Cic.—3. *To get an inkling* or *smattering of* any thing: philosophiam, Tac.

ŏdōr-us, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Pertaining to* odor; hence) **1.** *Sweet-smelling, fragrant:* fios, Ov.: (*Comp.*) odorius, Pl.—**2.** *Ill-smelling, stinking:* lumen odorum Sulfure, Claud.—**3.** *That tracks by the smell, keen-scented:* odora canum vis, Virg.

ŏdos, v. odor *init.*

Odrўsæ (-ūsæ), ārum, *m.*, Ὀδρύσαι. *The Odrysæ* or *Odrusæ; a people of Thrace, on the Hebrus.*—Hence, **Odrўs-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Odrysian;* Meton.) *Thracian.*—Hence, **Odrysii,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The Thracians.*

Ŏdyssēa (-īa), æ, *f.*, Ὀδύσσεια: **1.** *The Odyssee; a poem:* **a.** *Of Homer.*—**b.** *Of Livius Andronicus.*—**2.** Odyssēæ portus, *The port of Ulysses; the name of the southern extremity of Sicily, near Pachynum.*

Œa, æ, *f. Œa; a town of Africa* (now *Tripoli*).—Hence, **Œ-ensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Œa.*—As *Subst.*: **Œenses,** ĭum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Œa.*

Œăger (-ăgrus), i, *m.*, Οἴαγρος. *Œager* or *Œagrus; a king of Thrace, the father of Orpheus.*—Hence, **Œăgrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Οἰάγριος. (Prop.: *Œagrian;* Meton.) *Thracian.*

Œbălĭa, æ, *f.*, Οἰβαλία. *Œbalia; a name of Tarentum.*

Œbălus, i, *m.*, Οἴβαλος. *Œbalus:* **1.** *A king of Sparta, the father of Tyndarus and grandfather of Helen, under whose guidance the Partheniens went to Lower Italy and founded Tarentum.*—Hence, **a. Œbăl-ĭdes,** æ, *m.*, Οἰβαλίδης. *A male descendant of Œbalus; an Œbalide.*—Plur.: **Œbal-idæ,** ārum, *m. The Œbalides;* i. e. *Castor and Pollux.*—**b. Œbăl-is,** ĭdis, *f. adj.*: (a) Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Œbalus; Œbalian.*—(b) Meton.: *Italian, Roman.*—**c. Œbăl-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Οἰβάλιος: (a) Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Œbalus; Œbalian.*—(b) Meton.: (α) *Spartan.*—(β) *Sabine.*—**2.** *An Italian hero, son of Telon.*

Œchălĭa, æ, *f.*, Οἰχαλία. *Œchalia:* **1.** *A city of Eubœa.*—**2.** *A city of Messenia.*—Hence, **Œchăl-is,** ĭdis, *f. A female Œchalian.*

Œcleus (dissyll.), ĕi *and* ĕos, *m.*, Οἰκλεύς. *Œcleus; the father of Amphiaraus, and grandfather of Alcmœon.*—Hence, **Œcl-ĭdes,** æ, *m.*, Οἰκλίδης. *The son of Œcleus,* i. e. *Amphiaraus.*

Œclus, i, *m. Œclus; a Centaur.*

œcŏnŏmĭcus, i, *m.* = οἰκονομικός. *A work on domestic economy* (by Xenophon): Cic.

Œdĭpus, ŏdis *and* i, *m.*, Οἰδίπους (Swollen-foot) **I.** Prop.: *Œdipus; king of Thebes, son of Laius and Jocasta.*—Hence, **Œdĭpŏdĭōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Οἰδιποδιόνιος. *Of,* or *belonging to, Œdipus.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** For *a solver of enigmas.*—**B.** Œdipus Coloneus, *Œdipus at Colonus; the title of a tragedy of Sophocles.*

Œneus (dissyll.), ĕi *and* ĕos, *m.*, Οἰνεύς (Wine-man). *Œneus; a king of Ætolia* or *Calydon, the husband of Althœa, and father of Meleager, Tydeus, Dejanira, Gorgo,* etc.—Hence, **1. Œn-ēus** (trisyll.), a, um, *adj. Œnean.*—**2. Œn-ĭdes,** æ, *m.*, Οἰνείδης. *A male descendant of Œneus:* **a.** = *Meleager.*—**b.** = *Diomedes, son of Tydeus.*

Œnŏmăus, i, *m.*, Οἰνόμαος. *Œnomaus; a king of Elis and Pisa, the father of Hippodamia, grandfather of Atreus and Thyestes, and father-in-law of Pelops.*

Œnŏne, ēs, *f.*, Οἰνώνη. *Œnone; a Phrygian nymph, the daughter of Cebren, beloved by Paris, but afterwards deserted by him.*

œnŏ-phŏrum, i, *n.* = οἰνοφόρον. *A wine-holder, wine-basket:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *œnophore.*

Œnŏpĭa, æ, *f.*, Οἰνονία. *Œnopia; a name of the island of Ægina.*—Hence, **Œnŏpĭ-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Œnopia; Œnopian.*

Œnŏpĭon, ōnis, *m.*, Οἰνοπίων. *Œnopian; a king of Chios, the father of Merope.*

Œnōtrĭa, æ, *f.*, Οἰνωτρία. *Œnotria:* (Prop.: *The extreme south-eastern part of Italy;* Meton.) *Italy.*—Hence, **Œnōtrĭ-us** (contr. **Œnōtrus**), a, um, *adj. Œnotrian, Italian, Roman.*

œnus, a, um, old form of unus.

œstrus, i, *m.* = οἶστρος. **I.** Prop.: *A gad-fly, horse-fly, breese:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Frenzy* of a prophet or poet; *inspiration, poetic fire:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *œstre.*

œsus, old form of usus: Cic.

œsўpum, i, *n.* = οἰσύπη. **I.** Prop.: *The greasy sweat and dirt of unwashed wool:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *An extract from no.* I. *used as an emollient for the joints, and also by the Roman ladies as a cosmetic.*

Œta, æ, **-e,** ēs, *f.*, Οἴτη. *Œta* or *Œte; the mountain range between Thessaly and Macedonia, where Hercules ascended the funeral pile* (now *Kumaytа*).—Hence, **Œt-æus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Œta.*—As *Subst.*: **Œtæus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* heros *or* deus) *The Œtean hero* or *god;* i. e. *Hercules.*

ŏfella, æ, *f. dim.* [offa] *A bite, bit, mouthful, morsel:* Juv.

offa, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A bite, bit, morsel;* esp. *a little ball* or *pellet* made of flour: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A piece, lump, mass:* Pl.—**B.** Of *a swelling:* Juv.—**C.** Of *a shapeless mass, untimely birth, abortion:* Juv.

offec-tus (for offac-tus), a, um, *P.* of offic-io, through true root OFFAC.

of-fendo, fendi, fensum, fendĕre, *3. v. a.* and *n.* [ob; FENDO, akin to Sanscrit root HAN, *ferire, percutere*] **I.** Act.: **A.** Gen.: *To hit, strike, dash, knock* one thing *against* another: caput ad fornicem, Quint. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Prop.: *To strike, dash against* something; *to come in contact* or *collision with* something; *to fall, hit,* etc., *against* something: limen, Ov.: scopulum, Cic.—Particular phrase: Offendere pedem, *To strike* or *dash one's foot against* something; hence, *to trip, stumble,* etc.: Ov.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** As the result of striking against something: *To hurt, injure:* latus, Cic.—**b.** *To run against, light upon, find, meet with,* etc.: aliquem, Cic.—**3.** Fig.: **a.** *To hurt, injure, prove hurtful to:* tuam existimationem, Cic.—**b.** (a) Act.: *To shock, offend, displease, annoy, render indignant, mortify, vex,* etc.: neminem unquam non re, non verbo, non vultu denique offendit, Cic.—(b) Pass.: *To be displeased,* etc., *to feel annoyed, vexed,* etc.: multis rebus meus offendebatur animus, Cic. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To strike, dash,* or *hit, against:* fragili quærens illidere dentem, Offendet solido, Hor. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To run against a person; to find one:* domi non offendissem, Ter.—**2.** Of ships, *etc.: To run aground:* Cæs. **C.** Fig.: **1.** **a.** Of persons: *To offend, displease, give offence, be offensive* or *displeasing:* apud ipsam plebem offendisse de ærario, Cic.—**b.** Of things: *To be offensive* or *annoying:* Liv.—**2.** *To stumble, blunder, make a mistake, commit an error* or *fault:* in quo ipsi offendissent, Cic.—**3.** *To find fault with, be displeased with* or *at; take offence at:* si in me aliquid offendistis, Cic.—**4.** *To fail, be unfortunate,* or *unsuccessful:* bis apud judices, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) culpa ducis offensum, Cæs.

offen-sa, æ, *f.* [for offend-sa; fr. offend-o] **1.** *A striking* or *grating against* any thing: Pl.—**2.** **a.** Prop.: *An injuring* or *hurting:* Col.—**b.** Meton.: *An offence, affront, wrong, injury,* etc.: Ov.—**3.** *An offending* or *displeasing; offence, disfavour, displeasure,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *offense.*

offen-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for offend-sio; fr. id.] **1.** **a.** Prop.: *A striking,* or *dashing,* of the foot *against* something; *a tripping, stumbling,* etc.: Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *That against which the foot trips; a stumbling-block; a projection,* etc.: Cic.—**2.** (Prop.: *An injuring* or *hurting;* Meton.) *A complaint, indisposition:* Cic.—**3.** (Prop.: *An offending, displeasing,* etc.; Meton.) Of the results of displeasing, *etc.: Displeasure, disfavour, disgust, aversion, dislike, hatred,* etc.: Cic.—**4.** *A being offended, displeasure, vexation, annoyance,* felt by one's self: Cic.—**5.** *A transgression, violation* of any thing: Cic.—**6.**: **a.** Gen.: *A failing, failure, unfortunate* or *unsuccessful result:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: Of war: *Misfortune, defeat:* Cic.

offensĭun-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [for offension-cula; fr. offensio, offension-is] **1.** *A slight offence, disgust, displeasure:* Cic.—**2.** *A slight failure* or *check:* Cic.

offen-so, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for offend-so; fr. offend-o] *To strike* or *dash against* something; *to come in contact,* or *collision, with* something; *to fall, hit,* etc.: *against* something: capita, Liv.

1. offen-sus (for offend-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of offend-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Offended, displeased, annoyed, vexed, indignant,* etc.: (*Comp.*) quem sibi offensiorem . . . sciebat esse, Cic.—**b.** *Offensive, displeasing, causing offence, odious,* etc.: cui nos offensi invisique fuerimus, Cic.

2. offen-sus, ūs, *m.* [for offend-sus; fr. offend-o] **1.** *A striking* itself, etc., *against* something; *a coming in contact* or *collision* with something; *a collision:* Lucr.—**2.** *A displeasing,* etc.; *annoyance, vexation, displeasure,* etc.: Lucr.

of-fĕro, obtŭli, oblātum, offerre, *v. a.* [for ob-fero] **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: *To bring towards;* hence, *to present, thrust forwards,* etc.: strictamque aciem (= ferrum) venientibus offert, Virg. B. Esp.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: **1.** *To present one's self, come forwards, advance,* etc.: Ter.; Cic.; Virg.—**2.** With accessory notion of hostility: *To advance against* or *to meet; to oppose:* Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To thrust forwards, to obtrude,* etc.: incommode illis fors obtulerat adventum meum, Ter.—**B.** **1.** Gen.: *To bring,* or *thrust forwards; to expose:* obtulit in discrimen vitam suam, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To present, offer, expose one's self,* etc.: Cic.—**C.** *To bring forwards, produce, cause, bring about:* moram, Plaut.—**D.**: **1.** Gen.: *To present, show, exhibit,* etc.: speciem, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To show one's self,* etc.; *to appear:* Cic.—**E.** *To adduce, bring forward* against a person: crimina, Cic.—**F.** *To offer, proffer, tender,* etc.: in omnia suam offerens operam, Liv.—**G.**: **1.** In a good sense: *To bring, cause, occasion:* lætitiam alicui, Ter.—**2.** In a bad sense: *To cause, inflict:* mortem hostibus, Cic.—**H.** *To bring to, bestow upon:* cui deus obtulit Parcă, quod satis est, manu, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *offrir.*

offĭc-ĭna, æ, *f.* [contr. from opificina, from opifex, opific-is; the uncontracted form, opificina, is still found in Plaut.] (*A thing pertaining to an* opifex; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A workshop, manufactory:* Cæs.; Pl. **II.** Meton.: *A making, formation:* Pl. **III.** Fig.: *A workshop, manufactory, laboratory:* nequitiæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *officine.*

of-fĭcĭo (**ob-**), fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, *3. v. a.* and *n.* [for ob-facio] **I.** Act.: (*To do* something *over against* a person or thing; hence) *To impede, hinder, obstruct:* excursionibus iter, Hirt. **II.** Neut.: (*To act,* or *perform an action, towards* or *against* a person *or* thing, hence) **A.** In a good sense: *To step in, commence, begin:* Lucr.—**B.** In a bad sense: **1.** Prop.: *To stand in the way; to hinder, oppose, obstruct, thwart,* etc.: demoliri ea, quorum altitudo officeret auspiciis, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: *To stand in the way of; to oppose, obstruct; to be detrimental* or *hurtful to; to hurt:* cur meis commodis officis et obstas? Cic.

offĭcĭōs-e, *adv.* [officios-us] *Courteously, obligingly:* factum, Cic.: (*Comp.*) officiosius, id.: (*Sup.*) officiosissime, Pl.

offĭcĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [offici-um] (*Full of* officium; hence) **1.** *Full of courteousness* or *complaisance, obliging, ready to serve:* sedulitas, Hor.: (*Comp.*) estne quisquam, qui tibi officiosior videatur? Cic.: officiosissima natio candidatorum, id.—**2.** *Dutiful, in accordance with duty:* labores, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *officieux.*

of-fic-ium, ii, *n.* [for op-fac-ium; fr. (ops), op-is, fac-io] (*The performing* or *rendering aid, service,* etc., whether of free will or of (external or moral) necessity; hence) **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *A voluntary service, a kindness, favour, courtesy,* etc.: Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *A ceremonial observance, ceremony, attendance* (on a festive or solemn occasion): Tac.; Suet.; Pl.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: (a) Of persons: *An obligatory service, an obligation, duty, part, office:* Cic.; Suet.; Nep.—(b) Of animals: *Part, office,* etc.: Auct. Her.—(c) Of things: *Function, part, office:* Ter.; Lucr.—**b.** Esp.: (a) Prop.: *An official duty; service, employment, business, office,* etc.: Cæs.—(b) Meton.: *An office* or *court* of a magistrate: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *office.*

of-fīgo (**ob-**), fixi, fixum, fīgĕre, *3. v. a.* [ob; figo] *To drive in, fix in, fasten:* ramos, Liv.

offirmāt-e (**obfirmat-**), *adv.* [offirmat-us] *Firmly, stubbornly:* resistere, Suet.

offirmā-tus (**obfirma-**), a, um: **1.** *P.* of offirm(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Firm, resolute, obstinate:* (*Comp.*) voluntas offirmatior, Cic.

of-firm-o (**ob-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [for ob-firm-o; fr. ob; firm-us] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To make solid, strong, tough,* etc.: corium, App. **B.** Meton.: *To strengthen, fortify, secure,* etc.: stabuli fores, App. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To hold fast to, persevere in:* certum est offirmare viam me, quam decrevi persequi, Ter.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *To harden, render obdurate,* etc.: animum, Plaut.—**b.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To harden one's self,* i. e. *be perverse, obstinate,* etc.: Ter. **II.** Neut.: *To persist, remain fast,* or *continue in one's purpose,* etc.: censen' posse me offirmare? Ter.

of-fōc-o (**ob-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ob-fauc-o; fr. fauces, fauc-ium] (*To put towards the throat;* hence) *To pour water into the mouth,* with the accessory notion of force: Flor.

off-ŭla (-fla), æ, *f. dim.* [off-a] *A little bit, a small piece:* Var.; Script. ap. Suet.

of-fulgĕo (ob-), fulsi, *no sup.*, fulgēre, 2. *v.n.* [for ob-fulgeo] *To shine against or upon; to appear:* nova lux oculis offulsit, Virg.

of-fundo (ob-), fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ob-fundo] **1.** Of liquids: *To pour, spread, pour out or over;* hence, Pass. in reflexive force: *To pour or spread itself, etc., over:* illis aqua . . . offunditur, Cic.—**2.** Of things not liquid: **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *To spread or pour over, to cover with or by:* quum altitudo caliginem oculis obfudisset, Liv.—(b) Esp.: (α) Pass. in reflexive force: *To pour, or spread itself,* etc., *over; to overspread:* Cic.—(β) Of the effect of overspreading. *To obscure, overpower, eclipse,* etc.: offunditur luce solis lumen lucernæ, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: (a) Gen.: *To pour, or spread, out over* a person or thing; *to cover, overspread* a person or thing: Marcellorum meum pectus memoria offudit, Cic.—(b) Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force, *or simply* offundere: *To pour, or spread itself,* etc., *over; to overspread:* Cic.

offū-sus (for offud-sus), a, um, *P.* of offu(n)d-o.

og-gannĭo (ob-), īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [for ob-gannio] *To growl, grumble, to snarl out,* etc.: Plaut.; Ter.

Ŏgўges, is, Ὠγύγης. *Ogyges; the mythic founder and king of Thebes, in Bœotia, in whose reign a great deluge is said to have occurred.*—Hence, **Ogўgĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, Ὠγύγιος. (Prop.: *Ogygian;* Meton.) *Theban.*

oh, *interj.* An expression for the most various emotions of the mind: *Oh! O! ah!* Plaut.; Ter.

ŏhē, *interj. Ho! holloa! soho! ho there!* Hor.

ŏho, *interj.* An exclamation of surprise or joy: *Oho! aha!* Plaut.

oi, *interj.* An exclamation of complaint, of one weeping: Ter.

Ŏïleus (trisyll.) ĕi *and* ĕos, *m.*, Ὀϊλεύς. *Oileus; a king of Locris, father of the Ajax who was called, from his parentage,* **Ajax** Oilei (to distinguish him from Ajax Telamonius).—Hence, **Ŏïl-ĭdes**, æ, *m.*, Ὀϊλείδης. *The son of Oileus,* i. e. *Ajax.*

Olbĭa, æ, *f. Olbia; a city of Sardinia.*—Hence, **Olbĭ-ensis**, e, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Olbia; Olbian.*

Olcădes, um, *m. The Olcades; a people of Hispania Tarraconensis.*

Olcinĭātes, ium, *m. The Olciniate ; the inhabitants of Olcinium, a seaport in Illyricum* (the modern *Dulcigno*).

ŏlĕa, æ, *f.*, ἐλαία. **I.** Prop.: *An olive, olive-berry:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *An olive-tree:* Cic.

ŏlĕă-gĭnĕus (-gĭnĭus), a, um, *adj.* [olea, (*uncontr. Gen.*) oleă-i] (*Sprung from the* olea; hence) **1.** *Resembling an olive in shape, olive-shaped:* Pl.—**2.** *Of, or belonging to, the olive-tree:* radix, Virg.

ŏlĕ-ārĭus, a, um. *adj.* [ole-a] *Of, or belonging to, oil: oil-:* cella, Cic.

Ŏlĕăros, i, *f.*, Ὄλεαρος. *Olearos; one of the Cyclades near Paros* (now *Antiparos*).

ŏlĕ-aster, stri, *m.* [ole-a] *The wild olive-tree, oleaster:* Virg.

1. **Ŏlēnos (-us)**, i, *m.*, Ὤλενος. *Olenos* or *Olenus; the husband of Lethœa, said to have been changed with her into a stone.*

2. **Ŏlēnos (-us)**, i, *f.*, Ὤλενος. *Olenos* or *Olenus:* **1.** *An ancient city of Achaia.*—**2.** *A city of Ætolia.*—Hence, **Olĕn-ĭus**, a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Olenian;* Meton.) *Ætolian.*

ŏle-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of ole-o—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Gen.: *Giving forth, or emitting, a scent; smelling:* florem jungit bene olentis anethi, Virg.—**b.** Esp.: (a) In a good sense: *Sweet-smelling, fragrant, odoriferous:* olentem scindere cedrum, Virg.—(b) In a bad sense: (α) Prop.: *Stinking, foul, rank smelling, rank, strong-smelling:* olentia Medi Ora fovent illo, Virg.—(β) Fig.: Of language: *Having a musty smell, musty:* i. e. *savouring of antiquity, unfit for use,* etc.: Tac.

ŏl-ĕo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ēre (collateral form, ŏlo, ĕre, Plaut.), 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [for od-eo; fr. root OD, akin to ὀζω] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To emit a smell, smell,* etc.: non Arabo noster rore capillus olet, Ov. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To have a scent or smell of,* i. e. *to savour:* nihil (=non) olet ex Academiâ, nihil ex Lyceo, *etc.*, Cic.—**2.** *To emit, or give forth, a smell;* i. e. *to give an indication of; to betray, disclose, discover itself,* etc.: illud non olet, unde sit quod dicitur *cum illis?* Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To smell of; to have, or emit, a smell of,* etc.: ceram, Cic.: vina, Hor. **B.** Fig.: *To smell or savour of;* i. e. *indicate, betray,* etc.: malitiam, Cic.

ŏl-esco, [root OL] *To grow* (found only in compounds and derivatives): Fest.

ŏlē-tum, i, *n.* [ole-o] (*The stinking thing;* hence) *Filth, dirt, excrement:* Pers.

ŏlĕum, i, *n.* = ἔλαιον. **I.** Prop.: *Oil, olive-oil:* Cic.; Virg.—Prov.: Oleum et operam perdere, *To lose oil and labour,* i. e. *to labour in vain:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: From the use of oil to anoint the bodies of wrestlers: *The palæstra:* Cat. **III.** Fig.: *Literary contests or rhetorical exercises:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *huile.*

ol-făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [ol-eo; facio] **I.** Prop.: *To cause to smell of, to cause to emit a smell* by *or* with: Var. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Act.: *To smell, smell at, scent:* ea quæ gustemus, olfaciamus, *etc.*, Cic.—**B.** Neut.: *To possess the power of scent:* quum olfaciant (*sc.* delphini) sagacissime, *i. e. have a very keen scent:* Pl. **III.** Fig.: Act.: *To smell out, detect, scent:* nummum, Cic.

olfac-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [olfac-io] **I.** Prop.: *To smell at, smell* any thing: vestimentum, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *To smell snuff, detect, perceive:* boves cœlum olfactantes, Pl.

1. **olfac-tus**, a, um, *P.* of olfac-io.

2. **olfac-tus**, ūs, *m.* [olfac-io] **I.** Prop.: *A smelling, smell:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *The sense of smell:* Pl.

ŏl-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ol-eo] **I.** Gen.: *Smelling, emitting a smell:* amphoræ, Col. **II.** Esp.: With accessory notion of foulness: *Stinking, rank:* capra, Hor.: (*Sup.*) olidissima, Petr.

ōl-im, *adv.* [for oll-im; fr. oll-e, old form of ille] (With reference to time: *At that time;* hence) **1.** Of time past: *Some time ago, formerly, in time past, once, once upon a time:* boves olim nisi reddidisses Per dolum amotas, Hor.—**2.** Of time, future: *At some time or other, at some future time, in time to come, hereafter, at a future day, in future:* hæc olim meminisse juvabit, Virg.—**3.** *Now for a long time, this good while, long ago:* olim provisum erat, Tac.—**4.** In interrogative and conditional clauses: *At any time, ever:* quid est olim homini salute melius, Plaut.: vestra meos olim si fistula dicat amores, Virg.—**5.** *At times, sometimes, ofttimes:* ut puerilibus olim dant crustula blandi Doctores, Hor.

ŏlĭ-tor (holi-), ōris, *m.* [for olertor; fr. olus, oler-is] (*One who does*—i. e. *works at*—olus; hence) *A kitchen-gardener, market-gardener:* Hor.

ŏlĭtōr-ĭus (hol-), a, um, *adj.* [olitor] *Of, or belonging to, a kitchen-gardener, or to vegetables:* forum, Liv.

ŏlīv-a, æ, *f.* [digammated from ἐλαία] **1.** *An olive:* Hor.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *An olive-tree:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *An olive-branch:* Hor.—(b) *A staff of olive-wood, an olive-staff:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *olive.*

ŏlīv-ētum, i, *n.* [oliv-a] (*A thing supplied with olive-trees;* hence) *A place planted with olive-trees, an olive-yard:* Cic.

ŏlīv-ĭ-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [oliv-a; (i); fer-o] *Olive-bearing:* Virg.

ŏlīv-um, i, *n.* [oliv-a] (*The thing pertaining to* oliva; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Oil:* Virg.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** From the use of oil to anoint wrestlers: *The palæstra:* Hor.—**B.** *An ointment, unguent:* Cat.

ol-la (au-), æ, *f.* [etym. dub.; but prob. akin to Sanscrit root USH, *urere;* whence Gr. αὖ-ειν, *to dry*] (*The thing burnt or dried;* hence) *A pot or jar* of baked earth: Cic.—Prov.: Ipsa olera olla legit, *The pot itself culls the herbs:* i. e. *every one follows his own calling:* Cat.

olle, v. ille.

ŏlo, ĕre, v. oleo *init.*

ŏlor, ōris, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A swan:* Ov.

ŏlōr-ĭ-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [olor, olōr-is; (i); fer-o] *Swan-bearing:* Padus, Claud.

ŏlōr-īnus, a, um, *adj.* [olor] *Of, or belonging to, a swan or swans:* Virg.

ŏlus (ho-, he-), ĕris, *n.* [akin to

Sanscrit *hari, harit*, "viridis"] (*The green thing*; hence) *Kitchen*, or *garden, herbs* of any kind; *vegetables*, esp. *cabbage, colewort, turnips, greens:* Hor.; Pl.

ŏlus-cŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [for olerculum; fr. olus, oler-is] *A small herb* or *vegetable; a little cabbage:* Cic.; Hor.

Ŏlympēni, ōrum, *m. The Olympeni; the inhabitants of the city of Olympus, in Lycia.*

Ŏlympĭa, æ, *f.*, Ὀλυμπία. *Olympia; a sacred region in Elis Pisatis, with an olive-wood, where the Olympian games were held; here, too, were the famous temple and statue of Jupiter Olympius.* —Hence, **1. Olympĭ-ăcus (-cus, -us)**, a, um, *adj. Olympic.*—As *Subst.*: **a. Olympĭum**, ĭi, *n.* (*sc.* templum) *The temple of the Olympic Jupiter.*—**b. Olympĭa**, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* certamina *or* sacra) *The Olympic games (held every four years at Olympia).*—**2. Olympĭas**, ădis, *f.*, Ὀλυμπιάς: **a.** Prop.: *An Olympiad (the period of four years between the Olympic games, which the Greeks usually employed in the computation of time).*—**b.** Meton.: In the poets sts. for Olympius, *i. e. a period of five years:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Olympe, Olympique.*

1. **Ŏlympĭas**, ădis, v. Olympia.

2. **Ŏlympĭas**, ădis, *f.*, Ὀλυμπιάς. *Olympias; the consort of Philip of Macedon and mother of Alexander the Great.*

Olympiŏnīces, æ, *m.*, Ὀλυμπιονίκης. *A victor at the Olympic games:* Cic.

1. **Ŏlympus**, i, *m.*, Ὄλυμπος. *Olympus.* **I.** Prop.: *The name of several mountains, the most celebrated of which is one on the borders of Macedonia and Thessaly, of great height, and regarded as the seat of the gods.* **II.** Meton.: *Heaven:* Virg.

2. **Ŏlympus**, i, *m. Olympus; a pupil of Marsyas.*

Olynthus (-os), i, *f.*, Ὄλυνθος. *Olynthus; a city of Thrace, on the borders of Macedonia.*—Hence, **Olynthĭus**, a, um, *adj. Of Olynthus, Olynthian.*—As *Subst.*: **Olynthĭi**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The inhabitants of Olynthus, the Olynthians.*

ŏmāsum, i, *n.* [Gallic word] **I.** Prop.: *Bullock's tripe:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: *A fat paunch* of a man: Hor.

ō-men (old form **os-**), ĭnis, *n.* [prob. for or-men; fr. or-o] (*The thing spoken*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A prognostic, sign, token, omen:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A solemn assurance:* Ter.—**B.** *A solemn usage:* Virg.—Hence, **C.** *Marriage:* (as connected with auguries) Virg.

ōmentum, i, *n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Gen.: *The fat-skin, adipose membrane; fat*, esp. in men: Pers. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *The membrane which incloses the bowels, the caul:* Cels.—**B.** *The bowels:* Juv.

ōmĭn-or, ātus sum, āri, l. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [omen, omin-is] *To forebode, prognosticate, augur, presage, predict, prophesy:* Of persons or things. **I.** Neut.: reipublicæ ominari, Cic.: male ominatis Parcite verbis, Hor. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: clamore ac favore ominati extemplo sunt felix faustumque officium, Liv. **B.** Fig.: ut ominatæ (*sc.* naves) ad prædam alteram repetendam sese venisse, Liv.

ōmĭn-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of foreboding, portentous, ominous:* res, Pl.

ŏmis-sus (for omitt-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of omitt-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Negligent, heedless, remiss:* animus, Ter.: (*Comp.*) ab re Omissior, *in respect of property:* id.

ŏ-mitto, misi, missum, mittĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ob-mitto] **I.** Prop.: *To let go, let loose, let fall:* arma, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To lay aside, neglect, disregard:* tristitiem, Ter.: primam navigationem ne omiseris, Cic.—**B.**: **1.** *To pass over, say nothing of, omit*, in speaking: innumerabiles viros, Cic.—**2.** Of an action: *To leave off, give over, cease* doing any thing: mirari, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *omettre.*

omn-ĭ-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [omnis; (i); fer-o] *All-bearing, all-sustaining:* vultus, Ov.

omn-ĭ-gĕn-us, a, um (*Gen. Plur.* omnigenûm, Virg.), *adj.* [omn-is; (i); gen-o] (*All-produced*; hence) *Of all kinds:* Lucr.; Virg.

omnĭmŏd-e (-is), *adv.* [omnimod-us] *Altogether, wholly:* Lucr.

omn-ĭ-mŏd-us, a, um, *adj.* [omnis; (i); mod-us] *Of all sorts or kinds:* App.

omn-ĭno, *adv.* [omn-is] **I.** Gen.: *Altogether, wholly, entirely, utterly:* non tamen omnino Teucros delere paratis, Virg. **II.** Esp.: **A.** With numerals: *In all:* quinque omnino fuerunt, Cic. —**B.** In concessions: *By all means, certainly, to be sure:* restricti omnino esse nullo modo debemus, sed, *etc.*, Cic.—**C.** In making a general statement: *In general, generally, universally:* de hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor, Cic.

omn-ĭ-păr-ens, tis, *adj.* [omn-is; (i); par-io] *All-bearing, all-producing:* terra, Virg.

omn-ĭ-pŏtens, tis, *adj.* [omn-is; (i); potens] *All-powerful, almighty, omnipotent:* fortuna, Virg. : (*Sup.*) deus ille omnipotentissimus, Macr.

omnis, e, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Sing.: **A.** Of a class, *etc.*: *Every, all:* omnis amans, *every lover, all lovers:* Ov. : omnis cura, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **omne**, is, *n. Every thing, all things:* Cic.—**B.** Of a person, thing, *etc.*, in its entirety: *The whole of, the entire:* Gallia est omnis divisa in tres partes, Cæs.—Particular phrase: Omnis in aliquo esse, *To be wholly engaged in something:* Hor. **II.** Plur.: **A.** Gen.: *All, every:* omnes omnium ordinum homines, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **1. omnes, ium** (*sc.* homines), *comm. gen.*: *All persons, all:* Cic.—**2. omnia, ium**, *n. All things, every thing:* Cic.; Ov. **B.** Esp.: *All other, every other kind of:* ir vitâ longe omnibus studiis contemplationem rerum, cognitionemque præstare, Cic.

omn-ĭ-tĕnens, tis, *adj.* [omn-is; (i); tuens] *All-seeing:* Lucr.

omn-ĭ-văg-us, a, um, *adj.* [omnis; (i); vag-or] *Roving everywhere:* Cic.

omn-ĭ-vŏl-us, a, um, *adj.* [omnis; (i); vol-o] *Willing every thing.* Cat.

omn-ĭ-vŏr-us, a, um, *adj.* [omnis; (i); vor-o] *All-devouring, omnivorous:* boves, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *omnivore.*

Omphăle, ēs, *f.*, Ὀμφάλη. *Omphale; a queen of Lydia, whom Hercules served.*

ŏnăger and **ŏnăgrus**, i, *m.* = ὄναγρος. *A wild ass:* Virg.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *onagre.*

Onchestĭus, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, the city of Onchestus, in Bœotia.*

Onchestus, i, *f. Onchestus; a river of Thessaly.*

ŏnĕr-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [onus, oner-is] *Of*, or *belonging to, burden, transport*, or *carriage; that bears a burden, carries freight*, etc.: jumenta, *beasts of burden*, Liv.: naves, *ships of burden*, Cæs. —As *Subst.*: **onerāria**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* navis) *A ship of burden, a merchant-vessel, a transport:* Cic.

ŏnĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To load, lade:* oleo tardi costas agitator aselli, Vilibus aut onerat pomis, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To overload* or *gorge one's self; to fill one's self to repletion:* Ov.—**b.** Of the stomach: *To load, fill, gorge, oppress:* Sall.—**c.** Of vessels: *To load* or *freight:* Sall.—**d.** Of draught cattle: *To burden:* Ov. **B.** Meton.: **1.: a.** Gen.: *To load* or *cover* with any thing: dapibus mensas onerabat inemptis, Virg.—**b.** Esp.: *To overwhelm*, etc.: onerant (*sc.* pantheram) saxis, Phæd.—**2.** *To load*, i. e. *to equip, furnish*, etc.: jaculo palmas, Virg.—**3.: a.** Of liquids: *To stow* in a thing: Virg.—**b.** Of solids: *To load, heap*, or *pile up* in a thing: Virg. **C.** Fig.: **1.** In a bad sense: **a.** *To load, burden, weary*, etc.: verbis lassas onerantibus aures, Hor.—**b.** *To oppress, overwhelm*, etc.: eum contumeliis, Cic.—**2.** In a good sense: *To overwhelm*: aliquem laudibus, Liv.—**3.** With accessory notion of oppressiveness: **a.** *To make* or *render more heavy, burdensome*, or *oppressive; to aggravate*: pericula, Tac. —**b.** *To aggravate, render more odious, make worse*: quem (*sc.* delectum) . . . onerabant ministri avaritiâ et luxu, Tac.—**4.** *To load with accusations* or *charges*: audentius jam onerat Sejanum, Tac. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Of food: *To prove oppressive, heavy*: Pl.—**B.** Of vessels: *To load, put a freight on board:* Cæs.

ŏnĕr-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Full* of onus; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Burdensome, heavy*; præda, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of food, *etc.*, difficult of digestion: *Oppressive, heavy:* Pl.—**2.** Of the atmosphere: *Heavy* (*Comp.*) aer . . . est onerosior igni, Ov. **II.**

Fig.: A. *Burdensome, onerous, oppressive.* donatio, Pl.—**B.** *Irksome, odious:* erat igitur perquam onerosum accusare damnatum, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *onéreux.*

ŏnus, ĕris, *n.* [prob. akin to Sans. *anas,* "a cart"] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A load, burden:* Cæs.; Ov. **B.** Esp.: Of goods, baggage, *etc.: A load, lading, freight, carya:* Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A burden,* in respect of property, *i. e. a tax* or *an expense:* Cic.—**B.** *A load, burden, weight, charge, trouble* of any kind: Cic.

ŏnus-tus, a, um, *adj.* [for oner-tus; fr. onus, oner-is] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Loaded, laden:* asellus onustus auro, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of vessels: *Laden, freighted:* Cic. — **2.** Of the body: *Loaded, oppressed, clogged* with food: Lucr. **II.** Meton.: *Filled, full:* (with *Abl.*) pharetræ telis onustæ, Tac.: (with *Gen.*) aula onusta auri, Plaut.

Ŏnȳtes, is, *m. Onytes; a Rutulian killed by Æneas.*

ŏnyx, ўchis, *m.* (*fem.,* v. *no.* II.) = ὄνυξ (a finger-nail; hence, from its colour) **I.** Prop.: *Onyx (a kind of yellowish marble, of which vessels of many kinds were made; it was also used for inlaying floors):* Luc.; Mart. **II.** Meton.: *m.* and *f. A vessel of onyx, an onyx-box:* Hor.

ŏpāc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [opac-us] *To cover with shade, to shade:* locum, Cic.: ubi pinguem dives opacat Ramus humum, Virg.

ŏpācus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] *Shady,* i. e.: **I.: A.** Prop.: *In the shade, shaded:* ripa, Cic.: (*Comp.*) locus umbrā opacior, Pl.: (*Sup.*) opacissima nemorum pascua, Col. — As *Subst.:* **opacum,** i, *n. The shade.* Virg.; Pl. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *Darkened* as if by shades, *dark, obscure:* nox, Virg.—**2.** *Bushy, thick:* barba, Cat. **II.** *That gives* or *casts a shade:* nemus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opaque.*

ŏpel-la, æ, *f. dim.* [for oper-la; fr. oper-a] *Little* or *slight pains, labour,* or *service:* forensis, Hor.

ŏpĕr-a, æ, *f.* [oper-or] (*A working,* etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Pains, exertion, work, labour:* Cic.—Particular expressions: **1.** Operam dare, *To bestow care* or *pains; to give attention:* Cæs.; Cic.—**2.** Operā meā, *etc., By my,* etc., *means; through my,* etc., *agency,* etc.: Cic. **B.** Esp.: *A service, rendering of service:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Leisure, spare time* for any thing: de versibus, quos tibi a me scribi vis, deest mihi quidem opera, Cic. — **B.: 1.** *A labourer, workman:* nona, *a ninth labourer* (on his farm), Hor. — **2.** Plur.: **a.** *Hired aiders, abettors, tools,* etc (of political or theatrical parties): mercenariæ, Cic.—**b.** *Pantomimists:* Suet.—**3.** *That which is wrought* or *produced, a work:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opéra.*

ŏpĕr-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [oper-a] *Of,* or *belonging to, labour:* homo, Cic. —As *Subst.:* **operarius,** ii, *m.* (*sc.* homo) **1.** Gen.: *A labourer, workman, operative:* Cic. — **2.** Esp.: *An amanuensis:* Script. ap. Cic.

ŏper-cŭlum, i, *n.* [oper-io] (*That which serves for covering;* hence) *A covering, a cover:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opercule.*

ŏpĕrī-mentum, i, *n.* [operi-o] (*The covering thing;* hence) *A covering, cover:* Cic.

ŏ-pĕr-īo, ŭi, ertum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [for ob-per-io; fr. ob; root PER; cf. aperio *init.*] **I.** Prop.: *To cover, cover over:* pellis latos humeros . . . Pugnatori operit, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *To shut, close:* opertā lecticā latus est, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To hide, conceal, keep from observation, dissemble:* luctum, Pl.—**B.** *To load, overwhelm, cover over:* contumeliis opertus, Cic.

ŏpĕr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* [opus, oper-is] **I.** Gen.: *To work, labour, toil, take pains; to be busied:* connubiis arvisque novis operata juventus, Virg. **II.** Esp.: Religious *t. t.: To serve the gods, perform sacred rites, sacrifice:* justis operata divis, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opérer, ouvrer.*

ŏpĕrōs-e, *adv.* [operos-us] **I.** Prop.: *With great pains, laboriously, carefully:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Exactly, accurately:* (*Comp.*) operosius, Pl.

ŏpĕr-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [oper-a] (*Full of* opera; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Taking great pains, painstaking, active, busy, industrious, laborious:* senectus, Cic.: (*Sup.*) Syria in hortis operosissima, *exceedingly industrious in gardening,* Pl.: (with *Gen.*) vates operose dierum, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of a medicine: *Active, powerful:* Ov.—**B.** *Attended with labour; that costs much trouble; troublesome, laborious, difficult, elaborate:* artes, *handicrafts:* Cic. — **C.** As the consequence of the employment of labour: *Costly, sumptuous,* etc.: (*Comp.*) sepulchrum operosius, Cic.

opertum, i, v. opertus.

ŏper-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of oper-io. —**2.** *Pa.: Hidden, concealed:* res, Cic.: bella, Virg.—As *Subst.:* **opertum,** i, *n.:* **a.** (*sc.* dictum) *A hidden saying; a dark oracle, ambiguous reply:* Cic. —**b.** *A hidden place, depth:* Virg.—**c.** (*sc.* sacrum) *Secret worship* or *rites:* Cic.

ŏpes, opum, v. ops.

Ophĕltes, æ, *m.,* Ὀφέλτης. *Opheltes:* **1.** *One of the Etruscan seamen.*— **2.** *The father of Euryalus.*

Ophĭas, ădis, *f. The daughter of Ophius.*

Ophĭon, ŏnis, *m.,* Ὀφίων. *Ophion:* **1.** *One of the giants.* — **2.** *One of the companions of Cadmus.*—**3.** *The father of Amycus the Centaur.*—Hence, **Ophĭŏn-ĭdes,** æ, *m. The son of Ophion, the Ophionide,* i. e. *Amycus.*

Ophĭūchus, i, *m.,* Ὀφιοῦχος. *The (constellation) Serpent-holder:* Cic.

Ophĭūsĭus, a, um, *adj.,* Ὀφιούσιος. *Of,* or *belonging to, Ophiusa* (an old name of the Island of Cyprus); *Ophiusian, Cyprian:* arva, Ov.

ŏpĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [a fuller form for Opsus, Obscus, and Oscus] (Prop.: *Oscan;* Meton.) **A.** *Clownish, rude, stupid, ignorant, foolish:* ut nostri opici putaverunt, Gell.—**B.** *Dirty, filthy, nasty:* amica, Juv.

ŏp-ĭ-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [(ops) op-is; (i); fer-o] *Aid-bringing, helping:* deus, Ov.

ŏpĭ-fex, fĭcis, *c.* [for oper-fac-s; fr. opus, oper-is; fac-io] (*One doing work;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *A worker, framer, maker, fabricator:* **A.** Prop.: mundi, Cic. **B.** Fig.: verborum, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *A workman, mechanic, artizan:* Cic. — **B.** *An artist,* whether a statuary or painter: Cic.

opĭfĭcīna, æ, v. officina *init.*

ŏpīl-ĭo, ōnis, *m.* [for ovil-io, fr. ovil-e] (*The one having the sheepfold;* hence) *A shepherd:* Plaut.

ŏpīm-e, *adv.* [opim-us] *Richly, sumptuously, splendidly:* Plaut.

Ŏpīmĭus, ĭi, *m.;* **-a,** æ, *f. Opimius* and *Opimia; Roman names.*

ŏp-ĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [(ops) op-is] (*Having* ops; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Rich, abundant, copious, sumptuous, noble, splendid:* præda, Cic.: dapes, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Enriched, rich:* se non opimum prædā discedere, Cic.—**2.** *Enriching, gainful:* accusatio, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Honourable, noble, high, exalted,* etc.: quos opimus Fallere et effugere est triumphus, Hor.—Particular phrase: Opima spolia, *The honourable spoils,* or *spoils of honour;* i. e. *the arms taken on the field of battle by a victorious general from the general whom he had vanquished:* Liv. — **B.: 1.** Of living beings or their bodies, *etc.: Fat, plump, corpulent,* etc.: boves, Cic.: (*Comp.*) membra opimiora, Gell. — **2.** Of a country, *etc.: Rich, fat, fruitful, fertile,* etc.: Asia tam opima est, *etc.,* Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Rich* or *abounding in:* (with *Gen.*) arva Inter opima virūm, Virg.: (with *Abl.*) opus aggredior opimum casibus, Tac. — **B.** Rhet. *t. t.: Gross, overloaded:* dictionis genus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opimes.*

ŏpīnā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [opin(a)-or] (*That may* or *can be thought,* etc.; hence) *That rests on opinion* or *conjecture; conjectural, imaginary:* artes, Cic.

ŏpīnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.** *The act of supposing,* etc.; *a supposing, opining, conjecturing,* etc.: Cic.—**2.** (Prop.: *A fancying, conjecturing,* etc.: Meton.) *A supposition, conjecture, imagination; fancy:* Cic.

ŏpīnā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A supposer, conjecturer:* Cic.

1. **ŏpīnā-tus,** a, um: **1.** *P.* of opin(a)-o and opin(a)-or.—**2.** *Pa.:* **a.** Prop.: *Supposed, thought, imagined, believed, conceived, conjectured:* appetitio opinati magni boni, Cic. — **b.** Meton.: *Celebrated, famous, renowned,* etc.: (*Sup.*) Rhodus, opinatissima insula, Flor.

2. **ŏpīnā-tus,** ūs, *m.* [opin(a)-or] (*A thinking;* hence) *Opinion, supposition, imagination,* etc.: Lucr.

ŏpīn-ĭo, ōnis, *f.* [opin-or] (*A thinking:* hence) **I.** Gen.: *Opinion, supposition, conjecture, belief:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.:** 1. *A good opinion* which

one entertains of another; *expectation* Cic. — **2.** *Reputation, credit, esteem:* Quint. — **B.** *A report, rumour:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opinion.*

ŏpĭnĭ-ōsissimus, a, um, *sup. adj.* [contr. from opinion-osissimus ; fr. opinio, opinion-is] *Most,* or *very, full of suppositions* or *opinions:* homines, Cic.

ŏpĭn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [opin-us] *To think, suppose, imagine, conjecture:* Cic.

ŏpĭn-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [id.] *To think, suppose, imagine, conjecture:* sapiens nihil opinatur, Cic.: ut opinor, *As I think, according to my judgment, in my opinion :* Cic.: opinor, *I am of opinion, believe, suppose, imagine,* etc.: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opiner.*

ŏpīnus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub., but prob. akin to Gr. ὀΐ-ω] *Thinking, imagining;* only in derivatives; opinor, neo-opinus, in-opinus.

ŏpĭpăr-e, *adv.* [opipar-us] *Richly, splendidly, sumptuously:* Cic.

ŏp-ĭ-păr-us, a, um, *adj.* [(ops) op-is ; (i) ; par-o] (*Prepared,* or *provided, with* ops ; hence) *Richly furnished, splendid, sumptuous:* Plaut.

Opis, is, *f.* Ὦπις. *Opis:* **1.** *A nymph in the train of Diana.*—**2.** *A Naiad.*

Opĭtergĭum, ĭi, *n. Opitergium: a city of Italy, in the territory of the Veneti* (now *Oderzo*).—Hence, **Opiterg-ini,** ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Opitergium; the Opitergines.*

ŏp-ĭ-tŭl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* [(ops) op-is ; (i) ; root TUL, akin to Sanscrit root TUL, *tollere* ; whence, tul-i] **I. Gen.:** *To bring aid; to help, aid, assist, succour:* sontibus, Cic. **II. Esp.: A.** *To relieve:* inopiæ, Sall.—**B.** *To afford assistance* towards a thing : permultum ad dicendum . . . opitulati sunt, Cic.

ŏportet, ŭit, ēre, 2. *v. n.* (only in third person and Inf. mood) [etym. dub. ; prps. akin to 2. opus] **1.** Sing.: *(It) is necessary, needful, proper, becoming,* or *reasonable'; (it) behoves; I (thou, he,* etc.) *must* or *ought:* hoc fieri et oportet et opus est, Cic.: est enim aliquid, quod non oporteat, id.: *(Impers.)* alio tempore, atque oportuerit, Cæs. —**2.** Plur.: *Are necessary, ought,* etc.: hæc facta ab illo oportebant, Ter.

op-pecto (ob-), pexi, pexum, pectĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ob-pecto] (Prop.: *To comb towards* one ; Meton.) Of food : *To draw towards* one, *lay hold of,* etc., for the purpose of eating : Plaut.

op-pĕdo (ob-), pĕdi, *no sup.,* pĕdĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for ob-pedo] (Prop.: *To break wind at* any one ; Fig.) *To deride, mock, insult:* Judæis, Hor.

op-pĕrĭor (ob-), pĕrītus *and* pertus sum, pĕrīri, 4. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [for ob-perior] **I. Neut.:** *To wait, tarry,* etc.: Ter.; Cic. **II.** Act.: *To wait,* or *tarry, for; to await:* hostem, Virg.

oppĕt-ītus (obpet-), a, um, *P.* of oppet-o.

op-pĕto (ob-), pĕtīvi *and* pĕtĭi, pĕtītum, pĕtĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [for ob-peto] *To go to meet, to encounter* an evil. **I.** Act.: mortem, *To encounter death,* i. e. *to perish, die:* Cic.: pœnas, *To encounter,* or *suffer, punishment,* or *the penalty* of any thing, Phæd. **II.** Neut.: *To encounter death, perish, die,* etc.: queis ante ora patrum, Trojæ sub mœnibus altis, Contigit oppetere, Virg.

oppĭd-ānus, a, um, *adj.* [oppidum] **I. Prop.:** *Of,* or *belonging to, a town (other than Rome):* senex, Cic.—As *Subst.:* **oppidani,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The inhabitants of a town (other than Rome), townsmen, townsfolk:* Cæs. **II. Meton.:** *Provincial, unrefined,* etc.: genus dicendi, Cic.

oppĭd-ātim, *adv.* [id.] *By towns, in the towns, in every town:* Suet.

oppĭdo, *adv.* [etym. dub.] **1.** *Very, very much, exceedingly:* interii, *I am completely done for,* Plaut.: ridiculus, Cic.: oppido quam, *Exceedingly:* Liv. —**2.** In giving assent, *Certainly, to be sure:* Plaut.

oppĭdŭ-lum, i, *n. dim.* [for oppido-lum ; fr. oppidum, *(uncontr. Gen)* oppido-i] *A small town:* Cic. ; Hor.

oppĭdum, i, *n. (Gen. Plur.* oppidûm, Script. ap. Cic.) [etym. dub.; acc. to some, l. ops ; do :—acc. to others, connected with πέδιον, or πέδον, as if obtained from ἐπὶ πέδον, or ἐπιπέδον, *on the ground, on a level,* etc., as opp. to *arx,* which usually stood on an eminence] **I. Prop.: A. Gen.:** *A town (other than Rome, which was called Urbs):* Cic.; Virg. **B. Esp.:** *The town:* i. e. **1.** *Rome:* Liv.—**2.** *Athens:* Nep. —**3.** *Thebes:* Nep. **II. Meton.:** Of *a fortified wood* or *forest* among Britons : Cæs.

op-pignĕro (ob-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ob-pignero] *To pledge, pawn.* **I. Prop.:** libelli pro vino etiam sæpe oppignerabantur, Cic. **II. Fig.:** filiam, Ter.

op-pĭlo (ob-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ob-pilo] *(To thrust against;* hence) *To stop up, shut up:* scalis tabernæ oppilatis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opiler.*

Oppĭus, ĭi, *m.*, **-a,** æ, *f. Oppius* and *Oppia; Roman names.*—Hence, **Oppĭus,** a, um. *Of,* or *belonging to, Oppius; Oppian.*

op-plĕo (ob-), plēvi, plētum, plēre, 2. *v. a.* [for ob-pleo] *To fill completely, fill up.* **I. Prop.:** nives omnia oppleverant, Liv. **II. Fig.:** hæc opinio Græciam opplevit, Cic.

opplē-tus, a, um, *P.* of opple-o.

op-plōro (ob-), *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [for ob-ploro] *To cry* or *wail at, against,* or *in* any thing : auribus meis, Auct. Her.

op-pōno (ob-), pŏsŭi (in Plaut. pŏsīvi), pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre (oppōstus for oppositus, Lucr.), 3. *v. a.* [for ob-pono] **I. Prop.: A. Gen.:** *To set,* or *place, against ; to set before* or *opposite ; to place before,* etc.: stabula . . . hyberno opponere soli, Virg. **B. Esp.:** **1.** *To present* or *offer:* licet antestari? ego vero Oppono auriculam, Hor.—**2. Milit.** *t. t.:* With accessory notion of hostility : *To set,* or *station, in opposition to,* or *for the purpose of opposing:* ut venientibus in itinere se opponeret, Cæs.—**3.** *To close:* oppositas habuit regia nostra fores, Ov.—**4.** *To set against* as a pledge ; *to pledge, mortgage:* pono pallium ; ille suum annulum opposuit, Plaut. **II. Fig.: A. Gen.:** *To set forth, bring forward, place before the eyes:* formidines opponantur, Cic. **B. Esp.: 1.** *To bring forward, adduce, allege,* etc.: auctoritatem, Cic.—**2.** *To speak against, oppose:* ut opponeret Stoicis, summum bonum esse frui iis rebus, Cic.—**3.** *To set against, oppose,* by way of comparison: multis secundis prœliis unum adversum opponere, Cæs.—**4.** *To expose, lay open to:* qui se opponat periculis, Cic.—**5.** *To oppose, set in opposition to:* omni virtuti vitium contrario nomine opponitur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opposer.*

opportūn-e, *adv.* [opportun-us] *Fitly, seasonably, opportunely:* venisse, Cic.: (*Sup.*) opportunissime, Cæs.

opportūn-ĭtas (obp-), ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The condition,* or *state, of the* opportunus ; hence) **I. Gen.:** *Fitness, convenience, suitableness:* Cæs. ; Cic. **II. Esp.: A.** *A fit, opportune,* or *favourable time* or *opportunity:* Plaut.—**B.** *An advantage:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opportunité.*

op-port-ūnus (ob-), a, um, *adj.* [for ob-port-unus ; fr. ob ; port-us] (*Belonging to that which is over against the harbour* ; hence) **I. Gen.:** *Fit, meet, convenient, suitable, seasonable, opportune:* (*Sup.*) ætas opportunissima, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) pecori opportuna seges, Virg.—As *Subst.:* **opportuna,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* loca) *Suitable,* or *convenient, things:* Tac. **II. Esp.: A.** *Advantageous, serviceable:* cetera res . . . opportunæ sunt singulæ rebus singulis, Cic.—**B.** *Fit, suitable, adapted* to any thing : ad omnia hæc magis opportunus nemo est, Ter.—**C.** *Exposed, liable* to any thing : (*Comp.*) opportuniora morbis corpora, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opportun.*

oppŏs-ĭtĭo (obpos-), ōnis, *f.* [oppos, root of oppo(s)-no] *An opposing, opposition:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opposition.*

1. oppŏs-ĭtus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of oppono, through true root OPPOS.—**2.** *Pa.:* **a. Gen.:** (a) **Prop.:** *Placed, lying,* or *standing, opposite to* or *over against ; opposite :* luna opposita soli, Cic.—(b) **Fig.:** *Opposite :* iis (*sc.* ægrotationibus) oppositæ contrariæ offensiones, Cic.—**b. Esp.:** *Placed opposite* for the purpose of withstanding ; *opposed to, opposing :* (a) **Prop.:** oppositæ moles, Virg.—(b) **Fig.:** Narbo, . . . propugnaculum istis ipsis nationibus oppositum, Cic.

2. oppŏs-ĭtus, ūs, *m.* [oppos, root of oppo(s) no] (*A placing before* or *opposing ;* hence) *Interposition:* Cic.

oppres-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for opprem-sio ; fr. OPPREM, true root of opprim-o] **1.** *An overthrowing, crushing, destroying:* Cic.—**2.** (Prop.: *An oppressing,* or *acting with violence, cruelty,* etc.; Meton.) *Oppression, force, violence.* Ter.

—**3.** *A seizing upon; a making one's self master of; a suddenly occupying:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oppression.*

oppres-sor, ōris, *m.* [for opprem-sor; fr. id.] *A crusher, destroyer:* Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oppresseur.*

1. **oppres-sus** (for opprem-sus), a, um: *P.* of opprim-o, through true root OPPREM.

2. **oppres-sus,** ūs, *m.* [for opprem-sus; fr. opprim-o; through true root OPPREM].

op-primo (ob-), pressi, pressum, primĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for ob-premo] **I.** Prop.: *To press against:* fauces manu, Suet. **II.** Meton.: Of the result of pressing against: **A.** *To close, stop:* voluit deus ora loquentis Opprimere, Ov.—**B.:** **1.** *To crush, bury,* etc.: ruinā (*sc.* conclavis) oppressus esset, Cic.—**2.:** **a.** Of ships: *To sink:* classis a prædonibus oppressa est, Cic.—**b.** Of persons: *To overwhelm, engulph,* etc.: videt . . . Fluctibus oppressos Troas, Virg.—**C.** *To smother, stifle:* opprimi senem injectu multæ vestis jubet, Tac. —**D.** Of fire: *To smother, extinguish:* ignem, Liv. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To press, bear,* or *weigh down:* me onere officii, Cic.—**B.:** **1.** Gen.: *To put down, suppress, check,* etc.: orationem, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To quell, put an end to:* tumultum, Liv.—**b.** *To baffle, thwart:* fraudem, Liv. — **C.** *To crush, overwhelm,* etc.: aliquem iniquo judicio, Cic.—**D.:** **1.** *To subdue, overthrow, overpower:* nationem armis, Cic.—**2.** Of abstract objects: *To overthrow, crush, destroy, put an end to,* etc.: potentiam, Cic.—**E.** *To oppress; to act with cruelty, violence, force,* etc., *towards:* senatum, Cic.—**F.** *To suppress, not utter distinctly, utter indistinctly:* literas, Cic.—**G.** *To suppress, conceal, hide:* iram, Sall.—**H.** *To load, overwhelm,* with any thing: nemo oppressus ære alieno fuit, quem, *etc.*, Cic.—**K.** *To overpower, overcome,* etc.: timore, lassitudine et vi fluminis oppressi, Cæs.—**L.** *To finish, crush, put an end to:* amicitias, Cic. — **M.** *To weaken, lessen, debilitate:* vires, Cic.—**N.:** **1.** With personal objects: *To fall upon, surprise, take by surprise, come unexpectedly upon:* inscios, Cæs.—**2.** With things as objects: *To seize suddenly, make one's self master of, occupy,* etc.: rostra, Cic.—**O.** Of an opportunity: *To seize,* or *embrace:* Plaut.—**P.** *To prevail over, get the upper hand of* one: verum, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opprimer.*

opprŏbr-ĭum (obprŏbr-), ĭi, *n.* [opprobr-o] (Prop.: *A reproaching,* etc.; Meton.) **I.** Gen.: *A reproach, scandal, disgrace, dishonour:* Hor.; Nep. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Of speech: *A reproach, taunt, abuse, abusive word, reproachful language:* Hor.—**B.** Of persons, or things, causing scandal, *etc.*: *A reproach, disgrace:* Hor.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opprobre.*

op-prŏbro (ob-), *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ob-probro; fr. ob; probr-um] (*To bring,* or *object, as a reproach against one;* hence) *To reproach, taunt, upbraid:* rus tu mihi opprobras? Plaut.

oppugnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [oppugn(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *The act of assailing,* etc.; *a besieging* of towns, etc.: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *An attack, assault, siege:* Cæs. **III.** Fig.: *An attack* by words, *accusation,* etc.: Cic.

oppugnā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.:** **a.** Prop.: *One who fights against* or *carries on war with* one, etc.; *an attacker, assailant,* etc.: Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *An assailant, attacker:* meæ salutis non modo non oppugnator, sed, *etc.*, Cic.—**2.** *A besieger:* Tac.

1. op-pugno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [for ob-pugno] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: Neut.: *To fight against, attack, assault, assail:* ausa ferox ab equo contra oppugnare sagittis Mœsius Danaûm Penthesilea rates, Prop. **B.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: **1.** With persons or countries as objects: **a.** Act.: *To fight against, carry on war with:* omnes Galliæ civitates ad se oppugnandum venisse, Cæs.: (*Impers. Pass.*) acerrimo concursu quum magnam partem diei esset oppugnatum, Nep.—**b.** Neut.: *To make an attack:* oppugnante aliquo, Just.—**2.** With towns, *etc.*, as object: **a.** Act.: *To assault, besiege, invest, lay siege to,* etc.: castra, Cæs.: aggeribus oppidum, Cic.—**b.** Neut.: *To carry on a siege* or *investment; to lay siege, besiege; to carry on an assault, to assault:* quum finem oppugnandi nox fecisset, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: Act.: *To attack, assault, lay siege to, assail:* nullam (*sc.* rem) oppugnavit, quam non everterit, Cic.

2. op-pugno (ob-), *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ob-pugn-o; fr. ob; pugn-us] (*To use the fists against;* hence) *To beat with fists; to buffet:* os, Plaut.

1. op-s, ŏpis (*Nom. Sing.* does not occur; and the *Dat.* prps. is found only once), *f.* [prob. for ap-s; fr. root AP, whence ap-iscor] **1.** (*The obtaining thing;* hence) *Power, might, strength, ability:* Cic.; Virg.—**2.** (*The obtained thing;* hence) **a.** *Means* of any kind that one possesses; *property, substance, wealth, riches, treasure;* military or political *resources, might, power, influence,* etc. (mostly plural): Cic.; Virg.—**b.** *Aid, help, support, assistance, succour:* Cic.

2. Ops, ŏpis, *f.* [a personification of 1. ops] *Ops; the goddess of plenty, riches, and power, the wife of Saturn, and the patroness of husbandry; the same as* Terra.

opsōnĭum, ĭi, v. obsonium.

optā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [opt(a)-o] *To be wished for, desirable:* optabile tempus, Ov.: (*Comp.*) bono viro optabilius, Cic.

optā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A wishing, the act of wishing:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *That which is,* etc. *wished; a wish:* Cic.

optāt-o, *adv.* [optat-us] *According to one's wish:* Cic.

optā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of opt(a)-o. —**2.** *Pa.*: *Wished, desired, agreeable, pleasant, dear:* rumores, Cic.: (*Comp.*) nihil mihi fuit optatius, id.: (*Sup.*) vale, optatissime frater, id.—As *Subst.*: **optatum,** i, *n.* *A wish, desire:* Cic. —Particular phrase: In optatis esse alicui, *To be in the wishes for some one,* i. e. *to wish for something:* Cic.

optĭm-as (optŭm-), ātis, *adj.* [optim-us] (*Of,* or *belonging to, the best;* hence) *Belonging to the best* or *principal persons; aristocratic; of the aristocrats:* respublica ex tribus generibus illis, regali, et optumati, et populari, confusa modice, Cic. — As *Subst.*: **optĭmas,** ātis (*sc.* homo), *comm. gen.* (*Gen. Plur.*, ium *or* um) In a political sense: *One of,* or *an adherent of, the* (optimi) *best* or *principal men; an aristocrat:* Cic.; Tac.

optĭm-e (optum-), v. bene.

opt-imus (-umus), a, um, v. bonus.

1. **opt-ĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [opt-o] (*The act of choosing;* hence) *Choice, free choice, liberty to choose, option:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *option.*

2. **opt-ĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [id.] (*The one chosen;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *A helper* whom one chooses for one's self, *an assistant:* Plaut. **II.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *An adjutant:* Tac.

opt-ĭvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Chosen:* cognomen, Hor.

op-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [acc. to Benfey akin to Sans. root ĀP, *to desire*] **I.** Prop.: *To wish, wish for, desire:* optare nihil, nisi quod honestum sit, Cic.: (*foltd. by Subj.*) optavi petenes cælestia sidera tarde, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *To choose, select:* locum tecto, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opter.*

ŏp-ŭlens, entis, **ŏp-ŭlentus,** a, um, *adj.* [(ops), op-is] (*Abounding in* ops; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Rich, wealthy, opulent:* (*Sup.*) opulentissima civitas, Cic.: (*Comp.*, also, with *Abl.*) agro, viris, opulentior, Sall.: (with *Gen.*) provincia pecuniæ opulenta, Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Rich, fine, splendid* obsonium, Plaut. — **B.** *Influential, noble:* factio, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opulent.*

ŏpŭlen-ter, *adv.* [for opulent-ter; fr. opulens, opulent-is] *Richly, sumptuously, splendidly:* neque illos arte colam, nec opulenter, Sall.: (*Comp.*) ludos opulentius facere, Liv.

ŏpŭlent-ia, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] (*The condition of the* opulens; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Riches, wealth, opulence:* Sall.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Richness, copiousness:* linguæ, Claud. **III.** Meton.: *Resources, power,* or *a people:* Sall.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opulence.*

ŏpŭlent-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [fr. id.] *To make rich, to enrich:* herum baccis olivæ, Hor.

ŏpuntĭus, a, um, v. 3. Opus.

1. **ŏp-us,** ĕris, *n.* [acc. to some= Sanscrit *ap-as,* "work;" acc. to others akin to root ĀP, whence ap-iscor, and so "the obtaining thing"] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Work, labour:* Cic. **B.**

Esp.. 1. of military *labour* or *service* in the field : Virg.—**2.** Of agricultural *work, labour*, etc.: Cic.—**3.** Of *labour* in building : Cic.—**4.** Of political *toil* : Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of the results of labour : **1.** *A work* or *building* : Cic. — **2.** Milit. *t.t.*: **a.** *A defensive work, a fortification*, etc.. Cæs.: Liv.— **b.** *Field-works, works* constructed for carrying on a siege ; *machine*, etc., for besieging, *etc.* : Cic.—**3.** Of writings : *A work, book*, etc.: Cic.—**4.**: **a.** *A work* of art : Cic.—**b.** *Workmanship, artistic skill, skilfulness:* Cic. — **B.** *A deed, action, performance, business:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *œuvre, ouvrage.*

2. **ŏpus,** *n. indecl.* [etym. dub. ; prob. akin to root AP, whence ap-iscor] (In pass. force, *That which is*, or *must be, obtained* ; hence) *That which is needful, need, necessity* : only in Nom. and Acc. : **1.** Nom. : In connection with sum : = adj. : **a.** *Needful, necessary* : materiem, et quæ opus sunt, dominus, præbebit, Cato : (with *Abl.*) magistratibus opus est, *there is need of*, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) ad consilium pensandum temporis opus esse, Liv.: (with *Acc.*) puero opus est cibum, Plaut. — **b.** *Good, useful, serviceable, beneficial* : atque haud sciam, an ne opus sit quidem, nihil unquam omnino deesse amicis, Cic.—**2.** Acc. : Opus habere, *To have need of* : nam ut graminibus, ita frugibus roburneis opus habent, Col.

3. Ŏpus, untis, *f.*, Ὄπους. *Opus: a town of Locris, in Greece* (now *Talanta*).- Hence, **Opunt-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of Opus ; Opuntian.*—As *Subst.* : **Opuntĭi,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Opus, the Opuntians.*

ŏpus-cŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [for opercŭlum ; fr. opus, oper-is] *A little work* : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opuscule.*

1. **ōra,** æ, *f.* [acc. to some, akin to Sanscrit *avara*, " postremus, " " ultimus "] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *The extremity* of a thing ; *the border, edge, margin, end, limit:* Cic. ; Virg. **B.** Esp.: *The coast, sea-coast* : Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A rope by which a vessel is fastened to the shore ; a cable, a hawser:* Liv.—**B.**: **1.** *A region, clime, country* : Cic. ; Hor.—Particular phrases: **a.** Luminis oræ, *The regions of light* ; i. e. *the world, the earth, life, light:* Virg.—**b.** Acherontis oræ, *The regions of Acheron* ; i. e. *the lower regions:* Lucr.—**2.** For *zone:* Cic. **III.** Fig.: *An edge, skirt*, etc.: oras evolvere belli, *to unrol the edges of the picture of war*, Virg.

2. Ōra, æ, *f. Ora ; the name of Hersilea, as a goddess.*

ōrā-culum (-clum), cŭli, *n.* [or(a)-o] (*That which serves for speaking* the mind, *etc.*, of the gods ; hence) **I.** Prop. : *A divine announcement, an oracle* : Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A prophetic declaration, a prophecy:* Cic. —**B.** *A place where oracular responses were given ; an oracle:* Cic.—**C.** *An oracular saying, oracle* pronounced by a man : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oracle.*

ōrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A speaking, speech, language:* Cic. **II.** Esp.. **A.** : **1.** Prop.: *A set speech* of an orator ; *an oration, harangue*, etc.: Cæs. ; Cic. — **2.** Meton.: *Oratorical talent, eloquence* : Cic.—**B.** *Prose:* Cic. —**C.** *Mode of speech, way of speaking* : obliqua, *oblique*, or *indirect, narrative:* Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oraison.*

ōrātĭun-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [for oration-cula ; fr. oratio, oration-is] *A little speech, a brief oration:* Cic.

ōrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [or(a)-o] **1.**: **a.** *A speaker, orator:* Cic.—**b.** *A speaker,* spokesman of an embassy ; *an ambassador* charged with an oral message: Virg.; Liv.—**2.** *An entreater, beseecher:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orateur.*

ōrātōrĭ-e, *adv.* [oratori-us] *Oratorically:* dicere, Cic.

ōrātōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [orator] *Of, or belonging to, an orator ; oratorical :* ornamenta, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oratoire.*

ōrā-trix, ĭcis, *f.* [or(a)-o] *She that prays* or *beseeches, a female suppliant:* Plaut.; Cic.

ōrā-tum, i, *n.* [id.] *A prayer, supplication, entreaty* : Ter.

1. **ōrā-tus,** a, um, *P.* of or(a)-o.

2. **ōrā-tus,** ūs, *m.* [or(a)-o] (*An entreating, the act of entreaty* ; hence) *An entreaty, a request* (in class. Lat., only in *Abl. Sing.*): oratu tuo, Cic.

orbā-tor, ōris, *m.* [orb(a)-o] *One who deprives others of children* or *parents ; a bereaver :* Ov.

orbĭcŭl-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [orbicul-us] (*Provided with an* orbiculus ; hence) *Circle-shaped, rounded, circular, orbiculate :* Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orbiculé.*

orbĭ-cŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [orbis, (*uncontr. Gen.*) orbi-is] *A small circle* or *disk* : Pl.

Orbĭlĭus, ĭi, *m. Orbilius ; a grammarian at Rome, in the time of Cicero.*

orb-is, is, *m.* (*Abl.*, orbi, Lucr.) [etym. dub. ; prob. obsol. urb-o *or* urv-o = circumido ; and so, akin to urbs ; cf. urvo] (*The surrounding thing* ; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A circle, ring, round, orbit, orb*, etc. : Cic. ; Ov. — **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of a *ring:* Ov. **2.** Of a *circle* formed by men : Cæs. —**3.** Duodecim signorum orbis, *The Zodiac* : Cic.:—so, orbis, alone : Cic.— **4.** Orbis lacteus, *The Milky Way:* Cic. —**5.** Of the *orbit* of a heavenly body : Cic.—**6.** Of the *windings* of a serpent: Cic.—**7.** Of a *circular surface* or *disk* : orbis mensæ, *a round table-top*, Ov.— **8.** Of a *quoit* or *discus* : Ov.—**9.** Of the *scale* of a balance: Tib.—**10.** Of a *(circular) shield:* Virg.— **11.** Of the *hoop* or *tire* of a wheel : Pl.—**12.** Of a *wheel* : Virg.—**13.** Of the *ball* of the eye : Virg.—**14.** Of the *eye:* Ov.— **15.** Of *the sun's disk* or *orb* : Virg.—**16.** Of *the moon's disk* or *orb* : Ov.—**17.** Of *the circle of the world ; the world, the universe* (either alone, or with terrarum or terræ) : Ov. ; Cic. ; Virg. — **18.** *Country, region :* Ov. **II.** Fig. : *A circle :* **A.** Of things that return at a certain period of time, *A rotation, round, circuit* · orbis hic in republicâ est conversus, *the circle of political changes*, Cic.—**B.** Of speech : *A rounding off roundness, rotundity:* Cic. **III.** Meton. : *Roundness :* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orbe.*

orb-ĭta, æ, *f.* [orb-is] (*The thing supplied*, or *provided, with an* orbis ; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A track* or *rut* made in the ground by a wheel : Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: *A track, course, path:* veteris culpæ, *i. e. bad example*, Juv. **III.** Meton.: *An impression, mark* left by a ligature : Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orbite.*

orb-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [orb-us] (*The state,* or *condition, of the* orbus ; hence) **1.** *Deprivation, loss*, etc.: luminis, Pl.— **2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Bereavement* of parents, children, husband or other beloved person ; *childlessness, orphanage, widowhood :* Cic.; Tac. — **b.** Fig. : *Bereavement :* reipublicæ, Cic.

orb-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [orbus] **I.** *To deprive, bereave* of any thing: Italiam juventute, Cic. **II.**: **A.** *To deprive,* or *bereave, of* parents, children, *or* offspring : catulo lactente orbata lœæna, Ov. — **B.** *To bereave, render childless :* orbatura patres . . . fulmina, Ov.

Orb-ōna, æ, *f.* [id.] (*The one having*, i. e. *protecting, the bereaved*) *Orbona ; the tutelary goddess of bereaved parents.*

orb-us, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root RABH ; Gr. ὀρφ-ανός and ὀρφ-ός ; Lat. rap-io] **I.** Gen.: *Deprived, bereft, destitute, devoid* of any thing: **A.** Prop.: (with *Abl.*) neve plebem orbam tribunis relinquunto, Cic. : (with *Gen.*) si tu quoque luminis hujus Orbus . . . fieres, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *Free from:* forumque litibus orbum, Hor. **II.** Esp. : **A.** Prop. : **1.** Of parents or children : *Bereaved, bereft, parentless, fatherless, childless :* senex, Cic. : (with *Abl.*) puerique parentibus orbi, Virg. : (with *Gen.*) Memnonis orba mei venio, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **a. orbus,** i, *m.* : (a) (*sc.* vir) *A childless person :* Tac.—(b) (*sc.* puer) *An orphan :* Cic. —**b. orba,** æ, *f.* : (a) (*sc.* mulier) *A childless woman :* Liv.—(b) (*sc.* puella) *A female orphan, an orphan girl :* Ter. —**2.** Of a bed : *Husbandless, widowed :* cubile, Cat. **B.** Fig. : Of things : *Orphaned, orphan, bereaved :* respublica, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *orbe.*

orca, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.; but prob. of northern origin, the word *orc* in Erse signifying a pig, a salmon, a whale] **I.** Prop. : *A species of whale;* prob. *a narwhal* or *a grampus ; an orc:* Pl. **II.** Meton. : **A.** *A large-bellied vessel ; a butt, tun :* Hor.—**B.** *A tunnel* used for throwing dice, *a dice-box* · Pers.

Orc-ădes, um, *f.* [etym. dub. ; but prob. connected with orc-a ; and so, signifying whale-islands] *The Orcades ; islands near Scotland, the Orkneys.*

Orchămus, i, *m.*, Ὀρχαμος. *Orchamus ; a king of Babylonia, the father of Leucothoë.*

orchas, ădis, *f.* = ὀρχάς. *An orchas a species of olive of an oblong shape* Virg.

orchēstra, æ, *f.* = ὀρχήστρα (The thing made for dancing). **I.** Prop.: *The orchestra; the place where the Senate sat* in the theatre: Suet. **II.** Meton.: *The Senate:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orchestre.*

1. **Orchŏmĕnus (-os)**, i, *m.*, Ὀρχόμενος. *Orchomenus; a city of Bœotia.*

2. **Orchomenus**, i, *m.* (*Acc. Gr.* Orchomenon, Ov.) **-um**, i, *n. Orchomenus* or *Orchomenum; a city of Arcadia.*

Orc-us, i, *m.* [prps. akin to Gr. ἔργ-ω = εἴργ-ω] (*That which hems in* or *confines;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Orcus; the Lower World, the abode of the dead:* Virg.—Hence, **Orc-īnus (-īvus)**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Orcus,* or *to the realms of the dead:* senatores, *who have got into the Senate by means of Cæsar's testament,* Suet. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Personified: *Orcus, the god of the infernal regions; Pluto:* Cic.; Virg.— **B.** *Death:* Orcum morari, *to hesitate to die:* Hor.

ordia prima, for primordia, Lucr.

ordĭn-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ordo, ordin-is] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* ordo; hence) *According to the usual order; usual, customary, regular, ordinary:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ordinaire.*

ordĭnāt-ē, *adv.* [ordinat-us] *In an orderly manner, in order,* etc.: Auct. Her.

ordĭnā-tim, *adv.* [ordin(a)-o] **1.** *In order* or *successive:* Script. ap. Cic. —**2.** *In good order, with unbroken ranks:* Script. ap. Cic.—**3.** *Regularly, properly:* Cæs.

ordĭnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *A setting in order, regulating, arranging; an order, arrangement, regulation:* Pl.—**b.** Esp.: *An orderly regulation of state affairs, rule, government:* Pl.—**2.** *A regulation, ordinance, decree,* etc., of an emperor: Pl.—**3.** *An appointment to,* or *installation in,* a civil office: Suet. ¶ Hence, (in Lat. Eccl. meaning of "ordination") Fr. *ordination.*

ordĭn-o, āvi, atum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ordo, ordin-is] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To arrange, regulate, set in order,* etc.: ordinandæ sunt ceteræ partes orationis, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of a narrative of events, *etc.: To draw up in order, narrate, relate, describe:* mox ubi publicas Res ordinâris, Hor.—**b.** *To detail the successive facts of* any thing; *to plead,* etc.: Cic.—**c.** *To satisfy,* etc.: desideria militum, Suet. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To reckon* or *count up:* annos, Hor.—**2.** *To command, appoint, order, ordain,* etc.: ignææ formæ cursûs ordinatos definiunt, Cic. **II.** *To place,* or *set, in a row* or *rows:* est ut viro vir latius ordinet Arbusta sulcis, Hor. **III.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To draw up* soldiers, etc., *in line* or *ranks:* Hor. **IV.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To form* soldiers, etc., *into companies:* Liv. **V.** *To appoint* to a civil office, dignity, *etc.*; *to ordain:* Suet.; Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ordonner.*

ord-ĭor, orsus sum, ordīri, 4. *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [etym. dub.; but prob. an obsol. Gr. verb ὀρδ-έω (= ἔρ-ος = ἔρ-ιον, lana; δέω, ligo), whence ὄρδημα, a ball of worsted (as wool bound, or tied, together)] (*To bind* or *fasten wool together:* hence) I. Prop.: *To weave, spin,* etc.: telas. Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Act.: **1.** Gen.: *To begin, set about, commence, undertake,* etc.: te reliquas res ordiri, Cic.: nec gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo, Hor.—**2.** Esp.: *To set about describing, to commence the description of:* reliquos ordiamur, Nep. —**B.** Neut.: **1.** Gen.: *To begin, make a beginning, commence, set out:* unde est orsa, in eodem terminetur oratio, Cic. —**2.** Esp.: *To begin to speak:* Veneris contra sic filius orsus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ourdir.*

ordī-tus, a, um, *P.* of ord-ior.

ord-o, ĭnis, *m.* [ord-ior] (*A spinning* or *weaving;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *An arranging, arrangement, order,* etc.: Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Consecutive* or *due order, regular succession, turn,* etc.: Cic.—Adverbial expressions: **a.** Ordine, in ordine, ex ordine, in ordinem, *or* per ordinem, *In order, in turn:* Cic.; Virg.; Quint. —**b.** Ordine, *Regularly, properly:* Cic. —**c.** Ex ordine, *In succession, without intermission:* Cic.—**d.** Extra ordinem: (a) *Out of course, in an unusual* or *extraordinary manner:* Cic.—(b) *Extraordinarily,* i. e. *uncommonly, eminently, especially:* Cic. — **2.** *Position, situation,* etc.: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *A row, line,* etc.: Cic. —**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of materials, *etc.,* for building, *etc.*: *A layer, stratum,* etc.: Cæs.—**b.** Of beams, *etc.*: *A tier, row,* etc.: Cæs.—**c.** In a vessel: *A row* of benches or seats: Virg.—**d.** In the theatre: *A row* of seats: Cic.—**B.** Milit. *t. t.*: **1.** *A line* or *rank* of soldiers in battle array: Cæs.—Hence, prob., the phrases, In ordinem cogere or redigere, *To reduce to the ranks,* i. e. *to reduce, to degrade,* etc.: Liv.; Pl.— **2.** *A band, troop, company* of soldiers: Cic.—**3.** Plur.: *Commanders, captains:* Cæs.—**C.** Polit. *t. t.*: **1.**: a. Gen.: *An order,* i. e. *a rank, class, degree* of citizens: Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *The Order,* i. e. *the Senate:* Tac.—**2.** *A class, rank:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ordre.*

Ordovices, um, *m. The Ordovices; a people of Britain* (in modern *Montgomery, Merioneth, Flint, Denbigh*).

Ōrēas, ădis, *f.*, Ὀρειάς (She of the mountain). *An Oread* or *mountain-nymph:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Oréade.*

Ōrĕsītrŏphos, i, *f. nom. pr.*, Ὀρεσίτροφος (Mountain-reared). *Oresitrophos; one of Actæon's hounds.*

Ōrestes, is *and* æ, *m.* (*Voc.* Oresta, Ov.), Ὀρέστης. *Orestes:* **I.** Prop.: *The son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who avenged his father's death by killing his mother, and, in company with his faithful friend Pylades and his sister Iphigenia, priestess of Diana in the Tauric Chersonese, carried away the image of Diana to Italy, near Aricia.* —Hence, **Orest-ēus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Orestes; Orestean.* **II.** Meton.: *The title of one of the tragedies of Euripides:* Cic.

ŏrexis, is, *f.* = ὄρεξις. *A longing appetite:* Juv.

orgănĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀργανικος. *Of,* or *belonging to, musical instruments; instrumental, musical:* saltus, Lucr.— As *Subst.*: **organicus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A musician:* Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *organique.*

orgănum, i, *n.* = ὄργανον: **I.** Gen.: *An implement, instrument, engine* of any kind: Col. **II.** Esp.: *An organ, water-organ:* Suet. ¶ Hence Fr. *organe, orgue.*

Orgĕtŏrix, igis, *m. Orgetorix; the noblest and richest among the Helvetii, in the time of Julius Cæsar.*

Orgĭa, ōrum, *n.*, Ὄργια. **I.** Prop.: *The feast* or *orgies of Bacchus:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Secret frantic revels, orgies:* Juv. **III.** Fig.: *Mysteries, secrets:* Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orgies.*

Ōrĭbăsus, i, *m.*, Ὀρειβασος (Mountain climber). *Oribasus: one of Actæon's hounds.*

ŏrīchalcum i, *n.* = ὀρείχαλκος (mountain-copper). *Yellow copper ore,* also the *brass* made from it: Cic.; Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *archal.*

ōrĭcil-la (auricil-), æ, *f. dim.* [for auricul-la; fr. auricul-a = auris] *An ear-lap:* Cat.

Ōrĭcos (-us) i, *f.*, **-um**, i, *n.*, Ὠρικός and Ὠρικόν. *Oricos, Oricus,* or *Oricum; a seaport town of Epirus* (now *Orco*).—Hence, **Ōrĭc-īus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Oricus; Oriclan.*

ŏrĭ-ens, entis, *P.* of ori-or. — As *Subst.*, *m.* (*sc.* sol.): **1.** Prop.: *The rising sun:* Virg. — **2.** Meton.: **a.** *The quarter where the sun rises, the East:* Cic.—**b.** *The eastern parts of the world, the East:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orient.*

ŏrĭent-ālis, e, *adj.* [oriens, orient-is] *Of,* or *belonging to, the East; Eastern, Oriental;* Just.—As *Subst.*: **orientales**, ium, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The people,* or *inhabitants, of the East; the Orientals:* Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oriental.*

1. **ŏr-īgo**, ĭnis, *f.* [or-ior] (*That by which springing up,* etc., *is produced,* hence) **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *Birth, descent, origin, lineage:* Cic.; Virg.; Tac.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** Plur.: *The Origines; the title of a historical work by Cato:* Cic. —**b.** *A race, stock, family:* Virg.—**c.** Of persons: *An ancestor, progenitor, founder:* Tac. — **d.** Of cities: *A mother-city:* Sall.—**B.** Of rivers: *Source, origin:* Hor. — **C.** *A commencement, beginning, origin:* Cic. Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *origine.*

2. **Orīgo**, ĭnis, *f.* [1. origo] *Origo a woman's name.*

Ōrīon, ōnis *and* ōnis, *m.*, Ὠρίων. *Orion:* **I.** Prop.: *A celebrated hunter.* **II.** Meton.: *The constellation into which Orion was changed; the constellation Orion, the rising and setting of which is attended with storms* Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Orion.*

ŏr-ĭor, tus sum, īri, 3. and 4. *v. dep.* [root OR; Gr. ὄρ, in ὄρ-νυμαι] **I.** Prop.: *to*

A. Gen.: *To stir* or *bestir one's self; to rise:* quum consul, oriens nocte, silentio diceret dictatorem, Liv. **B. Esp.:** Of the heavenly bodies: daylight, *etc.*: *To rise, arise, become visible, appear:* ut quæque (*sc.* stella) oriturque caditque, Ov.: orto sole, *at sunrise*, Hor. **II. Meton.: A.:** 1. Of persons: **a.** *To spring, descend, have one's origin* from some one: equestri loco ortus, Cic.—**b.** *To be born:* in quo (*sc.* solo) tu ortus et procreatus es, Cic.—**2.** Of things: *To spring,* or *grow up; to grow forth:* a quâ (*sc.* gemmâ) oriens uva, *etc.*, Cic.—**B.** Of streams, *etc.*: *To spring, rise, take their,* etc., *rise:* Rhenus oritur ex Lepontiis, Cæs.—**C.** Of an eminence: *To rise, rise up:* Sall. —**D.** Of the wind: *To rise, arise, take its origin, proceed,* etc.: Ov.—**E.** Of a storm: *To spring up, rise,* etc.: Nep.—**F.** *To begin, commence, have a beginning* or *commencement:* Belgæ ab extremis Galliæ finibus oriuntur, Cæs. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To rise, arise, commence, spring up:* ab his sermo oritur, Cic.—**B.** *To arise, proceed, originate, have its origin,* etc.: quanta ex dissensionibus incommoda oriri consuëssent, Cæs.

Ōrithȳia (quadrisyll.) æ, *f.*, Ὠρείθυια. *Orithyia:* **1.** *A daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens.*—**2.** *A queen of the Amazons.*

ŏrĭ-undus, a, um, *adj.* [ori-or] **1.** *Descended, sprung* from: ab ingenuis, Cic.—**2.** *Born:* ab Syracusis, Liv.—**3.** *That (has) proceeded, originated,* etc.: Alliâ oriundum sacerdotium, Liv.

Ornēnis, ĭdis, *f.*, Ὀρνενίς. *A female descendant of Ormenius,* i. e. *Aglaydamia* (*Voc.* Ormeni): Ov.

ornā-mentum, i, *n.* [orn(a)-o] **1.: a.** Prop.: (*The adorning thing;* hence) (a) Gen.: *An ornament, decoration, embellishment:* quæ (*sc.* urbs) præsidio et ornamento est civitati, Cæs.—(b) Esp.: Plur.: *Jewels, valuable decorations* or *ornaments,* etc.: Cæs.—**b.** Fig.: (a) Gen.: *An ornament, a distinction:* ornamentis aliquem afficere, *to bestow distinction upon one:* Cic.—(b) Esp.: Of Rhetorical *ornament:* Cic. — **2.** (*The equipping thing;* hence) *Equipment* of any kind; *apparatus, accoutrements, trappings,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ornement.*

ornāt-e, *adv.* [1. ornat-us] *With ornament, ornamentally, elegantly:* dicere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) ornatius, id.: (*Sup.*) ornatissime, id.

ornā-trix, īcis, *f.* [orn(a)-o] *A female adorner, a tirewoman (a slave who dressed her mistress's hair):* Ov.

1. ornā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of orn(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Ornamented, decked, adorned, embellished, handsome, ornate,* etc.: (*Comp.*) agro bene culto nihil ornatius, Cic.: (with Gr. *Acc.*) ipse caput tonsæ foliis ornatus olivæ, Virg.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Fitted out, furnished, provided* with anything: (*Sup.*) fundus ornatissimus, Cic. — (b) *Accoutred, equipped,* etc.: equus, Liv.—**c.** Fig.: (a) (α) *Adorned* with any good quality, *etc.*; *excellent, illustrious, distinguished,* etc.: in dicendo, Cic.—(β) *Honoured, honourable, respected,* etc.: homo, Cic. — (γ) Of compositions: *Ornamented, embellished,* etc.: Cic. — (δ) *Famous, honourable,* etc.: locus . . . ad dicendum ornatissimus, Cic. — (b) *Provided, furnished,* etc., with any thing: artibus atque virtutibus, Cic.

2. ornā-tus, ūs (*Gen.* ornati, Ter. —*Dat.*, ornatŭ, Script. ap. Gell.), *m* [orn(a)-o] **1.: a.** Prop.: *An adorning, adornment, decoration, embellishment:* Hirt.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Splendid dress, attire,* or *apparel:* Cic.—(b) Of *the world* (corresp. to the Gr. κόσμος): Cic.—**c.** Fig.: *A decoration, ornament:* ædilitatis, Cic.—**2.: a.** Prop.: *A furnishing, providing, preparing,* etc.; *a preparation,* etc.: Ter.—**b.** Meton.: Of a horse's *trappings.* Pl. —**c.** Fig.: *Accoutrements, furniture, equipage:* eloquentia eodem ornatu comitata, Cic.

or-no, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* [etym. dub.; prob. for os-no, akin to Sanscrit root BHŬSH, *to adorn, ornament,* etc., with loss of initial letter (as in *amo,* from Sanscrit root CAM):—for substitution of *r* for *sh*, cf. *uro* from Sanscrit root USH] **I.** Prop.: *To adorn, ornament, embellish, set off,* etc.: ornabat cornua sertis, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To adorn, set off, embellish:* orationem, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To commend, praise, bestow praise* or *commendation upon:* non dubitavit seditiones ipsas ornare, Cic.—**2.** *To honour, show honour to, distinguish,* etc.: me tuis sententiis sæpissime ornasti, Cic.—**3.** *To bestow honour upon:* aliquem, Cic.—**4.** Ironically: *To reward,* etc.: ornatus esses, Ter. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To fit out, furnish, provide with* necessaries: decemviros apparitoribus, scribis, *etc.*, Cic.—**B.** *To equip, get ready, prepare,* etc.: classes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orner.*

ornus, i, *f.* *The wild mountain-ash:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orne.*

ōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [1. os, or-is] (*To use the mouth;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *To speak:* **A.** Act.: bonum æquumque oras, Plaut.— **B.** Neut.: talibus orabat Juno, Virg. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To treat, argue, plead* (as an ambassador, advocate, or suppliant): **1.** Act.: capitis causam, Cic.—**2.** Neut.: cum eo de salute, Cæs.—**B.** : *To pray, beg, beseech, entreat* one: (with *Acc. of person and Acc. of thing*) te illud, Cic.: auxilium ad bellum, Liv.: ipsa canas, oro, Virg.: te etiam atque etiam oro, ut me totum tuendum suscipias, Cic.: rogat eos atque orat, ne oppugnent filium suum, Liv.: alacres admittier orant, Virg.—Particular expression: Inserted in a clause containing an imperative mood, to soften the command as well as to mark entreaty: Oro *or* oro te, *I pray, I pray you:* Virg.; Cic.

Ōrŏanda, æ, *f.* *Oroanda; a city of Pisidia.*—Hence, **1. Orŏand-enses,** ium, *m.* *The inhabitants of Oroanda.* —**2. Orŏand-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to, Oroanda.*

Ōrōdes, is *and* i, *m.*, Ὀρώδης. *Orodes:* **1.** *A king of the Parthians, who took Crassus prisoner and put him to death.*—**2.** *A son of the king of the Parthians.*—**3.** *A king of the Colchians.* —**4.** *A king of the Albanians.*—**5.** *A warrior slain by Mezentius.*

Ōrŏmĕdon, ontis, *m.*, Ὠρομέδων. *Oromedon; one of the giants.*

Ōrontes, is *or* æ (*Gen.*, Oronti, Virg.), *m.*, Ὀρόντης. *Orontes:* **1.** *The principal river of Syria.*—Hence, **Oront-ēus,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the Orontes; Orontian;* Meton.) *Syrian;* myrrha, Prop.—**2.** *A companion of Æneas and chief of the Lycii.*

Ōrōpus, i, *m.*, Ὠρωπός. *Oropus; a town of Bœotia, on the borders of Attica.*

Orpheus (dissyll.), i (*Gr. Dat.*, Orphei, Virg.:—*Gr. Acc.* Orphea, Virg.. *Voc.*, Orpheu, Virg.), *m.*, Ὀρφεύς. *Orpheus; the famous mythic singer of Thrace, son of Œagrus and Calliope, and husband of Eurydice.*—Hence, **1. Orph-ēus,** a, um, *adj.*, Ὀρφεῖος. *Of,* or *belonging to, Orpheus; Orphean:* vox, Ov.—**2. Orph-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, Ὀρφικός. *Of,* or *belonging to, Orpheus; Orphic:* carmen, Cic.

Orphne, ēs, *f.* = Ὀρφνη (Darkness). *Orphne; a nymph.*

or-sa, ōrum [for ord-sa; fr. ordior] **I.** Gen.: *Beginnings, commencements:* Liv. **II.** Esp.: *Commencing words; words:* Virg.

Orses, æ, *m.* *Orses; a Trojan.*

Orsilŏchus, i, *m.* *Orsilochus; a Trojan, killed by Camilla.*

1. or-sus (for ord-sus), a, um, *P.* of ord-ior.

2. or-sus, ūs, *m.* [for ord-sus; fr. ord-ior] *A beginning, commencement: an undertaking, attempt:* poet. Cic.

orthographĭa, æ, *f.*, ὀρθογραφία (correct writing). *Orthography:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orthographe.*

Ortōna, æ, *f.* *Ortona; a city and harbour of the Trentani in Latium* (now *Ortona*).

1. or-tus, a, um, *P.* of or-ior.

2. or-tus, ūs, *m.* [or-ior] **1.: a.** Prop.: *A rising* of the heavenly bodies: Cic.; Virg.—**b.** Meton.: *The quarter where any of the heavenly bodies rise; the rising:* Cic. — **c.** Fig.: *A rise, beginning, origin, commencement:* tribuniciæ potestatis, Cic.—**2.** *An origin, descent,* etc.: Ov.—**3.: a.** *A being born,* the act of *birth:* Cic.—**b.** *Birth;* i. e. *the being born* at any particular place (as denoted by some accompanying word): Cic.—**4.** *A rising, rise,* of a wind: Pl.

Ortȳgĭa, æ, **-e,** ēs, *f.*, Ὀρτυγία. *Ortygia* or *Ortygie* (*i. e.* the land of quails): **1.** *A name of the Isle of Delos.* —Hence, **Ortȳgi-us,** a, um, *adj.* *Ortygian:* dea, *i. e. Diana,* Ov.—**2.** *An island which formed a part of Syracuse.* —**3.** *A sacred wood near Ephesus.*

Ortȳgĭus, ii, *m.* *Ortygius; a Rutulian, killed by Cenæus.*

ŏryx, ўgis, *m.*=ὄρυξ. *The oryx: a species of wild goat* or *gazelle:* Juv.

ŏrўza (-ixa), æ, *f.*=ὄρυζα. *Rice:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *riz.*

1. **ōs,** ōris (not found in *Gen.Plur.*), *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root aç (=as), *comedere*] (*The eating thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The mouth* of persons or animals: Cic. — Particular phrases: **A.** In ore omnium, *etc.*, esse, *To be in everybody's mouth, to be the common talk:* Ter.; Cic.—**B.** Uno ore, *With one mouth,* i. e. *unanimously:* Virg.—**C.** Volitare per ora virûm, *To fly frequently through the mouths of men;* i. e. *to become famous* or *renowned amongst men:* Virg.—**D.** In ora vulgi, or hominum pervenire, *or* abire, *also,* ire per ora, *To get,* etc., *into people's mouths,* etc., i. e. *to become the common talk:* Cat.; Liv.; Sil. **II.** Meton.: **A.:** 1. Gen.: *The face, countenance:* Cic.—Particular phrases: **a.** Lædere alicui os, *To hurt one's face,* i. e. *to insult one to one's face:* Ter.—**b.** Præbere os alicui, *To hold out one's face to one,* i. e. *to expose one's self to personal insult from one:* Ter.—**c.** Os præbere ad contumeliam, *To hold out one's face to insult,* i. e. *to expose one's self to insult:* Liv.—**2.** Esp.: *Boldness, effrontery, impudence:* Cic.—**B.** Plur.: *Speech:* Virg.—**C.** *A mouth, opening, entrance:* Cic.; Virg.—**D.** *The source* of a stream: Virg.—**E.** *The prow* of ships: Hor.

2. **os,** ossis, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit *as-thi:* cf. also the Gr. ὀστέον] **I.** Prop.: *A bone:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The hard,* or *innermost part* of trees or fruits: Pl.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *os.*

Osca, æ, *f. Osca; a town of Hispania Tarraconensis* (now *Huesca, in Aragon*). —Hence, **Osc-ensis,** *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Osca; Oscan.*— As *Subst.*: **Oscenses,** ium. *m.* (*sc.* cīves) *The inhabitants of Osca, the Oscans.*

os-cen, ĭnis, *m.* [for or-can; fr. os, or-is; can-o] (*The one predicting with the mouth;* hence) *Augural t.t.: A divining-bird,* from the notes of which *auguries were taken* (e. g. *the raven, crow, owl,* etc.): Hor.

Osc-i, ōrum, *m. The Oscans; a primitive people of Campania; in more ancient times called, also,* **Opic-i** *and* **Opsc-i (Obsc-).**—Hence, **Osc-us,** a, um, *adj. Oscan.*

oscil-lum, i, *n. dim.* [for oscillum; fr. oscul-um] (Prop.: *A little os* or *face;* Meton.) *A little image of the face: a little mask* or *head of Bacchus, which was suspended on a tree used as a landmark:* Virg.

oscĭta-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of oscit(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Listless, sluggish, lazy, negligent:* a. Prop.: Epicurus, Cic.—b. Fig.: sapientia, Cic.

oscĭtan-ter, *adv.* [for oscitanter; fr. oscitans, oscitant-is] *Carelessly, negligently:* Cic.

oscĭtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [oscit(a)-o] *An opening of the mouth wide, a gaping:* Pl.

os-cĭ-to, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. t. n.,* and **os-ci-tor,** ātus sum, āri, *l. v. dep.* [for or-ci-to *and* or-ci-tor; fr. os, or-is; ci-eo] **I.** Prop.: *To open the mouth wide: to gape, yawn:* ut pandiculans oscitatur, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *To be listless, idle, indolent, negligent, remiss,* etc.: quum calamitates impendere videantur, sedetis et oscitamini, Anct. Her.

oscŭlā-bundus, a, um, *adj.* [oscul(a)-or] *Kissing:* Suet.

oscŭlā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A kissing:* Cic.

oscŭl-or, ātus sum, āri, *l. v. dep. a.* and *n.* [oscul-um] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To kiss, give a kiss to, bestow a kiss upon:* filiolam tuam, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To make much of; to value, prize,* etc.: scientiam juris, Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To give a kiss, to kiss:* compellando blanditer, oscul[illegible], Plaut.

os-cŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [for or-culum; fr. os, or-is] (*A little* os; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A little mouth, pretty mouth, sweet mouth:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: *A kiss:* Cic.; Tac.—Particular phrases: **A.** Oscula ferre, *To carry off,* i. e. *receive, kisses:* Ov.—**B.** Oscula capere *or* sumere, *To receive kisses:* Ov.—**C.** Oscula carpere, *To rifle kisses:* Ov.—**D.** Oscula figere, *To imprint kisses:* Virg.—**E.** Oscula jacere or jactare, *To throw kisses,* i. e. *to kiss the hand:* Tac.; Phæd.—**F.** Oscula jungere, *To join kisses,* i. e. *to meet kiss with kiss:* Ov.—**G.** Osculi jus, *The right* or *privilege of kissing (between relatives of both sexes):* Suet.

Osdrŏēna, æ, *f.,* Ὀσδροηνή. *Osdroëna: a country in the western part of Mesopotamia* (now *Diar Mochar*). —Hence, **Osdroen-i,** ōrum, *m. The people of Osdroena.*

Osi, ōrum, *m. The Osi; a people of Germany, on the banks of the Danube.*

Ŏsīnius, ĭi, *m. Osinius; a king of the Clusini.*

Ŏsīris, is *and* ĭdis, *m.,* Ὄσιρις. *Osiris:* **1.** *An Egyptian deity, the husband of Isis.*—**2.** *A Rutulian, killed by Thymbræus.*

Ossa, æ, *f.,* Ὄσσα. *Ossa; a high mountain in Thessaly* (now *Kissaro*).—Hence, **Oss-æus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Ossa; Ossean.*

oss-ēus, a, um, *adj.* [2. os, oss-is] (*Of,* or *belonging to, bone;* hence) **1.** *Made of bone, bone-:* Pl.—**2.** *Like bone* in character, *hard as bone, bony:* manus, Juv.

Oss-i-frăg-us, a, um, *adj.* [os, oss-is; (i); fra(n)g-o] *Bone-breaking:* Script. ap. Sen.— As *Subst.*: **ossifragus,** i, *m.*, **-a,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* aquila) *The sea-eagle, osprey:* Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orfraie.*

os-tendo, tendi, tensum *or* tentum, tendĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for obs-tendo] (*To stretch out,* or *spread, before* one; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To expose to view: to show, exhibit, display:* ostenditque humeros latos, Virg.: os suum populo Romano ostendere, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron.: *To show one's self, appear,* etc.: Ter.; Cæs.—**2.** *To expose, lay open,* etc.: aquiloni ostendere glebas, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To show, disclose, exhibit, manifest:* ego illi extemplo ita meum ostendam sensum, Plaut.: (with *Objective clause*) nihil sibi gratius ostendit futurum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To show one's self* or *itself; to appear:* Virg.; Suet.—**2.** *To show,* or *indicate,* by speech *or* signs; *to give to understand; to declare, say, make known,* etc.: simul et illud ostendit, Cic.: (without *Object*) aliter atque ostenderam, id.—**3.** *To represent,* or *pretend,* a thing *to be* something: quædam mihi magnifica et præclara ejus defensio ostenditur, Cic.

osten-sus (for ostend-sus), a, um, *P.* of ostend-o.

ostentā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ostent(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: *A showing, exhibition, display:* Liv. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *An idle show, vain display, pomp, parade, ostentation:* Cic.—**B.** *A false, deceitful show, pretence, simulation, deception:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ostentation.*

ostentā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A vain, self-satisfied exhibiter; a displayer, parader, boaster, vaunter:* Liv.

osten-to, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a. intens.* [for ostend-to; fr. ostend-o] **I.** Gen.: *To present to view, show, exhibit,* etc.: passum capillum ostentare, Cæs. **II.** Esp.: **A.:** **1.** *To show off* with vanity or boastfulness; *to display, make a display of, boast of:* ut potius amorem tibi ostentarem meum, Cic. —2. With Personal pron.: *To make a display of one's self, show one's self off,* etc.: Cic.—**B.** *To hold out* for the purpose of offering, giving, or stimulating; *to proffer, promise:* quam fors inopina salutem Ostentat, Virg.—**C.** *To hold out* in a threatening manner; *to threaten, menace:* qui sibi delationem nominis, et capitis periculum, ostentarat, Cic.—**D.** *To show* by speech *or* signs; *to indicate, signify, reveal, point out, disclose:* quæ largitio verbis ostentari potest, Cic.

osten-tum, i, *n.* [for ostend-tum; fr. ostend-o] (*The shown thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A prodigy, wonder,* that announces something about to happen, *a portent:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *A wondrous thing, prodigy:* Script. ap. Cic.

1. **osten-tus** (for ostend-tus), a, um, *P.* of ostend-o.

2. **osten-tus,** ūs, *m.* [for ostendtus; fr. ostend-o] **I.** Gen.: *A showing, exhibiting, display:* Tac. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Show, parade, external appearance:* Tac.—**B.** *A sign, proof:* Sall.; Tac.

Ostĭ-a, æ, *f.* [akin to osti-um] (*The thing* (or *city*) *pertaining to,* or *at, the mouth* or *entrance* of the river Tiber) *Ostia; a seaport town in Latium, at the mouth of the Tiber, built by Ancus Martius.*—Hence, **Ostĭ-ensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Ostia; Ostian.*

ostĭ-ārium, ĭi, *n.* [osti-um] (*A thing pertaining to an* ostium; hence) *A tax upon doors, a door-tax:* Cæs.

ostĭ-ārius, ĭi, *m.* [id.] (*One pertaining to an* ostium; hence) *A door-keeper, porter:* Pl.

ostĭ-ātim, *adv.* [id.] *From door to door, from house to house:* Cic.

ostium, ĭi, *n.* [acc. to Benfey and Pott Sans. *ostha,* "a lip"] **I.** Gen.:

A mouth of any thing; *an entrance* to any thing: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Esp.: *A door*, as being the entrance to a house: Cic.

Ostōrĭus, ĭi, *m. Ostorius; a Roman name.*

ostrĕa, æ, *f.*; **-um**, i, *n.* = ὄστρεον. *An oyster, muscle, sea-snail:* Hor.; Pl.

ostrĕ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ostre-a] *Abounding in oysters:* (*Comp.*) ostreosior, Cat.

ostrĭ-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [for ostre-fer; fr. ostre-um; fer-o] *Containing or producing oysters:* Virg.

ostr-ĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [ostr-um] (*Of, or pertaining to,* ostrum; hence) *Purple:* tunica, Prop.

ostrum, i, *n.* = ὄστρεον. **I.** Prop.: *The blood of the sea-snail, purple:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Stuff dyed with purple; a purple dress, purple covering, purple:* Virg.

ōsūrus, a, um, ōsus, a, um, *P.* of odi.

Ŏtho, ōnis, *m. Otho:* **1.** *L. Roscius Otho; a knight, a friend of Cicero, and author of the law that the knights should occupy the first fourteen seats in the theatre next to the orchestra.*—**2.** *M. Salvius Otho; a Roman emperor.*—Hence, **Othōn-ĭānus**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, the Emperor Otho; Othonian.*

Ōthrўădes, æ, *m.*, Ὀθρυάδης (Son of Othrys). *Othryades:* **1.** *Panthus.*—**2.** *A Spartan general, who, in a battle against the Argives, was the sole survivor.*

Ōthrys, ўos, *m.*, Ὄθρυς. *Othrys; a mountain in Thessaly* (now *Goura* or *Katavothry*).

ōtĭō-lum, i, *n. dim.* [otium, (*unctr. Gen.*) otio-i] *A little leisure:* Script. ap. Cic.

ōtĭ-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [oti-um] *To have or enjoy leisure; to be at leisure, keep holiday:* Cic.; Hor.

ōtĭōs-e, *adv.* [otios-us] **1.** *At full leisure, at perfect ease, without any occupation:* vivere, Cic.— **2.**: **a.** *Calmly, quietly, without haste, gently, gradually:* Cic.—**b.** *Free from fear, quietly, fearlessly:* Ter.

ōtī-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [oti-um] (*Full of* otium; hence) **1.** Of living beings: **a.** Gen.: *At leisure, unoccupied, disengaged:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: (a) *Without official employment, free from public affairs:* Cic.—(b) *Quiet, unconcerned, indifferent, neutral:* Cic.—(c) *Quiet, passionless, calm, tranquil:* Cic.—(d) *That has leisure* for any thing: (with *Gen.*) studiorum otiosi, Pl.—**2.** Of things: **a.** Prop.: *At leisure, free, idle, unemployed:* senectus, Cic.: (*Comp.*) quid quiete otiosius animi, Sen.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Idle, useless, unprofitable, superfluous:* (*Sup.*) otiosissimæ occupationes, Pl.—(b) *Quiet, free* from any thing: animus, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oiseux.*

ōtĭum, ĭi, *n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Gen.: *Leisure, vacant time, freedom from business:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Ease, inactivity, idle life:* Cic.; Virg.—**B.**: 1. Prop.: *Leisure, time* for any thing: Cic.; Ter.—**2.** Meton.: *The fruit of leisure:* Ov.—**C.** *Rest, repose, quiet, peace:* Cic.; Virg.

ŏva-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of ov(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Exulting, shouting, joyful:* nautæ, Virg.

Ovĭdĭus, ĭi, *m. Ovidius; the name of a Roman* gens; esp. *P. Ovidius Naso, a celebrated Latin poet.*

ŏvīle, is, *v.* ŏvĭlis.

ŏv-ĭlis, e, *adj.* [ov-is] *Of,* or *belonging to, sheep; sheep-:* stabulatio, **App.**—As *Subst.*: **ovile**, is, *n.* (*sc.* stabulum): **1.** Prop.: *A sheepfold:* **Virg.**—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *A fold for goats:* Ov.—**b.** *An inclosed space in the Campus Martius, where the Romans voted at their comitia:* Liv.

ŏv-illus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *belonging to, sheep; sheep-:* grex, Liv.

ŏvis, is, *f.* (*Acc.*, ovim, Plaut.) [digammated from Gr. ὄϝις; akin to Sanscrit *avi*, a sheep] **I.** Prop.: *A sheep:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Sheep,* for *simpleton, ninny, fool:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *Wool:* Tib.

ŏ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [prob. akin to Gr. εὐ-α, Lat. ev-œ] (*To shout out* evœ; hence) **I.** Gen.: *To exult, rejoice:* **A.** Prop.: Of persons: ovantes Horatium accipiunt, Liv.: ovantes gutture corvi, Virg. **B.** Fig.: Of things: currūs ovantes, Prop. **II.** Esp.: *To celebrate* or *keep an ovation, to triumph in an ovation:* Cic. ☞ Perf. Part. in Pass. force: *Borne,* or *carried, in an ovation:* auro ovato, Pers.

ōvum, i, *n.* [ὠϝόν] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *An egg:* Cic.; Hor.—**Particular phrase:** **Ab ovo ad mala**, *From the egg to the apples,* i. e. *from the beginning to the end of the supper:* Hor. **B.** Esp.: Of fish, *etc.*: Plur.: *The spawn:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *An egg-shaped ball (in the circus seven such balls were set up, one of which was removed at the completion of each circuit):* Liv.

Oxĭmum, i, *n. Oximum; a city of Italy* (called also Auximum).

Oxĭōnes, um, *m. The Oxiones; a German tribe.*

P

P, p, *n.* or *f.* **I.** The sixteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, the character for which is made by shortening and bending round the right leg of the Greek Π, and is shown by inscriptions and coins, which exhibit the P in the forms Γ and Ρ. **II.**: **A.** As an initial, P combines, in pure Latin words, only with the consonants *l* and *r*; the combinations *ps*, *ps*, and *pt* belong to words borrowed from the Greek, with the sole exception of the pronominal suffix *pte.*—**B.** A final *p* occurs only in the apocopated volup'. **III.**: **A.** P is interchanged: **1.** With labials: **a.** With *b*: v. letter B.—**b.** With *v*: *opilio* for *ovilio.*—**2.** With palatals: *spolium* from σκῦλον: *jecur* from ἦπαρ.—**3.** With linguals: *pavo* from ταώς.—**B.** P is assimilated to a following *f* in *officina* for *opficina* = *opificina.*—**C.** P is omitted by syncope in *Oscus* for *Opscus.*—**D.** P is euphonically inserted between *ms* and *mt*: sumpsi, sumptum.

pābŭlā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pabul(a)-or] Milit. *t. t.*: *A collecting fodder, a foraging:* Cæs.

pābŭlā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A forager:* Cæs.

pābŭl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* [pabul-um] **I.** Gen.: *To seek for food; to seek a subsistence:* ad mare huc prodimus pabulatum, Plaut. **II.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To forage:* angustius pabulantur, Cæs.

pā-bŭlum, i, *n.* [pa-sco] (*The thing effecting the feeding;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: *Food, nourishment:* Lucr.—**B.** Of animals: *Food, fodder:* Cæs.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Food, nourishment, sustenance:* dederatque gravi nova pabula morbo, Ov.: studii atque doctrinæ, Cæs.

pāc-ālis, e, *adj.* [pax, pac-is] *Of,* or *belonging to, peace; peaceful:* olea, Ov.

pācā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of pac(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Pacified, quieted, peaceful, quiet, calm, tranquil, undisturbed:* **A.** Prop.: mare, Hor.: (*Sup.*) provincia pacatissima, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **pacatum**, i, *n.* (*sc.* solum) *A friendly country:* Liv.—**B.** Fig.: (*Comp.*) oratio pacatior, Cic.

Păchўnum, i. *n.*, **-us (-os)**, i, *m.* and *f.*, Πάχυνος. *Pachynum, Pachynus,* or *Pachynos; the south-eastern promontory of Sicily, looking towards Greece* (now *Capo di Passaro*).

Păcĭdēĭānus (Placid-), i, *m. Pacideianus: a famous gladiator, whose combat with Æserninus the Samnite became proverbial.*

pāc-I-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [pax, pac-is; (i); fer-o] *Peace-bringing, that makes* or *announces peace; peaceful, pacific:* oliva, Virg.

pācĭfĭcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pacific(a)-o] *A peace-making, pacification:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pacification.*

pācĭfĭcā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A peace-maker, pacificator:* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pacificateur.*

pācĭfĭcātōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pacificator] *Of,* or *belonging to, a peace-*

maker; peace-making, pacificatory: Cic.

pāc-ĭ-fĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [for pac-i-fac-o; fr. pax, pacis; (i); fac-io] **I.** Prop.: *To make* or *conclude a peace:* legati pacificatum venerunt, Liv. **II.** Fig.: Act.: *To appease, pacify,* etc.: quum sanguine sacro Hostia cœlestes pacificâsset heros, Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pacifier.*

pāc-ĭ-fĭc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [for pac-i-fac-or; fr. id.] *To make* or *conclude a peace:* Just.

pācĭfĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* [pacific-o] *Peace-making, pacific:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pacifique.*

pāc-isco, isci, tum, iscĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root PAÇ *ligare*] *(To bind;* hence, in moral sense) **I.** Gen.: *To covenant, agree, stipulate, bargain, contract,* etc., *for, respecting,* or *about:* fœdere pacto, Virg.: pactum pro capite pretium, Cic. **II.** Esp.: Pass.: *To be betrothed:* cujus filio pacta est Artasvidis filia, Cic.

păc-iscor, tus sum, isci, 3. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [id.] (*To bind;* hence, in moral sense) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** Neut.: *To make a bargain, contract,* or *agreement:* votis pacisci, Ne Cypriæ Tyriæque mences Addant avaro divitias mari, Hor.—**2.** Act.: *To covenant, agree, stipulate, bargain, contract,* etc., *for, respecting,* or *about:* provinciam sibi pactus erat, Cic.: mercedem, Liv. **B.** Esp.: Of marriage: *To agree, undertake, promise* to marry: ex quâ pactus esset vir domo, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To barter, hazard, stake:* vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci, Virg.

păc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [pax, pac-is] **I.** Prop.: *To bring into a state of peace and quietness; to make peaceful:* Amanum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To quiet, still, appease:* animi æstûs, Claud.—**B.** *To mitigate, soothe, pacify:* pacatur . . . dolor, Claud. **III.** Meton.: *To subdue, till,* etc.: incultæ pacantur vomere silvæ, Hor.

Păcōrus, i, *m. Pacorus; a son of Orodes, king of Parthia, the conqueror of Crassus; he was afterwards conquered by Ventidius Bassus, the legate of Antony.*

pac-ta, æ, *f.* [pac-isco] *A betrothed one; a betrothed spouse:* Virg.

pac-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pac-iscor] **I.** Gen.: *An agreeing, covenanting; an agreement, covenant, contract, bargain, paction:* Cic.; Sall. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *An agreement, compact,* between the farmers general and the inhabitants of a province: Cic.—**B.** *A corrupt bargaining; an underhand agreement* or *compact:* Cic.—**C.** *A truce:* Flor.—**D.** Of words: *A form:* Cic.

Pactōlus (-os), i, *m.,* Πακτωλός. *Pactolus* or *Pactolos; a river of Lydia which was said to bring down golden sands* (now *Sarabat*).—Hence, **Pactōl-is,** ĭdis, *f. adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Pactolus.*

pac-tor, ōris, *m.* [pac-iscor] *One who makes a contract; a contractor, negotiator:* Cic.

pac-tum, i, *n.* [id.] (*That which is covenanted;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *An agreement, covenant, contract, stipulation, compact, pact:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: In Abl.: *Manner, way, method, means:* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pacte.*

Pactumējus, i, *m. Pactumejus; a supposititious son of Canidia.*

1. **pac-tus** (for pag-tus), a, um, *P.* of pa(n)g-o.

2. **pac-tus,** a, um, *P.* of pac-iscor.

Pactўe, ēs, -a, æ, *f.,* Πακτύη. *Pactyē* or *Pactya; a town of Thrace.*

Păcŭvĭus, i, *m. Pacuvius; a celebrated Roman poet, a native of Brundisium, nephew of Ennius, and contemporary of P. Scipio Africanus.*—Hence, **Păcŭvĭ-ānus,** a, um, *adj. Pacuvian.*

Pădæi, ōrum, *m. The Padæi; a people of further India, at the mouth of the Indus.*

Pădus, i, *m. The Padus; the principal river of Italy* (now the *Po*).

Pădūsa, æ, *f. The Padusa; a canal running from the Po to Ravenna* (now *the canal of St. Alberti*).

Pæan, ānis, *m.,* Παιάν. *Pæan:* **I.** Prop.: *An appellation of Apollo, as the healing deity:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A religious hymn,* orig. in honour of Apollo, but also transf. to other deities; *a festive hymn, hymn of triumph* or *praise; a pæan:* Virg.—**B.** As a simple exclamation: Ov.

pædăgōgus, i, *m.* = παιδαγωγός. (*Child-conductor; the term used to designate a slave who took children to school and had the charge of them at home;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A governor, preceptor, pedagogue:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A pedant:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pédagogue.*

pæd-or, ōris, *m.* [acc. to some, akin to Sanscrit root PŪ, fœtere; Gr. πυθ-εἶν; acc. to others, akin to 2. ped-o] (Prop.: *A stinking;* Meton.) **I.** Gen.: *Nastiness, filth, foulness,* etc.: Lucr. **II.** Esp.: *Squalor, neglect of personal appearance* or *dress,* as betokening mourning, etc.: Cic.

pæne (pē-), *adv. Nearly, almost:* pæne dixi, Cic.: pæne amicus, id.: (*Sup.*) pænissime, *utterly, completely,* Plaut.

pæn-insŭla (pen-), æ, *f.* [pæn-e; insula] (*An almost-island;* hence) *A peninsula:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *péninsule.*

pænio, pænitet, v. pœn.

pænŭla (pen-), æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] *A pœnula; a woollen outer garment covering the whole body, a kind of cloak* or *mantle:* Cic.; Hor.

pænŭl-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. pænula] (*Provided with a* pœnula; hence) *Wearing the pœnula:* Cic.

pænuria, æ, v. penuria.

1. **pæon,** ōnis, *m.* = παιών. *A pœon; a metrical foot of four syllables, three short and one long* (and which, acc. to the position of the long syllable, is called primus, secundus, tertius, quartus): Cic.

2. **Pæon,** ŏnis, v. Pæones.

Pæŏnes, um, *m.,* Παίονες. *The Pœones* or *Pœonians; a people in that part of Macedonia afterwards called Emathia.*—Sing.: **Pæon,** ŏnis, *m. A Pœonian.*—Hence, **1. Pæŏn-ĭa,** æ, *f. The country of the Pœonians, Emathia.* —**2. Pæŏn-is,** ĭdis, *f. adj. Pœonian.*

Pæōnĭus, a, um, *adj.,* Παιώνιος. (Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the god of medicine* (Παιών); Meton.) *Healing, medicinal:* herbæ, Virg.

Pæstum, i, *n. Pæstum; a city of Lucania, formerly called Posidonia, celebrated for its twice-blowing rosetrees* (now *Pesti*). — Hence, **Pæstānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Pæstum; Pæstan.*—As *Subst.*: **Pæstāni,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The citizens of Pæstum; the Pæstans.*

pætū-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for pæto-lus; fr. pætus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) pæto-i] *Having a slight cast in the eye, slightly blink-eyed:* Cic.

pætus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Gen.: *Having leering eyes, with a cast in the eyes, blinking with the eyes, blink-eyed:* Hor. **II.** Esp.: as an epithet of Venus, *Prettily leering, with a pretty cast in the eyes, prettily blinking:* Ov.

pāg-ānus, a, um, *adj.* [pag-us] **I.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the country* or *to a village; rustic:* foci, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **paganus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo): **A.** Prop.: *A countryman, peasant, villager, rustic:* Cic. + **B.** Meton.: *A civilian, a citizen:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Rustic, unlearned:* cultus, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *paysan;* also, in late Lat. meaning of "heathen," *païen.*

Păgăsa, æ, **-æ,** ārum, *f.,* Παγασαί. *Pagasa* or *Pagasæ; a maritime town of Thessaly, afterwards called Demetrias, where the Argo was built.* — Hence, **Păgăs-æus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Pagasa; Pagasæan.*

Păgăsus, i, *m. Pagasus; a Trojan, killed by Camilla.*

pāg-ātim, *adv.* [pag-us] *By districts,* or *villages; in every village:* Liv.

pāgel-la, æ, *f. dim.* [for pagin-la; fr. pagin-a] *A little page:* Cic.

pāg-ĭna, æ, *f.* [pa(n)g-o] (*The thing fastened;* hence) **1.** Of books, *etc.*: **a.** Prop.: *A page* or *leaf:* Virg.—**b.** Meton.: *A page* of a letter, *etc.*: Cic. —**2.** Of wood, marble, *etc.* (Prop.: *A leaf, slab;* Meton.) *A plate* (*on which are engraved a person's titles and honours*): Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *page.*

pāgĭn-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [pagin-a] *A little page:* Cic.

pāgur, i, *m. The pagur; a fish, now unknown:* Ov.

pāgus, i, *m.* [etym. dub.; prob. pa(n)g-o] (*That which is fixed* or *settled,* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A country district; a canton, village,* etc.: Virg.; Tac.—**B.** Esp.: *A canton, district, province* of the Gauls and Germans: Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *The country,* for *the country people:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pays.*

pā-la, æ, *f.* [acc. to Var. fr. pa(n)g-o, and so for pag-la, *a thing fastened;* but rather fr. pa(n)d-o, and so, for pad-la, *a thing extended* or *spread out,* hence) **1.** *A spade:* Liv.—**2.** *The bezel* of a ring: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pelle.*

Pălæmon, ŏnis, *m.*, Παλαίμων. *Palæmon:* **1.** *A sea god, formerly called Melicerta, the son of Athamas and Ino.* —Hence, **Pălæmŏn-ius,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Palæmon;* Meton.) *Corinthian.* — **2.** *Remmius Palæmon; a Roman grammarian in the time of Tiberius and Claudius.*—**3.** *A shepherd.*

Palæpŏlītāni, ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Palæpolis, a city of Campania; the Palæpolitans.*

Pălæste, ēs, *f.*, Παλαιστή. *Palæste; a seaport in Epirus.*—Hence. **Pălæstīnus,** a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Palæste,* or *Epirus; Palæstian.*

Pălæstīna, æ, **-e,** ēs, *f.*, Παλαιστίνη. *Palestine, in Syria.* — Hence. **Pălæstīn-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Palestine.* — As *Subst.*: **Palæstīni,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The inhabitants of Palestine.*

pălæstra, æ, *f.* = παλαίστρα. **I.** Prop.: *The palæstra;* i. e. *a wrestling-school, wrestling-place, place of exercise:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A wrestling* in the palæstra, *the exercise of wrestling:* Virg. — **B.** *Exercises in the school of rhetoric, rhetorical exercises, a school of rhetoric, a school:* Cic. — **C.** *An art, skill:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *palestre.*

pălæstrĭc-e, *adv.* [palæstric-us] *After the manner of one engaged in the palæstra:* Cic.

pălæstrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = παλαιστρικός. *Of, or belonging to, the palæstra, palestric:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *palestrique.*

pălæstrīta, æ, *m.* = παλαιστρίτης. *The director of a wrestling-school:* Cic.

pălam, *adv.* and *prep.* [prob. contr. fr. patulam, Acc. fem. of patulus] **I.** *Adv.*: *Openly, publicly:* hæc palam Syracusis gesta sunt, Cic. — Particular phrase: Palam est *or* factum est, *etc.: It is public, well known:* Cic.; Pl. **II.** *Prep. c. Abl.*: *Before, in the presence of* one: rem creditori palam populo solvit. Liv.

Pălămēdes, is, *m.*, Παλαμήδης (Skilful contriver *or* adroit deviser). *Palamedes; a son of Nauplius, king of Eubœa.*

Pălātium (Pall-), ĭi, *n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Palatium; one of the seven hills of Rome.*—Hence, **Pălātīnus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Palatium; Palatine.* — As *Subst.*: **Palatīna,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* tribus) *The Palatine tribe* (*one of the four city tribes*): Cic. **II.** Meton.: (Augustus had his residence on the Palatium; hence, in and after the Augustan age) *An emperor's place of residence, an imperial abode, a palace:* Ov. — Hence, **pălāt-ĭnus (pallat-),** a, um. *Of, or belonging to, the imperial abode; imperial,* etc.: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *palais.*

păl-ātus, i, *m.*, **-um,** i, *n.* [etym. dub.; prob. akin to Sanscrit root PAL = PÂ, *pascere*] (*The fed thing,* i. e. *the thing affected, or influenced, by feeding, or food;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The palate* or *roof of the mouth,* in which the power of taste resides: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Fi .: *The palate,* i. e. *critical taste, judgment:* Cic. **III.** Meton.: *A vault:* Enn.

păl-ĕa, æ, *f.* [prob. akin to pal-a] (*That which belongs to a winnowing shovel;* hence) *Chaff:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *paille.*

pālē-ar, āris, *n.* [etym. dub.; prob. akin to pale-a] (*That which belongs to a* palea, *or thing spread out;* hence) Of cattle: *The flat broad skin hanging below the neck; the dewlap:* Virg.

Pāles, is, *f.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root PAL = PÂ, *pascere*] (*The feeding one;* hence) *Pales, the tutelary deity of shepherds and cattle.*

Pālīci, ōrum (*Sing.*, **Pālīcus,** i, Virg.; Ov.), *m. The Palici; sons of Jupiter and the nymph Thalia or Ætna.*

Pāl-ĭlis, e, *adj.* [Pal-es] *Of,* or *belonging to, Pales:* Ov.—Hence, **Pālĭlia,** ium, *n.* (*sc.* sacra) *The Palilia; the feast of Pales.*

pālimpsēstus, i, *m.* = παλίμψηστος (Again scraped). *A parchment from which old writing has been erased for the purpose of writing upon it again; a palimpsest:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *palimpseste.*

Pālĭnūrus, i, *m.*, Παλινούρος. *Palinurus; the pilot of Æneas, who fell into the sea and was drowned off the coast of Lucania.*

pālĭūrus, i, *m.* = παλίουρος. *The plant paliurus; Christ's thorn:* Virg.

palla, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.; acc. to some from Greek φάρ-ω, "to cut," whence φάρος, "a piece of cloth," as a thing that has been cut] *A palla;* i. e.: **1.** *A long and wide upper garment of the Roman ladies, held together by brooches:* Virg.—**2.** *A loose dress* worn by the male sex: Hor.—**3.** *An undergarment:* Ov.—**4.** *A curtain:* Sen.

pallăca, æ, *f.* = παλλάκη. *A concubine* (pure Lat. *pellex*): Suet.

1. **Pallas,** ădis, *and* ădos, *f.*, Παλλάς (Brandisher *or* Maiden). *Pallas.* **I.** Prop.: *The Greek name for Minerva, the goddess of war and wisdom; the inventress of working in wool, and of the cultivation of the olive, on which account the olive-tree was sacred to her.*—Hence, **Pallăd-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Pallas; Palladian.* — As *Subst.*: **Palladĭum,** ĭi, *n.* (*sc.* signum) *The Palladium;* i. e. *the image or statue of Pallas, which was said to have fallen from heaven, at Troy, in the reign of Ilus, and during the Trojan war was carried off by Ulysses and Diomed, because the fate of the city depended on the possession of it.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The olive-tree:* Ov.—**B.** *Oil:* Ov.—**C.** *The Palladium:* Ov.—**D.** For *Vesta (because the Palladium stood in the temple of Vesta):* Prop.

2. **Pallas,** antis (*Voc.*, Pallă, Virg.), *m.*, Παλλάς (Brandisher *or* Youth). *Pallas:* **1.** *Son of Pandion, the father of the fifth Minerva.* — **2.** *A king of Arcadia, the great-grandfather of Evander.* — **3.** *Son of Evander.* — Hence, **Pallant-ĭus (-ĭus),** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Pallas; Pallantian.* — As *Subst.*: **Pallantēum,** i, *n. Pallanteum:* **a.** *A city in Arcadia, the residence of Pallas.*—**b.** *The city founded by Evander in Italy, where Rome afterwards stood.*—**4.** *One of the giants.* —Hence, **a. Palliant-īas,** ădis, *f. Aurora,* so called because descended from Hyperion, uncle of the giant Pallas: Ov.—**b. Pallant-is,** ĭdos *and* ĭdis. *Aurora* (v. preced. *no.* **a.**): Ov.

Pallēne, ēs, *f.*, Παλλήνη. *Pallene; a peninsula and town of Macedonia, on the Thermaic Gulf, called also Phlegra; the scene of the battle between the gods and the giants.*—Hence, **Pallēn-ensis,** e, *adj. Pallenian.*

palle-ns, ntis : **1.** *P.* of palle-o.— **2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Pale, wan:* pallentes terrore puellæ, Ov.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Of a faint or pale colour; pale-coloured, greenish, yellowish:* pallentes violæ, Virg. — (b) Poet.: *That makes pale* morbi, Virg. — **c.** Fig.: *Pale, weak, bad:* fama, Tac.

pall-ĕo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ēre, **2.** *v. n.* [πελλ-ός, "ash-coloured"] **I.** Prop.: *To be, or look, ash-coloured, wan,* or *pale:* sudat, pallet, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To lose the natural colour, to change colour, fade* ne vitio cœli palleat ægra seges, Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To grow pale, be sick* with desire; *to long for, eagerly desire* any thing: ambitione malâ aut argenti pallet amore, Hor.—**B.** *To grow pale* at any thing *to be anxious or fearful:* dum pueris omnis pater et matercula pallet, *i. e. on account of,* Hor.—**C.** *To grow pale* by excessive application to a thing; nunc utile Basilis Pallere, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pâlir.*

palle-sco, pallŭi, *no sup.*, pallescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [palle-o] **I.** Prop.: *To grow, or turn pale:* nullâ pallescere culpâ, Hor. **II.** Meton.: Of things: *To turn pale or yellow:* ut seræ, . . . Pallescunt frondes, Ov.

pallĭ-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [palli-um] (*Provided or furnished with a* pallium; hence) *Dressed in a* pallium, *cloaked:* Cic.

pallĭdŭ-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for pallido-lus; fr. pallidus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) pallido-i] *Somewhat pale, palish:* Cat.

pall-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [pall-eo] **I.** Prop.: *Pale, pallid:* (*Comp.*) oraque buxo Pallidiora gerens, Ov.: (*Sup. with Partive Gen.*) quæ (*sc.* stellæ) sunt omnium pallidissimæ, Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *That gives a pale appearance,* or *makes pale; pallid:* mors, Hor.—**B.** *Livid, sallow:* hospes, Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pâle.*

pallĭŏl-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [palliolum] (*Provided or furnished with a* palliolum; hence) *Covered with a cloak-cape or hood:* Suet.

pallĭŏ-lum, i, *n. dim.* [pallium, (*uncontr. Gen.*) pallio-i] *A small Greek mantle or cloak:* Plaut.

pallĭum, ĭi, *n.* [etym. dub.; prob. akin to 1. palla] **1.** *A coverlet:* Ov.—**2.** *A Greek cloak* or *mantle:* Cic.—Prov.: Tunica propior pallio est, *My shirt is nearer to me than my coat:* Plaut.

pall-or, ōris, *m.* [pall-eo] **1.**

Prop.: *Pale colour, paleness, wanness, pallor:* Cic.; Hor.—**b.** Meton.: *A disagreeable colour, unsightliness:* Ov. —**2.: a.** Prop.: *A growing pale (at anything); alarm, terror,* etc.: Plaut. —**b.** Meton.: Personified: *Pallor; the god of Fear:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pâleur.*

1. **palma,** æ, *f.* = παλάμη. **I.** Prop.: *The palm* of the hand: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The hand:* Cic.; Virg.—**B.** *The sole* of a goose's foot: Pl.—**C.** *The broad end* or *blade* of an oar: Cat. — **D.:** 1. *A palm-tree, a palm:* Pl.—Hence, by another meton.: **2.: a.** *The fruit of the palm-tree, a date:* Ov.—**b.** *A broom made of palm-twigs:* Hor. — **c.** *A palm-branch* or *palm-wreath,* as a token of victory: Cic.; Hor.—**d.** *A token,* or *badge, of victory; the palm, prize:* Cic.—**e.** Of persons: *Victory:* Cic.—**f.** Of things: *Pre-eminence, superiority, glory, honour,* etc.: Cic.—**g.** *One who carries off the palm; a victor:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *paume, palme.*

2. **palma** = parma.

palm-āris, e, *adj.* [1. palm-a] (*Of,* or *belonging to, a* palma; hence) *That merits the palm* or *prize, excellent:* statua, Cic.

palm-arium, ĭi, *n.* [id.] (*A thing pertaining to a prize;* hence) *A masterpiece:* Ter.

1. **palmā-tus,** a, um, *P.* of palm-(a)-o.

2. **palm-ātus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. palm-a] (*Provided with a* palma; hence) *Worked* or *embroidered with palm-branches:* tunica, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *palmé.*

palm-e-s, ĭtis, *m.* [for palm-i-(t)-s; fr. palm-a; I, root of e-o] (*That which goes,* or *proceeds, from the* palma; hence) *A young branch* or *shoot of a vine; a vine-sprig, vine-sprout:* Virg.

palm-ētum, i, *n.* [1. palm-a] (*A thing provided with* palma; hence) *A palm-grove:* Hor.

palm-i-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [1. palm-a; (i); fer-o] *Palm-bearing, abounding in palms, palmiferous:* Pharos, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *palmifère.*

palm-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. palm-a] *Abounding in palm-trees:* Virg.

palm-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] (*A small* palma; hence) *The blade of an oar, an oar:* Virg.

palm-us, i, *m.* [akin to 1. palm-a] **I.** Prop.: *The palm* of the hand: Pl. **II.** Meton.: As a measure of length: *A span,* or *twelve digits:* Pl.

pāl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root PAD, *ire*] **I.** Gen.: *To wander, wander about:* **A.** Prop.: palantes comites, Lucr.: palantesque polo stellas, Virg. **B.** Fig.: viam palantes quærere vitæ, Lucr. **II.** Esp.: *To be dispersed* or *scattered about,* away from the main body, *etc.; to straggle:* palantur comites, Tac.

palpē-bra, æ, *f.* [palp-o] (*The thing bringing about the moving quickly;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The eyelid,* as that which moves much, *or* winks: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The eyelashes:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *paupière.*

palp-īto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [palp-o] **I.:** **A.** Gen.: *To move frequently and quickly:* qui (*sc.* pisces) ad pabula petenda palpitent exiguis branchiis, Pl. **B.** Esp.: 1. *To throb, palpitate,* etc.: quum cor . . . mobiliter palpitaret, Cic.—**2.** Of persons or animals in the agonies of death: *To struggle, be convulsed,* etc.: qui postquam cecidit . . . Palpitat, et positas aspergit sanguine mensas, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *palpiter.*

1. **pal-po,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [etym. dub.; prob. πάλ-λω] (*To move quickly,* etc.; hence, as one of the effects thereby produced) (Prop.: *To stroke* or *touch softly,* etc.; *to pat;* Fig.) *To flatter, coax, caress, wheedle:* 1. Act.: quem munere palpat Carus, Juv.—2. Neut.: palpabo, ecquinam modo possim, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *palper.*

2. **palp-o,** ōnis, *m.* [1. palp-o] *A flatterer:* Pers.

palp-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] (Prop.: *To stroke* or *touch softly; to pat;* Fig.) *To flatter, coax, caress, wheedle:* sed scribenti ad me ejusmodi literas . . . palparer necesse erat, Script. ap. Cic.

pālūdāmentum, i, *n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Gen.: *A military cloak, soldier's cloak:* Liv. **II.** Esp.: *A general's cloak:* Pl.

pālūdātus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Dressed in a general's cloak:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Imperial:* paludatæ aulæ, Claud.

pālūd-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. palus, palud-is] (*Full of* palus; hence) *Fenny, boggy, marshy:* humus, Ov.

pālumbes, is, *m.* and *f.*; **-us,** i, *m.*; **-a,** æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] *A wood-pigeon, ring-dove:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *palombe.*

1. **pā-lus,** i, *m.* [for pag-lus; fr. pa(n)g-o] (*The thing fastened* or *fixed;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A stake, prop, stay, pale:* Plaut.; Tib. **B.** Esp.: *A stake* to which condemned persons were fastened, when receiving punishment; or fixed in the ground, for the purpose of being attacked by soldiers, *etc.,* learning the military exercise: Cic.; Juv. **II.** Meton.: = membrum virile, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pal, épieu.*

2. **pal-ūs** (**-ŭs** Hor.), ūdis (*Gen. Plur.* paludum, Cæs.: paludium, Liv), *f.* [hybrid word; for pal-ud-s; fr. πηλ-ός; ud-us] (*The thing having wet clay, mud,* etc.; hence) *A swamp, marsh, morass, bog, fen:* Cic.; Virg.

pălus-ter, tris, tre, *adj.* [for palud-ter; fr. palus, palud-is] (*Causing a marsh;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Fenny, marshy, swampy:* ager, Liv.: ulva, Virg. **II.** Fig.: Morally, *Foul, dirty, unclean,* etc.: lux, *i. e. a filthy, vicious life:* Pers.

Pamphăgus, i, *m.* = παμφάγος (All-devouring). *Pamphagus; the name of a dog:* Ov.

Pamphĭlus, i, *m.*, Πάμφιλος (All-loving). *Pamphilus:* **1.** *A disciple of Plato, whom Epicurus heard:* Cic.—**2.** *A rhetorician.*

Pamphȳlĭa, æ, *f.*, Παμφυλία (The country of the mingled tribes). *Pamphylia; a country of Asia Minor.* —Hence, **Pamphȳlius,** a, um, *adj. Pamphylian.*—As *Subst.:* **Pamphȳlĭi,** ōrum, *m. The Pamphylians.*

pampĭn-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pampinus] *Pertaining to* or *having tendrils* or *vine-leaves:* umbræ, Virg.

pampĭnus, i, *m.* and *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A tendril* or *young shoot of a vine:* Pl.—**B.** *A vine-leaf, the foliage of a vine:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *A clasper* or *tendril of any climbing plant:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pampre.*

Pān, os, *m.*, Πάν (prob. Feeder). **I.** Prop.: *Pan; the god of shepherds and woods, the son of Mercury and Penelope.* **II.** Meton.: Plur.: *Pans;* i. e. *gods of the woods and fields resembling Pan:* Ov.

pănācēa, æ, *f.*, **-āces,** is, *n.*, **-ax,** ăcis, *m.* = πανάκεια, πανακες, πανᾰξ (All-heal). *Panacea, panaces,* or *panax: a herb to which was ascribed the power of healing all diseases:* Virg.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *panacée.*

Pānætĭus, ĭi, *m.*, Παναίτιος (Cause of all; or All-guilty one). *Panætius, a celebrated Stoic, a native of Rhodes, the instructor and friend of Scipio Africanus the Younger* (B.C. 140).

Panætol-ius (**-īcus**), a, um, *adj.*, Παναιτώλιος, Παναιτωλικός. *Pertaining to the whole of Ætolia, Panætolian.* —As *Subst.:* **Panætolium,** ĭi, *n.*: (*sc.* concilium) *A general assembly,* or *congress, of the Ætolians:* Liv.

pān-ārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [pan-is] (*A thing pertaining to* panis; hence) *A bread-basket:* Pl.

Panathenaicus, i, *m.* (*sc.* liber) *The Panathenaicus; a festival oration of Isocrates, pronounced at the Panathenæa* (*a festival of the Athenians*): Cic.

Panchāĭa, æ, *f.*, Παγχαία. *Panchaia; a sandy region in Arabia Felix, where good frankincense grew.*—Hence, **Panch-æus** (**-āĭus**) a, um, *adj. Panchæan.*

panchrestus (**-istus**), a, um, *adj.*, πάγχρηστος (All-good). *Good,* or *useful, for every thing:* medicamentum, Cic.

pancrătĭum (**-on**) ĭi, *n.* = παγκράτιον (complete contest). *A complete contest* or *combat* (*a kind of gymnastic contest which included both wrestling and boxing*): Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pancrace.*

Pandărus, i, *m.*, Πάνδαρος. *Pandarus:* **1.** *A son of Lycaon, a Lycian, and a distinguished archer in the Trojan army.*—**2.** *A son of Alcanor, companion of Æneas, killed by Turnus.*

Pandātārĭa (**-ērĭa**), æ, *f. Pandataria* or *Pandateria; a small island in the Tuscan Sea, a place of exile under the emperors* (now *St. Maria*).

Pandĭon, ōnis, *m.*, Πανδίων. *Pandion: a king of Athens, father of Progne*

:nd *Philomela.* — Hence, **Pandĭŏn-rus,** a, um, *adj. Pandionian.*

1. **pand-o,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [pand-us] **I.** Act.: **A.** Gen.: *To bend, bow, curve* any thing: posteriora, Quint. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To bend one's self,* etc.; *to bend:* Pl. **II.** Neut.: *To bend itself, to bend:* ulmus et fraxinus celeriter pandant, Vitr.

2. **pa(n)d-o,** pandi, pansum *and* passum, pandĕre, 3. *v. a.* [root PAD, akin to Sanscrit root PAD, *ire*] (In causative force: *To cause to go* wide, *etc.*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To spread out, extend; to unfold, expand:* vela, Cic.: his retia pandite silvis, Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Person. pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To spread one's self,* etc., *out; to extend, stretch,* etc.: Liv.; Pl.—**2.** Part. Pass.: Of the hair: *Loose, dishevelled:* passis crinibus, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.: 1.** Gen.: *To throw open, to open* any thing by extending it: mœnia pandimus urbis, Virg.— **2.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To open itself,* etc.; *to open:* Liv.—**B.** *To lay open to culture; to clear, till,* etc.: agros, Lucr.—**C.** *To cause to expand,* etc.; *to split:* rupem ferro pandunt, Liv.—**D.** *To dry* by spreading out: cum lacte coagula passo, Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of abstract subjects: With Personal pron.: *To spread* or *extend itself:* Cic.—**B.: 1.** Gen.: *To open:* viam fugæ, Liv.—**2.** Esp.: *To unfold* in speaking; *to make known, publish, relate, explain:* pande requirenti nomen terræque tuumque, Ov.

Pandrŏsos, i, *f.*, Πάνδροσος (All-dew). *Pandrosus; a daughter of Cecrops, and sister of Aglauros and Herse.*

pand-us, a, um, *adj.* [pand-o] *Bent crooked, curved:* carinæ, Virg.

pānēgўrĭcus, i, *m.* = πανηγυρικος. (A thing) *belonging to a public assembly* or *festival;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The festival oration of Isocrates, in which he eulogised the Athenians:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A eulogy, panegyric:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *panégyrique.*

Pangæus, i, *m.*, **-a,** ōrum, *n.*, Πάγγαιον ὄρος. *Pangæus* or *Pangæa; a mountain of Thrace, on the borders of Macedonia, near Philippi.*

pa(n)g-o, panxi, panctum (*and* pēgi *or* pĕpigi, pactum), pangĕre, 3. *v. a.* [root PAG, akin to Sanscrit root PAC, *ligare,* Gr. παγ; whence πήγνυμι] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To fasten, make fast, fix:* "*pangere,* figere," Fest. **B.** Esp.: *To drive, strike, sink, force, dash in,* etc.: clavum, Liv. **II.** Meton.: *To set, plant* anything: colles, Prop. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of compositions: *To compose, make, write,* etc.: Cic.; Lucr.; Tac.—**B.** Of actions, *etc.: To celebrate, tell of, record, compose accounts of,* etc.: Enn.—**C.: 1.** Gen.: *To fix, determine, settle:* quos (*sc.* fines) lex cupiditatis tuæ... pepigerat, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To agree upon; to covenant, agree, stipulate, contract* (only in *perf.* forms; for the *pres.* and *fut.* pacisci was used): pacem nobiscum pepigistis, Liv.—**b.** Of matters relating to marriage, *etc.*: (a) *To promise, pledge, engage to do, undertake to perform:* Cat.—(b) *To promise* in marriage: Ov.

pānĭcum, i, *n. Italian panic-grass:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *panic.*

pān-ĭ-fĭc-ĭum (**pane-**), ĭ, *n.* [for pan-i-fac-ium; fr. pan-is; (i); fac-io] **I.** Prop.: *The making of bread:* Var. **II.** Meton.: *Any thing baked;* as, *bread, cakes,* etc.: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *panifice.*

pā-nis, is, *m.* [akin to pa-sco; cf. pasco *init.*] (*The feeding thing;* hence) *Bread:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pain.*

Pānĭscus, i, *m.*, Πανίσκος. *A little Pan* (a rural deity): Cic.

pann-ĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pann-us] *A small piece of cloth, a rag:* Juv.

Pannōnĭa, æ, *f.*, Παννονία. *Pannonia; a country lying between Dacia, Noricum, and Illyria.* — Hence, **1. Pannōnĭ-cus,** a, um, *adj. Pannonian.*—**2. Pannoni-us,** ĭi, *m. A Pannonian.*

pann-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pann-us] *Full of rags, ragged, tattered:* homines, Cic.

pann-ūcĕus (**-ĭus**), a, um, *adj.* [id.] (Prop.: *Rugged, tattered;* Meton.) *Wrinkled, shrivelled, flabby:* Bauc-is, Pers.

pannus, i, *m.* [prob. akin to Gr. πήνη] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A cloth, a garment:* Hor. **B.** Esp.: Plur.: Of worn out or torn clothes: *Rags, tatters:* Ter. **II.** Meton.: *A rag:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pagne, pan, panne.*

Pānomphæus, i, *m.*, Πανομφαῖος (Author of all oracles). *Panomphæus; an epithet of Jupiter.*

1. **Pānŏpe,** ēs, **-ēa,** æ, *f.*, Πανόπη. *Panope* or *Panopea; a sea-nymph.*

2. **Pānŏpe,** ēs, *f. Panope; a town in the south of Phocis.*

Pānŏpes, is, *m. Panopes; a companion of Aeneas.*

Pānormus (**Panh-**), i, *f.*, **Pănormus** (**Panh-**), i, *n.*, Πάνορμος (All-anchoring ground; *or* a roadstead or anchorage for all). *Panormus* or *Panormum* (*Panh-*): **1.** *A city of Sicily* (now *Palermo*). — Hence, **Pānormĭtānus,** a, um, *adj. Panormitan.*—**2.** *A city of Samos.*

Pantăgĭas, -ĭes, *and* **-ĭa,** æ, *m.*, Πανταγίης, Πανταγίας. *Pantagias, Pantagies,* or *Pantagia; a river of Sicily* (now the *Fiume di Porcari*):—*Acc.*, Pantagien, Ov.: Pantagiam, Claud.

panthēra, æ, *f.* = πάνθηρα (All-hunting animal). *A panther.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *panthère.*

Panthŏus (**-thūs**), i, *m.*, Πάνθοος, Πάνθους (All-active). *Panthous* or *Panthus; the nephew of Hecuba and father of Euphorbus, a priest of Apollo:*—*Voc.*, Panthu, Virg.—Hence, **Panthŏ-ĭdēs,** æ, *m. The son of Panthous,* i. e. *Euphorbus.*

Pantŏlăbus, i, *m.* [παντολάβος] (That takes all) *Pantolabus: the name of a parasite.*

pantŏmīmus, i, *m.* = παντόμιμος (Imitator of all). **I.** Prop.: *A ballet-dancer, pantomime:* Suet. **II.** Meton.: *A ballet, pantomime:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pantomime.*

păpæ, *interj.* = παπαι. *Wonderful! how strange! indeed!* Ter.

păpāver, ĕris, *n.* (ante-class., *m.*) [etym. dub.] *The poppy:* Virg.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pavot.*

păpāvĕr-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [papaver] *Of, or pertaining to, a poppy* or *poppies:* comæ, Ov.

Paphlăgo (**-on**), ŏnis, *m.*, Παφλαγών. *A Paphlagonian:* Nep.—Hence, **Paphlăgŏn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Paphlagonian.*—As *Subst.*: **Paphlăgŏnĭa,** æ, *f. The country of the Paphlagonians, situate between Bithynia and Pontus; Paphlagonia.*

1. **Păphos** (**-us**), i, *m.*, Πάφος. *Paphos* or *Paphus: a son of Pygmalion, and founder of the city of the same name.*

2. **Păphos** (**-us**), i, *f.*, Πάφος. *Paphos* or *Paphus; a city in the island of Cyprus, sacred to Venus, with a celebrated temple of that goddess.*—Hence, **Păphĭus,** a, um, *adj. Paphian.*—As *Subst.*: **Paphii,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The inhabitants of Paphos.*

păpĭlĭo, ōnis, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A butterfly:* Cv. **II.** Meton.: Of *any winged insect:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *papillon,* "a butterfly;" *pavillon,* "a pavilion."

păpil-la, æ, *f. dim.* [for papul-la; fr. papul-a] (Prop.: *A small pustule* or *pimple:* Meton.) **1.** *A nipple, teat,* on the breast of human beings and animals: Pl.—**2.** *The breast:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *papille.*

Păpīrĭus (old form **Papisius**), ĭi, *m. Papirius* or *Papisius: the name of a patrician and plebeian* gens.

Papiri-us (**-ānus**), a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to, a Papirius; Papirian.*

Păpĭus, ĭi, *m. Papius; the name of a Roman* gens.—Hence, **Păpĭ-us,** a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, a Papius; Papian.*

pappas (**papas**), æ *and* ātis, *m.* = πάππας. (Prop.: *One who rears children;* Meton.) *A governor, tutor:* Juv.

pappus, i, *m.* = παππος. **I.** Prop.: *An old man:* Var. **II.** Meton.: (*The*) *woolly, hairy seed* (*of certain plants*): Pl.

păpўla, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] *A pustule, pimple:* Virg.

păpўr-ĭ-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [papyr-us; (i); fer-o] *Papyrus-bearing, producing papyrus:* Nilus, Ov.

păpўrus, i, *m.* and *f.*; **-um,** i, *n.* = παπυρος. **I.** Prop.: *The paper-reed, papyrus:* Lucr.; Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A garment made from the bark of the papyrus:* Juv.—**B.** *Paper* (*made of papyrus-bark*): Juv.; Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *papyrus, papier.*

păr, pāris, *adj.* (*Gen. Plur.* usually pārium) [etym. dub.; prob. akin to Sanscrit *para,* "alius"] **1.** Of another person *or* thing of the same nature: **a.** Gen.: *Equal:* olli discurrĕre pares, *divided in equal parts,* Virg.: (with *Gen.*) vita beata exsistit par et similis deorum, Cic.: (*Sup.*; also with *Dat.*) parissumi estis iibus, Plaut.: (with

M.) libertate, Cic.: (with *Inf.*) cantare pares, et respondere parati, Virg.: folld. by *atque, ac,* or *quam*) quos in parem libertatis conditionem, atque ipsi erant, receperunt, Cæs.: par ratio cum Lucilio, ac tecum, Cic.: cum pari numero, quam, *etc.*, Cæs.—Particular phrases: (a) Par est, *etc.*, *It is,* etc., *fit, meet, suitable, proper, right:* Cic.—(b) Par pari, *etc.*, respondere *or* referre, *To return like for like:* Cic.; Ter.—(c) Ludere par impar, *To play at even or odd:* Hor.—As *Subst.*: par, paris, *m.*: (*a*) *A fellow, equal,* etc.: Cic.—(β) *A mate, companion,* etc.: Hor.—Prov.: Pares cum paribus facillime congregantur, *i. e. birds of a feather flock together:* Cic.—b. Esp.: *Equal* to, *a match* for any one in any respect: adhuc pares non sumus, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) quibus ne dii quidem immortales pares esse possint, Cæs.: (with *Abl.*) quod neque se parem armis existimabat, et, *etc.*, Sall.—As *Subst.*: par, paris, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *One who is equal to,* or *a match for, another; an opponent, adversary:* Liv.—2. Of another person or thing in addition; so prps. only as *Subst.*: par, paris, *n. A pair:* par nobile fratrum, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pair.*

părā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [par(a)-o] *That may* or *can be procured; easy to be had; of easy attainment:* divitiæ, Cic.

Părætăcæ, ārum, *m. The Paretaceans; a Persian people.*

Părætŏnĭum, ĭi, *n. Paretonium; a seaport town in Northern Africa, between Egypt and the Syrtes.*

părallēlus, a, um, **-os,** on, *adj.* = παράλληλος. *Parallel:* linea, Vitr.—As *Subst.*: parallēli, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* circuli) *Parallels of latitude:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parallèle.*

părălўtĭcus, i, *m.* = παραλυτικός. *A paralytic person; one having the palsy:* Pl.: graditur paralytĭcus, Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *paralytique.*

părăphrăsis, is, *f.* = παράφρασις. *A paraphrase:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *paraphrase.*

părăsīt-a, æ, *f.* [parasit-us] *A female parasite:* Hor.

părăsīt-aster, tri, *m.* [id.] *A mean, sorry parasite:* Ter.

părăsīt-ĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Parasitic:* Script. ap. Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parasitique.*

părăsīt-or, *prps. no perf.*, āri, *l. v. dep.* [id.] *To play the parasite:* Plaut.

părăsītus, i, *m.* = παράσιτος (One who eats with another; hence) **I.** Gen.: *A guest* (pure Lat. conviva): Var. **II.** Esp.: In a bad sense: *A stranger, parasite:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parasite.*

părăt-e, *adv.* [1. parat-us] **I.** Prop.: *Preparedly, with preparation:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Carefully, vigilantly:* Plaut.—**B.** *Readily, promptly:* (*Comp.*) paratius venire, Cic.: (*Sup.*) paratissime respondere, Pl.

părā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. par(a)-o] *A preparing, getting, procuring:* Sall.

1. **părā-tus,** a, um: **1.** *P.* of par(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Prepared*; hence: **a.** Gen.: *Ready:* ad omnia paratus, Cic.: (*Comp.*; also, with *Dat.*) athleta certamini paratior, Quint.—**b.** Esp.: (a) *Prepared, provided, furnished, fitted, equipped* with any thing: expedito homine et parato opus est, Cic.: (*Sup.*) ad omne facinus paratissimus, id.—(b) Of mental preparation: *Prepared,* in a good or bad sense: ad quam (*sc.* causarum operam) ego nunquam, nisi paratus et meditatus accedo, Cic.—(c) *Well-versed, skilled, experienced* in any thing: in jure, Cic.: in agendo, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prêt.*

2. **părā-tus,** ūs, *m.* [1. par(a)-o] *A preparing, fitting out, preparation, provision:* Ov.; Tac.

Par-ca, æ, *f.* [prob. from the same root as 1. par-o] (*She who brings* or *assigns* one's lot: cf. Gr. Μοῖραι, from μείρομαι, the apportioning goddesses) *One of the goddesses of Fate:* Plur., *the Fates* (whose Latin names are Nona, Decuma, and Morta): Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Parque.*

parc-e, *adv.* [parc-us] **1.** a. Prop.: *Sparingly, moderately, cautiously:* scripsi de te parce, Cic.: (*Sup.*) parcissime, Suet.—b. Meton.: Of time: *Seldom, rarely:* (*Comp.*) paucis junctas quatiunt fenestras, Hor.—**2.** In a good sense: *Thriftily, frugally, economically:* Cic.—3. In a bad sense: *Penuriously, parsimoniously, in a niggardly way:* Ter.

parc-ĭmōnĭa (pars-), æ, *f.* [parc-o] *Sparingness, frugality, thrift, parsimony:* Cic.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parcimonie.*

parc-o, pĕpērci *or* (less freq. parsi), parcĭtum *or* parsum, parcĕre, 3. *v. n.* and a. [parc-us] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To act sparingly, be sparing* with respect to a thing; *to spare* a thing: longius tolerare posse parcendo, Cæs.: (with *Dat.*) non parcam operæ, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To spare,* i. e. *to preserve by sparing:* to use *carefully, not to injure:* parcere subjectis, sed debellare superbos, Virg.—**2.** *To spare* any action; *to abstain* or *refrain from* doing a thing; *to forbear, leave off, let alone, omit* a thing: me illi auxilio pepercisse, *i. e. made no use of proffered assistance,* Cic.—**3.** *To refrain, forbear:* parcite, oves, nimium procedere, Virg.—**4.** *To desist from:* precantes, ut a cædibus et ab incendiis parceretur, Liv.—**5.** *To cease, desist, leave off, stop:* parcite . . . jam parcite carmina, Virg. **II.** Act.: *To spare:* memoras quæ multa talenta Natis parce tuis, *i. e. keep them for,* Virg.

parc-us, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; but prob. pars, and so for part-cus] (*Belonging* only *to a part*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Spare, scanty, little, small:* parce sale contingere, Virg.: (*Comp.*) parcior ira, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Narrow-minded:* (*Sup.*) parcissimus homo, Sen. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *Sparing, chary, moderate* in any thing: bene est, cui deus obtulit Parcă, quod satis est, manu, Hor.: (with *Gen.*) civium sanguinis parcus, Tac. **B.** Esp.: Of expenditure: *Sparing:* **1.** In a good sense: *Thrifty, frugal, economical:* colonus, Cic.—**2.** In a bad sense: *Niggardly, penurious, parsimonious:* familias patre parco ac tenaci, Cic.: (with *Gerund* in *di*) magnum donandi parca juventus, Hor.

pardus, i, *m.* = πάρδος. *A male panther:* Pl.

1. pāre-ns, entis: **1.** *P.* of pare-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Obedient:* (*Comp.*) parentiores exercitūs, Cic.—As *Subst.*: *comm. gen.* (*sc.* homo) *A subject:* Sall.

2. păr-ens, entis, *m.* and *f.* (*Gen. Plur.*, parentum *and* um) [obsolete păro-părĭo] **1.** a. Prop.: (*She who brings forth;* hence) (a) Of women: *A female parent, a mother:* Virg.; Hor.—(b) Of animals: *A dam,* etc.: Pl.—b. Fig.: Of abstract things: *A mother, parent:* eorum parens est educatrixque sapientia, Cic.—**2.:** a. Prop.: (*He who begets;* hence) *A male parent; a father:* Cic.; Hor.—b. Meton.: (a) *A progenitor, ancestor:* Virg.—(b) (Mostly *plur.*) *A relative, kinsman:* Entr.; Curt.—c. Fig.: (a) *A father, inventor, author:* Mercurius curvæ lyræ parens, Hor.—(b) Of a city: *A father, founder:* Cic.—(c) As an honorary appellation: *Father:* quid prius dicam solitis Parentis laudibus, *i. e. of Jupiter,* Hor.—3.: a. Sing.: *A parent,* whether *father* or *mother:* Hor.—b. Plur.: *Parents;* i. e. both *father and mother:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parent.*

părentālĭa, ĭum, v. parentalis.

părent-ālis, e, *adj.* [2. parens, parent-is] **I.** Gen.: *Of,* or *belonging to, a parent* or *parents; parental:* umbræ, Ov. **II.** Esp.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the festival in honour of dead parents* or *relatives:* Ov.—As *Subst.*: **părentālĭa,** ĭum, *n.* (*sc.* sacra) *A festival in honour of dead relations:* Cic.

părent-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [id.] (*To do* something *for parents* or *relatives;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To offer a solemn sacrifice in honour of deceased parents, relatives,* or *other beloved persons:* Februario mense mortuis parentari volueruntque, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To revenge a person's death by that of another, to make therewith an offering to his manes:* parentandum regi sanguine conjuratorum esse, Liv. **III.** Fig.: *To appease, satisfy,* etc.: iræ, Curt.

păr-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [akin to par-io] **I.** Gen.: *To come forth, appear, be visible, show one's self; to be present* or *at hand:* cui pecudûm fibræ, cœli cui sidera parent, Virg. **II.** Esp.: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *To appear* (as a servant) at a person' commands; *to attend, wait upon:* Gell.—**2.** Meton.: a. *To obey, be obedient to; to submit to, comply with:* populo patiente atque parente, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) parere alicujus voluntati, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) dicto paretur, Liv.—b. *To be subject to, dependent on; to be subservient to:* divina humanaque pulchris Divitiis parent, Hor.—c. *To submit to, comply with, indulge, gratify, yield to:* necessitati, Cic.—d. *To yield to* one's promises or representations: Ov.—**B.**

Impers.: **Paret**, *It is clear, evident, manifest:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *paraître.*

parĭcīda, æ, *etc.*, v. parr.

parĭ-ens, entis, *P.* of 2. pari-o.

păr-ĭ-es, ētis (*Abl.* parĭētibus, Virg.), *m.* [Sanscrit. *pari*, "around;" whence Gr. *περί*: i, root of e-o, *to go*] (*The thing going around;* hence) *A wall:* **I.** Prop.: Of a house, *etc.*, as distinguished from that of a city, *etc.*: Cic.; Ov. **II.** Fig.: Of persons: neve inter vos significetis; ego ero paries, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *paroi.*

părĭĕt-īnæ, arum, *f.* [paries, pariet-is] (*Things pertaining to walls;* hence) *Old fallen-down walls, ruins:* Cic.

păr-ĭlis, e, *adj.* [par] *Equal, like:* ætas, Ov.: (with *Dat.*) noctes pariles diebus, Lucr.

păr-ĭo, pĕpĕri, părĭtum *and* partum, părĕre, 3. *v. a.* [etym. dub.; but prob. akin to *φέρ-ω*, fer-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of living subjects: **1.** Of women: *To bring forth, bear:* alius Latio jam partus Achilles, Virg.—**2.** Of quadrupeds: *To drop, bear*, etc.: Pl.—**3.** Of birds or any oviparous animals: *To lay, produce*, etc.: Cic.—**B.** Of inanimate subjects: *To bring forth, produce:* fruges et reliqua, quæ terra pariat, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of males: *To beget:* Quint. **III.** Fig.: *To produce, create, bring about, accomplish, occasion, devise, invent, procure, acquire*, etc.: alicui salutem, Cæs.

Păris, ĭdis, *m.*, Πάρις. *Paris:* **1.** *The son of Priam and Hecuba, also called Alexandros. As soon as he was born, he was exposed, on account of an ominous dream of his mother, on Mount Ida to perish. There he was reared by shepherds; and there he decided the dispute between Juno, Pallas, and Venus in favour of the latter, who promised him Helen, the most beautiful of women, as a reward; by carrying her off to Troy, he was the cause of the Trojan war, in which he fell by the arrow of Philoctetes.*—**2.** *An actor, a freedman of Domitia.*—**3.** *A pantomime.*

Părīsĭi, ōrum, *m. The Parisii; a people of Gaul. Their chief city was called Lutetia Parisiorum and Parisii* (now *Paris*).

păr-ĭter, *adv.* [par] **I.** Gen.: *Equally, in an equal manner, in like manner, as well:* pariter æqualiterque respondere, Cic.: mecum pariter, id.: filius pariter moratus ut pater, Plaut.: pariter facta atque infecta canebat, Virg.: pariter ac si hostis adesset, Sall.: pariter puero donisque movetur, Virg. **II.** Esp.: Of equality in time or in association: *At the same time, together:* ut cum lunâ pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, Cic.

păr-ĭto, *perf. and sup. prps. not found*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [1. par-o] *To prepare, be about to* do a thing: Plaut.

1. parma (collat. form, **palma**, Tib.), æ (*Gen.*, parmaï, Lucr.), *f.* = πάρμη. **I.** Prop.: *A small, round shield; a target:* Liv. **II.** Meton.: *A shield:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parme.*

2. Parma, æ, *f. Parma; a city of Gallia Cispadana, between Cremona and Placentia, famed for its breed of sheep.* —Hence, **Parm-ensis**, e, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Parma; Parman.* — As *Subst.*: **Parmenses**, ĭum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Parma, the Parmans.*

parm-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. parm-a] (*Provided, or furnished, with a* parma; hence) *Armed with a* parma; cohors, Liv.—As *Subst.*: **parmatus**, i, *m. One armed with a* parma.

parm-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [1. parm-a] *A little, round shield; a small target:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parmule.*

Parnăsus (-os), -ssus (-os), ī, *m.*, Παρνασος, Παρνασσος. *Parnasus or Parnassus (-os); a high mountain in Phocis with two peaks, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, at the foot of which was the city of Delphi and the Castalian spring* (now *Japara*). — Hence, **1. Parnā-sis** (**Parnas-**), ĭdis, *f. adj. Parnassian.*—**2. Parnās-ius** (**Parnass-**), a, um, *adj. Parnassian.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Parnasse.*

1. păr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [prob. akin to *φέρ-ω*, fer-o] (*To bring or put;* hence, with accessory notion of readiness, *etc.*) **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To make* or *get ready; to prepare, furnish, provide:* fugam aut furtum parat, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** With Person. pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To prepare one's self, make one's self ready*, etc.: Ter.; Quint.—**b.** Of fate, *etc.*: *To prepare, destine*, any thing: Luc. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Gen.: *To procure, get, acquire, obtain:* quæ parantur pecuniâ, Cic.: (*with second Acc. of further definition*) quem defensorem paro, Ter.—**2.** Esp.: *To procure, get, acquire, obtain* by money; *to buy, purchase*, etc.: hortos aliquos, Cic. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To make preparations, to prepare one's self:* jus-is (*sc.* militibus) ad iter parare, Liv.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To prepare one's self* to do something; *to purpose, determine, resolve, intend, be about* to do, *etc.*: in nemus ire parant, Virg.—**b.** Of fate: *To make preparations:* cui Fata parent, *i. e. are making preparations for his death*, Virg.—**c.** *To arrange, manage, regulate, ordain, contrive:* si ita naturâ paratum esset, ut, *etc.*: Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To make a purchase*, etc.: mallem hic alicubi in Crustumino paravisses, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parer.*

2. păr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [par] **I.** Prop.: Act.: *To make* or *esteem equal:* eodem hercle vos pono et paro, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: Neut.: *To agree, arrange* with any one: se paraturum cum collegâ, Cic.

părŏcha, æ, *f.* = παροχή. *A supplying of necessaries* to travelling public officers; *purveyance:* Cic.

părŏchus, i, *m.* = πάροχος. **I.** Prop.: *A purveyor*, who, for a certain sum, furnished travelling magistrates with necessaries, as beds, hay, straw, salt, *etc.*: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *An entertainer, host:* Hor.

păropsis (**-apsis**), ĭdis, *f.* = παροψίς. *A dessert-dish;* also, *for a small dish* in gen.: Juv.

Păros (**-us**), i, *f.*, Πάρος. *Paros* or *Parus; one of the Cyclades, famous for its white marble.*—Hence, **Păr-ĭus**, a, um, *adj. Parian:* Hor.

parra, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] *The common or barn owl* (now called *parruzza* about Venice); acc. to some, *the green woodpecker or the lapwing*): Hor.

Parrhăsĭa, æ, *f.*, Παρρασια. *Parrhasia; a town of Arcadia.*—Hence, **1. Parrhăs-is**, ĭdis, *f. adj.* (Prop.: *Parrhasian;* Meton.) *Arcadian:* ursa, *the Great Bear*, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **Parrhasis**, ĭdis, *f.* (*sc.* mulier) *An Arcadian woman:* Ov.—**2. Parrhăsĭus**, a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Parrhasian:* Meton.) *Arcadian:* dea, *i. e. Carmenta, the mother of Evander:* Ov.

1. Parrhăsĭus, a, um, v. Parrhasia.

2. Parrhăsĭus, ĭi, *m.*, Παρράσιος. *Parrhasius:* **I.** Prop.: *A celebrated Greek painter, a native of Ephesus.* **II.** Meton.: *A Parrhasius* in skill, *etc.*: *one like Parrhasius:* Cic.

parrĭ-cīda (**pari-**), (**patrĭ-cīda**, in Cic. and Prud. once each), æ, *comm. gen.* [for patr-i-cæd-a; fr. pater, patris; (i); cæd-o] **I.** Prop.: *The murderer of a father; a parricide:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The murderer of a near relative:* Liv.—**B.** *The murderer of the chief magistrate* (as the father of the country): Cic.—**C.** *A murderer, assassin:* Cic.—**D.** *One guilty of high treason, a traitor* (as if the murderer of his country), *a rebel, a sacrilegious wretch*, etc.: Cic.; Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parricide.*

parrĭcīdĭ-ālis, e, *adj.* [parricidium] (*Of, or belonging to,* parricidium; hence) *Murderous:* scelus, Just.

parrĭcĭd-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [parricid-a] (*The thing pertaining to a* parricida; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The murder*, or *killing of one's father; parricide:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The murder* of one's mother, brother, relation, *etc.*: Cic.—**B.** *The murder* of a free citizen: Cic.—**C.**: **1.** *Treason, rebellion:* Cic., Liv.—**2.** *A designation of the Ides of March*, as the day when Cæsar was killed: "Idûs Martias *parricidium* nominari (*sc.* placuit)," Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parricide.*

par-s, partis (*Acc.*, partim, Liv.; —*Abl.*, parti, Lucr.), *f.* [etym. dub.; prob. *φαρ-ω*, *to cut*] (*That which is cut;* hence) **I.** Of things: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *A part, piece, portion, share*, etc.: Ter.; Cic. — Particular phrases: **a.** Parte, *In part, partly:* Ov.—**b.** Pro parte, *For one's share* or *quota:* Cic. — **c.** Ex parte, *In part, partly:* Cic. — **d.** Ex ullâ (aliquâ, magnâ, maximâ) parte, *In any*, etc., *measure, degree*, etc.: Cic.—**e.** Multis partibus, *By a great deal, much:* Cic. —**f.** Omnibus partibus, *In all respects, altogether:* Cic.—**g.** In parte, *In part, partly:* Quint.—**h.** Pro meâ (tuâ, suâ) parte, *or simply* pro parte (also, with *adj.*), *For my, your*, or *his share; to*

the best of my, your, his, etc., *ability.* Cic. ; Ov.—**j.** Magnam, maximam, bonam partem, *In great part, for the most part:* Lucr.; Cæs.; Cic.—**k.** In eam partem : (a) *On that side:* Ter.—(b) *On that account, with that intent, to the end that:* Cic.—**m.** In utramque partem, *On both sides, for and against, pro and con:* Cic.—**n.** In neutram partem, *On neither side:* Cic.—**o.** In ullam partem, *In any manner* or *degree:* Cic.—**p.** Mitiorem in partem, *After a milder,* or *more favourable, manner:* Cic.- **q.** Optimam in partem, *In the best,* or *most favourable, manner:* Cic.—**r.** In ejus partem, *In reference to that, on that account,* etc.: Cic.—**s.** In partem aliquem vocare, *To call upon one to take his share, to summon to a division* of any thing : Cic.—**t.** Nullâ parte, *By no means, not at all:* Ov.—**u.** Omni parte, *and* omni a *and* ex parte, *In every respect, entirely* Cic.; Liv.; Ov.—**v.** Per partes, *Partly, partially:* Pl.—**w.** In omnes partes, *In every respect, altogether :* Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *A portion, share,* of food : Suet.—**b.** Plur. : *A part, place, region* of the earth : Cic.; Ov. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *A part, character,* on the stage : Cic.—**2.** *A part, function, office, duty,* etc. (mostly plur.): Cic.; Quint. **II.** Of persons: **A.** Gen.: *A part, portion,* etc.: Cic.; Hor. **B.** Esp. : **1.** Collectively : **a.** *Some* out of many : Virg.—**b.** Pars . . . pars : *Some . . . some; some . . . others:* Liv. —**2.** *A party,* etc. (mostly plur.): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *part, parti, partie.*

parsimonia, æ, v. parcimonia.

Parthāon, ŏnis, *m.,* Παρθάων. *Parthaon; a son of Agenor and Epicaste, king of Calydon, and father of Œneus.*

Parthēni (-ini), ōrum, *m.,* Παρθενοι or Παρθινοί. *The Partheni* or *Parthini; a people of Illyria.*

parthĕnĭce, ēs, *f.* = παρθενική. *Parthenice; a plant, called also* parthenium : Cat.

Parthĕnĭus, ĭi, *m.,* παρθένιος (Maiden). *Parthenius:* **1.** *A mountain in Arcadia.*—Hence, **Partheni-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Parthenius; Parthenian.*—**2.** *A river of Paphlagonia.*—**3.** *A Greek erotic poet and grammarian, an instructor of Virgil.*

Parthĕnŏpæus, i, *m.,* Παρθενοπαῖος (Maiden-smiter). *Parthenopæus; the son of Meleager and Atalante, one of the seven who went against Thebes.*

Parthĕnŏpe, ēs, *f.,* Παρθενόπη. *Parthenope; one of the Sirens, who, on the departure of Ulysses, threw herself, for grief, into the sea, and was cast up on the shore where Naples afterwards stood; on which account that city was in early times called by her name.*—Hence, **Parthĕnŏp-ēĭus,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Parthenope;* Meton.) *Neapolitan.*

Parthĕnŏpŏlis, is, *f.,* Παρθενόπολις (Maiden-city). *Parthenopolis; a city of Lower Mœsia.*

Parthi, ōrum, *m.,* Πάρθοι. **I.** Gen.: *The Parthians. a Scythian people, famed in antiquity as roving warriors and skilful archers.*—Hence, **A. Parth-us** (-ĭcus), a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Parthians; Parthian.*—**B. Parth-ĭa,** æ, *f. Parthia; the country of the Parthians, Parthia* (now *Kohestan*). **II.** Esp.: *Sing.* collectively : *The Parthian:* versis animosus equis, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Parthes, Parthique.*

Parthĭ-ēni (-eni), ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Parthus, a city of Illyria; the Parthini.*

part-ĭ-cep-s, cĭpis, *adj.* [for parti-cap-s; fr. pars, part-is; (i); cap-io] *Sharing, partaking, participating:* animus rationis compos et particeps, Cic.—As *Subst. : A sharer, partaker, partner:* Ter.; Cic.

partĭcĭp-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [particeps, particip-is] **I. A.** Gen.: *To make partaker of, to give a share of:* uti dentes sensu participentur, Lucr. **B.** Esp.: (*To make partaker of* what one knows; hence) *To make privy to, communicate, impart, inform* of a matter : servum participat sui consilii, Plaut. **II.** *To share* something : laudes cum aliquo, Liv. **III.** : **A.** Act.: *To share in, partake of, participate in* any thing : ut participet parem (*sc.* pestem), Poet. ap. Cic.—**B.** Neut.: *To partake, become a partaker,* etc., ad participandum alium alio . . . homines naturâ esse factos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *participer.*

part-ĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [pars, partis] *A small part, a little piece, a particle:* Cic. ; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *particule.*

partĭcŭl-ātim, *adv.* [particul-a] *Piece by piece, one by one, piecemeal, singly, severally:* Auct. Her.

part-im, *adv.* [part-ior] (*By a dividing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Partly, in part* · Cic.—**B.** Esp.: As *Subst.: Part of, some of, some :* partim prædæ, Cic.: ex quibus partim tecum fuerunt, partim, *etc.,* id. **II.** Meton.: *For the most part, chiefly, principally:* Plaut.

1. part-ĭo, ōnis, *f.* [par-io] *A bearing, bringing forth* young : Plaut.

2. part-ĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [pars, part-is] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To part, share, divide, distribute:* regnum Vangio ac Sido inter se partivere, Tac. : paullo secus a me atque ab illo partita ac distributa, Cic.—**B.** Esp. : Part. Perf. Pass.: *Allotted, assigned, distributed :* pluresque partitis temporibus in opere erant, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: Perf. Part.: *Separated, parted off:* carcere partitos Circus habebit equos, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *partir.*

part-ĭor, ītus sum, īri, 4. *v. dep.* [id.] *To part, share, divide, distribute:* partiri limite campum, Virg.

partĭt-e, *adv.* [partit-us] *With proper divisions, methodically:* dicere, Cic.

partĭt-ĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. parti-o] **I.** Gen.: *A sharing, parting, partition; a division, distribution :* Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Philosoph. *t. t.* : *A logical division into parts* or *members, a partition :* Cic. —**B.** Rhet. *t. t.*: *A rhetorical division into parts* or *heads, a partition:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *partition.*

partĭ-tor, ōris, *m.* [parti-or] *A divider, distributor:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *partiteur.*

partĭ-tus, a, um, *P.* of parti-or, and of 2. parti-o.

partŭr-ĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre (*Impery.* parturībat, Plæd.), 4. *v. n.* and *a. desid.* [pario, Part. partur-us] **I.** Prop.: *To desire to bring forth: to be in travail* or *labour:* tu (*sc.* Lucina) voto parturientis ades, Ov.—Prov.: Of those who promise great things, but accomplish little or nothing: Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, *The mountains are in labour, a ridiculous mouse will be born* = Eng., *great cry and little wool,* Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To be big* or *pregnant with* any thing; *to brood over, meditate, purpose:* respublica periculum parturit, Cic.— **B.** *To be anxious* or *concerned :* animus, Cic.—**C.** *To imagine, conceive:* innumeros mundos, Claud. **III.** Meton.: *To bring forth, produce, yield, generate,* etc.: Germania quos horrida parturit Fetûs, Hor.: (without *Object*) omnis parturit arbos, *is budding forth,* Virg.

1. part-us, a, um, *P.* of par-io.

2. partus, ûs (*Dat. Sing.,* partu, Prop.), *m.* [par-io] **1.** : **a.** Prop.: *A bearing, bringing forth, birth :* Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *Parturition,* i. e. *beginning, origin, commencement:* oratorum, Cic.— **2.** : **a.** Prop. : *A begetting:* Poet. ap. Cic.—**b.** Meton. : *The young* or *offspring* of any creature; *the fetus* or *embryo:* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *part.*

părum, *adv.* [akin to par-vus] **I.** Prop. : *Too little, not enough:* nemo parum diu vixit, qui, *etc.,* Cic.: (with *Gen.*) leporis parum, id. **II.** Meton.: *Not particularly, not very, little :* sunt ea quidem parum firma, Cic.

părum-per, *adv. For a little while, for a short time, a while:* Cic.; Virg.

parv-e, *adv.* (*Comp.*, minus; *Sup.*, minim-e, minum-e) [parv-us; minor, *Neut.* minus; minim-us, minum-us] **I.** Pos.: *A little, slightly, in a small degree* or *measure;* parve per eos flectitur delphinus, Vitr. **II.** Comp. : **A.** : **1.** Prop. : **a.** Gen. : *Less, not so much:* qui (*sc.* metûs) ipsi per se minus valerent, . . . nisi, *etc.,* Cic. : imperium semper ad optimum quemque a minus bono transfertur, Sall.: nec minus ad mirabilior illius exitus belli, Flor.: (with *atque*) qui peccas minus atque ego? Hor.—**b.** Esp. : *Too little:* si minus de aliquo dixero, Cic.—Particular phrase: Plus minusve, *Too much* or *too little:* Ter.—**2.** Meton. : To make an emphatic negation : *Not at all ; by no means ; in no degree :* nonnunquam ea, quæ prædicta sunt, minus eveniunt, Cic.—Particular combination : Quo minus (or, as one word, quominus), *also* minus quo : (with *Subj.*) *That* one, *etc.,* should *not* do, *etc.,* something ; *from* doing, *etc.,* something : Cic. ; Ter.—**B.** Of time : *Less, not so long* or *much :* madefactum

iri minus triginta diebus Græciam sanguine. Cic. **III.** Sup.: **A.** Prop.: *In a very small, or slight, degree; very little; in the smallest degree; least:* quum maxime videbamur, tum minime philosophabamur, Cic.: (strengthened by *omnium*) ad te minime omnium pertinebat, id. — Particular combination: With a preceding negative: *Especially:* nec minime, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *By no means, not at all:* Cic. — Particular expression: Minime gentium, *By no means in the world:* Ter.

parvissimus, a, um, v. parvus.

parv-itas, ātis, *f.* [parv-us] *Smallness, littleness:* Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *parvité.*

parvŭ-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for parvo-lus; fr. parvus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) parvo-i] **I.** Prop.: *Very small, or little; petty, slight:* prælia, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of age: 1. *Little, youthful, young:* si quis mihi parvulus aulā Luderet Æneas, Virg.—As *Subst.*: a. **parvulus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* puer) *A little or young boy:* a parvulo, *from a little boy,* i. e. *from early childhood:* Ter.—b. **parvŭla,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* puella) *A little or young girl:* Ter.—2. With words denoting age: *Early, youthful, young:* a parvulā ætate, Just.—**B.** *Too little,* i. e. *not equal to, not sufficient for a thing:* quam illæ nec ego etiamnunc sum parvulus! Plaut.

parvus, a, um, *adj.* (*Comp.* minor; *Sup.* parvissimus *and* min-imus, -umus) [etym. of parvus dub.; but prob. akin to pars: min-or, min-imus, from MIN, the root of Lat. min-uo, Gr. μιν-ύθω] **I.** Prop.: Of size or space: **A.** Pos.: *Small, little:* pisciculi parvi, Cic.—**B.** Comp.: 1. Gen.: *Smaller, less:* inter ignes Luna minores, Hor. —2. Esp.: a. *Too small, too little:* ut calceus olim Si pede major erit, subvertet, Hor.—b. Of the moon: *Diminished in size, waning, on the wane:* Hor.—**C.** Sup.: *Very small or little; smallest, least:* parvissima corpora, Lucr.: quum sit nihil omnino in rerum naturā minimum, quod, *etc.*, Cic. — Particular phrase: Quam minimum, *As little as possible:* Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of quantity, measure, degree, amount *or* number: 1. Pos.: *Small, little, few, inconsiderable:* si præco parvas . . . Mercedes sequeter, Hor.—As *Subst.*: **parvum,** i, *n. A little,* i. e. *a small amount* of any thing: Cic.; Virg.—2. Comp.: a. *Less, not so much, smaller,* etc.: si ea pecunia non minor esset facta, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **minus,** ōris, *n. Less, a less amount:* Cic.; Liv.—b. *Shorter:* neve minor, neu sit quinto productior actu Fabula, quæ, *etc.*, Hor. — 3. Sup.: *Least, very small or trifling; smallest:* ne minimo quidem casu, Cæs.—Adverbial expression: Minimum, *Very little, very slightly, not at all:* Cic. —Particular phrases: a. Non minimus (=maximus), *The greatest:* Suet.—b. Quam minimum, *As little as possible:* Hor.—c. Non minimum, *Chiefly, particularly:* Liv.—As *Subst.*: **minimum,** i, *n. The least,* or *a very small, amount,* etc., of any thing: Cic. —**B.** Of sounds, *etc.*: *Little, small, low,* etc.: sonus, Ov.—**C.** Of time: 1. Pos.: a. Of things: *Little, brief, short; of small duration, of brief continuance:* in parvo tempore, Lucr.—b. Of persons: *Little, youthful, young:* Cic.; Hor.—As *Subst.*: **parvus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* puer) *A little boy, a young child:* Cic.; Liv.—2. Comp.: a. Of things: (a) Gen.: *Less, briefer, shorter:* tempus, Ov.—(b) Esp.: *Too short, too brief, not long enough:* dies sermone minor, Ov. — b. Of persons: (a) Gen.: *Younger:* minor uno mense vel anno, Hor.—As *Subst.*: **mĭnores,** um, *comm. gen.* (*sc.* nati *or* natæ): (a) Of persons: *Descendants, posterity:* Virg.—(β) Of animals: *The younger ones; the young* or *offspring:* Virg.—(b) Esp.: *The younger* out of several; *the youngest:* filia minor Ptolemæi regis, Cæs.—3. Sup.: a. Of things: *Least, smallest, very short:* minima pars temporis, Cæs. — Adverbial expression: Minimum, *The fewest number of times:* Pl. — b. Of persons: *Youngest, the youngest:* minimus natu horum omnium, Cic.—**D.** Of degree or extent: *Small, slight, little:* metus, Cic.—Adverbial expression: Parvo, *By a little; in a small* or *slight degree:* Liv.; Pl.- **E.** Of value, consideration, *etc.*: 1. Pos.: *Little, small, low, slight,* etc.: pretium, Ter. — Particular expressions: a. With verbs of buying, selling, *etc.*: Parvo pretio *or* parvo, *At a low price, at a small sum:* Cic.; Hor.—b. With verbs of valuing, considering, estimating, affirming, *etc.*: Parvi (*sc.* pretii), *Of small value; of little* or *slight account:* Plaut.; Cic.— 2. Comp.: a. Gen.: *Less, smaller, inferior, less important:* res, Cic. — Particular expressions: Minoris (*sc.* pretii): (a) With Verbs of selling, *etc.*: *A. a less sum, cheaper, at a lower rate,* etc.: Cic.—(b) With Verbs of valuing, estimating, *etc.*: *Of less account* or *importance:* Sall.—b. Esp.: *Too trivial* or *unimportant:* et sunt notitiā mul a minora tuā, Ov. —3. Sup.: Minimo (*sc.* pretio), *At the lowest, smallest,* etc., *sum,* etc.; *at a very low sum* or *cost:* Plaut.; Hor.— **F.** In rank or estimation: 1. Pos.: a. Of persons: *Small, low, humble, mean:* Hor.—b. Of things: *Little, unimportant, trifling, humble, inconsiderable,* etc.: Cic.; Hor.—2. Comp.: *Inferior, lower, humbler,* etc.: sapiens uno minor est Jove, Hor.—3. Sup.: *Least, smallest, lowest, most trifling or unimportant:* res, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **minima,** ōrum, *n. The most trifling or unimportant things:* Liv.—**G.** Of power, character, ability, attainments, *etc.*: 1. Pos.: *Low, mean, humble:* operosa parvus Carmina fingo, Hor.—2. Comp.: a. *Inferior:* honore minores, Hor.—b. *Too powerless for* doing something; *unequal to* doing something: tanto certare minorem, Hor.

pa-sco, pāvi, pastum, pascĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root PÂ, *to feed, to defend;* Gr. πα-τέομαι, Aor. ἐ-πασάμην, *to eat*] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop. **1.** Gen.: *To nourish, maintain, support* by food; *to feed:* beluas, Cic.: nos olusculis, id.—2. Esp.: a. Pass. in reflexive force: (a) Of cattle: *To graze, browse, feed,* etc.: Virg.—(b) Of birds, *etc.*: *To take food, feed itself,* etc., *feed:* Liv.—b. *To feed, pasture, drive to pasture, tend while feeding.* quum sues puer passceret, Cic. **B.** Fig.: 1. Pass. in reflexive force: *To get one's living, live,* etc.: Cic.—2.: a. Gen.: *To feed, feast, gratify:* quos furor rapinis pavit, Cic.—b. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To feast, gratify,* or *delight one's self,* etc.: Cic. — 3. *To cherish, foster:* spes pascis inanes, Virg. **C.** Meton.: 1. Of the hair of the head *or* beard: *To cherish, let grow:* Hor.—2. Of fire: *To feed, increase, keep up, supply fuel to,* etc.: Ov.—3. Of debt: *To increase, enlarge, augment, keep adding to:* Hor.—4. Of the heavenly bodies: *To maintain, support, keep up, feed:* Virg.—5. Of an altar: *To supply with sacrifices,* etc., *to feed:* ubi Taurica dirā Cæde pharetratæ pascitur ara deæ, Ov.—6. Of an enemy: *To consume, ravage, lay waste, devastate,* etc.: campos, Liv. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Of persons as subjects: 1. *To provide food* or *pasturage* for cattle; *to keep* or *feed cattle:* Cic.—2. *To take* or *drive cattle to pasture:* Virg. —**B.** Of animals: *To browse, graze,* etc.: Virg.—**C.** Of birds: *To feed, take food:* Virg.—**D.** Of things, as subjects: *To supply food* or *sustenance; to yield* or *afford support:* vulsis pascunt radicibus herbæ, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *paître.*

pa-scor, pastus sum, pasci, 3. *v. dep. a.* [id.] *To feed* or *browse upon:* Of animals: silvas et summa Lycæi, Virg.

pasc-ŭus, a, um, *adj.* [pasc-o] (*Feeding*; hence) *Of,* or *for, pasture; grazing:* agri, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **pascuum,** i, *n. A pasture:* Cic.; Ov.

Pāsĭphăe, ēs, -a, Πασιφάη (All-shining). *Pasiphae* or *Pasiphaa; a daughter of Helios, sister of Circe, wife of Minos, and mother of Androgeus, Phædra, and Ariadne; and also of the Minotaur. After death she received divine honours in Laconia.* — Hence, **Pasĭphă-ēïa,** æ, *f. The Pasiphaëan maiden;* i. e. *Phædra:* Ov.

Pāsĭthĕa, æ, -e, ēs, *f.*, Πασιθέα. *Pasithea* or *Pasithee; one of the three Graces.*

pas-ser, ĕris, *m.* [prob. for pad-ser; fr. pa(n)d-o] (*The spreader*, hence) **1.** Of birds: in reference to the expanding of their wings: a. *A sparrow:* Cic.—b. With *marinus,* because brought from beyond the sea: *An ostrich:* Plaut.—2. Of a fish: In reference to its form: *A* species of *flat fish;* prps. *a brill:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *passereau.*

passer-cŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A little sparrow:* Cic.

pas-sim, *adv.* [for pad-sim; fr. pa(n)d-o] (*By a spreading out;* hence]

I. Prop.: *At, or to, different places, here and there, hither and thither, in every direction, at random:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Promiscuously, indiscriminately, without order:* Hor.

pas-sum, i, *n.* [for pad-sum: fr. id.] (Prop.: *The thing spread out* and dried; Meton.: *The thing made from that which is spread out and dried;* hence) *Wine made from dried grapes; raisin-wine:* Virg.

1. **pas-us** (for pad-sus), a, um, *P.* of pa(n)d-o.

2. **pas-us** (for pat-sus), a, um, *P.* of pat-ior.

3. **pas-us**, ūs, *m.* [for pad-sus; fr. pa(n)d-o] (*A stretching out* of the feet in walking; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A step, pace:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A footstep, track, trace:* Ov.—**B.** *A pace,* as a measure of length, consisting of five Roman feet: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pas.*

pastil-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for pastul-lus; fr. 2. pastus, through obsol. pastul-us] (*Small, or little, food;* hence) (Prop.: *A little loaf or roll:* Meton.) **1.** *A lozenge, troche, trochisch:* Pl.—**2.** *An aromatic lozenge (for imparting an agreeable smell to the breath):* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pastille.*

pastĭn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [pastin-um, *a dibble*] *To dig and trench, to prepare* the ground: Pl.

pas-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for pasc-tio; fr. pasc-o] (Prop.: *A keeping, feeding, maintaining,* etc., of animals; Meton.) *A pasture, feeding-ground:* Cic.

pas-tor, ōris, *m.* [for pasc-tor; fr. id.] **I.** Gen.: *A feeder, keeper, maintainer,* etc.: volucrum, Var. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *A feeder of cattle, a shepherd:* Hor. **B.** Fig.: Of persons as objects: *A shepherd:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pasteur, pâtre.*

pastōr-ālis, e, *adj.* [pastor] *Of,* or *belonging to, herdsmen* or *shepherds; pastoral:* auguratus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pastoral.*

pastōr-ĭcĭus (-ĭtĭus), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *belonging to, a shepherd; pastoral:* fistula, Cic.

pastōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *belonging to, a herdsman* or *shepherd:* sacra, the *Palilia:* Ov.

1. **pas-tus** (for pasc-tus), a, um, *P.* of pasc-o.

2. **pas-tus**, ūs, *m.* [for pasc-tus; fr. pasc-o] **I.** Prop.: *Feeding, eating, the act of feeding* or *eating:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Food:* Lucr.; Cic.—**B.** *A feeding place,* or *feeding ground:* Virg. **III.** Fig.: Of abstract things: *Food, support, sustenance:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *pât.*

Pătăra, æ, *f.*, Πάταρα. *Patara; a seaport town of Lycia, with a celebrated oracle of Apollo.*—Hence, **1. Pătăr-æus** (trisyll.), ĕi *and* ĕos, *m.*, Πατραεύς. *The Patarean* (*a surname of Apollo*).—**2. Pătăr-æus**, a, um, *adj. Patarœan.*—**3. Patar-ani**, ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Patara.*

Pătăvĭum, ĭi, *n. Patavium; a city of Gallia Cisalpina, the birthplace of Livy the historian* (now *Padua*).—Hence, **Patav-ini**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Patavium, the Patavinians.*

păt-ĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre (pătēfēcit, Lucr.; pătēfiet, id.), 3. *v. a.* [pat-eo; (e); fac-io] **I.** Prop.: *To make* or *lay open; to open, throw open:* hostibus portas, Liv.: sulcum aratro, Ov.: iter per Alpes, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *To expose to view, make visible:* postera lux radiis latum patefecerat orbem, Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of the ears: *To open:* Cic.—**B.** *To disclose, expose, detect, bring to light:* per me veritas patefacta, Cic.

păt-ĕfac-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [patefac-io] *A laying open, disclosing, making known:* Cic.

păt-ĕfac-tus, a, um, *P.* of patefac-io.

păt-ĕfĭo, fieri, v. patefacio.

păt-ĕl-la, æ, *f. dim.* [for paten-la; fr. paten-a] **I.** Gen.: *A small pan* or *dish, a plate: a vessel (used in cooking, and also to serve up food in):* Hor. **II.** Esp.: *A vessel used in sacrifices, an offering-dish:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poêle.*

păt-ĕna, æ, v. patina.

păte-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of pate-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Open, accessible, unobstructed, passable:* cœlum ex omni parte patens, Cic.: (*Comp.*) in locis patentioribus, Cæs. — **b.** Meton.: *Open, wide:* (*Sup.*) odium quam patentissimi oris, Col.—**c.** Fig.: (a) *Open, exposed:* domus patens cupiditati et voluptatibus, Cic.—(b) *Evident, manifest:* causa, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *patent.*

păten-ter, *adv.* [for patent-ter; fr. patens, patent-is] *Openly, clearly:* Cic.

păt-ĕo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [akin to Gr. πετ-άννυμι] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To stand,* or *lie, open; to be open:* concussæ patuere fores, Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of roads, etc.: *To be open,* i. e. *passable,* etc.: Cæs.—**2.** *To be open,* or *exposed,* to a thing: patens vulneri equus, Liv.—**3.** *To stretch out, extend:* locis patentibus, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To be,* or *lie, open:* meas aures . . . omnium præceptis monitisque patuisse, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To be open, free, allowable, accessible, attainable:* si nobis is cursus pateret, Cic.—**2.** *To be in the power,* or *at the disposal, of* any one: si mea virginitas Phœbo patuisset amanti, Ov.—**3.** *To be exposed* or *subject* to any thing: quo minus multa in eorum vitā patent, quæ, etc., Cic.—**4.** *To extend:* latissime patet ea ratio, Cic.—**5.** *To be clear, plain, well known, evident, manifest:* quum illa pateant . . . omnibus, Cic.

păt-er, tris, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit root PA, *to protect*; also to *nourish* or *feed;* whence pa-sco; cf. Sanscrit pitri, Gr. πα-τήρ] (*The accomplisher of protecting,* or *of nourishing:* hence, in reference to the office of protecting and nourishing) **I.** Prop.: *A father, sire:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: As a title of honour, whether of gods or of men: *Father:* Cic.; Virg. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Plur.: *Fathers, forefathers:* Cic.—**B.** Pater cœnæ, *The host:* Hor.—**C.** Of animals: *Sire:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *père.*

păt-ĕra, æ, *f.* [pat-eo] (*The thing spreading out* or *extending;* hence) *A broad, flat dish,* used esp. in offerings; *a libation-dish* or *bowl:* Cic. ¶ Hence Fr. *patère.*

păterfămĭlĭas, æ, v. familia.

păter-nus, a, um, *adj.* [pater, pat(e)r-is] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *Of,* or *relating to, a father; affecting a father; obtained from a father:* horti Cic.—(b) Esp.: Of feeling, *etc.: Such as a father has* or *ought to have; fatherly, paternal:* animus, Hor.—**b.** Meton.: *Of one's native country:* paterni Fluminis ripæ, Hor.—**2.** Of animals: *Of,* or *belonging to, a sire:* Col. ¶ Hence, Fr. *paternel.*

păt-esco (-isco), ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [pat-eo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To be laid open, to be opened, to open:* atria longa patescunt, Virg. **B.** Esp.: *To stretch out, extend:* paulo latior patescit campus, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To be disclosed; to become visible, evident, manifest:* Danaûmque patescunt Insidiæ, Virg.

păti-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [pati-or] **1.** *Supportable, endurable:* labores, Cic.—**2.** *Sensitive, passible:* natura, Cic.

păt-ĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [pat-eo] (*The thing effecting the stretching out* or *extending;* hence) **1.** *A fork-shaped yoke* (*placed on the necks of criminals, and to which their hands were tied*): Plaut.—**2.** *A cross* (*prob. in the form of* X, *similar to that on which St. Peter is said to have been crucified*): Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *patibule.*

păti-ens, entis: **1.** *P.* of pati-or.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *Suffering, allowing, permitting; bearing:* (with *Gen.*) navium patiens amnis, Liv.—(b) Esp.: Of disposition, *etc.*: *Patient:* (*Sup.*) patientissimæ aures, Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *Firm, unyielding, hard:* (*Comp.*) saxo patientior illa Sicano, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *patient.*

păti-en-ter, *adv.* [for patient-ter; fr. patiens, patient-is] *Patiently:* si pranderet olus patienter, Hor.: (*Comp.*) patientius, Cic.: (*Sup.*) patientissime, Val. Max.

păti-ent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *The act of bearing, suffering,* or *enduring; patience:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Forbearance, indulgence, lenity:* Cic.—(b) In a bad sense: *Indolence, want of spirit:* Tac.—**2.** *Submissiveness, subjection:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *patience.*

păt-ĭna (-ĕna), æ, *f.* [sts. considered as the representative of πατάνη, from πατ-έομαι, to eat; but rather to be referred to pat-eo] (*The thing spreading out* or *extending;* hence) *A wide shallow bowl, basin,* or *pan:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *patène.*

păt-ior, passus sum, pāti, 3. *v. dep.* (old *active form* patiunto, Cic.) [akin to Sanscrit root BADH *or* VADH, *vexare;* whence Gr. πα-θ, root of πάσχω] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bear, support, undergo, suffer, endure:* servitutem,

Cic.: (without *Object*) ad patiendum tolerandumque difficilis dolor est, id. **B.** Esp.: *To suffer, pass a life of suffering*, etc.; *to live in suffering, pain, anguish*, etc.: certum est in silvis inter spelæa ferarum Malle pati, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To suffer, bear, allow, permit, let:* dum res, et ætas, et Sororum Fila trium patiuntur atra, Hor. —Particular phrases: **1.** Facile *or* æquo animo pati, *To be well pleased* or *content with; to submit to:* Cic.; Plaut.—**2.** Ægre, moleste, indigne, iniquo animo, *etc.*; pati, *To be grieved, vexed, displeased, offended, indignant at*, etc.: Liv.; Cic.—**B.** *To submit:* pro quo bis patiar nurri, Hor.—**C.** *To put up with, overlook, forgive, pardon:* delicta, Hor. ¶ Part. Fut. in passive force: **1.** Prop.: *Must be suffered:* bis patienda, Ov.—**2.** Meton.: *Must be submitted to:* hæc patienda censeo, *etc.*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *patir.*

pătrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [patr(a)-o] *An effecter, achiever, accomplisher:* Tac.

patrĭa, æ, v. 1. patrius.

pătrĭcĭ-ātus, ūs, *m.* [patrici-us] *The rank or dignity of the patricians:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *patriciat.*

pătr-ĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pater, patr-is] (*Pertaining to* patres, or *senators;* hence) *Of the rank or dignity of* the patres; *patrician, noble:* familia, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **patricius,** ii, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A person of senatorial rank; a patrician; one of the Roman nobility:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *patrice.*

pătr-ĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] (*The thing pertaining to a father;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *An estate inherited from a father: a paternal estate or inheritance; patrimony:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *An inheritance:* nominis, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *A fortune, property*, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *patrimoine.*

pătr-īmus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That has a father living:* Liv.

pătr-ĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Provided with a* pater; hence) *Of one's father:* philosophia, Cic.

pătr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Of,* or *belonging to, a* pater; hence) **1.**: a. Gen.: *Of,* or *belonging to, one's father; paternal:* res patria atque avita, Cic. —As *Subst.*: **patria,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* terra) (a) Prop.: *Fatherland; native land* or *country; native place:* Cic.—(b) Meton.: (*a*) Of persons: *A dwelling-place, home:* Italiam quæro patriam, Virg.—(*β*) Of things: *Home:* qui (*sc.* Nilus) patriam tantæ tam bene celat aquæ, *the home*, i. e. *the source*, Ov.—(*γ*) *The inhabitants of a* patria; *the people of a common country:* patria discors, Tac.—**b.** Esp.: Of disposition, *etc.*: *Such as a father has* or *ought to have; paternal, fatherly:* Virg.—**2.**: a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: *Of,* or *belonging to, one's forefathers,* or *ancestors:* dii patrii, *the gods of one's ancestors*, i. e. *tutelary* or *family gods*, Cic.—(b) Esp.: (*a*) *Handed down by one's forefathers, old, ancient*, etc.: mos, Cic.—(*β*) *Derived from one's ancestors, hereditary, family-*: Pl.—**b.** Fig.: *Hereditary, peculiar, innate:* prædiscere . . . patrios cultūsque habitūsqr e locorum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *patrie.*

2. **pătrī-us,** a, um, *adj.* [patri-a] *Of,* or *belonging to, one's native country* or *home; native:* sermo, Cic.

pătr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [pater, patr-is] **I.** Prop.: *To make,* or *appoint, as* pater; so, in the phrase, "pater patratus," *i. e.* "*the* pater *appointed*," a name given to the *fetiales* or priest who ratified a treaty with religious rites: Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *To bring to pass, execute, perform, achieve, accomplish:* promissa patravit, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of war: *To bring to an end, to conclude, finish:* Tac.—**2.** Of peace: *To conclude, bring about, effect:* Liv.—**3.** Of victory: *To achieve, obtain, gain:* Tac.—**4.** Of the oath taken by the *pater patratus* at making a treaty: *To pronounce, confirm, ratify:* Liv.—**5.** Of a cure: *To effect, work*, etc.: Tac.—**6.** Of a murder, *etc.*, *To commit, bring about, cause*, etc.: Tac. **III.** Fig.: Of the eye or look: *To commit*, etc.: patranti fractus ocello, *i. e. with a lascivious eye*, Pers.

pătrōcĭn-ĭum, ii, *n.* [patrocin-or] **I.** Gen.: *Protection, defence, patronage:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *A defence* in a court of justice, *a pleading:* Cic. **B.** Meton.: Concr.: *A person defended, a client:* Script. ap. Cic.

pătrō-cĭnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* [for patron-cinor; fr. patron-us] (*To be a* patronus *to;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To protect, defend, support, patronise:* (with *Dat.*) indotatis patrocinari, Ter. **II.** Fig.: *To defend:* loco iniquo, Hirt. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *patrociner.*

Patroclus, i, **-es,** is, *m.*, Πάτροκλος and Πατροκλῆς. *Patroclus* or *Patrocles; a son of Menœtius and Sthenele, the friend of Achilles, slain in single combat by Hector.*

Pătrōn, ōnis, *m. Patron; an Arcadian of Tegea.*

pătrōn-a, æ, *f.* [patron-us] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A protectress, patroness:* Ter.—**B.** *The mistress of a freedman, a patroness:* Pl. **II.** Fig.: Of abstract things: *A protectress:* provocatio, patrona illa civitatis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *patronne.*

pătr-ōnus, i, *m.* [pater, patr-is] (*The one pertaining to a* pater; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A protector, patron* of persons or states: Liv.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *A defender, advocate:* justitiæ, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *A defender before a court of justice; an advocate, pleader:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *patron.*

pătrŭ-ēlis, e, *adj.* [patru-us] (*Pertaining to a* patruus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Descended from a father's brother:* cognatione patruelis, amore germanus, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **patruelis,** is, *comm. gen. A cousin on the father's side:* Suet.; Pers. **II.** Meton.: *Of,* or *belonging to, a father's brother's child* or *children; of one's cousin* or *cousins:* patruelia dona, *i.e. the arms of Achilles (whose father was the brother of Ajax's father)*, Ov.

1. **pătr-ŭus,** i, *m.* [pater, patr-is] (*One belonging to a* pater; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A father's brother, paternal uncle:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *A severe reprover:* Cic.

2. **pătrŭ-us,** a, um, *adj.* [1. patru-us] *Of,* or *belonging to, a father's brother; of an uncle, an uncle's:* patruæ verbera linguæ, Hor.: (*Sup.*) patrue mi patruissime, *my best of uncles!* Plaut.

Patul-cius, ii, *m.* [patul-us] (*One standing open*). *Patulcius: A surname of Janus (because in time of war his temple stood open).*

păt-ŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [pat-eo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Standing open, open:* fenestræ, Ov. **B.** Esp.: *Spread out, spreading, extended, broad, wide:* patulæ sub tegmine fagi, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Open to all*, i.e. *common:* orbis, *the beaten round*, Hor.

pauc-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pauc-us] (*The state of the* paucus; hence) *A small number, scarcity, paucity:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *paucité.*

paucŭ-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for pauco-lus; fr. paucus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) pauco-i] **1.** Sing.: *Very small, very short* in duration, *etc.*: tempus, App.—**2.** Plur.: *Very few:* dies, Cic.

pau-cus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; but prob. akin to παυ-ρος; and παύ-ειν, *to make to cease, check*, etc.] (In Pass. force: *Made to cease, checked*, etc.; hence) **1.** Sing.: a. *Small, little*, i. e. *slight, trifling:* paucus numerus tritici, Hirt.—**b.** *Small* in number, *few:* tennis (*sc.* tibia) simplexque foramine pauco, Hor.—**2.** Plur.: *Few, little:* paucis diebus post mortem Africani, Cic.: (*Comp.*) pauciora navigia, Hirt.: (*Sup.*) paucissimæ plagæ, Cels.—As *Subst.*: **a. pauci,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* homines): (a) Gen.: *Few*, a *few:* Cic.—(b) Esp.: *The few, the select few:* Cic.—**b. pauca,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* verba) *A few words:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peu*

paul-ātim (paull-), *adv.* [paulus] **I.** Gen.: *by little and little, by degrees, gradually:* Sall.; Cæs. **II.** Esp.: *A few* or *a little at a time:* Cæs.

paul-isper (paull-), *adv.* [paulus] *For a little while, for a short time;* Cic.

paulo, etc., v. 1. paulus.

paulŭlo, paulŭlum (paull-), v. paululus.

paulŭ-lus (paullo-), a, um, *adj. dim.* [for paulo-lus; fr. paulus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) paulo-i] *Very little, very small:* pecunia, Plaut.: equi hominesque paululi et graciles, Liv. — As *Subst.*: **paululum,** i, *n. A little bit, a trifle*, Cic. — Adverbial expressions: **1.** Paululo, *A little, somewhat:* Script. ap. Cic.—**2.** Paululum, *A little, just a little, a very little:* Quint.

1. paulus (paull-), a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; but prob. akin to Gr. παῦ-ρος; Lat. pau-cus](In Pass. force, *Made to cease;* hence) *Little, small:* paulo momento huc vel illuc impelli,

ĭus.—As *Subst.*: **paulum**, i, *n.* *A little, a trifle:* Cic.: Hor.—Adverbial expressions: **1.** Paulo, *By a little, a little, somewhat:* Cæs.; Cic.; Virg.—**2.** Paulum, *A little, somewhat:* Suet.; Quint.

2. Paulus (**Paull-**), i, *m.* [l. paulus] (Very small) *Paulus* or *Paullus; a Roman* cognomen *of the Æmilian family*; esp. *L. Æmilius Paulus, a consul who fell in the battle near Cannæ.*

pauper, ĕris, *adj.* [etym. dub.; prob. for pauc-fer; fr. pauc-us; fer-o] (*Getting few things;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons, countries, *etc.*: *Poor,* i. e. *not wealthy, of small means, that has only enough for moderate expenses:* (*Sup.*) ex pauperrimo dives factus, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) pauper aquæ, Hor. —As *Subst.*: **pauper,** ĕris, *comm. gen.* (*sc.* homo) *A poor person:* Hor.—so, in *Comp.* pauperiorum turbæ, Hor. — **B.** Of things: *Poor, scanty, inconsiderable, small, meagre:* (*Comp.*) carmen venâ pauperiore fluit, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Needy, indigent:* inopes ac pauperes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pauvre.*

pauper-cŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pauper] *Poor:* Hor.

paupĕrĭes, ēi, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* pauper; hence) *Poverty:* Hor.

paupĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v.a.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To make poor, to impoverish:* boni viri me pauperant, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *To rob* or *deprive one of:* aliquem cassâ nuce, Hor.

pauper-tas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The state of the* pauper; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Poverty, small means, moderate circumstances:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of speech: *Poverty:* Quint. **III.** Meton.: *Need, want, indigence:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pauvreté.*

pau-sa, æ, *f.* [ɑ̆ɑ̆ɑ from Gr. παύ-ω, *to make to cease;* mɑ̆ɑ̆e, παύ-σωι, *to cease*] *A pause, halt, stop, cessation,* etc.: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pause.*

Pausānĭas, æ, *m.*, Παυσανίας (Allayer of sorrow). *Pausanias:* **1.** *A son of Cleombrotus, the leader of the Spartans in the battle of Platæa.*—**2.** *A Macedonian; the murderer of Philip.*

pausĕa (-ĭa), æ, *f. The pausea* or *pausia; a species of olive, which yielded an excellent oil.* Virg.

Pausĭas, æ, *m.*, Παυσίας. *Pausias; a celebrated painter, a native of Sicyon, contemporary with Apelles.* — Hence, **Pausĭ-ăcus,** a, um, *adj. Of Pausias.*

pauxill-ātim, *adv.* [pauxill-us] *By little and little:* Plaut.

pauxill-isper, *adv.* [id.] *By little pieces, by degrees:* Plaut.

pauxillŭ-lus (**pausillŭ-**), a, um, *adj. dim.* [for pauxillo-lus; fr. pauxillus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) pauxillo-i] *Very little, very small:* lembus, Plaut.

paux-illus (**paus-**), a, um, *adj. dim.* [pauc-us] *Little, small:* ossa, Lucr.

păv-ĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [pav-eo; (e); facio] *To frighten, alarm, terrify:* Ov.

păv-ĕo, pāvi, *no sup.*, pāvēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [prob. akin to pav-io] **I.** Neut.: *To be struck with fear, dread,* or *terror; to tremble,* or *quake, with fear; to be terrified* or *afraid:* quæres quando iterum paveas, Hor. **II.** Act.: *To fear, dread; to be terrified* or *alarmed at:* quis Parthum pavcat, Hor.

păve-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, scĕre, 3. *v. inch. n.* and *a.* [pave-o] **I.** Neut.: *To begin to be afraid, to become alarmed:* omni strepitu pavescere, Sall. **II.** Act.: *To begin to fear* or *dread; to begin to be terrified,* or *alarmed, at:* bellum, Tac.

păvĭd-e, *adv.* [pavid-us] *With fear, timorously:* fugere, Liv.

păv-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [pav-eo] **I.** Prop.: *Trembling, quaking, fearful, terrified, alarmed, timid, timorous:* matres, Virg.: (*Comp.*) quos pavidiores accepimus, Pl.: (*Sup.*) pavidissimæ, Sil. — Adverbial expression: Pavidum, *With fear, timorously,* etc., Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Accompanied with fear* or *anxiety; anxious, disturbed:* quies pavida imaginibus, Suet. — **B.** *That produces fear, fearful, terrible, dreadful:* metus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pavide.*

păviment-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [paviment-um] *To cover with a pavement, to pave:* porticum, Cic.

păvi-mentum, i, *n.* [pavi-o] (*The thing beaten* or *rammed down;* hence) *A floor* composed of small stones, earth, lime, *etc., beaten down with a rammer; a hard floor, pavement:* **I.** Gen.: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Esp.: As forming the flat roof of an Eastern house: Hirt. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pavement.*

pā-vĭo, pāvīvi, pāvītum, pāvire, 4. *v. a.* [prob. πα-ω with the digamma πα-ϝω] **I.** Gen.: *To beat, strike:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: *To beat,* or *ram, down:* fistucis pavita, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *paver.*

păv-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. intens. n.* and *a.* [pav-eo] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To tremble* or *quake with fear; to be very fearful, to be greatly afraid:* prosequitur pavitans, Virg. — **B.** Meton.: *To shake* or *shiver with the ague, to have the ague:* Ter. **II.** Act.: *To tremble at, fear, dread,* etc.: quæ pueri pavitant, Lucr.

pāvo, ōnis, **-us,** i, *m.* [ταώς] *A peacock:* Cic.; Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *paon, paon* (mod.) *paon.*

păv-or (old *Nom.*, pavos), ōris, *m.* [pav-eo] **I.** Prop.: *A trembling, quaking, throbbing, panting* with alarm, desire, joy, *etc.; anxiety, fear, dread, alarm,* etc.: Virg.; Liv.; Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Personified: Pavor* or *Fear; as a deity:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peur.*

pax, pācis, *f.* [=pac-s; fr. root PAG, PAG, whence. pac-isco, pa(n)g-o] (*The binding* or *fastening thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Peace (concluded between parties at variance, esp. between belligerents):* Lucr.; Cic.; Liv. **II.** Fig.: *Peace, tranquillity* of mind, etc.: Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Personified: *Pax* or *Peace; as a deity:* Ov.—**B.** *Grace, favour, assistance,* esp. of the gods: Cic.; Virg.—Particular phrase: Pace tuâ, alicujus (alicujus rei), *With your good leave* or *permission,* etc.: Cic.; Ov.; Vell. — **C.** *Dominion, empire,* of the Romans: Pl.—**D.** Pax, as an interj., *Peace! silence! enough!* **paxi** abi, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *paix.*

pecca-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of pecc(a)-o. - **2.** *Pa.*: *Sinful:* peccans immortalitas, Cic.

peccā-tum, i, *n.* [pecc(a)-o] *A fault, error, transgression, sin:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *péché.*

peccā-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] (Prop.: *A transgressing* or *doing wrong*; Meton.) *Transgression, trespass:* Cic.

pecco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To miss* or *mistake* any thing; *to do amiss, to transgress, to commit a fault, to offend, to sin:* alius magis alio peccat, Cic.: (with *Acc. of that wherein the fault* etc., *consists*) Empedocles multa alia peccat, id. **II.** Meton.: *To fail, miscarry:* ne Peccet (*sc.* equus) ad extremum ridendus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pécher.*

pĕcŏr-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pecus, pecor-is] *Full of,* or *abounding in, cattle, rich in cattle:* Prop.

pect-en, ĭnis, *m.* [pect-o] (*The combing thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A comb:* Plaut.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: Of things bearing some real or imaginary resemblance to a comb: **A.** *The reed* or *slay* of a weaver's loom: Virg.—**B.** *An instrument for heckling flax* or *combing wool; a comb, card, heckle:* Pl. —**C.** *A rake:* Ov.—**D.** *A clasping together of the hands:* Ov.—**E.** *A stripe* or *vein* in wood: Pl.—**F.**: **1.** *An instrument with which the strings of the lyre were struck:* Virg.—Hence, **2.** By a second Meton.: *A poem* or *song:* Ov. —**G.** *A species of shell-fish, a scallop:* Hor.

pect-itus, a, um, *P.* of pect-o.

pect-o, pexi, pexum *and* pectitum, pectĕre, 3. *v. a.* [πεκτ-έω] **I.** Prop.: *To comb:* ferum, Virg.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) ipse comas pectar, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *To comb, card, heckle:* stuppa pectitur ferreis hamis, Pl.

pec-tus, ŏris, *n.* [etym. dub.; perhaps for pag-tus; fr. root PAG, whence pa(n)g-o; cf. pango *init.*] (*The fastened* or *firmly compacted thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The breast-bone, the breast,* whether of men or animals: Hor. **II.** Meton.: *The stomach:* Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *The breast:* **1.** As the seat of affection, *etc.*: *The heart, feelings, disposition:* Cic.; Virg. — **2.** As the seat of manliness, *etc.*: *Courage, bravery:* Hor.—**3.** Of *conscience:* Hor.—**B.** *The soul, spirit, mind, understanding:* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *pect,* (mod.) *poitrine.*

pĕcu, *n.* (mostly not declined in *Sing.*; *Plur.* complete) [akin to Sanscrit *paçu*, from the Sanscrit root PAÇ, "ligare"] (*The thing fastened up;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A head of the larger cattle,* such as are fastened up (opp. to those that are penned or folded for protection): Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *Cattle* of all kinds, including the smaller breeds: Liv.—**B.** Esp.: *Sheep:* Plaut.

pĕcŭ-ārius, a, um, *adj.* [pecu] *Of,* or *belonging to, cattle:* res, *a stock of*

cattle, live stock: Cic.—As *Subst.*: **1. pĕcŭārĭus,** *m.* (*sc.* homo): **a.** *A cattle-breeder, grazier:* Cic. — **b.** *A farmer of the public pastures:* Liv.— **2. pĕcŭārĭa,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* armenta) *Herds of cattle:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pécuaire.*

pĕcūlā-tor, ōris, *n.* [pecul(a)-or] *An embezzler of public money, a peculator:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *péculateur.*

pĕcūlā-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *An embezzlement of public money, peculation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *péculat.*

pĕcūlī-āris, e, *adj.* [peculi-um] (*Of, or relating to,* peculium ; hence) **1.** *One's own, belonging particularly to one's self, not held in common with others; special, proper, peculiar:* Cic.; Pl. — 2. *Singular, particular, extraordinary, peculiar:* munus, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *péculier.*

pĕcūlĭār-iter, *adv.* [peculiar-is] *Especially, particularly, peculiarly:* studiosus, Pl.: (*Comp.*) peculiarius, id.

pĕcūlĭā-tus, a, um : 1. *P.* of peculi(a)-o.—2. *Pa.*: *Furnished, provided* with money: bene peculiatus, Script. ap. Cic.

pĕcūlī-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [peculi-um] *To give* one something *for one's self, as one's private property:* (with *double Acc.*) aliquid te peculiabo, Plaut.

pĕcūl-ium, ĭi, *n.* [pecu-or] (*An appropriating; Concr., that which one appropriates and has as one's own:* hence) **I.** Gen.: *Property:* Cic.; Hor. **B.** Esp.: *Private property:* **A.** That which the master of the house saves and lays by : *Money laid by, savings:* Virg.—**B.** That which is given by a father or master to his son, daughter, or slave, as his or her *private property:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pécule.*

pĕcŭlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [etym. dub.] *To appropriate* what one ought not ; *to embezzle* or *to peculate; to defraud:* Flor.

pĕcū-nĭa, æ, *f.* [for pecud-nia ; fr. pecus, pecud-is] (*A thing pertaining to* pecus ; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Property, riches, wealth:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Money:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pécune.*

pĕcūnĭ-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pecuni-a] *Of,* or *belonging to, money; pecuniary:* rei pecuniariæ socius, *in a money matter:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pécuniaire.*

pĕcūnĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Abounding in money ; that has much money, moneyed, rich, wealthy:* homines pecuniosi, Cic.: (*Comp.*) feminæ pecuniosiores, Suet.: (*Sup.*) homo pecuniosissimus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pécunieux.*

1. pĕc-us, pecŏris, *n.* [akin to pec-u] (prps.—except in *no.* II. C.—always used in a collective force in sing., in opp. to *pecus, pecudis*, which is, in sing., mostly restricted in meaning to a single head of cattle) (*The thing fastened up;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The larger cattle, a herd:* Var.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of the smaller kinds of *cattle:* Virg.; Ov.— **B.** In collective force: *Cattle, animals:* **1.** Of Neptune's herds; *i. e.* seals, *etc.:* Hor.—**2.** Of bees: Virg.—**C.** Of a single *animal:* Ov. **III.** Fig.: Contemptuously, or as a term of reproach, of persons : *Cattle:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pecore.*

2. pĕc-us, ūdis, *f.* [id.] (*The thing fastened up;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A single head of cattle, a beast, one of a herd:* Col. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Plur.: *Cattle* in gen.: Cic.; Virg.—**2.** Collectively : *Cattle:* Cic.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: Of the *smaller* kinds of *cattle*, to the exclusion of the larger cattle : Luc.—**2.** Esp.: *A sheep:* Virg.—**C.** Of wild animals, fish, bees, *etc.*: *An animal, creature:* Plaut.; Virg. **III.** Fig.: *A beast, brute:* Cic.

pĕd-ālis, e, *adj.* [pes, ped-is] *Of,* or *belonging to, a foot,* as a measure ; *a foot in length, breadth, thickness,* etc. : sol mihi videtur quasi pedalis, *a foot in diameter,* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *pédale.*

pĕd-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *belonging to, the foot; foot-*: pedarii senatores, *senators who had not yet been entered by the censors on the list or roll of senators, and who had no vote of their own, but could merely* (by walking over) *signify their assent to that of another:* Var.—As *Subst.*: **pedarii,** ōrum (*sc.* senatores) = pedarii senatores : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *pédaire.*

pĕd-e-s, ĭtis, *m.* [for ped-i-(t)-s ; fr. pes, ped-is ; i, root of e-o] **I.** Gen.: *One that goes on foot:* Liv. **II.** Esp.: **A.**: **1.** *A foot-soldier:* Script. ap. Cic. —**2.** Sing.: Collect.: *Foot-soldiers, infantry:* Tac.—**3.** Equites pedites, also Equites, pedes (collect.), as a general designation for *The* entire *people:* Liv. —**B.** *A land-soldier:* Vell.

pĕd-ester, tris, tre, *adj.* [pes, pedis] **I.** Prop.: *On foot ; that goes, is done,* etc., *on foot; pedestrian:* copiæ, Cic.: pedestris acies, Tac.—As *Subst.*: **pedestres,** ĭum, *m.* (*sc.* milites) *Foot-soldiers:* Just. **II.** Fig.: Of style: *Not rising above the ground, not elevated;* i. e. *A. Written in prose, prose:* historiæ, Hor.—**B.** *Plain, common, without poetic flights, without pathos, prosaic:* sermo, Hor. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Belonging to one on foot; belonging to a foot-soldier:* scutum, Liv.—**B.** *Representing one on foot:* statua, Cic. — **C.** *On land, by land:* itinera, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pédestre.*

pĕd-ĕ-ten-tim (-temp-tim), *adv.* [for ped-e-tend-tim ; fr. pes, ped-is ; (e)tend-o] (*By a foot-stretching ;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Step by step, slowly:* Auct. ap. Cic. **II.** Fig.: *By degrees, gradually, cautiously:* Cic.

Pĕdĭātĭa, æ, *f.* *Pediatia; a nickname of the Roman knight J. Pediatius.*

pĕd-ica, æ, *f.* [pes, ped-is] (*A thing pertaining to* pes ; hence) *A shackle, fetter,* or *chain, for the feet, a springe, gin, snare:* Virg.

pĕd-I-sĕqŭ-a (-ssĕqu-a), æ, *f.* [pes, ped-is ; (i); sequ-or] (*A foot-following one;* i. e. *one (a woman) who follows on foot;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A female attendant; a waiting woman, handmaid:* Plaut. **II.** Fig.: Of abstract things: *A female follower as pendant, handmaid,* etc.: Cic.

pĕd-I-sĕqu-us (-ssĕqu-us), i, *m.* [id.] (*A foot-following one;* i. e. *one (a man) who follows on foot;* hence) *A male attendant; a footman, manservant, page, lackey:* Cic.

pĕdĭtā-tus, ūs, *m.* [pedit(a)-o, *to go on foot*] (*A going on foot:* Concr.: *That which, or the one who, goes on foot;* viz.) *Foot-soldiers, infantry:* Cic.

pĕd-ĭtum, i, *n.* [2. ped-o] *A breaking wind backwards:* Cat.

Pĕdĭus, ĭi, *m. Pedius (Q.); a joint-heir with Augustus to Cæsar's estate.*

1. **pĕd-o,** āvi, atum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [pes, ped-is] *To furnish with feet:* Suet.

2. **pĕd-o,** pĕpēdi, pēditum, pĕdĕre, 3. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root PARD, Gr. πέρδ-ομαι] *To break wind:* Hor.

1. **pĕd-um,** i, *n.* [pes, ped-is] (*A thing pertaining to a foot*) *A shepherd's crook:* Virg.

2. Pĕdum, i, *n. Pedum: a town of Latium, near Rome* (now prps. *Gallicano*).—Hence, **Pēd-ānus,** a, um, *adj. Of Pedum, Pedan.*—As *Subst.*: **1. Pedanum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* prædium) *An estate near Pedum.*—**2. Pedani,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Pedum, the Pedans.*

Pēgāsis, ĭdis, *f.*, Πήγασις (She of the fountain). *Pegasis ; a fountain nymph.*

1. Pēgāsus (-os), i, *m.*, Πήγασος (He of the fountain). *Pegasus* or *Pegasos.* **I.** Prop.: *The winged horse of the Muses, who sprang from the blood of Medusa when she was slain, and who with a blow of his hoof caused the fountain of the Muses (Hippocrene) to spring from Mount Helicon. Bellerophon afterwards caught him at the fountain of Pirene, near Corinth, and, with the aid of his hoofs, destroyed the Chimæra. But when Bellerophon attempted to fly on the back of Pegasus to heaven, the latter threw him off and ascended to the skies alone, where he was changed into a constellation.* — Hence, **A. Pēgās-ēĭus,** a, um, *adj. Pegasean,* i. e. *poetic:* melos, Pers.— **B. Pēgās-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Pegasus; Pegasean.* —**C. Pēgās-is,** ĭdis, *f.*, *adj. Of Pegasus:* undæ, *the waters of Hippocrene, the fountain of the Muses,* Ov.—As *Subst.*: **Pegasides,** um, *f.* (*sc.* puellæ) *The Muses.* **II.** Meton.: *A winged horse:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Pégase.*

2. **Pēgāsus,** i, *m.* [1. Pegasus] *Pegasus ; a jurist in the reign of Vespasian.*

pēgē, ēs, *f.* = πηγή. *A fountain:* Prop.

pēgma, ātis, *n.* = πῆγμα (*A fixture* made of boards, for use or ornament ; hence): **1.** *A bookcase:* Cic.—**2.** *A piece of wooden machinery in the theatre, which rose and fell, opened and shut, of itself, and with which players were suddenly raised aloft:* Suet.

pē-jĕro, or **perjūro** (also **per-jĕro**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [for perjuro] (*To swear* or *take an oath by* some deity, person, *or* thing ; but always with the accessory notion of intent-

tional falsehood or deceit; hence) **I. Prop.**: *To swear falsely; to forswear* or *perjure one's self*: qui mentiri solet, pejerare consuevit, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *To lie*: Plaut. ☞ Part. Perf. Pass.: **A.** *Falsely uttered*: ulla si juris tibi pejerati Pœna, *etc.*, Hor.—**B.** *Falsely sworn by*, or *appealed to*: dei, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *(se) parjurer.*

pējor, us, v. malus.

pejus, *comp. adv.* v. male. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pis.*

pēlăgē, v. pelagus.

pēlăgĭus, a, um, *adj.* = πελάγιος. *Of*, or *belonging to, the sea*; *sea-*: conchæ, *sea-muscles*, Pl.: cursus, Phæd.

pēlăgus, i (*Plur. Greek*, pēlăgē, Lucr.), *n.* = πέλαγος. **I. Prop.**: *The sea*: Hor.; Tac. **II. Meton.**: *A swift stream, a flood*: Virg.

pēlămis, ĭdis, -ys, ŭdis, *f.* = πηλαμὶς and πηλαμύς. *A pelamis* or *pelamys*; i. e. *a young tunny-fish*: Pl.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pelamide.*

Pēlăsgi, ōrum, *m.*, Πελασγοί (The dark coloured ones). *The Pelasgi.* **I. Prop.**: *The oldest inhabitants of Greece, who were spread likewise over a part of Asia Minor, and over Crete, Latium, and Etruria.* **II. Meton.**: *The Greeks.*—Hence, **A. Pēlasg-ĭas**, ădis (-gis, ĭdis), *adj. f.* (Prop.: *Pelasgian*; Meton.) *Greek, Grecian.* — **B. Pēlasgus**, a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Pelasgian*; Meton.) *Greek, Grecian*: pubes, Virg.

Pēlēthrŏnĭus, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Pelethron, a region of Thessaly inhabited by the Lapithæ and Centaurs*; *Pelethronian.*

Pēleus, ĕi *and* ĕos (*Acc.*, Pelea, Hor.:—*Voc.*, Peleu, Cat.; Hor.:—*Abl.*, Peleo, Cic.), *m.*, Πηλεύς (Clay-man, *or* Mud-man). *Peleus: a king of Thessaly, son of Æacus, brother of Telamon, half-brother of Phocus, husband of Thetis, father of Achilles, and a sharer in the expedition of the Argonauts.*—Hence, **Pēl-ĭdes**, æ, *m.*: **1.** *The son of Peleus*, i. e. *Achilles.*—**2.** *The son of Achilles.*

Pēlĭăcus, a, um, v. Pelion.

Peliades, um, v. 1. Pelias.

1. **Pēlĭas**, æ, *m.*, Πελιάς (The dark one). *Pelias* or *Pelia*: **1.** *A king of Thessaly, son of Neptune and the nymph Tyro, brother of Neleus, half-brother of Æson, and father of Acastus. Being appointed guardian to his nephew Jason, he sought to rid himself of the charge by inciting him to join the Argonautic expedition. After Jason's return, Pelias was slain by his own daughters, at the artful instigation of Medea.*—Hence, **Pēlĭ-ădes**, um, *f. The daughters of Pelias.*—**2.** *A Trojan.*

2. **Pelias**, ădis, *f.*, Πελιάς (Woodpigeon *or* Ring-dove—so called from its dark colour). *Pelias; the name of an island off the coast of Sicily* (*called also* Columbaria).

Pēlĭdes, æ, v. Peleus.

Pēligni, ōrum, *m.* **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *The Peligni, a people of Central Italy, descendants of the Sabines* (in the mod. *Abruzzo Ulteriore*). **B. Esp.**: In Sing. collectively: *The Peligni*: Tac.—Hence, **Pēlignus**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, the Peligni*; *Pelignian.* **II. Meton.**: *The Pelignian territory.*

Pēlĭon, ĭi, *n.*, Πήλιον. *Pelion; a high mountain in Thessaly, a continuation of Ossa* (now *Petras*). — Hence, **1. Pēlĭ-us** (-ăcus), a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Pelion.*—**2. Pēlĭ-as**, ădis, *f. Of*, or *pertaining to, Pelion*; *that comes from Pelion.*

Pella, æ; -e, ēs, *f.*; -æ, ārum, *f.*, Πέλλα. *Pella, or Pellæ; a city of Macedonia, the birthplace of Alexander the Great* (now *Pella*).—Hence, **Pellæus**, a, um, *adj.*: **1. Prop.**: *Of*, or *belonging to, Pella*; *Pellæan*: juvenis, *i. e. Alexander*, Juv.—**2. Meton.**: *Egyptian*: Pellæi gens fortunata Canopi, Virg.

pellăc-ĭa, æ, *f.* [pellax, pellac-is] (*The quality of the* pellax; hence) *An allurement, enticement, blandishment*: Lucr.

pell-ax, ācis, *adj.* [=pellac-s; fr. pellic-io, through true root PELLAC] *Seductive, deceitful*: Virg.

pel-lec-tĭo (**per-**), ōnis, *f.* [for per-leg-tio; fr. per; leg-o] *A reading through*: Cic.

pellec-tus (for pellac-tus), a, um, *P.* of pellic-io, through true root PELLAC.

Pellēne, ēs, *f.*, Πελλήνη. *Pellene; a city of Achaia, on the Gulf of Corinth.*—Hence, **Pellēn-ensis**, e, *adj. Of Pellene, Pellenian.*

pellex, ĭcis, *f.* [stym. dub.; sts. referred to παλλαξ or παλλακίς; sts. to pellicio] **I. Prop.**: *A kept mistress, concubine* of a married man: Ov. **II. Meton.**: *An* adulterous *rival* of a married woman: Hor.—With *Gen. of the woman to whom the* pellex *is a rival*: filiæ pellex, Cic.

pellĭc-ātus, ūs, *m.* [pellex, pellic-is] *A cohabiting with a kept mistress, concubinage*: Cic.—With *Gen. of the* pellex: matris, Cic.

pel-lĭcĭo (**per-**), lexi, lectum, lĭcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for per-lacio] **I. Prop.**: *To allure* or *entice exceedingly*; *to inveigle, coax, decoy*: Of persons or things as subjects: animum adolescentis pellexit iis rebus, quibus, *etc.*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To bring over to one's side*: majorem partem sententiarum, Cic.

pell-ĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [pell-is] *A small skin* or *hide*: Cic.—Prov v.: **1.** Pelliculam curare, *To take care of one's skin*, i. e. *to make much of one's self*: Hor.—**2.** Pelliculam veterem retinere, *i. e. to keep to one's old courses*: Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pellicule.*

pell-is, is (*Abl. Sing.* pelli, Lucr.; Virg.), *f.* [akin to πέλλα, "a hide"] **I. Prop.**: *The skin* or *hide* of animals when stripped off the body: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *A skin* or *hide* still on a person or animal: Cic.—Prov v.: **1.** Detrahere pellem, *To pull off the skin*, i. e. *the mask which conceals a person's faults*: Hor.—**2.** Quiescere in propriâ pelle, *To rest in one's own skin*, i. e. *To be content with one's own state* or *condition*: Hor.—**B.** Of things made of skins or hides: **1.** *A garment, article of clothing* made of skin: Ov.—**2.** *A tent* for soldiers (usually in the phrase sub pellibus, *in the camp*): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peau.*

pell-ītus, a, um, *adj.* [pell-is] (*Provided, or furnished, with skins*; hence) *Covered with skins, clad in skins*: Sardi, Liv.: oves, Hor.

pel-lo, pĕpŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, 3. *v. a.* [root PEL or PUL, prob. akin to Sans. root PAL, *to move*, in causative force, and to Gr. πυλ-αω] (*To cause to move*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To drive, thrust*, or *turn out* or *away*; *to expel*: ut possessores suis sedibus pellerentur, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *To drive into banishment, to banish, etc.*: exsulem tyrannorum injuriâ pulsi, Liv.—**2.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To rout, beat, put to flight, etc.*, the enemy: Rhætos Auspiciis pepulit secundis, Hor.—**3.** *To drive, hurl, impel, propel, etc.*: allapsa sagitta est; Incertum quâ pulsa manu, quo, *etc.*, Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To beat, strike, etc.*: gaudet invisam pepulisse fossor Ter pede terram, Hor.—**B.** Of arms: *To clash*: arma . . . pulsa tonare, Virg.—**C.** Pass.: *To echo, re-echo, etc.*, by the repercussion of the voice, *etc.*: pulsæ referunt ad sidera valles, Virg.—**D.** Of doors, *etc.*: *To knock at; beat against, etc.*: Ter.—**E.** Of wind-instruments: *To blow*: Tib. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *To drive out* or *away*; *to expel, etc.*: sitim, Hor.—**B.** *To strike, touch, move, affect, impress*: quum acriter mentem sensumve pepulerunt, Cic.

pel-lūcĕo (**per-**), luxi, *no sup.*, lūcēre, 2. *v. n.* [for per-luceo] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To shine through, shine forth, be visible*; *to be seen through*; *to be transparent* or *pellucid*: perlucens æther, Cic. **B. Esp.**: *To admit the light through*: perlucens ruina, Juv. **II. Fig.**: *To shine through* or *forth, to appear*; *to be transparent* or *pellucid*: pellucens oratio, Cic.

pellūcĭdŭ-lus (**perlucidu-**), a, um, *adj. dim.* [for pellucido-lus; fr. pellucidus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) pellucido-i] *Bright, shining, glittering*: lapis, Cat.

pellūc-ĭdus (**perluc-**), a, um, *adj.* [pelluc-eo] **I. Prop.**: *Transparent, pellucid*: membrana, Cic.: (*Comp.*) perlucidior vitro, Hor. **II. Meton.**: *Very brilliant, glittering, resplendent*: stella, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pellucide.*

Pēlŏpĭdas, æ, *m.*, Πελοπίδας. *Pelopidas; a celebrated Theban general, a friend of Epaminondas.*

Pēlŏpŏnnēsus, i, *f.*, Πελοπόννησος (Island of Pelops). *The Peloponnesus* (now the *Morea*).—Hence, **Pelŏponnēs-ĭus** (-ĭăcus), a, um, *adj. Peloponnesian.*

Pēlops, ŏpis, *m.*, Πέλοψ (The dark-faced one). *Pelops; a son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia, father of Atreus and Thyestes, grandfather of Agamemnon and Menelaus. In his childhood he was served up to the gods by his father for food, but was recalled to life by Jupiter, who gave him an ivory shoulder in place of the one eaten by Ceres. Being after-*

wards driven out of Phrygia, he went to Elis, and by sacrifice obtained the hand of Hippodamē, daughter of King Œnomaus, whom he succeeded on the throne. By means of the wealth which he brought with him, he acquired so great an influence, that the entire peninsula was called, after him, the Island of Pelops (Peloponnesus).—Hence, **1. Pĕlŏp-ēĭas,** ădis, *adj. f.* (Prop.: *Pelopeïas*; Meton.) *Peloponnesian.*—**2. Pĕlŏp-ēĭus,** Idis, *adj. f.* (Prop.: *Pelopeïs*; Meton.) *Peloponnesian.* — **3. Pĕlŏp-ēĭus,** a, um, *adj. Pelopeian.* —As *Subst.*: **Pelopeia,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* mulier) *A female descendant of Pelops.* — **4. Pĕlŏpēus,** a, um, *adj.*: **a.** Prop.: *Pelopean.*—As *Subst.*: **Pelopea,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* filia) *The daughter of Pelops.*—**b.** Meton.: *Grecian.* — **5. Pĕlŏp-ĭdæ,** ārum, *m. The Pelopidæ: the descendants of Pelops.*

Pĕlōrĭas, ădis, *f. Pelorias=Pelorus.*

1. pĕlōris, Idis, *f.*=πελωρίς. *The peloris: the giant muscle:* Hor.

2. Pĕlōris, Idis, *f.*=Πελωρίς. *Peloris=Pelorus.*

Pĕlōrus (-os), i, *m.*, **-um,** i, *n.*, Πέλωρος. *Pelorus, Peloros,* or *Pelorum; a promontory on the northeastern coast of Sicily* (now *Capo di Faro*).

pelta, æ, *f.*=πέλτη. *The pelta; a small, light shield (in the shape of a half-moon):* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pelte.*

peltastæ, ārum, *m.*=πελτάσται. *Soldiers armed with the* pelta; *peltasts:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peltastes.*

pelt-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [pelt-a] (*Provided* or *furnished with a* pelta; hence) *Armed with a* pelta: puellæ, Ov.

Pĕlūsĭum, ĭi, *n.*, Πηλούσιον. *Pelusium; an Egyptian city at the eastern mouth of the Nile* (now *Castle of Tineh*). —Hence, **Pelusi-ācus,** a, um, *adj. Pelusiac.*

pelvis, is (*Acc.*, pelvim; *Abl.*, pelvi *and* pelve), *f.* [πέλις, πέλυς] *A basin, laver:* Juv.

pĕn-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pen-us] *Of,* or *for, provisions:* cella, Cic.

Pĕn-ātes, ĭum, *m.* [id.] (*Those pertaining to* penus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The Penates (old Latin guardian deities of the household, and of the state which consisted of the aggregate of households).* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A dwelling, home:* Virg.—**B.** Of the *cells* of bees: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Pénates.*

pĕnāt-I-ger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [penat-es; (i); ger-o] *Bearing the guardian gods:* Ov.

pend-ĕo, pĕpendi, *no sup.*, pendēre, 2. *v. n.* [etym. dub.; but prob. from same root as pando; v. pando *init.*] (*To stretch one's self,* or *itself*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Perpendicularly: **1.** Gen.: *To hang, hang downwards; be suspended:* fascis pendebat anethi, Virg.: sagittæ pendebant ab humero, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of votive offerings: *To be suspended, to be hung:* pendebit fistula pinu, Virg.—**b.** Of persons: *To hang:* e trabe, Ov.—**c.** *To hang up* as a public announcement of any kind: reos, qui apud ærarium pependissent, *i. e. the names of accused persons,* Suet. —**d.** Of the skin, *etc.*: *To hang down; to be flabby* or *flaccid:* Juv.—**e.** Of any thing hung up when not used: *To hang, to be hung up:* cur pendet tacitā fistula cum lyrā, Hor. — **f.** Of garments: *To hang;* i. e. *be disposed, fall, set,* etc.: Ov.—**B.** Horizontally: *To be suspended;* i. e.: **1.** Of clouds, birds, *etc.*: *To hang* in the air, *etc.*; *to float, hover,* etc.: Virg.; Ov.—**2.** *To overhang, hang over* or *over head:* hinc scopulus raucis pendet adesus aquis, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To be upraised, lifted up* in the air, *etc.*, so as to appear to be suspended, *etc.*: prora pependit, Virg.—**B.** Of sand, *etc.*: *To hang loosely together; not to be set* or *firm; to be moveable, unstable,* etc.: nec opertum (*sc.* litus) pendeat algā, Ov.—**C.** *To hang about, linger, tarry, loiter,* etc.: nostroque in limine pendes, Virg.—**D.** Of the limbs, *etc.*: *To hang down, droop, be weak, without strength:* Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To hang, rest,* or *depend upon* a person or thing: spe exiguā extremāque pendet salus, Cic. —**B.** *To hang upon* a person's mouth, *to gaze fixedly, listen attentively to* one: ab ore viri, Ov.—**C.** *To be suspended, interrupted, discontinued:* pendent opera interrupta, Virg.—**D.** *To hang suspended, be ready to fall:* nec amicum pendentem corruere patitur, Cic.—**E.** *To be in suspense; to be uncertain, doubtful, irresolute, perplexed:* animus tibi pendet? Ter.: (with animi *or* animis) animi pendeo et de te et de me, Cic.: quodsi exspectando et desiderando pendemus animis, cruciamur, angimur, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pendre.*

pend-o, pĕpendi, pensum, pendere, (pendissent, for pependissent, Liv.), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [akin to pend-eo] (*To cause to hang, to suspend;* hence) **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To weigh, weigh out:* pensas examinat herbas, Ov. **B.** Meton.: Because, in the earliest times, payments were made by weighing out the metals: *To pay, pay out:* pecuniam Pisoni quotannis, Cic. **C.** Fig.: **1.**: **a.** *To weigh* mentally; *to ponder, consider, deliberate upon:* in philosophiā verba, Cic.—**b.** *To value, esteem, regard* a thing: quem tu vidisse beatus Non magni pendis, Hor.—**2.** Because in early times punishments consisted of fines paid in money or cattle: *To pay, suffer, undergo* a penalty, *etc.*: maximas pœnas pendo temeritatis meæ, Cic. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To weigh:* tantundem pendere (*sc.* corpus) par est, Lucr. **B.** Meton.: *To pay:* aliubi pro aquā, aliubi pro pabulo pendunt, Pl. **C.** Fig.: *To weigh; to have weight* or *value:* bona vera idem pendunt, Sen.

pend-ŭlus, a, um [pend-eo] **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *Hanging, hanging down; pendent:* palearia, Ov.—**b.** Esp.: Of the cheeks: *Flabby, flaccid,* etc.: Pl.—**2.** *In suspense, doubtful, hesitating:* dubiæ spe pendulus horæ, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pendule,* "a pendulum," "a clock."

pēne, v. pæne.

Pēnĕleus, ĕi *and* ĕos, *m. Peneleus; a son of Hippalmus and Asterope, one of Helen's suitors, and one of the leaders of the Bœotians in the war against Troy.*

Pēnĕlŏpe, ēs, -a, æ, *f.*, Πηνελόπη (Web-plucker, Stripper-off of thread; *or* Worker of the web). *Penelope* or *Penelopa; daughter of Icarius and Periböea; wife of Ulysses, and mother of Telemachus, celebrated for her chastity and constancy.* — Hence, **Pēnĕlŏpēus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Penelope; Penelopean.*

pĕn-es, *præp. c. Acc.* [prps. from the root PEN: v. penetro *init.*] (*Within*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *With, in the possession* or *power of* a person: penes Pompeium, Cic.—Particular phrase: Penes aliquem esse, *To be in the possession of one's faculties; to be one's self, be in one's senses:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: *With:* hi centum dies penes accusatorem quum fuissent, Cic.

pĕnĕtrā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [penetr(a)-o] **1.** *That can be pierced* or *penetrated, penetrable:* corpus nullo penetrabile telo, Ov.—**2.** *Piercing, penetrating:* frigus, Virg.: (*Comp.*) vinum penetrabilius in venas, Macr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pénétrable.*

pĕnĕtrā-lis, e, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Piercing, penetrating:* (*Comp.*) fulmineus multo penetralior ignis, Lucr. **II.** Meton.: *Inward, inner, internal, interior, innermost:* foci, Cic. — As *Subst.*: **penetrāle,** is, *n.* (mostly plur.) **A.** Gen.: *The inner part, interior* of any thing, esp. of a building; *the inside space, an inner room:* Virg., Liv. **B.** Esp.: *A sanctuary,* esp. that of the Penates; *a chapel:* Virg.

pĕn-ĕtro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [root PEN, denoting the idea of "entering," "the interior," *etc.*] (*To insert* or *thrust, into the inside;* hence) **I.** Act.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To put, place,* or *set,* any thing *into* or *within* any thing: intra portam penetravi pedem, Plaut. — **2.** Esp.: With Personal pron. *or* Passive in reflexive force: *To betake one's self:* Plaut.—**B.** *To pierce into; to enter, penetrate* any thing: **1.** Prop.: Illyricos penetrare sinūs, Virg. **2.** Fig.: id Tiberii animum altius penetravit, Tac. **II.** Neut.: *To enter, penetrate* into any thing: **A.** Prop.: sub terras, Cic. **B.** Fig.: nulla res magis penetrat in animos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pénétrer.*

Pēnēus, i, *m.*, Πηνειός (One pertaining to a web *or* thread). *Peneus:* **I.** Prop.: *A river of Thessaly, which rises in Mount Pindus, flows through the Vale of Tempe, and falls into the Gulf of Therma* (now *Salambria*).—*Voc.*, Penee, Ov.—Hence, **A. Pene-is,** Idis, *f. adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Peneus; Penean.*—**B. Pēnē-us (-ĭus),** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Peneus; Penean.* **II.** Meton.: Personified: *The river-god Peneus, the father of Cyrene and Daphne.*

pēnĭcil-lum, i, *n.*, **-us,** i, *m. dim.* [for penicul-lum *or* lus; fr. penicul-us] **1.** Prop.: *A small painter's brush* or

pencil: Cic. — **2.** Meton.: **a.** *Painting:* Pl. — **b.** *Style of composition:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pinceau.*

pēn-ĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pen-is] (Prop.: *A little tail;* Meton.) (Because made from the tails of horses and oxen) *A brush:* Plaut.

pēninsŭla, æ, v. pæninsula.

pē-nis, is, *m.* [acc. to some, akin to Gr. πέ-os] **I.** Prop.:=membrum virile, Sall. **II.** Meton.: *A tail:* Cic.

pēnissĭme (**pæn-**), v. pæne.

pēnĭt-e, *adv.* [1. penit-us] *Inwardly, internally:* Cat.

1. **pĕn-ĭtus**, a, um, *adj.* [root PEN, v. penetro *init.*] *Inward, inner, interior:* ex penitis faucibus, Plaut.: (*Comp.*) penitior pars domūs, App.: (*Sup.*) ex Arabiâ penitissimâ, Plaut.

2. **pĕn-ĭtus**, *adv.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *From within, from the inside:* Sev. **II.** Meton.: *Deeply, far within, into the inmost part:* Cic.; Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *From within, from the inmost depths* or *recesses:* penitus ex intimâ philosophiâ hauriendam juris disciplinam putas, Cic. — **B.**: **1.** *Deeply:* demittamus me penitus in causam, Cic.—**2.** *Thoroughly, completely, wholly, entirely:* penitus perosi, Virg.

Pēnĭus, ĭi, *m.*, Πηνιός. *The Penius; a river of Colchis.*

pen-na, (old form petna), æ (also, **pinna**, in certain significations), *f.* [for pet-na; fr. root πετ, whence πέτ-ομαι] (*The flying thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A feather* on the body of a winged creature: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Plur.: **1.** *A wing:* Cic.; Virg.—**2.** *A flying, flight:* Prop.—**B.**: **1.** *A feather* on an arrow: Ov.—**2.** *An arrow:* Ov.—**C.** *A fin:* pinnis, quibus in mari utuntur, Pl.—**D.** *A pinnacle:* primasque in littore sedes . . . pinnis atque aggere cingit, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *penne.*

penn-ātus (**pinn-**), a, um, *adj.* [penn-a] *Furnished with feathers* or *wings; feathered, winged:* Fama, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pinné.*

penn-I-ger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [penn-a; (i); ger-o] (*Bearing* pennæ; hence) **1.** *Feathered:* genus animantium, Cic.—**2.** *Winged:* rex apum, Pl.

Penninus (**Penī-**, **Pœnī-**), a, um, *adj.* [prps. from the Celtic *Pen* or *Penn,* "summit," "peak"] *Of,* or *belonging to, the Pennine Alps (between the Valais and Upper Italy, the highest point of which is the Great St. Bernard).* —As *Subst.*: **Penninus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* mons)=Mons Penninus, Liv.

penn-I-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* [penn-a; (i); pes] *That has wings on the feet; wing-footed:* Persius, Cat.

penn-I-pŏtens (**pinn-**), pŏtentis, *adj.* [penn-a; (i); potens] (*Powerful with* pennæ; hence) *Able to fly, winged:* feræ, Lucr.—As *Subst.*: **penni-potens**, entis, *f.* (*sc.* avis) *A bird:* Lucr.

penn-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [penn-a] *A little wing:* Cic.

pens-ĭlis, e, *adj.* [pendeo, (*Sup.*) pens-um] **I.** Gen.: *Hanging, hanging down, pendent, pensile:* uva, *hung up to be preserved during the winter,* Hor. **II.** Esp.: In architect.: *Hanging, pensile:* horti, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pensile.*

pen-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for pend-sio; fr. pend-o] **1.** Prop.: (*A paying;* hence) *Payment, a term of payment:* Cic.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *A tax, impost:* Sext. Aur. Vict.—**b.** *Rent* of a house or land: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pension.*

pens-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [pens-o] **I.** Prop.: *To weigh, weigh out:* lanam, Sext. Aur. Vict. **II.** Meton.: *To pay:* vectigalia, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *To weigh, ponder, think over, consider:* rem, Liv.

pen-so, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for pend-so; fr. pend-o] **I.** Prop.: *To weigh,* or *weigh out, carefully:* aurum, Liv.—Prov.: Pensare aliquem eâdem trutinâ, *To weigh one in the same balance,* i. e. *judge one by the same standard:* Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To counterbalance* with any thing; *to compensate, recompense, repay, make good, requite:* beneficia beneficiis, Sen. —**B.** *To pay, repay, punish* with any thing: nece pudorem, Ov. — **C.** *To weigh, ponder, consider:* ex factis, non ex dictis, amicos pensare, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *penser, peser.*

pen-sum, i, *n.* [for pend-sum; fr. id.] (*A thing weighed out,* as a day's work for spinners of wool; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A task, piece of work:* Virg. **B.** Esp.: *A thread* spun by the Fates: Sen. **II.** Fig.: *A charge, duty, office:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pensum,* "a task."

pen-sus (for pend-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of pend-o.—**2.** *Pa.* (Prop.: *Weighed;* Fig.) *Esteemed, valued, prized, dear:* (*Comp.*) conditio pensior, Plaut.—As *Subst.*: **pensum**, i, *n. Weight* or *considerations* (found only in *Gen. Sing.,* and in follg. phrases): **a.** Pensi habere, *To lay weight* or *stress upon; to attach value to; to care about* (only with negatives): Tac.—**b.** Adest (*or* est) alicui pensi, *There is respect* or *consideration to one* (only with negatives): Plaut.

pentāmĕter, tri, *m.*=πεντάμετρος (containing five metrical feet). *A pentameter:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pentamètre.*

Pentĕlĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=Πεντελικός. *Of, or belonging to, Pentelos; a mountain near Athens, celebrated for its white marble; Pentelic.*

pentēris, is, *f.*=πεντήρης. *A penteris;* i. e. *a ship with five banks of oars:* Hirt.

Penthĕsĭlēa, æ, *f.*, Πενθεσίλεια. *Penthesilea; a queen of the Amazons, who fought before Troy against the Greeks, and was slain by Achilles.*

Pentheus, ĕi *and* ĕos, *m.*, Πενθεύς (Mourner *or* Lamenter), *Pentheus: a son of Echion and Agave, grandson of Cadmus, and king of Thebes. Having treated with contempt the rites of Bacchus, he was torn in pieces by his mother and her sisters when under the influence of the god.*—Hence, **Penth-ides**, æ, *m. A male descendant of Pentheus.*

Pentri, ōrum, *m. The Pentri; a Samnite people.*

pēnŭla, æ, v. pænula.

pēnultĭmus, a, um, v. pænultimus.

pēn-ūrĭa, æ, *f.* [akin to πέν-ομαι] *Want, need* of any thing: Cic.; Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pénurie.*

pē-nus, ūs, *and* i, *m.* and *f.*, **-um**, i, **-us**, ŏris, *n.* [prob. for pa-nus, from root PA, whence pa-sco, pa-nis] (*The feeding thing;* hence) *Food, provision, victuals;* or *stored food, stores:* Cic.; Virg.

Pĕpărēthus(**-os**), i, *f.*, Πεπάρηθος. *Peparethus* or *Peparethos; a small island in the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades, with a town of the same name* (now *Scopelo*).

peplum, i, *n.*, **-us**, i, *m.*=πέπλον and πεπλος. *The peplum* or *peplus;* i. e. *the robe of state of Minerva.*

per, *præp. c. Acc.* [akin to Sanscrit *para*] **I.** Prop.: Of space: *Through, through the midst of, throughout:* Iris per cœlum devolat, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of space, *or* local relations: **1.** *All over, all along,* or *about:* jacuitque per antrum Immensus, Virg.—**2.** *Before, in front of, by, past:* nitidus qua quisque per ora cederet, Hor.—**B.** Of time: **1.** *Through, throughout, during, for:* per decem dies, Cic.—**2.** *At, during, in the course of:* per idem tempus, Cic.—**C.** Denoting the instrument or means: *Through, by, by means of:* statuerunt injurias per vos ulcisci, Cic.—**D.** Denoting the reason, cause, inducement, etc.: *Through, for, on account of, for the sake of:* quum antea per ætatem nondum hujus auctoritatem loci attingere anderem, Cic.—**E.** Denoting the apparent or pretended cause or inducement: *Under the show* or *pretext of, under colour of:* qui per tutelam aut societatem fraudavit quempiam, Cic. — **F.** In oaths, etc.: *By:* si per plures deos juret, Cic.—In this signif. often separated from its noun: per ego te deos oro, Ter. **III.** In composition: **A.** Prop.: Of space: *Through:* percurro. **B.** Meton.: **1.** In space: *All over* or *about:* peragro.—**2.** Of time: **a.** *During, throughout:* pernox.—**b.** *Throughout, continually:* perfio *no.* II.—**c.** *To the* or *an end:* perfero *no.* II.—**d.** *Very often* or *frequently:* percelebro.—**3.** Of an oath, request, etc.: *By:* perjuro.—**4.** Of degree: **a.** *Very, quite, very much, exceedingly:* perfacilis.—**b.** *Wholly, entirely, completely, thoroughly:* perdisco.—**5.** *Throughout, from beginning to end:* perlego *no.* II.—**6.** From the notion of going through and leaving: *Negative:* perfidus. — **7.** *Between* two persons: permuto *no.* III. ☞ Placed after its case: viam per, Lucr.: fata per, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *par.*

pēra, æ, *f.*=πήρα. *A leathern bag, wallet,* or *pouch:* Phæd.

pĕr-absurdus, a, um, *adj. Very absurd:* Cic.

per-accommŏdātus, a, um, *adj. Very suitable, very convenient:* Cic.

pĕr-ācer, acris, acre, *adj. Very sharp:* I. Prop.: acetum. Plaut. II. Fig.: iudicium, Cic.

pĕr-ăcerbus, a, um, *adj.*: **I.** Prop.: *Very harsh* to the taste: uva, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Very painful*: Pl.

pĕr-ăcesco, ăcŭi, *no sup.*, ăcescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* (Prop.: *To become thoroughly sour*; hence, Fig.) **A.** *To become vexed*: pectus peracuit, Plaut.—**B.** *To prove vexatious*: Plaut.

pĕrac-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for perag-tio; fr. perag-o] *A finishing, completion*: Cic.

pĕrac-tus (for perag-tus), a, um, *P.* of perag-o.

pĕrăcūt-e, *adv.* [peracut-us] *Very sharply, very acutely*: Cic.

pĕr-ăcūtus, a, um, *adj.*: **I.** Prop.: *Very sharp*: falx, Mart. **II.** Meton.: Of sound: *Very clear* or *penetrating*: vox, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *Very keen, very acute*: oratio, Cic.

pĕr-ădŏlescens, entis, *adj. Very young*: homo, Cic.

pĕr-adolescentŭlus, i, *m. A very young man*: Nep.

pĕr-æque, *adv. Quite equally* or *evenly*: Cic.

pĕr-ăgĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: *To drive* or *hunt about greatly; to harass, disturb*: peragitati ab equitatu, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *To excite, impel*: animos, Sen.

per-ago, ēgi, actum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** (*To put in motion through*; hence) **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To pierce* or *thrust through; to transfix*: Theseus latus ense peregit, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: In reflexive power: (*To put one's self in motion through* a place, *etc.*; hence) *To pass through, traverse*: quum Sol duodena peregit Signa, Ov. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To carry through, go through with, execute, finish, accomplish, complete*: iter, Virg.—Particular phrases: Peragere reum, *To go through with a defendant*, i.e. *to continue a prosecution till the defendant is condemned*: Liv.—**2.**: **a.** *To go through, go over, relate, mention, state*: postulata, Liv.—**b.** *To go through; to treat of, describe*, in order, *etc.*: res gestas, Liv. **II.**: (*To put greatly in motion*; hence) **A.** Of the ground: *To till, cultivate, work*: humum, Ov.—**B.** Of food: *To digest, assimilate*: Pl.—**C.**: **1.** Prop.: *To drive about, harass, disturb*: pecora, Sen.—**2.** Fig.: *To disturb, harass, agitate, vex, drive about, annoy*, etc.: aliquem, Script. ap. Cic.

pĕrăgrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [peragr(a)-o] *A wandering* or *travelling through, a traversing*: itinerum, Cic.

pĕr-ăgro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [per; ager, agr-i] **I.** Prop.: *To go* or *wander, all over* or *all about the fields* or *country*: agros, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of journeying, *etc.*: *To go, wander, pass*, etc., *all about* or *over*; *to traverse*: provincias, Cic.: saltūs silvasque, Virg.—**B.** Of sailing: *To search, sail, pass all over*, or *about*; *to traverse in all directions*: litora, Pl. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To go through* or *traverse in all directions*; *to wander through everywhere*: peragrat (*sc.* orator) per animos hominum, Cic.—**B.** Of the account, *etc.*, of any thing: *To penetrate, pierce, travel, reach everywhere*, or *in all directions*: cujus res gestæ omnes gentes . . . terrā marique penetra-sent, Cic.

pĕr-ămans, amantis, *adj. Very loving, very fond*: Cic.

pĕrămanter, *adv.* [for peramant-ter; fr. peramans, peramant-is] *Very lovingly*: Cic.

pĕr-ambŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: *To ramble through, go through*; *to traverse, perambulate*: rura, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of cold: *To run through*: frigus perambulat artūs, Ov.—**B.** Cf. a play: *To walk through* the stage, which was strewed with flowers, *etc.*: recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attæ Fabula, sis dubitem, *i. e. was properly constructed, well written*, Hor.

pĕr-ămœnus, a, um, *adj. Very pleasant*: æstus, Tac.

pĕr-amplus, a, um, *adj. Very large, very ample*: simulacra, Cic.

pĕrangust-e, *adv.* [perangust-us] *Very narrowly*: Cic.

pĕr-angustus, a, um, *adj. Very narrow*: fretum, Cic.

pĕr-ann-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [per; annus] *To live through a year*: puella perannavit, Suet.

pĕr-antīquus, a, um, *adj. Very ancient*: sacrarium, Cic.

pĕr-appŏsĭtus (**-adpositus**), a, um, *adj. Very suitable* or *apposite*: Cic.

pĕr-ardŭus, a, um, *adj. Very difficult*: Cic.

pĕr-argūtus, a, um, *adj. Very acute, very witty*: homo, Cic.

pĕr-ăro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (Prop.: *To plough through*: Meton.) **1.** *To furrow*: rugis aratrum arida, Ov. —**2.** *To scratch* letters with the style on a waxen tablet; *to write on*: tabellas, Ov.

pĕrattent-e, *adv.* [perattent-us] *Very attentively*: audire, Cic.

pĕr-attentus, a, um, *adj. Very attentive*: animus, Cic.

per-bacchor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.*: **I.** *To revel through*: perbacchata domos incendia, Claud. **II.** *To revel throughout* or *during*: multos dies turpissime est perbacchatus, Cic.

pĕr-bātus, a, um, *adj. Very fortunate*, etc.: Cic.

perbell-e, *adv.* [perbell-us] *Very prettily, very finely*: Fig.: simulacre, Cic.

pĕr-bĕnē, *adv. Very well*: Cic.

pĕr-bĕnĕvŏlus, a, um, *adj. Very friendly*: alicui, Cic.

pĕr-bĕnigne, *adv. Very kindly*: Ter.; Cic.

per-bĭbo, bĭbi, bĭbĭtum, bĭbĕre, 3. *v. a.*: (*To drink thoroughly* or *completely*; hence) **1.** *To drink* or *suck up*: medullam lassitudo perbibit, Plaut.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *To drink in*: lacrimas, Ov.—**b.** Fig.: *To imbibe, receive*: rabiem, Ov.

per-blandus, a, um, *adj. Very courteous, charming*, or *engaging*; *very bland*: successor, Cic.

per-bŏnus, a, um, *adj. Very good*: ager, Cic.

per-brĕvis, e, *adj.*: **1.** Of time: *Very short* or *brief*: Cic.—Adverbial expression: Perbrevi, *In a very short time*: Cic.—**2.** *Very short, brief*, or *concise*: Cic.

per-brĕviter, *adv. Very shortly, briefly*, or *concisely*: Cic.

per-călĕfăcio, fēci, factum (also percalfactum), făcĕre, 3. *v. a.*; Pass.: **per-călĕfio,** factus sum, fĭĕri. *To make very warm, to heat thoroughly*: Lucr.

per-călesco, călŭi, *no sup.*, călescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch. To become very warm*: percaluit vis venti, Lucr.

per-calle-sco, calluī, *no sup.*, callescĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a. inch.* [per; calle-o] **I.** Neut.: *To become very hardened* or *very callous*: civitatis patientia percalluerat, Cic. **II.** Act.: *To get a good knowledge of*;—in Perf.: *To be well acquainted with, know well, be well versed in*: usum rerum, Cic.

per-cārus, a, um, *adj.* (*Very* carus; hence) **1.** *Very dear, very costly*: Ter.—**2.** *Very dear, very much beloved*: Tac.

per-cautus, a, um, *adj. Very cautious*: Cic.

per-cĕlĕbro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To pronounce frequently, to have often in one's mouth*: versūs, Cic.

per-cĕler, ĕris, ĕre, *adj. Very quick* or *swift*: interitus, Cic.

percĕlĕr-iter, *adv.* [percel-er] *Very quickly, very soon*: Cic.

per-cello, cŭli, culsum, cellĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*To impel greatly* or *excessively*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To strike* or *smite*: *to hit*, etc.: ille deam primus perculit, Ov. **B.** Esp.: *To beat* or *throw down*; *to overturn, upset*: Mars communis sæpe spoliantem perculit, Cic.—Prov.: Periī, planstrum perculi! *I've upset my cart*, i. e. *I've done for myself*: Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *To strike*. or *affect*, with amazement, *etc.*: Flor.—**2.** *To strike* with dismay; *to deject, daunt, dispirit, discourage, dishearten*: civitates atrocibus edictis perculerat, Cic.—**B.** *To cast down, overthrow, ruin, destroy*: adolescentiam, Cic. ☞ *Perf.*, perculit, in a neut. signif., for perculsus est, Flor.

per-censĕo, censŭi, *no sup.*, censēre, 2. *v. a.* (*To give a thorough account of one's property*, etc.; *to make an accurate return*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To count over, reckon up, enumerate*: numerum legionum, Tac. **II.** Meton.: *To go over, travel through*: Thessaliam, Liv. **III.** Fig. *To review, examine*, etc.: orationes legatorum . . . pro sententiis, Liv.

percep-ta, ōrum, *n.* [for percap-ta; fr. percipio, through true root PERCAP] (*Things perceived* or *observed*; hence) *Doctrines, principles, rules* of art, *etc.*: Cic.

percep-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for percaptio; fr. percip-io, through id.] **1.** *A gathering in, collecting*: Cic.—**2.** *Perception, comprehension*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perception*.

percep-tus (for percap-tus), a, um, *P.* of percip-io, through true root PERCAP.

per-cīdo, cīdi *and* cĕcīdi, cīsum, cidĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for per-cædo] **I.** *To*

strike, beat, cudgel, etc., *exceedingly*: si os perciderim tibi, Plaut. **II.** *To cut to pieces utterly*: terga hostium percidit, Flor.

per-cieo, īvi *and* ĭi, ītum, ēre, 2., and **per-cio**, īvi *and* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* **I.** *To move, rouse*, or *stir up greatly*: oeyus ergo animus quam res se perciet ulla, Lucr. **II.** *To invoke greatly* a person's aid, *etc.*: Plaut.

per-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, ĕre (*Imperf.*, percepiet for perepisset, Pac. ap. Cic.), *3. v. a.* [for per-capio] (*To take wholly, to seize entirely*: hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To take possession of, to seize, occupy*: horror membra percipit dictis tuis, Plaut. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To take to one's self, to assume*: rigorem, Ov.—**2.** *To get, obtain, receive*: officii praemia, Cass.—**3.** *To collect, gather in*, etc.: fructus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To feel*: gaudia, Ov.—**B.** *To perceive, observe*, etc.: quod, neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi potest, Cic.—**C.** *To comprehend, perceive, understand*: in ceteris artificiis perceptionis, Cic.—**D.** *To learn, become acquainted with*: civium nomina, Cic.—**E.** *To listen* or *hearken to*, etc.: percipite, quae dicam, Cic.—**F.** *To hear, perceive, notice*, etc.: minas, Cass.—**G.** *To know*, etc.: nomen, Cic.—**H.** *To derive, obtain*, etc.: voluptatem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *percevoir*.

percī-sus (for percid-sus), a, um, *P.* of percid-o.

percī-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of percieo.—**2.** *Pas.*: **a.** Prop.: *Greatly moved, roused, stimulated, excited*: animus, Cic. **b.** Meton.: *Excitable*: ingenium, Liv.

per-civilis, e, *adj.* *Very courteous, affable, civil*: sermo, Suet.

percoc-tus (for percoqu-tus), a, um, *P.* of percoqu-o.

1. per-cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, cŏlĕre, *3. v. a.* **I.** (*To bestow great care upon* an object; hence) *To deck, adorn, beautify*: quae . . . eloquentia percoluere, Tac. **II.** *To honour greatly*: to ——, *reverence*: patrem, Plaut.

2. per-cōlo, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To strain through, to filter, translate*: Cass. **II.** Meton.: *To cause to pass through*: humor per terras percolatur, Lucr.

percō-mis, e, *adj.* *Very friendly, very courteous*: Cic.

percommŏd-e, *adv.* [percommodus] *Suitably, very conveniently, exactly*: Cic.

percommŏdus, a, um, *adj.* *Very suitable, very convenient, very opportune*: alicui rei, Liv.

percontā-tio (**percunct-**), ōnis, *f.* [percont(a)-or] **1.** *An inquiring of* or *questioning* a person *much*: Cic.—**2.** *An inquiry* or *making inquiry*: *an inquiry*, etc.: Cic.

percontā-tor (**percunct-**), ōris, *m.* [id.] *An asker, inquirer*: Cic.

per-contor (**percunc-**), ātus sum, āri, *1. v. dep. a.* and *n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Act.: **A.** With Personal objects: **1.** *To ask particularly of, to greatly* or *greatly question; to interrogate much, to make great inquiries of*: de me de nostra republica percontatus est, Cic.: (with *double Acc.*) meum si quis te percontabitur avenum, Hor.—**2.** *To make especial inquiries about* a person: si esses percontatus me ex aliis, Plaut.—**B.** With things as objects: *To make great inquiries about; to inquire, or ask, much*, etc., *about*: quae nec percontari nec audire, *etc.*, Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To make many or great inquiries; to ask, inquire, interrogate much; to put many, or repeated, questions*: percontando atque interrogando elicere solebat eorum opiniones, Cic.

per-contŭmax, ācis, *adj.* *Very obstinate, very contumacious*: Ter.

per-cŏquo, coxi, coctum, cŏquĕre, *3. v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To cook, dress*, or *boil thoroughly*; *to boil soft*: bubulas carnes, Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To heat*: humorem, Lucr.—**B.** *To ripen*: uvas, Ov.—**C.** *To scorch, to blacken* by the heat of the sun: virtus percoctaque sola calore, Luer.

per-crĕbesco, crĕbŭi, *no sup.*, crĕbescĕre (-bresco, crevŭi, *no sup.*, crebrescĕre), *3. v. n.* *To become very frequent* or *prevalent, to be spread abroad*: quum fama per orbem terrarum percrebuisset, Cass.

per-crĕpo, crĕpŭi, crĕpĭtum, crĕpāre, *1. v. n.* *To sound very much, to resound, ring*: Cic.

per-cŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *Very partial to, very fond of*: (with *Gen.*) percupidus tui, Cic.

per-cŭpio, cŭpīvi and cŭpĭi, cŭpītum, cŭpĕre, *3. v. a.* *To wish greatly, to earnestly desire, to long*: immo percupio, Ter.

per-cūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* *Very curious* or *inquisitive*: Cic.

per-cūro, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* *To heal thoroughly, cure completely*: vulnus, Liv.

per-curro, cŭcurri *or* curri, cursum, currĕre, *3. v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To run through, hasten through, pass through, traverse*: agrum Picenum, Cass.: ignea rima micans percurrit lumine nimbos, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To run through*: honores, Suet.—**2.** *To run over in speaking, to mention cursorily*: nomina, Virg.—**3.** *To run over* in the mind or with the eye, *to scan strictly, to look over*: multa animo, Cic.: (*imperf. Pass.*) brevitate percurritur, id. **II.** Neut.: *To run along*: per temonem, Cass. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parcourir*.

percursā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [percurs-(a)-o] **1.** *A running, or hastening, through* a place: Cic.—**2.** *A running*, or *roving, about*: Cic.

percur-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for percurr-sio; fr. percurr-o] **I.** Gen.: *A rapid* or *hasty running through* a thing: Cic. **II.** Esp.: Rhet. *t. t.*: *A rapid* or *hasty passing over* a subject: Cic.

percur-so, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* and *n. intens.* [for percurr-so; fr. id.] **I.** Act.: *To run*, etc., *through* a place: nostra agmina percursare ripas (*sc.* Danubii), Pl. **II.** Neut.: *To run* or *rove about* any where: finibus nostris, Liv.

percur-sus (for percurr-sus), a, um, *P.* of percurr-o.

percus-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for percutsio; fr. percut-io] **I.** Gen.: *A beating, striking*: Cic. **II.** Esp.: In music and rhetoric: (Prop.: *A beating time*; Meton.) *Time*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *percussion*.

percus-sor, ōris, *m.* [for percutsor; fr. id.] **1.** *A striker, assailant*, etc.: Pl.—**2.** *A murderer, assassin*: Cic.

1. percus-sus (for percut-sus), a, um, *P.* of percut-io.

2. percus-sus, ūs, *m.* (only in *Abl. Sing.*) [for percut-sus; fr. id.] **I.** Gen.: *A beating, striking*, etc.: Ov. **II.** Esp.: *A beating*, or *pulsation, of the veins*: Pl.

per-cūtio, cussi, cussum, cūtĕre (*Perf.* percūsti for percussisti, Hor.), *5. v. a.* [for per-quatio] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To strike through* an object; *to thrust*, or *pierce, through*: gladio percussum esse, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of a vein: *To open*: Sen.—**b.** Of a ditch, *etc.*: *To cut through* a place: Pl. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To slay, kill*: hostem comminus saepe percussit, Suet.—Particular phrase: Percutere securi, *To behead*: Cic.—**2.** Percutere foedus, *To strike*, i. e. *to make* or *conclude a league, treaty*, etc. (because an animal was sacrificed at the time of making a treaty, *etc.*): Hirt. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To strike, beat, hit, smite very much*, etc.: hunc ne Jupiter fulmine percussit, Cic.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) pectus percussa decorum, Virg.—Particular phrase: Percuti de coelo, *To be struck from heaven*, i. e. *by lightning*: Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To strike, stamp, coin* money: numum argenteum, Suet.—**b.** *To strike, play* a musical instrument: lyram, Ov. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Of misfortune: *To strike* one: percussus calamitate, Cic.—**2.** *To strike, shock, affect acutely, move, astound*: animum, Cic.—**3.** *To cheat, deceive, impose upon* one: hominem eruditum, Cic. **C.** Meton.: *To strike, fall upon, reach*: **1.** Of light: color percussus luce refulget, Lucr.—**2.** Of sound, *etc.*: utinam mea vocula Percussas dominae vertat in auriculas, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *percuter*.

per-dŏcĕrus, a, um, *adj.* *Very comely, very pretty*: Pl.

per-dēlīrus, a, um, *adj.* *Very silly* or *foolish*: Lucr.

perdeo, v. pereo *init.*

per-depso, ŭi, tum, ĕre, *3. v. a.* *To knead thoroughly*: Cat.

per-difficilis, e, *adj.* *Very difficult*: quaestio, Cic.: (*Sup.*) perdifficilimus aditus, Liv.

perdifficil-iter, *adv.* [perdifficilis] *With great difficulty*: Cic.

per-dignus, a, um, *adj.* *Very worthy*: perdignus amicitiā, Cic.

per-diligens, entis, *adj.* *Very diligent*: homo, Cic.

perdiligen-ter, *adv.* [for perdiligent-ter, fr. perdiligens, perdiligentis] *Very diligently*: Cic.

per-disco, dĭdĭcī, *no sup.*, dĭscĕre, *3. v. a. To learn thoroughly* or *completely, to get by heart:* jura belli, Cic.

per-dĭserte, *adv. Very eloquently:* Cic.

perdĭt-e, *adv.* [perdit-us] **1.: a.** Gen.: (*After the manner of a ruined person;* hence) *Excessively, violently:* conari, Quint.—b. Esp.: (*After the manner of a person ruined by love;* hence) *Desperately:* amare, Ter.—**2.** *In an abandoned way, flagitiously:* gerere se, Cic.

perd-ĭtor, ōris, *m.* [perd-o] *A ruiner, destroyer:* Cic.

perd-ĭtus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of perd-o. —**2.** *Pa.*: a. (a) Gen.: *Destroyed, ruined, desperate:* (*Sup. with Partitive Gen.*) tu omnium, Cic.—(b) Esp.: *Destroyed, ruined, undone, desperate* by love: bucula, Virg.—b. (*Lost* morally; hence) *Abandoned, corrupt, profligate, flagitious,* etc.: (*Comp.*) nihil perditius, nihil fœdius, Cic.

per-dĭu, *adv. For a great while, very long:* Cic.

per-dĭūturnus, a, um, *adj. That lasts a very long time, very lingering* or *protracted:* bellum, Cic.

per-dīves, ĭtis, *adj. Very rich:* mulier, Cic.

perdix, ĭcis, *c.* = πέρδιξ. **I.** Prop.: *A partridge:* Mart. **II.** Meton.: *Perdix; the nephew of Dædalus.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *perdrix.*

per-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre (*Pres. Indic.*, perduunt for perdunt, Plaut.: —*Pres. Subj.*, perduim, Plaut.: perduis, id.: perduit, id.: perduint, Cic.—The only example of a pass. form in the pres., perditur, Hor., is, prps., a corruption, and to be read, lux porgitur, "the day seems too long for me") [usually referred to per; 3. do; hence, *to put through, to put entirely away*—but prps. akin to πέρθ-ω] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To make away with, destroy, ruin:* truges, Cic.: se ipsum, id.: (with *Gen.*) capitis te perdam ego, *with respect to your life,* i. e. *I will prefer a capital charge against you,* Plaut. **B.** Esp.: Of money, *etc.*: *To squander, spend, throw away, dissipate:* Ter. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To ruin* morally; *to corrupt:* Sybarin cur properas amando Perdere? Hor.—**B.** *To throw away, waste, spend uselessly:* laborem, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To kill, slay,* etc.: aliquem, Ov.—**B.** Of the voice: *To ruin, spoil, render useless?* Cic.—**C.**: **1.** Gen.: *To lose utterly* or *irrecoverably:* fructūs industriæ, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To lose* at play *or* gambling: Ov.—**D.** *To lose,* i. e. *to be deprived of:* oculos, Cic.—**E.** *To lose* on purpose; *i. e. to throw away, abandon:* arma, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perdre.*

per-dŏcĕo, dŏcŭi, doctum, dŏcēre, *2. v. a. To teach* or *instruct thoroughly:* mortales ore, Ov.: (without *Object*) difficilis ad perdocendum, Cic.

perdoct-e, *adv.* [perdoct-us] *Very skilfully:* Plaut.

1. perdoc-tus, a, um, *P.* of perdoc-eo.

2. per-doctus, a, um, *adj. Very learned, very skilful:* homo, Cic.

per-dŏlĕo, dŏlŭi, dŏlĭtum, dŏlēre, *2. v. n. To pain* or *grieve greatly:* tandem perdoluit, Ter.

perdŏle-sco, dŏlŭi, *no sup.*, dŏlescĕre, *3. v. a. inch.* [perdole-o] *To feel great pain* or *grief* at something: suam virtutem irrisui fore perdoluerunt, Cæs.

per-dŏmo, dŏmŭi, dŏmĭtum, dŏmāre, *1. v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To thoroughly tame, break, subdue:* serpentes, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *To thoroughly subdue, vanquish, overcome, conquer,* etc.: Apuliā perdomitā, Liv.

per-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, *3. v. a.* (*To lead* or *bring through;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To lead, bring, conduct* a person or thing to any place: legionem in Nantuates, Cæs. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To draw over, bring over* a woman to the embraces of a lover: hæc Tertia perducta est, Cic.—**2.** *To bring, carry, lead, conduct* to a place, viz., buildings, ditches, water, *etc.*: a lacu Lemano ad montem Juram murum perduci, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *To spread over, bedaub, besmear* with any thing: corpus odore ambrosiæ, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To draw out, lengthen, prolong, continue; to bring* a person or thing to a certain goal, period, *etc.*: rem disputatione, Cæs.—**B.** *To draw* or *bring over; to persuade, induce* to any thing: veteranos perduxit ad suam sententiam, Cic.

perduc-tor, ōris, *m.* [perduc-o] **1.** *A guide, leader, conductor:* Plaut. —**2.** *A pimp, pander:* Cic.

1. **perduĕll-io,** ōnis, *f.* [perduellis] (*The quality of the* perduellis; hence) *Hostile conduct against one's country, treason:* Cic.; Liv.

2. **perduell-io,** ōnis, *m.* [perduellum] (*One having* or *bringing* perduellum; hence) *A public enemy:* Auct. Her.

perduĕll-is, is, *m.* [id.] (id.) **I.** Prop.: *A public enemy, an enemy* actually waging war against a country: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A private enemy, an enemy:* Plaut.

per-duĕllum, i, *n. War:* Att. ap. Non.

perdŭim, is, *etc.*, v. perdo *init.*

per-dūro, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. n. To last* or *hold out; to endure:* Ov.

pĕr-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, ēdĕre, *3. v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To eat utterly, eat up, consume:* cibum, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *To consume, devour, destroy:* nec peredit Impositam celer ignis Ætnam, Hor. **III.** Fig.: *To eat up, consume, waste away,* etc.: quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit, Virg.

pĕrĕgr-e, *adv.* [pereger, late Lat. peregr-is, *on a journey abroad, away from home*] **1.** *Abroad, in foreign parts:* qui peregre depugnavit, Cic.—**2.** *From abroad, from foreign parts:* nunciatis peregre prodigiis, Liv.—**3.** *Abroad, to foreign parts:* exire, Hor.

pĕrĕgrīnā-bundus, a, um, *adj.* [peregrin(a)-or] *Travelling about:* dux, Liv.

pĕrĕgrīnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A being* or *living abroad; a travelling in foreign parts; travelling about, travel, peregrination:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of animals: *A moving about from place to place; a roaming, change of abode,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pérégrination.*

pĕrĕgrīnā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who travels about:* Cic.

pĕrĕgrīn-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [peregrinus] **I.** Prop.: (*The condition of a* peregrinus *or foreigner;* hence) *Alienage:* Suet. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Outlandish ways, foreign habits* or *manners:* Cic.—**B.** *A foreign tone* or *accent* in speaking: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pérégrinité.*

pĕrĕgrīn-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To be* or *live in foreign parts, to sojourn abroad, to travel about:* in aliena civitate, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To go abroad, to travel about; to roam, rove,* or *wander about:* animus late longeque peregrinatur, Cic.—**B.** *To be abroad, be a stranger:* vestræ peregrinantur aures? Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *pérégriner.*

pĕrĕgr-inus, a, um, *adj.* [pereger, peregr-is, cf. peregre] (*Belonging to a* pereger; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Foreign:* mulier, Hor.—As *Subst.*: **A. peregrinus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* vir) **1.** Gen.: *A foreigner, stranger:* Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *A foreign resident, an alien:* Cic.—**B. peregrina,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* mulier) *A foreign woman:* Ter. **II.** Fig.: *Not at home,* or *abroad,* in a thing; *strange, raw, inexperienced:* peregrinus in agendo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pélerin.*

pĕr-ēlĕgans, antis, *adj. Very neat, fine,* or *elegant:* oratio, Cic.

pĕrēlĕgan-ter, *adv.* [for perelegant-ter; fr. perelegans, perelegant-is] *Very finely, very elegantly:* dicere, Cic.

pĕr-ēlŏquens, entis, *adj. Very eloquent:* Cic.

pĕr-emn-e, is, *n.* [for per-amn-e; fr. per; amn-is] (*A thing pertaining to, going through,* or *crossing, a river;* hence) *The auspices taken by magistrates on crossing a river or a spring:* Cic.

pĕrem-ptus (-tus), a, um, *P.* of perim-o, through true root PEREM.

pĕren-dĭe, *adv.* [*Adverbial Abl.* of obsolete *perendies,* prob. vox hybrida; Sanscrit *puram,* or Gr. πέραν, ultra; dies] (*On the day beyond* the morrow; hence) *On the day after to-morrow:* Cic.

pĕrendĭ-nus, a, um, *adj.* [perendi-es; v. perendie *init.*] *Belonging to the day after to-morrow; after to-morrow:* perendino die, Cæs.

Pĕrenna, æ, v. Anna.

pĕr-enn-is, e, *adj.* [for per-ann-is; fr. per; ann-us] **I.** Prop.: *That lasts,* or *continues, the whole year through:* aves, *that will remain with us all the year round,* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Everlasting, never failing, unceasing, perpetual, perennial:* aquæ, Cic.: (*Comp.*) exegi monumentum ære perennius, *more lasting, more enduring,* Hor. **III.** Fig.: *Continual, uninterrupted, perpetual, unfailing,* etc.: fama, Virg.

pĕrenn-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [perenn-is] *The state of the* perennis; hence) *A lasting for ever; continuance, perpetual duration, perpetuity:* Cic.

pĕrenn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *To last for many years; to last, continue, endure:* arte perennat amor, Ov.

pĕr-ĕo, ĭi (īvi), ĭtum, īre (perdeam for peream, Plaut.), *v. n. irreg.* **I.** Prop.: *To go* or *run through:* dolium lymphæ pereuntis, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To pass away, come to nothing; to vanish, disappear; to be destroyed, to perish:* tantam pecuniam tam brevi tempore perire potuisse, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To perish, lose one's life, die:* sese medium injecit periturus in agmen, Virg.: (*Impers. Pass.*) eodem leto esse pereundum, Cic.—**2.** *To pine away (with love), to be desperately in love:* indigno quum Gallus amore periret, Virg.—**3.** *To be lost, wasted, spent in vain:* ne et oleum et opera perierit, Cic.—**4.** *To be lost, ruined, undone:* meo vitio pereo, Cic.—Particular expressions: **a.** Perii, *etc.*, as an exclamation of despair, *I am lost, I'm undone,* etc.: Ter.—**b.** In asseverations: Peream si, *or* nisi, *May I perish, may I die, if* or *if not:* Ov.; Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *périr.*

pĕr-ĕquĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. To ride through, ride hither and thither, rude about; to drive about:* inter duas acies, Cæs.

pĕr-erro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To wander through; to roam* or *ramble over:* fallacem circum vespertinumque pererro saepe forum, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To wander through; pass through* or *along,* etc.: totamque pererrat (*sc.* serpentis furiale malum), Virg.—**B.** *To wander over* with the sight; *i. e. to glance over, survey,* etc.: totumque pererrat Luminibus tacitis, *surveys all over,* Virg.

pĕr-ērŭdītus, a, um, *adj. Very learned:* homo, Cic.

pĕrē-sus (for pered-sus), a, um, *P.* of pered-o.

pĕr-excelsus, a, um, *adj. Very elevated, very high:* locus, Cic.

pĕrexĭgū-e, *adv.* [perexigu-us] *Very little, very sparingly:* Cic.

pĕr-exĭgŭus, a, um, *adj. Very small, very little:* dies, Cic.

pĕr-expĕdītus, a, um, *adj. Very easy* or *obvious:* defensio, Cic.

perfăcēt-e, *adv.* [perfacet-us] *Very wittily:* dicta, Cic.

per-făcētus, a, um, *adj. Very witty, very facetious:* Cic.

perfăcĭl-e, *adv.* [perfacil-is] **I.** Prop.: *Very easily:* sese tueri, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Very willingly:* Plaut.

per-făcilis, e, *adj.*: **1.** *Very easy:* Cic.—**2.** *Very courteous:* Cic.

per-făcundus, a, um, *adj. Very eloquent:* Just.

per-fămĭlĭāris, e, *adj. Very intimate, very familiar:* perfamiliaris alicui, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **perfamĭlĭaris**, is, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A very intimate* or *familiar friend:* Cic.

perfăcēt-e, *adv.* [perfect-us] *Fully, completely, perfectly, entirely:* eruditus, Cic.: (*Comp.*) perfectius, App.: (*Sup.*) perfectissime, Gell.

perfec-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for perfac-tio; fr. perfic-io, through true root PERFAC] **1.** *A perfecting, perfection:* Cic.—**2.** *An accomplishing, executing, carrying out:* Cic.—**3.** *A completing, bringing to an end, completion, issue:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perfection.*

perfec-tor, ōris, *m.* [for perfactor; fr. id.] *A finisher, perfector:* Cic.

perfec-tus (for perfac-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of perfic-io, through true root PERFAC.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Perfect, complete, excellent,* etc.: (*Comp.*) valvæ perfectiores, Cic.: (*Sup.*) a perfectissimo quoque, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parfait.*

perfĕr-ens, entis: **1.** *P.* of perfer-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Bearing, brooking, patient of, submitting to:* (with *Gen.*) perferentes injuriarum, Cic.

per-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. a. irreg.* **I.** *To carry through* any thing: telum ingens perque arma viri, perque ora . . . letalem pertulit ictum, Sil. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To bear throughout,* or *carry to the end* of a certain time: tulit (*sc.* Æneas) illum (*sc.* patrem) per ignes, et . . . pertulit, Sen. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To bear, support,* or *endure to the end; to continue to bear,* etc.: quid me perferre patique Indignum coges? Hor.—**2.** *To maintain, keep up,* etc., *to the end,* or *to the last; to continue to exhibit,* etc.: pertulit intrepidos ad fata novissima vultus, Ov.—**3.** *To carry with one to the end* of a given time: hunc consensum ad ultimum vitæ finem, Suet. **III.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To convey,* or *carry, quite* or *completely:* tum lapis . . . nec pertulit ictum, *nor carried the blow home,* Virg.—**2.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To betake one's self quite:* Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Of a law, *etc.*: *To carry out, carry through:* Liv.—**2.** *To conduct, manage,* etc.: legationem, Suet. **IV.**: **A.** Prop.: *To bring, carry, convey:* literas ad te, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To bring, carry, convey,* etc.: mandata ad Pompeium, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: (a) Pass.: *To be conveyed,* etc.; hence, *to reach, arrive, come,* etc.: perfertur circa vallem clamor, Liv.—(b) Of news or intelligence: *To convey* word *or* information; *to announce, state,* etc.: perferet multa rumor, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *To bear, suffer, put up with, submit to, endure:* pauperiem et duros perferre labores, Virg.—**b.** Esp.: Of punishment: *To bear, undergo,* etc.: Cic. **V.** *To bear,* or *submit to, throughout* or *to the end:* perferet, non succumbet, Cic.

per-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for per-facio] **I.** (*To make entirely, thoroughly,* or *completely;* hence) **A.** Gen.: *To make, make up, form, manufacture,* etc.: candelabrum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Prop.: *To finish, complete* a building, work, *etc.*: ædem communi sumptu, Suet.—**2.** Fig.: *To perfect* a person, etc., *to make* a person, etc., *perfect; to render perfect* or *complete:* cithară perfecit Achillem, Ov. **II.** (*To do thoroughly* or *completely;* hence) **A.** Gen.: **1.** Prop.: *To accomplish, execute, carry out,* etc.: scelus, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** *To bring about, cause, effect:* perficiam . . . ut hujus ordinis auctoritas . . . restituta esse videatur, Cic.—**b.** *To carry out* a design *or* purpose: aut non tentâris aut perfice, Ov. **B.** Esp.: *To finish, complete, bring to an end* or *conclusion:* centum qui perficit annos, *i. e. lives during* or *throughout,* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parfaire.*

perfĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* [perfic-io] *Completing, perfecting:* natura, Lucr.

per-fĭdēlis, e, *adj. Very trusty, very faithful:* homo, Cic.

per-fidens, entis, *adj. Trusting greatly, confiding strongly:* Sext. Aur. Vict.

perfĭd-ĭa, æ, *f.* [perfid-us] (*The quality of the* perfidus; hence) *Faithlessness, dishonesty, treachery, falsehood, perfidy:* Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perfidie.*

perfĭdĭōs-e, *adv.* [perfidios-us] *Faithlessly, dishonestly, treacherously, perfidiously:* multa perfidiose facta, Cic.: (*Comp.*) perfidiosius rebellantes, Suet.

perfĭdĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [perfidia] (*Full of* perfidia; hence) *Faithless, dishonest, treacherous, false, perfidious:* perfidiosum est fidem frangere, Cic.: (*Sup. with Partitive Gen.*) omnium perfidiosissimus, id.

per-fĭd-us, a, um, *adj.* [per; fid-es] **I.** Prop.: *That breaks his promise; faithless, false, dishonest, treacherous, perfidious:* Cic.—Adverbial expression: Perfidum, *Treacherously:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: *Treacherous, unsafe, dangerous:* via, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perfide.*

per-figo, fixi, fixum, figĕre, 3. *v. a. To pierce through, transfix* (prps. only found in *Part. Perf.*, and in Lucretius): telis perfixa pavoris, Lucr.

per-fĭnĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a. To end fully, to finish:* Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *parfinir.*

perfixus (=perfig-sus), a, um, *P.* of perfig-o.

perflā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [perfl(a)-o] *That can be blown through:* Cic.

per-flăgĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj. Very shameful, very flagitious:* Cic.

per-flo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: *To blow through:* perflant altissima venti, Ov. **II.** Neut.: *To blow continually:* perflantibus undique procellis, Pl.

per-fluctŭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (Prop.: *To flow through like waves;* Meton.) *To swarm over:* Lucr.

per-flŭo, fluxi, fluxum, flŭĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: Of liquids: *To flow through, run through,* etc.: per colum vina videmus Perfluere, Lucr. **B.** Fig.: Of persons with respect to secrets: *To leak:* Ter. **II.** *To flow:* Belus amnis . . . in mare perfluens, Pl.

per-fŏdĭo, fōdi, foss-um, fŏdĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To dig through, to*

pierce by digging: Athone perfosso. Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To pierce, stab,* or *run through* with a weapon; *to transfix:* bis sex thoraca petitum Perfossumque locis, Virg.

per-formidŏlōsus, a, um, *adj. Very fearful:* Sext. Aur. Vict.

per-fŏro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bore through, pierce through, perforate:* ense latus, Ov. **B.** Esp.: *To cut through* a place for the sake of a prospect, *etc.:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To perm,* or *make,* by boring, *etc.,* through: viam, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perforer.*

per-fortiter, *adv. Very bravely:* Ter.

perfos-sus (for perfod-sus), a, um, *P.* of perfod-io.

perfrac-tus (for perfrag-tus), a, um, *P.* of perfri(n)g-o, through true root PERFRAG.

per-frĕmo, ŭi, *no sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n. To roar,* or *snort, very much:* Auct. ap. Cic.

per-frĕquens, entis, *adj. Very crowded, much frequented:* Liv.

per-frĭco, fricŭi, fricātum, *and* frictum, fricāre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To rub all over, to rub* or *scratch:* os suum unguento, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Of the head: *To rub* or *scratch* when in doubt, *etc.:* Cic.—**B.** Of the forehead or face: (Prop.: *To rub one's forehead* or *face,* in order to make one's blushes disappear; Meton.) *To lay aside all sense of shame, to cast off shame from:* Cic.; Pl.

perfric-tus, a, um, *P.* of perfric-o.

per-frīgesco, frixi, *no sup.,* frigescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch. To grow very cold; to catch cold:* Pl.

per-frīgĭdus, a, um, *adj. Very cold:* tempestas, Cic.

per-frĭngo, frēgi, fractum, fringĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for per-frango] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To break through, break* or *dash in pieces, shiver, shatter:* naves, Liv.: saxum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To break* or *burst through, to force one's way through* any obstacle: hostium phalangem, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To break through, violate, infringe:* senatūs decreta, Cic.—**B.** *To break,* or *burst, through:* suavitate animos, Cic.

perfruc-tus (for perfrug-tus), a, um, *P.* of perfru-or, through true root PERFRUG.

per-frŭor, fructus sum, frŭi, 3. *v. dep.* **I.** Prop.: *To enjoy fully* or *thoroughly:* ad perfruendas voluptates, Cic.: otio, id. **II.** Meton.: *To fulfil, perform:* mandatis, Ov.

perfŭg-a, æ, *m.* [perfug-io] *A deserter* to the enemy: Cic.

per-fŭgio, fūgi, fŭgitum, fŭgĕre, 3. *v. n.* (*To flee quite,* or *completely,* somewhere; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To flee* to a place for refuge: ad tribunal, Tac.—**B.** *To go over,* or *desert,* to the enemy: a Pompeio ad Cæsarem, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *To take refuge* in any thing: quum in fidem Ætolorum perfugisset, Liv.

perfŭgĭ-um, ĭi, *n.* [perfugi-o] (Prop.: *A fleeing* for refuge; Meton.) *A place to flee to, a shelter, asylum, refuge:* Cæs.; Cic.

perfunc-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for perfungtio; fr. perfung-or] *A performing, discharging* of an office, *etc.:* Cic.

perfunc-tus (for perfung-tus), a, um, *P.* of perfung-or.

per-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.:** **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To wet, moisten, bedew, besprinkle very much:* ter liquido ardentem perfudit nectare Vestam, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To wash* or *bathe* some object: fluviis pecus omne magistri Perfundunt, Virg.—**b.** Pass. in reflexive force: (a) *To sprinkle one's self,* etc.: flor.—(b) *To wash one's self;* i. e. *to bathe:* Auct. Her.; Virg. **B.** Meton.: Of garments, *etc.: To steep, dye,* etc.: Virg. **C.** Fig.: **1.:** a. Gen.: *To imbue, inspire, fill* with any thing: me horror perfudit, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *To fill with apprehension* of any thing, *i. e. to disturb, disquiet, alarm:* nos judicio perfundere, Cic.—**2.** *To steep;* i. e. *to slightly imbue, make superficially acquainted* with any thing: studiis, Sen. **II.** *To wet, moisten, bathe,* etc., *all over:* ossaque et artūs Perfudit . . . sudor, Virg. **III.:** **A.** Prop.: *To pour forth,* or *scatter all over; to bestrew,* etc.: canitiem immundo perfusam pulvere turpans, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To bestrew:* perfusa papavera somno, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parfondre.*

per-fungor, functus sum, fungi, 3. *v. dep.* **I.** Prop.: *To execute quite,* or *completely; to fulfil, perform, discharge:* munere quodam necessitatis, et gravi opere perfungimur, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To go through, undergo, endure; to get through with, get rid of:* pericula quibus nos perfuncti sumus, Cic.: vitā, *i. e. to die,* Lucr.—**B.** *To enjoy:* omnibus bonis, Script. ap. Cic. ☞ Part. Perf. in Pass. force: *Endured, gone through,* etc.: memoria perfuncti periculi, Cic.

per-fūro, ŭi, *no sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n. To rage mightily,* or *greatly:* **I.** Prop.: Of living subjects: incensus et ipse Perfurit, Virg. **II.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: perfurit acri Cum strepitu pontus, Lucr.

perfū-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for perfud-sio; fr. perfu(n)d-o] **I.** Prop.: *A wetting, moistening:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *A wash* or *cosmetic:* Pl.

perfūsōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [perfundo through obsol. *perfusor*] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* a perfusor; hence) (*Of,* or *belonging to, one who disturbs, alarms,* etc.; hence) *Disturbing, wrongful:* ne se perfusoriis assentionibus accommodaret, Suet.

perfū-sus (for perfud-sus), a, um, *P.* of perfu(n)d-o.

Pergăma, ōrum, **-um,** i, *n.* τὰ Πέργαμα, το Πέργαμον, and ἡ Πέργαμος. *Pergama* or *Pergamum* (Prop.: *The citadel of Troy;* Meton.) *Troy.*—Hence, **Pergăm-ĕus,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Pergamum;* Meton.) *Trojan.*

1. **Pergămum,** i. v. Pergama.

2. **Pergămum,** i, *n.,* Πέργαμον. *Pergamum; a city of Mysia, on the Caystrus, the residence of the Attalian kings, with a celebrated library* (now *Pergamo*).—Hence, **Pergăm-ēnus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Pergamum; Pergamean.*—As *Subst.:* **Pergămēni,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Pergamum, the Pergamians.*

per-gaudĕo, gāvisus sum, gaudēre, 2. *v. a. irreg. To rejoice greatly:* Cic.

per-gigno, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum, gignĕre, 3. *v. a. To engender, produce:* Cat.

per-gō, rexi, rectum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [for per-rego] (*To make quite straight;* hence) **I.** Act.: **A.** Gen.: *To proceed,* or *go on, with* a thing; *to continue* a thing, *or* doing a thing: iter, Sall. **B.** Esp.: *To proceed with,* i. e. *to commence* or *undertake* a thing: prospere cessura, quæ pergerent, si, *etc.,* Tac. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To proceed;* i. e. *to go* or *come:* eādem viā, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To pass on, proceed* to any thing; *to go* after any thing: ut ad eas cursim perrectura beata vita videatur, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: In speaking: **a.** *To go on, proceed:* sed perge de Cæsare, *go on and relate,* Cic.—**b.** Of one who has not yet spoken: *To begin and go on; to proceed:* pergite, Pierides, Virg.

per-grandis, e, *adj. Very large, very great:* gemma, Cic.: pergrandis natu, *very old, very aged,* Liv.

per-grātus, a, um, *adj. Very agreeable, very pleasant:* literæ, Cic.

per-grăvis, e, *adj. Very weighty* or *important:* testes, Cic.

pergrăv-iter, *adv.* [pergrav-is] *Very gravely, very seriously:* Cic.

perg-ŭla, æ, *f.* [perg-o] (*The continuing thing;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *A projection* or *shed* in the front of a house, used as *a booth, stall, shop:* Pl. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *As a school, a lecture-room:* Suet. **B.** Meton.: *A school, scholars:* Juv.

Pergus, i, *m. Pergus; a lake in Sicily, near the city of Enna, where Pluto is said to have carried off Proserpine.*

pĕr-hĭbĕo, hĭbŭi, hĭbĭtum, hĭbēre, 2. *v. a.* [for per-habeo] **I.:** (*To have,* or *possess, thoroughly;* hence, with accessory notion of extension to others) **A.** Gen.: *To hold out, present, give, afford,* etc.: magnanimitatis perhibuit exemplum, Pl. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of testimony: *To bear:* Pl.—**2.** Of language, *etc.: To hold* or *use* towards one: Plaut.—**3.** *To bring forward, furnish,* etc.: quem Cæcilius suo nomine perhiberet, Cic.—**4.** *To ascribe, attribute, assign,* etc.: rebus honorem, Pl. **II.:** **A.** Act.: **1.** Prop.: *To hold, account, consider, regard, deem:* bene qui conjiciet vatem hunc perhibebo optimum, Cic.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *To say* or *assert* that something is: septem illum totos perhibent ex ordine menses Flevisse, Virg.—**b.** *To name, call,* etc.: qui nuncii fuisse perhibentur, Cic.—**c.** *To name, cite, call,* etc.: nec

minus est Spartiates Agesilaus ille perhibendus, Cic.—**B.** Neut.: *To state, make a statement, affirm, assert,* etc.: ut perhibetis, Cic.

pĕrhĭb-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of perhibeo.

pĕr-hīlum, *adv. Very little:* Lucr.

pĕrhŏnōrĭfĭc-e, *adv.* [perhonorific-us] *Very respectfully:* Cic.

pĕr-hŏnōrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.*: **1.** *That does one much honour, very honourable:* Cic.—**2.** *That shows much honour to another, very respectful:* Cic.

pĕr-horresco, horrŭi, *no sup.*, horrescĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a. inch.* **I.** Neut.: *To tremble* or *shudder greatly:* perhorruit æquor, Ov. **II.** Act.: *To shudder greatly at, to have a great horror of,* a thing: vexationem virginum Vestalium perhorresco, Cic.

pĕr-horrĭdus, a, um, *adj. Very dreadful, most horrid:* Liv.

pĕr-hūmānĭter, *adv. Very kindly, very politely:* Cic.

pĕr-hūmānus, a, um, *adj. Very kind, very polite:* sermo, Cic.

Pĕrĭbōmĭus, ii, *m.* = περιβώμιος (Around the altar). *Peribomius; the name of a shameless person:* Juv.

Pĕrĭcles, is *and* i, *m.*, Περικλῆς (Far-famed). *Pericles; a famous Athenian orator and statesman.*

pĕrĭclĭtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [periclit-(a)-or] *A trial, experiment:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *périclitation.*

pĕrĭcl-ĭtor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [perĭcl-um] **I.** Act.: **A.** *To try, prove, test,* any thing; *to make a trial of, put to the test:* belli fortunam, Cic.—**B.** *To put in peril, to endanger, risk, jeopard:* non est sæpius in uno homine salus summa periclitanda reipublicæ, Cic. **II.** Neut.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To try, attempt, make an attempt:* in iis exemplis, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To venture, to behold* or *enterprising:* periclitando tuti sunt, Tac.—**B.** *To be in danger* or *peril; to incur* or *be exposed to danger; to be endangered* or *imperilled:* ut potius Gallorum vita quam legionariorum periclitaretur, Cæs. ☞ Part. Perf. in passive force: *Tried, tested:* periclitatis moribus amicorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *péricliter.*

Pĕrĭclўmĕnus, i, *m.*, Περικλύμενος (Very illustrious). *Periclymenus; a son of Neleus and brother of Nestor, one of the Argonauts, who had received from Neptune the power of changing his shape at pleasure.*

pĕrĭcŭlōs-e, *adv.* [periculos-us] *Dangerously, hazardously, perilously; with danger, risk,* or *peril:* ægrotans, Cic.: (*Comp.*) nihilo periculosius, Hirt.: (*Sup.*) periculosissime, Sen.

pĕrĭcŭl-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [periculum] *Full of danger; dangerous, hazardous, perilous:* (*Comp.*) periculosiores inimicitiæ, Tac.: (*Sup.*) periculosissimus locus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *périlleux.*

pĕrī-cŭlum (-clum), i, *n.* [perior] (*That which serves for trying;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A trial, experiment, attempt, proof, essay:* Ter.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *An attempt* made in writing, *an essay:* Cic. **B.**: **1.** Gen.: *Risk, hazard, danger, peril:* Plaut.; Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *A trial, action, suit at law:* Cic.—**b.** *A writ of judgment, a sentence:* Cic.; Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *péricle,* (mod.) *péril.*

Pĕrĭdĭa, æ, *f.*, Περίδια (Very divine). *Peridia; the mother of Onytes.*

pĕr-īdōnĕus, a, um, *adj. Very fit, suitable,* or *proper; well-adapted to* any thing: Cæs.

Pĕrĭlla, æ, *f. Perilla; a woman's name.*

Pĕrillus, i, *m.*, Πέριλλος. *Perillus; a famous Athenian worker in metal, who, having made a brazen bull for the tyrant Phalaris, in which criminals were to be inclosed and roasted to death, was himself the first that suffered in this manner.*—Hence, **Pĕrill-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Perillus, Perillean.*

pĕr-illustris, e, *adj.*: **1.** *Very brilliant, very notable:* Nep.—**2.** *Greatly distinguished, highly honoured:* Cic.

pĕr-imbĕcillus, a, um, *adj. Very weak* or *feeble:* Cic.

Pĕrīmēdēus, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the sorceress Perimede; Perimedean, magical:* Prop.

Pĕrīmēle, ēs, *f. Perimele; a nymph, daughter of Hippodamas, who was changed into the island of the same name.*

pĕr-īmo, ēmi, emptum (emtum), imĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for per-emo; v. emere] **I.** Gen.: *To take away entirely; to annihilate, extinguish, destroy:* sensu perempto, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To cut off, hinder, prevent:* consilium, Cic.—**B.** *To kill, slay,* etc.: hunc perimet mea dextra, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *périmer.*

pĕr-impĕdītus, a, um, *adj. Very much obstructed, very difficult to pass:* locus, Hirt.

pĕrincommŏd-e, *adv.* [perincommod-us] *Very inconveniently, very unfortunately:* Cic.

pĕr-incommŏdus, a, um, *adj. Very inconvenient, very troublesome* or *annoying:* alicui, Liv.

pĕr-inde, *adv. Quite,* or *completely, as; in the same manner; just as; equally; in like manner; just so:* vivendi artem tantam tamque operosam et perinde fructuosam relinquere, Cic.—Particular combinations: **A.** Perinde atque *or* ac, *Just as,* etc.: Cæs.; Cic.—with *ellipse of* ac: Suet.—**B.** Perinde ut *or* utcunque, *Just as:* Cic.—**C.** Perinde ac si, *or* quasi, *Just as if:* Cæs.; Cic.—**D.** Proinde tanquam, *Just as much as if, just the same as if:* Liv.—**E.** Perinde et, *or* que, *Equally with, the same as:* Tac.—**F.** Perinde ut, *So that, to the extent that:* Eutr.—**G.** Perinde quam, *So much as:* Suet.—**H.** Perinde quam si, *The same as if:* Tac.—**J.** Haud perinde . . . quam, *Not as well . . . as:* Tac.

pĕr-indigne, *adv. Very indignantly:* Suet.

pĕr-indulgens, entis, *adj. Very indulgent, very tender:* Cic.

pĕr-infāmis, e, *adj. Very infamous:* Suet.

pĕr-infirmus, a, um, *adj. Very weak* or *feeble:* Cic.

pĕr-ingĕnĭōsus, a, um, *adj. Of great,* or *good, natural abilities; very clever:* Cic.

pĕr-īnīquus, a, um, *adj.*: **1.** *Very unfair, very unjust:* Cic.—**2.** *Very unwilling, very discontented:* Cic.

pĕr-insignis, e, *adj. Very remarkable, very conspicuous:* Cic.

Pĕrinthus (-os), i, *f.*, Πέρινθος. *Perinthus* or *Perinthos; a city of Thrace, afterwards called Heraclea* (now *Erekli*).—Hence, **Perinth-ĭa,** æ, *f. The Perinthian girl:* Ter.

pĕr-invīsus, a, um, *adj. Much hated, very odious:* Cic.

pĕr-invītus, a, um, *adj. Very unwilling:* Cic.

pĕr-ĭor, obsol. verb, whence experior, peritus, *etc.* [root PER, akin to περάω] **I.** Prop.: *To go* or *pass through.* **II.** Meton.: *To try, make trial of,* etc.

pĕrĭpătētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = περιπατητικός (pertaining to walking about). *Of,* or *belonging to, the peripatetic (Aristotelian) philosophy: peripatetic:* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **Peripatetici,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* philosophi) = περιπατητικοί. *Philosophers of the peripatetic (Aristotelian) school; Peripatetics* (so called because Aristotle delivered his lectures while walking about): Cic.

pĕrĭpĕtasmăta, um, *n.* (*Abl.* peripetasmatis, Cic.) = περιπετάσματα *Coverings, curtains, hangings:* Cic.

Pĕrĭphas, antis, *m.*, Περίφας. *Periphas:* **1.** *A king of Attica.*—**2.** *One of the companions of Pyrrhus.*—**3.** *One of the Lapithæ.*

pĕr-irātus, a, um, *adj. Very angry:* Cic.

pĕrīscĕlis, ĭdis, *f.* = περισκελίς (That which is round the leg). *A legband, anklet:* Hor.

pĕristrōma, ātis, *n.* = περίστρωμα (That which is strewed around). *A covering, curtain:* Cic.

pĕristўlium, ii, *n.* = περιστύλιον (That which is around a pillar). *A peristyle:* Suet.

pĕristўlum, i, *n.* = περίστυλον. (id.) *A peristyle:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *péristyle.*

pĕrīt-e, *adv.* [perit-us] *In an experienced manner, skilfully, expertly:* dicere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) peritius, Sen.: (*Sup.*) peritissime, Cic.

pĕrīt-ĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* peritus; hence) *Experience, knowledge gained by experience, practical knowledge, skill:* Sall.; Tac.

pĕr-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [per-eo] *To perish:* Plaut.; Lucr.

pĕrī-tus, a, um, *adj.* [peri-or] (*Having gone through* or *tried* a thing; hence) *Experienced, practised, practically acquainted, skilful, expert:* homines, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) (*Comp.*) peritiores rei militaris, Cæs.: (*Sup.*) peritissimus inter duces, Curt.

perjĕro, are, v. pejero.

perjūcund-e, *adv.* [perjucund-us] *Very agreeably, very pleasantly:* Cic.

per-jūcundus, a, um, *adj. Very agreeable, very pleasing:* Cic.

perjūrī-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [perjuri-um] *Full of perjury, perjured, perjidious:* Plaut.

perjūr-ium, ĭi, *n.* [perjur-o] *(A swearing falsely;* hence) *A false oath, perjury:* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parjure.*

perjuro, are, v. pejero.

perjūr-us, a, um, *adj.* [perjur-o] **I.** Prop.: *Perjured, forsworn:* fides, Hor.: *(Sup.)* perjurissimus leno, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Who lies under oath, false, lying:* (*Comp.*) perjurior, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parjure.*

per-lābor, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. *v. dep. n. To slip* or *glide through:* rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas, Virg.

per-lætus, a, um, *adj. Very joyful* or *glad; full of joy:* Liv.

perlap-sus (for perlab-sus), a, um, *P.* of perlab-or.

per-lāte, *adv. Very widely, very extensively:* Cic.

per-lātĕo, lātŭi, lātĭtum, lātēre, 2. *v. n. To lie completely hid; to lie hid always:* Ov.

perlā-tus, a, um, *P.* of perfero, through root PERLA ; v. fero *init.*

perlectĭo, ōnis, v. pellectio.

per-lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, lĕgĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To view all over; to thoroughly examine, scan, survey:* omnia oculis, Virg. **II.** *To read through, read to the end:* librum, Cic. **III.** *To read* anything *through:* senatum, *to read over the names of all the senators:* Liv.

per-lēvis, e, *adj. Very light, very slight:* Cic.

perlĕv-iter, *adv.* [perlev-is] *Very lightly, very slightly:* Cic.

perlĭb-ens (-lŭb-), entis: **1.** *P.* of perlibet.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Being very willing,* etc.: Cic.

perlĭben-ter (-lŭb-), *adv.* [for perlibent-ter ; fr. perlibens, perlibentis] *Very willingly, with great pleasure:* Cic.

per-lĭbĕrālis, e, *adj. Very well bred:* Ter.

perlĭbĕrāl-iter, *adv.* [perliberalis] *Very graciously, very liberally:* Cic.

per-lĭbet (-lŭb-), lĭbŭit, *or* lĭbĭtum est, ēre, 2. *v. impers. It is very pleasing* or *agreeable, I should very much like:* colloqui, Plaut.

per-lĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. To sacrifice very auspiciously,* or *with very favourable omens:* Liv.: Saluti, Liv.: (*Impers. Pass.*) perlitatum est, id.

perlong-e, *adv.* [perlong-us] *A very long way off, very far:* Ter.

per-longus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: Of size *or* space: *Very long:* via, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Very tedious:* Plaut.

perlūbens, entis, *etc.*, v. perlib.

perlūcĕo, ēre, v. pelluceo.

per-luctŭōsus, a, um, *adj. Very mournful:* funus, Cic.

per-lŭo, lŭi, lūtum, lŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To wash,* or *lave, thoroughly to bathe:* fonte artūs, Ov. **II.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force : *To wash one's self,* i. e. *to bathe:* Cæs.; Hor.

per-lustro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To go* or *wander all about; to traverse completely:* hæc loca, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of the sight : *To view all over; to examine* or *survey thoroughly:* omnia oculis, Liv.—**B.** Of the mind: *To examine, weigh, consider well* or *thoroughly :* perlustrandæ animo partes erunt omnes, Cic.

perlū-tus, a, um, *P.* of perlu-o.

per-magnus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: Of size: *Very great, very large:* villa, Hirt. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of quantity *or* number: *Very great, very large, very abundant:* Cæs.—**B.** Of degree *or* extent: *Very great, very large:* hæreditas, Cic.—**C.** Of value *or* consideration: *Very great, very high, very large:* Cic.—**D.** In rank, estimation, *etc.*: *Very great, very noble, very high, very important,* etc.: homo, Cic.

per-māle, *adv. Very badly:* Cic.

permāna-ns, ntis, *P.* of permăn(a)-o.

permānan-ter, *adv.* [for permanant-ter ; fr. permanans, permanant-is] *By flowing through:* Lucr.

per-mănĕo, mansi, mansum, mānēre, 2. *v. n. To stay to the end, to hold out, last, continue, endure, remain; to persist, persevere:* Athenis jam ille mos a Cecrope permansit, Cic.

per-māno, mānāvi, mānātum, mānāre, 1. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: Of fluids: **A.** Gen.: *To flow through, penetrate:* permanat aquarum Liquidus humor, Lucr. **B.** Esp.: *To flow to* any place; *to penetrate,* or *reach,* any where : succus is . . . permanat ad jecur, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of things not fluid : **A.** Gen.: *To pass through, penetrate, pierce:* quod permanat enim dissolvitur, Lucr. **B.** Esp.: *To penetrate, reach:* quo neque permanent animæ neque corpora nostra, Lucr. **III.** Fig.: *To penetrate, reach, extend to* any place : macula permanat ad animum, Cic.

perman-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perman-eo] *A remaining, persisting:* Cic.

per-mātūresco, mātūrŭi, *no sup.*, mātūrescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch. To become quite ripe, to ripen fully:* Ov.

per-mĕdĭocris, e, *adj. Very moderate:* motus, Cic.

permen-sus, a, um, *P.* of permetior, through root PERMEN ; v. metior *init.*

pĕr-mĕo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: **A.** Gen.: *To go,* or *pass, through ; to penetrate:* quod quædam animalis intelligentia per omnia ea permeet ac transeat, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To penetrate* or *reach* any where : in quos saxa et hastæ longius permeabant, quam, *etc.*, Tac. **II.** Act.: *To go,* or *pass, through* a place ; *to traverse* a place in any direction : maria ac terras, Ov.

Permessus, i, *m.*, Περμησσός. *Permessus; a river in Bœotia sacred to Apollo and the Muses, which rises in Mount Helicon and flows into the Copaïc lake* (now *Panitza*).

per-mētĭor, mensus sum, mētīri, 4. *v. dep. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To measure through, measure out, measure:* solis magnitudinem, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To travel through, traverse:* æquor, Virg.

per-mĕtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. *v. a. To fear, dread,* etc., *greatly* or *excessively* (prps. only found in *Part. Pres.*): Virg.

per-mingo, minxi, mictum, mingĕre, 3. *v. a.* Sensu obsceno : Gr. προσουρεῖν : Hor.

per-mĭnūtus, a, um, *adj. Very small, very trifling:* Cic.

per-mirus, a, um, *adj. Very wonderful:* Cic.

per-misceo, miscŭi, mistum *and* mixtum, miscēre, 2. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To mix* or *mingle thoroughly,* or *together ; to intermingle, commingle* permisti cæde virorum Semianimes volvuntur equi, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of persons : *To join* or *mix* people ; *to intermingle, mingle together,* etc.: cum suis fugientibus permixti, Cæs.—**2.** *To mingle* with in fighting : Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To mix* or *mingle thoroughly,* or *together ; to commingle, intermingle:* ne tuas sordes cum clarissimorum virorum splendore permisceas, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To confound, disturb, throw into utter confusion,* etc.: quo furibunda domum monstro permisceat omnem, Virg.

permis-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for permittsĭo ; fr. permitt-o] **1.** *A giving up, yielding, ceding* to another's will and pleasure ; *an unconditional surrender:* Liv.—**2.** *A giving leave ; leave, permission:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *permission.*

permis-sum, i [for permitt-sum ; fr. id.] (*That which is allowed* or *permitted;* hence) *Leave, permission:* Hor.

1. **permis-sus** (for permitt-sus), a, um, *P.* of permitt-o.

2. **permis-sus,** ūs, *m.* [for permitt-sus ; fr. id.] *A giving leave, leave, permission :* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *permis.*

permis-tus (permix-) (for permisc-tus), a, um, *P.* of permisc-eo.

per-mitto, misi, missum, mittĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To let through, suffer to pass through:* Pall. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *To let go, let loose:* equos permittunt in hostem, *i. e. give them their heads,* Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron. : *To rush* or *spring:* Hirt.—**2.** Pass. in reflexive force : *To spread, extend,* etc.: Lucr.—**3.** *To let fly, cast, hurl,* so as to reach the mark : saxum permittit in hostem, Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To let loose, let go, give a loose to :* eum vexandis prioris anni consulibus permissurum tribunatum credebant, Liv. **B.** : **1.** Gen.: *To give up, leave, entrust, surrender, commit,* etc.: totum ei negotium, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To give up* or *surrender one's self :* Cæs.— **C.** : **1.** Gen.: *To grant, allow, concede, give up, yield,* etc.: quæve hunc tam barbara morem Permittit patria? Virg.: (*Impers. Pass.*) de eo permissum ipsi

erat, *etc.*, Liv.—**2. Esp.: a.** *To grant the choice* of two or more things: tibi permitto respondere, *etc.*, Cic.—**b.** *To yield* or *give up to, to forego on account of:* inimicitias Patribus Conscriptis, Cic.—**D.** *To give leave, allow, suffer, give permission, permit,* etc.: ludere quæ vellem calamo permisit agresti, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *permettre.*

permixt-e, *adv.* [permixt-us] *Confusedly, in confusion:* Cic.

permix-tĭo (permis-), ōnis, *f.* [for permisc-tĭo; fr. permisc-eo] **1.** (*A mixing,* or *mingling, thoroughly* or *together;* hence) **a.** *A throwing* material things *into utter confusion; a reducing to a state of disorder:* Sall.—**b.** Concr.: *A mixture;* i. e. *ingredients mixed together:* Cic. — **2.** *Confusion, disturbance:* reipublicæ, Sext. Aur. Vict.

permix-tus (permis-) (for permisc-tus), **a,** um: **1.** *P.* of permisc-eo. — **2.** *Pa.*: *Promiscuous, confused:* Lucr.

per-mŏdestus, a, um, *adj. Very moderate, very modest:* Cic.

per-mŏdĭcus, a, um, *adj. Very moderate, very small:* Suet.

permŏlest-e, *adv.* [permolest-us] *With much trouble* or *difficulty:* Cic.

per-mŏlestus, a, um, *adj. Very troublesome:* Cic.

per-mŏlo, mōlŭi, mōlĭtum, mŏlĕre, 3. *v. a.* (Prop.: *To grind thoroughly;* Meton.): Sensu obsceno: Hor.

permō-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for permovtio; fr. permov-eo] **1.** *A moving, exciting, excitement* of the mind: Cic.— **2.** *A stirring up, raising, rousing,* or *exciting* a passion or the feelings: Cic.

permō-tus (for permov-tus), a, um, *P.* of permov-eo.

per-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre, 2. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To move* or *stir up thoroughly:* mare ventis, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: **A.** In mind, *etc.*: **1.** Gen.: *To move deeply; to stir up, rouse up, excite:* Cic. — **2.** Esp.: **a.** *To induce, persuade, prevail upon:* Cæs.—**b.** *To vex, annoy, grieve, disturb:* Cæs.—**B.** *To stir up, raise, rouse, excite* a passion or the feelings: Tac.

per-mulcĕo, mulsi, mulsum, *and* mulctum, mulcēre, 2. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To rub gently all over, to stroke all over:* **A.** Act.: barbam, Liv. **II.** Meton.: *To touch gently:* lumina virgā, Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To charm, please, delight:* sensum voluptate, Cic.—**B.** *To soothe, appease, allay:* iram, Liv.

permulc-tus (permul-sus), a, um, *P.* of permulc-eo.

permulto and **permultum,** v. permultus.

per-multus, a, um, *adj. Very much, very many:* imitatores, Cic.— Adverbial expressions: **1.** Permulto, *Very much, by far:* Cic.—**2.** Permultum: **a.** Of time: *Very frequently:* Cic. — **b.** Of degree: *Very much, very greatly:* Cic.

per-mūnĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To fortify completely* or *thoroughly:* castra, Liv. **II.** Esp.: *To fortify completely, to finish fortifying:* munimenta, Liv.

permūtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [permut(a)-o] **1.** *A changing, altering; a change, alteration:* Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *An interchanging, exchanging:* Cic. — **b.** Esp.: *Exchanging* or *exchange* of money; *a remittance,* etc., *by bill of exchange:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *permutation.*

per-mūto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** *To move* or *turn completely:* arborem, Pl. **II.** *To change* or *alter completely:* omnem reipublicæ statum, Cic. **III.**: **A.** Gen.: (*To change between* two parties; hence) *To interchange, exchange* one thing for another: galeam fidus permutat Aletes, Virg.: (with *Abl.*) cur valle permutem Sabinā Divitias? Hor. **B.** Esp.: Commercial *t. t.*: **1.** *To exchange* or *change* money: Pl.—**2.** *To remit* or *pay by bill of exchange:* quod tecum permutavi, Cic. — **3.** *To buy:* equos talentis auri, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *permuter.*

perna, æ, *f.* = πέρνα. Of animals, esp. of swine: *A thighbone, with the meat upon it to the knee-joint; a leg* of pork; *a ham* or *gammon* of bacon: Hor.

per-nĕcessārĭus, a, um, *adj.*: **1.** *Very necessary:* tempus, Cic.—**2.** *Very closely connected* with one: homo, Cic.

per-nĕgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** *To deny completely,* or *thoroughly,* that a thing is, *etc.*; *to affirm,* or *maintain, completely,* or *thoroughly,* that a thing is *not:* quum a se illam pyxidem traditam pernegaret, Cic. **II.** *To refuse completely; to decline altogether, to give:* consulatum, Sen.

pernĭcī-ābĭlis, e, *adj.* [pernici-es] *Destructive, ruinous, pernicious:* Tac.

pernĭcī-ālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Deadly, fatal:* Liv.

pernĭc-ĭes, ēi (*Dat.*: pernicie, Liv.), *f.* [for pernec-ies; fr. pernec-o, *to kill utterly*] **I.** Prop.: *A killing utterly, destruction, death* by violence, etc.: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Destruction, ruin, overthrow, disaster, calamity, misfortune,* etc.: Cic.—**B.** Concr.: *A person,* or *thing, that is ruinous* or *baleful; destruction, ruin, bane, pest:* Cic.

pernĭcĭōs-e, *adv.* [pernicios-us] *Destructively, ruinously, perniciously:* aliquid sciscere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) perniciosius, id.

pernĭcī-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pernicies] (*Full of* pernicies; hence) *Very destructive, ruinous, baleful, pernicious:* leges, Cæs.: (*Comp.*) morbi perniciosiores, Cic.: (*Sup.*) perniciosissimum fore, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pernicieux.*

pernĭc-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pernix, pernic-is] (*The quality of the* pernix; hence) *Nimbleness, briskness, agility, swiftness, fleetness:* Cic.; Liv.

pernĭc-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Nimbly, quickly, swiftly:* Liv.

per-nīmĭus, a, um, *adj. Altogether too great* or *too much:* Ter.

per-nix, ĭcis, *adj.* [etym. dub.; prps. per; nitor] *Struggling,* or *striving, exceedingly;* hence, with reference to motion) **I.** Prop.: *Nimble, brisk, active, agile, quick, swift, fleet:* pernicis uxor Appuli, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of time: *Swift, rapid,* etc.: (*Sup.*) temporis pernicissimi celeritas, Sen. — **B.** Of persons: *Prone,* or *inclined,* to do; *swift,* or *quick,* in doing: amata relinquere pernix, Hor.

per-nōbĭlis, e, *adj. Very famous:* epigramma, Cic.

per-noct-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [per; nox, noct-is] *To stay all night long, to pass the night:* Of persons or things: matres miseræ pernoctabant ad ostium carceris, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pernocter.*

per-nosco, nōvi, nōtum, noscĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** In *tempp. præss.*: *To examine thoroughly:* pernoscite, furtumne factum existimetis, an, *etc.*, Ter. **II.** *To become thoroughly acquainted with; to get a correct,* or *full, knowledge of; to learn thoroughly:* hominum mores ex corpore, Cic.

per-nōtesco, nōtŭi, *no sup.*, nōtescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch. To become thoroughly* or *generally known:* Tac.

pernō-tus, a, um, *P.* of perno-sco.

per-nox, octis, *adj. Continuing through the night, that lasts all night:* luna, *at the full,* Liv.

per-nūmĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To count out* or *reckon up fully:* pecuniam, Liv.

1. pĕro, ōnis, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A kind of boot made of raw hide.* Virg.

2. Pĕrō, ōnis, *f.*, Πηρώ. *Pero; the daughter of Neleus, and sister of Nestor and Periclymenus, whom her father declared he would give in marriage only to him who should bring him the cattle of Iphiclus. The adventure was accomplished by Melampus out of affection for his brother Bias, who afterwards received Pero to wife.*

per-obscūrus, a, um, *adj. Very obscure:* fama, Liv.

pĕr-ōdi, *or* ōsus sum, ōdisse, *v. a. irreg.* (mostly in Part. Perf.) *To hate greatly, to detest:* Liv.

per-ōdĭōsus, a, um, *adj. Very grievous* or *troublesome; very annoying:* lippitudo, Cic.

pĕr-offĭcĭōse, *adv. Very obligingly, very attentively:* Cic.

pĕr-ōlĕo, ōlŭi, ōlĭtum, ōlēre, 2. *v. n. To emit a powerful stench:* Lucr.

pĕrōn-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. pero, peron-is] *Provided with a* pero; hence) *Having on boots of untanned leather, rough-booted:* arator, Pers.

pĕropportūn-e, *adv.* [peropportun-us] *Very seasonably, very opportunely:* Cic.

pĕr-opportūnus, a, um, *adj. Very seasonable; very convenient* or *opportune:* diversorium, Cic.

pĕr-optāto, *adv. Very much to one's wish:* Cic.

pĕr-ŏpus, *adv. Very necessary:* Ter.

pĕrōrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [peror(a)-o] *The finishing part, the close* or *winding up of a speech; the peroration:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *péroraison.*

pĕrornā-tus, a, um : 1. *P.* of perorn(a) o.—2. *Pa.*: *Very ornate:* Cic.

pĕr-orno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To adorn greatly or constantly:* Tac.

pĕr-ōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *To speak from beginning to end; to plead, or argue, throughout:* **A.** Act.: causam. Cic. - **B.** Neut.: quum accusatores ac testes certatim perorarent. Tac. **II.** *To speak throughout:* **A.** Act.: **1.** Prop.: **a.** Gen.: *To bring* a speech, *etc., to an end; to wind up,* etc.: peroratā causā, Cic. — **b.** Esp.: *To wind up, or conclude,* a speech *by saying* something: breviter peroratum esse potuit, nihil me . . . commisisse, Liv. — **2.** Meton.: *To bring to an end, conclude, finish* a thing: crimen, Cic.- **B.** Neut.: **1.** Gen.: *To wind up, or conclude,* a speech, *etc.:* in reum, Tac.: (*Impers. Pass.*) perorandum est, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To finish speaking,* etc.: quum de ceteris perorasset, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pérorer.*

pĕrō-sus (for perod-sus), a, um, *P.* of perod-i.

per-păco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To quiet completely; reduce to quiet* or *submission:* omnibus perpacatis, Liv.

per-parce, *adv. Very sparingly* or *parsimoniously:* Ter.

per-parvŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim. Very little, very small:* sigil a, Cic.

per-parvus, a, um, *adj. Very little, very small:* culpa, Cic.

per-pastus, a, um, *adj. Thoroughly fed, in good condition:* canis, Phæd.

per-paucŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim. Very little, very few:* passūs, Cic.

per-paucus, a, um, *adj. Very little, very few:* si perpauca mutavisset, Cic.: (*Sup.*) perpaucissimi agricolæ, Col.

per-paŭlŭlum (-paullulum), i, *n. A very little indeed:* foci, Cic.

per-paulum (-paullum), *adv. A very little indeed:* declinare, Cic.

per-pauper, ĕris, *adj. Very poor:* rex, Cic.

per-pauxill-um, i, *n.* [per; pauxill-us] *A very little:* Plaut.

per-păvĕfăcĭo, pāvēfēci, pāvĕfactum, pāvēfācēre, 3. *v. a. To frighten very much, to make one greatly afraid:* Plaut.

per-pello, pŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, 3. *v. a.* (Prop.: *To strike,* or *push, violently:* Fig.) *To drive, urge, force, compel, constrain, prevail upon:* illum . . . ut vestem mutaret. Liv.: Antonium . . . ne contra rempublicam sentiret, Sall.

perpend-ĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [perpend-o] (*That which serves for carefully examining,* etc.; hence) *A plummet, plumbline:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perpendicule, perpendicle.*

per-pendo, pendi, pensum, pendĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To weigh carefully* or *exactly:* aliquid in librili, Gell. **II.** Fig.: *To weigh carefully, examine; to ponder, consider:* momenta officiorum omnium, Cic.

perpen-sus (for perpend-sus), a, um, *P.* of perpend-o.

perpĕr-am, *adv.* [perper-us, *wrong, faulty*] **I.** Gen.: *Wrongly, incorrectly, untruly, falsely:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: In a milder signif.: *Erroneously, by mistake:* Suet.

per-pe-s, ĕtis, *adj.* [for per-pet-s; fr. per; root PET, whence Gr. πετ-αν-νυμι, Lat. pat-eo] (*Extending through,* etc.; hence) Of time: *Continuous, never ending, perpetual, entire, whole:* nox, Plaut.

perpes-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for perpet-sio; fr. perpet-ior] *A bearing, suffering, enduring:* Cic.

perpes-sus (for perpet-sus), a, um, *P.* of perpet-ior.

per-pĕtĭor, pessus sum, pĕti, 3. *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [for per-patior] (*To bear completely:* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** With things as objects: *To bear thoroughly, steadfastly* or *firmly; to suffer with patience; to endure,* etc.: audax omnia perpeti Gens humana, Hor.—**B.** With personal objects: *To endure, put up with, bear with patience,* etc.: facile omnes perpetior, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of abstract things as subjects: *To put up with, endure,* etc.: vehementius, quam gracilitas mea perpeti posset, Pl.

per-pĕtro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for per-patro] (*To perform thoroughly;* hence) **I.** In a good sense: **A.** Gen.: *To carry through, effect, achieve, execute, perform, accomplish:* opus omne meum perpetravi, Plaut. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of peace: *To effect, bring about:* Liv.—**2.** Of a sacrifice, sacred rites, *etc.: To perform, offer,* etc.: Liv. —**3.** Of a war, *etc.: To bring to a conclusion, complete:* Tac. **II.** In a bad sense: *To effect, commit, perpetrate,* etc.: perpetratā cæde, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perpétrer.*

perpĕtū-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [perpetu-us] (*The quality of the* perpetuus; hence) *Uninterrupted* or *continual duration, uninterrupted progress* or *succession, continuity, perpetuity,* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perpétuité.*

1. **perpĕtŭ-o,** *adv.* [id.] *Constantly, uninterruptedly, perpetually:* Cic.

2. **perpĕtŭ-o,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To cause* a thing *to continue uninterruptedly; to make perpetual, perpetuate:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perpétuer.*

per-pĕt-ŭus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to perpes; cf. perpes *init.*] (*Extending through;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Continuing* or *continued throughout, continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted:* agmen, Cic.: mensæ, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.:** **1.** Of time, *etc.: Whole, entire,* etc.: Ter.—**2.** Of duration in time: *Constant, perpetual, lasting,* or *continuing without interruption:* ignis Vestæ, Cic.: juventa, Virg.—Particular phrase: In perpetuum (*sc.* tempus), *For all time, forever, in perpetuity:* Cic. - **B.** *That holds constantly and universally, universal, general:* jus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perpétuel.*

per-plăcĕo, plăcŭi, plăcĭtum, plăcēre, 2. *v. n. To please greatly:* ea lex mihi perplacet, Cic.

perplex-e, *adv.* [perplex-us] *Confusedly, perplexedly, obscurely:* Liv.

per-plexus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Thoroughly, completely.* or *very much entangled, interwoven, entwined, twisted together,* etc.: figuræ, Lucr.—As *Subst.:* **perplexa,** ōrum, *n. Things entangled, interwoven, entwined,* or *twisted together:* Lucr. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Intricate, confused,* etc.: iter, Virg.—**B.** *Intricate, confused, perplexed, involved, unintelligible, obscure, dark, ambiguous:* (*Comp.*) carmen perplexius, Liv.—As *Subst.:* **perplexum,** i, *n. Intricacy, obscurity,* etc.: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perplexe.*

per-plĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (*To fold,* or *intwine, thoroughly;* hence) *To interlace, commingle,* etc.: Lucr.

per-plŭo, plŭvi *and* plŭi, *no sup.,* plŭere, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: *To let the rain through; admit the rain:* **A.** Prop.: venit imber, perpluunt tigna, Plaut. **B.** Fig.: benefacta beneficiis aliis pertegito, ne perpluant, *i. e. to prevent their being of no avail* or *service,* Plaut. **II.** Act.: (Prop.: *To cause rain to fall through;* Fig.) *To pour through* like rain: quam (*sc.* tempestatem) mihi amor et Cupido In pectus perpluit meum, Plaut.

per-pŏlĭo, pŏlīvi, pŏlītum, pŏlīre, 4. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To polish thoroughly* or *well:* aurum, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To polish, perfect, finish, put the finishing hand to:* verborum collocatione opus, Cic.

perpŏlīt-issĭme, *sup. adv.* [perpolit-us] *In a very polished manner:* Auct. Her.

perpŏli-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perpoli-o] *A thorough polishing, elaborating:* sermonis, Auct. Her.

perpŏlīt-us, a, um : 1. *P.* of perpoli-o.—2. *Pa.*: *Thoroughly polished* or *refined:* explicatio, Cic.

per-pōpŭlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. a. To lay thoroughly waste, to ravage* or *desolate completely:* agrum cum cædibus, Liv. ☞ Part. Perf. in passive signif.: *Completely ravaged, thoroughly laid waste:* perpopulato agro, Liv.

per-porto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To carry through,* or *transport,* to a place: prædam Carthaginem, Liv.

perpōtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perpot(a)-o] *A continued drinking, a drinking-bout:* Cic.

per-pōto, pōtāvi, pōtātum *and* pōtum, pōtāre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: *To drink, carouse,* or *tipple, without intermission; to keep up a carousal:* ad vesperum, Cic. **II.** Act.: *To drink thoroughly* or *completely; to drink off:* amarum Absinthi laticem, Lucr.

per-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, prĭmĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for per-premo] *To press much:* cubilia, Hor.

per-prŏpinquus, a, um, *adj. Very near:* Script. ap. Cic.

per-prosper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. Very favourable, very prosperous:* Suet.

per-prūrisco, prūrīvi, *no sup.,* prūrisc-ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch. To itch all over:* Plaut.

per-pugnax, ācis, *adj. Very pugnacious:* in disputando, Cic.

per-pulcher, chra, chrum, *adj. Very beautiful.* Iona, Ter.

per-purgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To cleanse* or *purge thoroughly, to make quite clean:* se, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To clear up, explain:* perpurgatus locus ab iis, qui ante me dixerunt, Cic.

per-pūsillus, a, um, *adj. Very small, very little:* pusillus testis processit . . . Non accusabis: perpusillum rogabo (in a double sense *adj.* or *adv.*), *I will ask very little,* or, *the very little man,* Cic.

per-quam, *adv.* (also as two words, **per quam**) *As much as possible, extremely, excessively:* Cic.

per-quīro, quīsīvi, quīsītum, quirĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for per-quaero] **I.** Prop.: *To ask* or *inquire after diligently: to make diligent search for* any thing: vasa, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) perquiritur a coactoribus, id. **II.** Fig.: *To examine:* cognitionem rei, Cic.

perquīsī-tus, *comp. adv.* [perquisit-us] *More exactly:* Cic.

perquis-itus (for perquæs-itus), **a,** um, *P.* of perquiro, through root PERQUÆS.

perrar-o, *adv.* [perrar-us] *Very seldom, very rarely:* Cic.

per-rārus, a, um, *adj. Very uncommon, very rare:* Liv.; Pl.

per-rēconditus, a, um, *adj. Very hidden* or *abstruse, very recondite:* Cic.

perrec-tus (for perreg-tus), **a,** um, *P.* of pergo, through true root PERREG.

per-rēpo, psi, ptum, ĕre, 3. *v. a. To crawl over* any thing: Tib.

perrep-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a. intens.* [perrep-o] **I.** Neut.: *To creep* or *crawl about:* in latebris, Plaut. **II.** Act.: *To creep* or *crawl through:* perreptavi oppidum ad portam, Ter.

Perrhæbi, ōrum, *m.,* Περῥαιβοί. *The Perrhæbi: a people of Thessaly.*—Hence, **1. Perrhæbus, a,** um, *adj. Perrhæbian, Thessalian.*—**2. Perrhæbĭa, æ,** *f. The country of the Perrhæbians, Perrhæbia.*

perridĭcŭl-e, *adv.* [perridicul-us] *Very laughably* or *ridiculously:* Cic.

per-rīdĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. Very laughable* or *ridiculous:* Cic.

per-rōgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To ask through in succession, to ask one after another:* sententias, Liv.

per-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: *To break* or *rush through: to force one's way through:* in vestibulum templi, Liv. **II.** Act.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** Prop.: *To break through* any thing: bipenni Limina, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: *To force one's way through* any thing: paludem, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: *To break through, break down, overcome:* quæstiones, Cic.

perrup-tus, a, um, *P.* of perru(m)p-o.

1. **Persa,** æ, *m.,* v. Persæ.

2. **Persa,** æ, *f.,* Πέρση. *Persa:* **1.** *A daughter of Oceanus, mother of Circe, Perses* (the father of Hecate), *Æetes, and Pasiphae.*—Hence, **Pers-ēis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.* (Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Persa:* Meton.) *Magical, magic:* herbæ, Ov.—**2.** *The name of a little dog.*

Persæ, ārum, *m.,* Πέρσαι. **I.** Prop.: *The Persæ* or *Persians.*—Sing.: **Persa (-es),** æ, *m. A Persian.*—Hence, **A. Pers-is,** ĭdis, *f. Persis; the country between Caramania, Media, and Susiana* (now *Fars* or *Farsistan*).—As *Adj.*: **Persis,** ĭdis, *f. adj. Persian.*—**B. Persĭa,** æ, *f.* = Persis.—**C. Pers-icus,** a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Prop.: *Persian, Persic:* arbor, *a peach-tree:* Pl.—As *Subst.*: **a. Persicum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* pomum) *A peach:* Mart.—**b. Persica,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* scripta) *Persian history:* Cic.—**2.** Meton.: *Splendid, luxurious:* Persici apparatūs, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Persia, the country of the Persians.*—**B.** *The Parthians.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *pêche.*

per-sæpe, *adv. Very often, very frequently:* Cic.

persals-e, *adv.* [persals-us] *Very wittily:* gratias agere, Cic.

per-salsus, a, um, *adj. Very witty:* Cic.

persălūtā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [persaluta(s)-o] *A saluting of all, assiduous salutation:* Cic.

per-sălūto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To salute throughout; to salute one after another:* omnes, Cic.

per-sancte, *adv. Very sacredly* or *religiously:* dejerare, Ter.

per-săpiens, entis, *adj. Very wise:* homo, Cic.

persăpien-ter, *adv.* [for persapient-ter: fr. persapiens, persapient-is] *Very wisely:* Cic.

per-scienter, *adv. Very knowingly* or *discreetly:* Cic.

per-scindo, scĭdi, scissum, scindĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*To cut through;* hence) *To rend asunder* or *in pieces:* omnia, Liv.

perscis-sus (for perscid-sus), a, um, *P.* of persci(n)d-o.

per-scitus, a, um, *adj. Very clever, very fine:* Cic.

per-scribo, scripsi, scriptum, scribĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To write completely, in full,* or *at length; to write out, to write without abbreviations:* ita perscriptum est, Gell. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To write a full description,* etc., of any thing; *to write in full* or *at length:* velim omnia perscribas, Cic.: puris versum perscribere verbis, Hor.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: *To write,* or *note, down; to enter, register:* senatūs consulta, Cæs.—**2.** Esp.: *To write down, note,* or *enter* in an account book: falsum nomen, Cic.—**C.** *To write a full account of* to any one; *to announce, relate,* or *describe in writing* or *by letter:* perscribit in literis hostes ab se discessisse, Cæs.—**D.** *To make over in writing, to assign* any thing to any one: argentum perscripsi illis, quibus debui, Ter.

perscrip-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for perscribtio; fr. perscrib-o] **1.** *A writing down, an entry* in a book: Cic.—**2.** *A making over in writing, an assignment:* Cic.

perscrip-tor, ōris, *m.* [for perscrib-tor; fr. id.] *A drawer up* in writing, *a writer:* Cic.

perscrip-tus (for perscrib-tus), **a,** um, *P.* of perscrib-o.

per-scrūtor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* **I.** Prop.: *To search through, examine:* arculas, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To examine into, investigate:* sententiam, Cic.

per-sĕco, sĕcŭi, sectum, sĕcāre, 1. *v. a.*: (Prop.: *To cut thoroughly;* Fig.) **1.** *To extirpate, cut out, excise:* vitium, Liv.—**2.** *To dissect, lay bare:* rerum naturas, Cic.

persec-tor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. intens.* [for persequ-tor; fr. persequor] *To follow,* or *pursue, eagerly; to investigate:* Lucr.

persĕc-ūtio, ōnis, *f.* [for persequtio; fr. id.] *A proceeding against* in law; *a prosecuting; a prosecution, action, suit,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence (in late Latin meaning of "persecution"), Fr. *persécution.*

persĕc-ūtus (persequ-), a, um *P.* of persequ-or.

per-sĕdĕo, sēdi, sessum, sĕdēre 2. *v. n. To remain sitting, to sit* or *sta long* anywhere: in equo dies noctesque, Liv.

per-segnis, e, *adj. Very sluggish,* or *inactive:* prælium, Liv.

Persēis, ĭdis = 2. Persa: Cic.

per-sĕnesco, sĕnŭi, *no sup.,* sĕnescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch. To grow very old* Eutr.

per-sĕnex, is, *adj. Very old:* Suet.

per-sentĭo, sensi, sensum, sentīre, 4. *v. a.* **I.** *To perceive plainly:* quam simul ac tali persensit peste teneri, Virg. **II.** *To feel deeply:* pectore curas, Virg.

persenti-sco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n. intens.* [persenti-o] **I.** *To perceive clearly, to detect:* ubi possem persentiscere, nisi essem lapis, Ter. **II.** *To feel deeply:* viscera persentiscunt, Lucr.

Persĕphŏne, ēs, *f.,* Περσεφόνη. *Persephone:* **I.** Prop.: *Proserpine:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Death:* Tib.

persĕqu-ens, entis: **1.** *P.* of persequ-or.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Pursuing* or *following perseveringly:* (with *Gen.*) fugitivi persequens, Plaut.—**b.** *Revenging, avenging, taking vengeance for:* (with *Gen.*) (*Sup.*) vir . . . inimicitiarum persequentissimus, Auct. Her.

per-sĕquor, sĕcūtus *and* sĕquūtus sum, sĕqui, 3. *v. dep.* (Act. collat. form of the *Imperat.*, persece for perseque, Poët. ap. Cic.) **I.** Prop.: **A.** In good sense: *To follow perseveringly, to follow after, to continue to follow:* aliquem, Cic.—**B.** In hostile sense: *To follow after, chase, pursue:* ferus, Ov.: hostes, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To go through* a place in search of a thing; *to search through:* solitudines, Cic.—**B.** *To follow up, come up with, overtake:* mors et fugacem persequitur virum, Hor. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To follow perseveringly, to pursue* any thing: omnes vias, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To pursue, hunt after, seek to*

obtain, strive after: hæreditates, Ter. —**b.** With accessory notion of attainment: *To obtain:* pœnas a seditioso cive, Cic.—**c.** *To follow, be a follower of; to imitate, copy* a person or thing as a guide or pattern: ego, neglectâ barbarorum inscitiâ, te persequar, Cic.—**d.** *To follow* any thing in writing, *to take down,* etc.: Cic.—**e.** Of a course of life: *To pursue, follow, lead:* Cic. — **B.**: **1.** *To pursue, proceed against, take vengeance upon:* bello civitatem, Cæs.—**2.** In law: *To proceed against, prosecute:* aliquem judicio, Cic.—**3.** *To revenge, avenge, take vengeance for:* alicujus mortem, Cic.— **C.**: **1.** Gen.: *To follow up* with action; *to follow out, perform, execute, bring about, do, accomplish,* etc.: mandata, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To follow out* in speech or writing; *to set forth, treat of, relate, recount, describe, explain,* etc.: res diligentissime, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poursuivre.*

1. **Perses,** æ, v. Persæ.

2. **Perses,** æ, *m. Perses:* **1.** *Son of Perseus and Andromeda, the progenitor of the Persians; acc. to some the inventor of the arrow.*—**2.** *The last king of Macedonia, who was conquered by Æmilius Paulus:*—*Dat.,* Persi (= Περσεῖ), Cic. —Called also, after the Gr. form, **Perseus,** Liv.:—*Gen.,* Persi, Tac.— —Hence, **Pers-icus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, King Perses; Persean.*

Perseus, ĕi *and* ĕos, *m.,* Περσεύς. *Perseus:* **1.** *Son of Jupiter and Danae, exposed to perish by his grandfather Acrisius, but rescued and brought up by Polydectes, king of Seriphus. When he was grown up, he undertook, at the instigation of Polydectes, an expedition against the Islands of the Gorgons, for which purpose he was furnished by Vulcan with a sickle-shaped sword, by Mercury with winged shoes, and by Minerva with a shield and the flying horse Pegasus. Thus armed, he killed and cut off the head of Medusa, whose look turned everything into stone. On his way back, he, by means of it, turned into stone a sea-monster to whom Andromeda, the daughter of Cepheus, was exposed, and married her. Their son Perses became the progenitor of the Persians. After his death, Perseus was placed among the constellations.* — Hence, **Pers-ēĭus,** a, um, *adj. Persean.* —**2.** *The last king of Macedonia;* v. 2. Perses, *no.* 2.

persĕvēra-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of perseve(a)-o. — **2.** *Pa.*: *Persevering: Sup.*) perseverantissimus sui cultus, Val. Max. (*Comp.*) perseverantior in cædendis hostibus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *persévérant.*

persĕvēran-ter, *adv.* [for perseverant-ter; fr. perseverans, perseverant-is] *Perseveringly:* tueri, Liv.: (*Comp.*) perseverantius, id.: (*Sup.*) perseverantissime, Pl.

persĕvērant-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] **I.** Prop.: *Steadfastness, constancy, perseverance:* Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Long continuance, tediousness:* Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *persévérance.*

persĕvēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [persever-us] **I.** Neut.: *To strictly abide by* or *adhere to* any thing; *to continue steadfastly; to persist, persevere* in any thing: in errore, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) perseveratum in irâ est, Liv. **II.** Act.: *To go on* or *proceed with steadily; to persist, persevere in* any thing: quum Orestes perseveraret, se esse Orestem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *persévérer.*

per-sēvērus, a, um, *adj. Very strict:* imperium, Tac.

Persĭa, æ, v. Persæ.

Persĭcus, a, um, v. Persæ.

per-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, sidĕre, 3. *v. n. To sink* or *settle down, to penetrate* anywhere: ubi frigidus imber Altius ad vivum persedit, Virg.

per-signo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To note down, record:* dona, Liv.

per-sĭmĭlis, e, *adj. Very like* or *similar:* isti tabulæ fore librum Persimilem, cujus, *etc.*, Hor.: (with *Gen.*) statua istius persimilis, Cic.

per-simplex, ĭcis, *adj. Very plain* or *simple:* victus, Tac.

Persis, ĭdis, v. Persæ.

per-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre, 3. *v. n. To continue steadfastly, to persist:* in impudentiâ, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *persister.*

Persĭus, ĭi, *m. Persius:* **1.** *An orator, contemporary with the Gracchi.* **2.** *A celebrated satirist of Volaterræ, in Etruria, who died in the reign of Nero, at the age of twenty-eight,* A.D. 62.

persol-la, æ, *f. dim.* [for persona; fr. person-a] *A little mask;* hence, as a term of abuse, *you little fright!* Plaut.

persōlū-tus (for persolv-tus), a, um, *P.* of persolv-o.

per-solvo, solvi, sōlūtum, solvĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To pay,* or *discharge, completely:* stipendium eis, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To pay, give, render,* etc.: laborum præmia, Cic. — Particular phrases: **1.** Persolvere grates or gratiam, *To return,* or *render, thanks:* Virg.; Cic. — **2.** Persolvere honorem diis, *To render due honour to the gods* by sacrifice, *etc.*: Virg.—**3.** Persolvere vota, *To pay,* or *fulfil, one's vows:* Tac.—**4.** Persolvere pœnas, supplicia, *etc., To suffer punishment:* Cæs.; Cic.; Virg.—**5.** Persolvere epistolæ, *To reply to a letter:* Cic. **II.** *To unravel, solve, explain, entirely:* si hoc mihi persolveris, Cic.

persōna, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.; usually referred to persono] (*The thing sounded through;* i. e. *through which the sound passes;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A mask (esp. that used by players, which covered the whole head, and was varied according to the different characters to be represented):* Lucr.; Virg.; Phæd. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A personage, character, part,* represented by an actor: Ter.— **B.** The *part,* or *character,* which any one sustains in the world: Cic.—**C.** *A person, personage:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *personne.*

persōn-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [persona] **I.** Prop.: *Provided with* or *wearing a mask; masked:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Assumed, pretended, counterfeited, fictitious:* Cic.

per-sŏno, sŏnŭi, sŏnĭtum, sŏnāre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To sound through and through, to resound:* quum domus cantu personaret, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To make a sound* on a musical instrument; *to sound, play:* buccinis, Vulg. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To fill with sound* or *noise, to make resound:* cavâ dum personat æquora conchâ, Virg. **B.** Meton.: *To cry out, call aloud:* personant, huc unius mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam, Cic.

per-spec-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: *To look at,* or *behold, to the end:* certamen perspectavit, Suet. **II.** Neut.: *To look all over* or *about:* otiose, Plaut.

perspec-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of perspic-io, through true root PERSPEC.— **2.** *Pa.*: *Clearly perceived, evident, well-known:* (*Sup.*) perspectissima benevolentia, Cic.

per-spĕcŭlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. To examine,* or *explore, thoroughly; to reconnoitre well:* locorum sitûs, Suet.

per-spergo, spersi, spersum, spergĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for per-spargo] *To sprinkle thoroughly; to besprinkle, to wet.* **I.** Prop.: ligna amurcâ, Cato. **II.** Fig.: orationem sale, Cic.

perspĭcāc-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [perspicax, perspicac-is] (*The quality of the* perspicax; hence) *Sharp-sightedness, acuteness, perspicacity:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perspicacité.*

perspĭc-ax, ācis, *adj.* [perspicio] (*Prone* or *apt to see through;* hence) *Sharp-sighted, penetrating, acute, perspicacious:* perspicax naturâ, Cic.: (*Comp.*) homo perspicacior, App. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perspicace.*

perspĭci-ens, entis, *P.* of perspici-o.

perspĭcĭent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [perspiciens, perspicient-is] *A full perception,* or *knowledge,* of a thing: veri, Cic.

per-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, spicĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for per-specio] **I.**: **A.** Gen.: *To see through* any thing: ut præ densitate arborum . . . perspici cælum vix posset, Liv. **B.** Esp.: *To look,* or *read, through:* epistolas, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To look thoroughly,* or *closely, at; to view, examine, inspect:* domum atque ædificationem, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To perceive, note, observe, explore, prove, ascertain,* etc.: fidem, Cæs.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** With Personal pron.: *To look into,* or *examine, one's self,* etc.: Cic.—**b.** *To look at narrowly* or *closely; to examine thoroughly* or *keenly:* mentes, Cic. **C.** Meton.: **1.** *To ascertain* by looking thoroughly at; *to look and see:* Plaut. —**2.** *To detect* by looking at: Pl.

perspĭcŭ-e, *adv.* [perspicu-us] *Evidently, clearly, manifestly, perspicuously:* Cic.

perspĭcŭ-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The state,* or *quality,* of the perspicuus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Transparency, clearness:* Pl. **II.** Fig.: *Evidentness, clear-*

ness, perspicuity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perspicuité.*

perspĭc-ŭus, a, um, *adj.* [perspic-io] (*Seen through;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Transparent, clear:* aquæ, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Evident, clear, manifest, perspicuous:* Cic.

per-sterno, strāvi, strātum, sternĕre, 3. *v. a. To pave all over, to make quite even* or *level:* viam, Liv.

per-stĭmŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To stimulate violently:* Tac.

per-sto, stĭti, stātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To stand continually; to continue standing; to stand firmly:* frenatis equis equites diem totum perstabant, Liv. **II.** Meton.: *To remain steadfast* or *constant; to last, endure:* nihil est toto, quod perstet, in orbe; Cuncta fluunt, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *To stand fast* or *firm, to hold out, continue, persevere, persist* in any thing: persta, atque obdura, Hor.: in sententiā, Cic.

perstrā-tus, a, um, *P.* of persterno, through root PERSTRA, v. sterno *init.*

per-strĕpo, strĕpŭi, strĕpĭtum, strĕpĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: *To make a great noise:* abeunt lavatum, perstrepunt, Ter. **II.** Act.: *To sound through, make a noise through; to make resound:* turba perstrepit ædes, Claud.

perstric-tus (for perstrig-tus), a, um, *P.* of perstri(n)g-o.

per-stringo, strinxi, strictum, stringĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.:** **A.** Prop.: *To bind, tie,* or *fasten very much,* or *tightly:* Cato. **B.** Fig.: *To bind, fasten, seize,* etc.: horror ingens spectantes perstringit, Liv. **II.:** **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To graze, graze against:* femur, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: Of the soil: *To scratch* with the plough; *i. e. to slightly turn up:* Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To blunt* or *dull* by grazing against something: aciem gladii, Pl. **C.** Fig.: **1.:** **a.** (a) Gen.: *To wound, hurt, annoy,* etc.: consultatus meus eum primo leviter perstrinxerat, Cic.—(b) Esp.: *To touch* or *wound slightly* by words; *to blame, censure, reprimand, reprove:* Antonii voluntatem asperioribus facetiis sæpe perstrinxit impune, Cic.—**b.** (a) Gen.: *To touch:* me suspicione, Cic.—(b) Esp.: In speaking: *To touch slightly, to glance over, to narrate briefly:* unamquamque rem, Cic.—**2.** Of the ears: *To render dull, stun, deafen:* minaci murmure cornuum Perstringis aures, Hor.

perstŭdĭōs-e, *adv.* [perstudios-us] *Very eagerly:* Cic.

per-stŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj. Very desirous, very fond* of any thing: (with *Gen.*) musicorum, Cic.

per-suādĕo, suāsi, suāsum, suādēre, 2. *v. a.* (*To thoroughly advise,* etc.; hence) **I.** Gen.: **A.** *To bring over by talking; to convince* or *persuade:* persuasa est jurejurando Gruis, Phæd.—**B.** *To bring conviction* or *persuasion* to a person about a thing; *to convince,* or *persuade,* a person *of* or *about* something: imprimis hoc volunt (*sc.* Druides) persuadere, Cæs.: (*Impers. Pass.*) nisi persuasum esset nobis, *etc.,* Script. ap. Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To bring persuasion* to a person that he ought to do, *etc.,* something; *i. e. to persuade, induce, prevail upon* a person to do, *etc.,* something: huic magnis præmiis pollicitationibusque persuadet, uti ad hostes transeat, Cæs.—**B.** *To bring persuasion* to a person *about* a thing; *to persuade* a person *to do* something: quorum si utrumvis persuasissem, *etc.,* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *persuader.*

persuā-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for persuadsio; fr. persuad-eo] **I.** Prop.: *A convincing, persuading, persuasion:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Conviction, persuasion, belief, opinion:* Suet.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *persuasion.*

1. persuā-sus (for persuad-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of persuadeo.—**2.** *Pa.:* *Fixed, settled* in the mind: (*Sup.*) quod mihi persuasissimum est, Script. ap. Cic.

2. persuā-sus, ūs, *m.* [for persuad-sus; fr. id.] *A persuading, persuasion:* Cic.

per-subtilis, e, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Very fine* or *delicate; very subtle:* animus, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *Very ingenious:* oratio, Cic.

per-sulco, *no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To furrow through, to plough up:* Fig.: genas, Claud.

per-sulto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [for per-salto] **I.** Prop.: Neut.: *To leap, skip,* or *prance about* in a place: in agro impune, Liv. **II.** Act.: *To leap,* or *skip, through; to frisk about, range about* a place: pecudes persultant pabula, Lucr.

per-tædet, tæsum est, tædēre, 2. *v. impers. a.,* and *personal n. To be thoroughly,* or *very, disgusted* or *wearied* with any thing: **I.** Act.: quos pertæsum magni incepti, Virg. **II.** Neut. (with *Gen.* or *Gr. Acc.*): lentitudinis, Tac.: pertæsus ignaviam suam, Suet.

pertæ-sus (for pertæd-sus), a, um, *P.* of pertæd-et.

per-tendo, tendi, tensum *and* tentum, tendĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.:* **I.** Act.: (*To stretch out very much;* hence) *To carry out, go on with, perform* any thing: hoc, Ter. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To strive forward, to push on very much* to a place; *to go right on, proceed* to a place: pars maxima Romam pertenderunt, Liv. **B.** Fig.: *To persevere, persist:* naviter, Ter.

per-tento, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.:* **I.:** (*To handle,* etc., *thoroughly;* hence) *To prove, try, test* any thing: **A.** Prop.: utrumque pugionem, Tac. **B.** Fig.: rem, Cic. **II.** *To pervade, invade; to seize, affect:* dum prima lues . . . Pertentat sensūs, Virg.

perten-tus (for pertend-tus), a, um, *P.* of pertend-o.

per-tĕnŭis, e, *adj.:* **I.** Prop.: *Very thin, very small* or *fine:* sabulum, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *Very slight* or *slender, very weak:* spes, Cic.

per-tĕrĕbro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To bore through:* Cic.

per-tergĕo, tersi, tersum, tergēre, 2., *and* **-go,** ĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To wipe thoroughly, to wipe dry:* gausape purpureo mensam pertersit, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *To gently rub* or *touch against:* quasi pertergit (*sc.* aër) pupillas, Lucr.

per-terrĕo, terrŭi, territum, terrēre, 2. *v. a.:* **I.** Prop.: *To frighten* or *terrify thoroughly:* perterritus meā diligentiā, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To frighten away, drive away by fear:* a tuis ædibus perterritus, Cic.

perterr-i-crĕp-us, a, um, *adj.* [perterr-eo; (i); crep-o] *That greatly frightens by rattling,* etc.; that *clatters* or *rattles most terribly:* sonitus, Lucr.

perterr-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of perterr-eo.

per-texo, texŭi, textum, texĕre, 3. *v. a.:* **I.** Prop.: *To weave throughout, weave entirely:* palla bysso tenui pertexta, App. **II.** Fig.: *To go through with, perform, accomplish:* totum hunc locum valde graviter pertexuit, Cic.

pertex-tus, a, um, *P.* of pertex-o.

pertĭc-a, æ, *f.* [prob. for pertig-a; fr. perti(n)g-o] (*The reaching thing;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *A pole* or *long staff* (*used for beating down fruit,* etc., *from a tree, or reaching any object*): Ov. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *A pole* (*for carrying a bundle of hay, used as a standard in the early Roman armies*): Ov.—**B.** *A pole,* or *cudgelling staff:* Plaut.—**C.:** **1.** Prop.: *A measuring-rod; a pole, perch* (*usually called* decempeda): Prop.—**2.** Fig.: *A measure:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perche.*

pertĭme-sco, pertĭmŭi, *no sup.,* pertimescĕre, 3. *v. a. and n. inch.* [pertime-o] **I.** Act.: *To fear* or *dread greatly:* religionem, Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To become,* or *be, very greatly afraid:* ubi pertimuerunt, Tac.

pertĭnăc-ĭa, æ, *f.* [pertinax, pertinac-is] (*The quality of the* pertinax; hence) **1.:** **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *Perseverance, constancy:* Liv.—(b) Esp.: *Steadfast views* or *opinion:* Pl.—**b.** Meton.: Personified: *Pertinacia; sister of Æther and Dies:* Cic.—**2.** *Obstinacy, pertinacity:* Cic.

pertĭnăc-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] **1.** *Very fast; very firmly,* or *tenaciously:* (*Sup.*) pertinacissime retinere, Pl.—**2.** *Continuously, unceasingly, incessantly:* Suet. — **3.:** **a.** *Firmly, constantly, steadily, perseveringly,* etc.: (*Comp.*) pertinacius, Hirt. — **b.** *Obstinately, stubbornly, pertinaciously:* Script. ap. Cic.—**4.** *Determinedly, resolutely:* Pl.

per-tĭnax, ācis, *adj.* [for pertenax] **I.** Prop.: *That holds very fast; that clings firmly* or *tenaciously:* digito male pertinaci, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.:** **1.** *Firm, constant, steadfast, persevering, unyielding:* (*Comp.*) pertinacior (*sc.* turma) in repugnando, Liv.—**2.** *Obstinate, pertinacious, stubborn,* etc.: (*Sup.*) pertinacissimus fueris, Cic. — **B.** *That holds* wealth *very fast; very grasping, griping,* or *tenacious:* pater, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pertinace.*

per-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre, 2. *v. n.* [for per-teneo] (*To hold,* or *lay hold of, tho roughly;* hence) **I.** Prop.:

To stretch, reach, extend to a place, *etc.*: deus pertinens per naturam cujusque rei, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To reach, extend:* eadem bonitas etiam ad multitudinem pertinet, Cic.—**B.** *To belong, relate, have reference* or *pertain to; to concern*, etc.: res ad officium pertinet, Cic.—**C.** *To tend*, or *lead*, *to* or towards an end, result, *etc.*: illud quo pertineat, videte, Cic.—**D.** *To attach to, fall upon:* ad quem suspicio maleficii pertineat, Cic.

per-tingo, *no perf. nor sup.*, tingĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for per-tango] (*To touch thoroughly* · hence) *To reach, extend, stretch* to a point, *etc.*: collis in immensum pertingens, Sall.

per-tŏlĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To bear out, endure:* Lucr.

per-torquĕo, torsi, torsum *and* tortum, torquēre, 2. *v. a. To twist greatly awry, to distort:* ora sapore, Lucr.

pertractā-tĭo (**pertractā-**), ōnis, *f.* [pertract(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A handling:* Gell. **II.** Fig.: *A handling*, i. e. *an occupying* or *busying one's self with* any thing, *application* to any thing: poetarum, Cic.

per-tracto (**-trecto**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: *To touch, feel, handle* any thing *much*, etc.: mullos, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To busy* or *occupy one's self with* any thing; *to handle, treat; to investigate, study* any thing: mentem omni cogitatione, Cic.

per-trac-tus (for pertrah-tus), a, um, *P.* of pertrah-o.

per-trăho, traxi, tractum, trăhĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*To drag*, etc., *through*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To draw* or *drag, to forcibly bring* or *conduct* to a place: Quinctium . . . in castra pertraxerunt, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To entice, allure* to a place: in locum iniquum pertractus, Liv.

per-tristis, e, *adj.* **1.** *Very sad* or *mournful:* carmen, Poet. ap. Cic.—**2.** *Very austere* or *morose:* patruus, Cic.

per-tūmultŭōse, *adv. In a very agitated* or *tumultuous manner:* Cic.

per-tundo, tŭdi, tūsum, tundĕre, 3. *v. a. To beat, push*, or *thrust through; to make a hole through; to bore through, perforate:* tunicam, Cat.

perturbāt-e, *adv.* [perturbat-us] *Confusedly, disorderly:* dicere, Cic.

perturbā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perturb(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *Confusion, disorder, disturbance:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Disturbance, disquiet, perturbation:* Cic.—**B.** Esp.: *An emotion, passion:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perturbation.*

perturbā-trix, icis, *f.* [id.] *She that disquiets* or *disturbs; a disturber:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perturbatrice.*

perturbā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of perturb(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Troubled, disturbed, unquiet:* (*Sup.*) perturbatissimum tempestatis genus, Sen.—**b.** *Disturbed, embarrassed, discomposed:* (*Comp.*) homo perturbatior metu, Cic.

per-turbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: *To throw into utter confusion* or *disorder; to confuse* or *disturb utterly:* provinciam, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To disturb, discompose, embarrass, confound:* aliquem, Cic.

per-turpis, e, *adj. Very shameful, scandalous, abominable:* Cic.

pertū-sus (for pertud-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of pertu(n)d-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Perforated, that has a hole* or *opening:* sella, Cato.—**b.** Meton.: Of a place: *Through which there is a way* or *road; having a thoroughfare:* compita, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *pertuis.*

pĕrunc-tus (for perung-tus), a, um, *P.* of perung-o.

pĕr-ungo, unxi, unctum, ungĕre, 3. *v. a. To besmear, anoint all over:* corpora oleo perunxerunt, Cic.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) perunctī fæcibus ora, Hor.

pĕr-urbānus, a, um, *adj.*: **I.** Prop.: *Very polite, pleasant,* or *witty:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: With a bad accessory signif.: *Over fine, over polite:* Cic.

pĕr-urgĕo, ursi, *no sup.*, urgēre, 2. *v. a.* (Prop.: *To push greatly;* Fig.) *To press* or *urge greatly:* Suet.

pĕr-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To burn up, consume:* persusit ignis multa, Lucr. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Pass.: *To be burnt,* or *scorched,* by the sun: sole perusta coma, Prop.—**B.** *To heat, burn, inflame:* perustus ardentissimā febri, Pl.—**C.** *To inflame, gall, rub sore:* subducant oneri colla perusta boves, Ov.—**D.** Of cold: *To nip, pinch:* terra perusta gelu, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *To burn, inflame, consume:* hominem perustum gloriā volunt incendere, Cic.

Pĕrūsĭa, æ, *f. Perusia; one of the twelve confederate towns of Etruria* (now *Perugia*). — Hence, **Perūsīnus,** a, um, *adj. Perusian.*—As *Subst.*: **Perusini,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Perusians.*

pĕrus-tus (for perur-tus), a, um, *P.* of perur-o.

pĕr-ūtĭlis, e, *adj. Very useful:* Cic.

per-vādo, vāsi, vāsum, vādĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.*: **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To go, come,* or *pass through:* venenum cunctos artūs pervasit, Tac. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To spread through, penetrate, pervade:* quas oras morbus quidam furoris pervaserat, Cic.—**2.** *To pervade, occupy,* etc., a person or person's mind: pervasit jam multos ista persuasio, Quint. —**3.** *To arrive at, reach:* summum ætatis pervadere finem, Lucr. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To go, come,* or *pass, through:* incendium per agros pervasit, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To go, come, arrive,* any where: at quædam calamitas pervadere videretur, Cic. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To spread through, penetrate, pervade:* opinio per animos gentium barbararum pervaserat, Cic. —**2.** *To arrive at, reach:* locus, quo non nostrorum hominum libido pervaserit, Cic.

pervăgā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of pervag-or. - **2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Spread out, wide-spread, well known:* (*Sup.*) pervagatissimus versus, Cic.—**b.** *Common, general:* (*Comp.*) pervagatior pars, Cic.

per-văgor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To wander,* or *range, throughout* a place; *to rove about:* hic prædonum naviculæ pervagatæ sunt, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To spread about, extend.* (*Impers. Pass.*) usque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est, Cic.—**2.** *To be widely spread, to become common:* ne is honos nimium pervagetur, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To wander* or *range through* a place; *to overrun, rove about:* domos, Liv. **B.** Fig.: *To spread through, pervade:* animos, Cic.

per-vāgus, a, um, *adj. Wandering,* or *roaming, all about:* puer, Ov.

per-vălĕo, vălŭi, vălĭtum, vălēre, 2. *v. n. To be very able* or *very strong:* vis pervalet ejus, Lucr.

per-vărie, *adv. Very variously:* Cic.

per-vasto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To lay utterly waste, to ravage to the uttermost, to devastate:* fines, Liv.

pervā-sus (for pervad-sus), a, um *P.* of pervad-o.

pervec-tus (for perveh-tus), a, um, *P.* of perveh-o.

per-vĕho, vexi, vectum, vĕhere, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bear, carry,* or *convey, through:* commeatūs, Liv. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To pass through, traverse:* Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *To carry, bring, convey* any thing to a place: virgines Cære pervexit, Liv. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To ride, drive, sail,* etc.; *to come,* or *go,* to a place: Cic.; Liv.

per-vello, velli, vulsum, vellĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To pull,* or *pluck, hard; to pull, twitch* any thing: nates, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *To excite, sharpen.* stomachum, Hor. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To twitch, pinch:* fortuna pervellere te forsitan potuerit, Cic.—**B.** *To revile, disparage:* jus nostrum civile, Cic.

per-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, vēnīre, 4. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To come quite to* a place; *to arrive at, reach:* ipse . . . ad portam Cælimontanam sitiens pervenerim, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) postquam est in thalami . . . tecta Perventum, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To come to, arrive at; to reach, attain to,* any thing: ad primos pervenit comœdos, *attained to the rank of,* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parvenir.*

pervers-e (**pervors-**), *adv.* [pervers-us] **I.** Prop.: *Awry, the wrong way:* Suet. **II.** Fig.: *Perversely, wrongly, badly, ill:* Cic.

perver-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for pervertsio; fr. pervert-o] *A turning about, inversion; a wresting, perversion:* Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perversion.*

pervers-itas, ātis, *f.* [pervers-us] (*The quality of the* perversus; hence) *Frowardness, untowardness, perversity.* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perversité.*

perver-sus (**pervor-**) (for pervert-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of pervert-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Turned the wrong way, askew, awry:* (*Sup.*) esse perversissimis oculis, *dreadfully squint-eyed,* Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *Perverse, not right*

wrong, evil, bad: perverse Menalca, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pervers.*

per-verto (-vorto), verti, versum, vertĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To turn thoroughly; to turn around or about, to overturn, overthrow, throw down:* arbusta, virgulta, tecta pervertere, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To overthrow, subvert; to destroy, ruin, undo, corrupt:* omnia jura divina atque humana, Cic.—**B.** *To put down, to silence* one: nunquam me ullo artificio pervertet, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pervertir.*

per-vespĕri, *adv. Very late in the evening:* Cic.

pervestīgā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pervestig(a)-o] *A searching into, tracing out, examining, investigation:* Cic.

per-vestīgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** *To trace out, search out, thoroughly:* omnia, Cic. **II.** *To seek out, examine, investigate:* quæ a me pervestigata sunt, Cic.

per-vĕtus, ĕris, *adj. Very old:* signum ligneum, Cic.

per-vĕtustus, a, um, *adj. Very old:* verba, Cic.

pervĭcāc-ĭa, æ, *f.* [pervicax, pervicac-is] (*The quality of the* pervicax; hence) 1. *Stubbornness, obstinacy:* Cic. — 2. *Firmness, steadiness, steadfastness:* Tac.; Pl.

pervĭcāc-iter, *adv.* [id.] *Stoutly, stiffly, stubbornly, obstinately:* Liv.

pervĭc-ax, ācis, *adj.* [pervi(n)c-o] (*Maintaining or upholding one's views*; hence) 1. *Stubborn, obstinate, headstrong, wilful:* (*Comp.*) pervicacioris iræ fuit, Curt.: (*Sup. with Partitive Gen.*) pervicacissimi Latinorum, Flor. — 2. *Steadfast:* (with *Gen.*): recti pervicax, Tac.

pervic-tus, a, um, *P.* of pervi(n)c-o.

per-vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, vĭdēre, 2. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To see, or look, through; to survey:* sol pervidet omnia, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *To look at or upon, to view:* quum tua perviderem oculis male lippus inunctis, Hor. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To consider, examine:* aliquem, Cic.—**B.** *To perceive, discern:* animi firmitatem, Cic.

per-vĭgĕo, vīgŭi, *no sup.*, vīgēre, 2. *v. n. To continue blooming:* honoribus perviguere, *i. e. remained in constant possession of*, etc.: Tac.

per-vĭgil, is, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Ever watchful:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Passed without sleep:* Luct.

pervĭgĭlā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pervigil-(a)-o] *A devotional watching, a vigil:* Cic.

pervĭgĭl-ĭa, æ, *f.* [pervigil-o] *A watching all night long:* Just.

pervĭgĭl-ium, ĭi, *n.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A watching all night, a remaining awake,* or *sitting up, all night long:* Just. **II.** Esp.: *A devotional watching, a vigil:* Tac.

per-vĭgĭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To remain awake* or *watch, to remain awake during, to watch through,* any period: pervigilantque canes, Ov.: (with *Acc. of time*) noctem, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To keep a devotional watch* or *vigil:* Veneri, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *To be,* or *keep, on the watch; to keep watch:* tecum dies, Tib. ☞ Part. Perf. in Pass. force: *Watched throughout,* i. e. *throughout which watch is kept:* in multo nox est pervigilata mero, Ov.

per-vinco, vici, victum, vincĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To conquer,* or *defeat, thoroughly; to gain a complete victory over:* ne nos perfidia pervincamur, Plaut. — **B.** Meton.: 1. *To surpass, outdo:* pervincere voces Evaluere sonum, Hor. —2. *To induce,* or *prevail upon, through* or *by great efforts:* multis orationibus pervicerat Rhodios, ut . . . Romanam societatem . . . retinerent, Liv. — 3. *To prove, demonstrate:* id dictis, Lucr. —4. *To bring about, effect, achieve:* ne utraque pervinceret, Tac. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To conquer completely; to gain a complete victory:* pervicit Vardanes, Tac. **B.** Meton.: *To carry one's point; to maintain,* or *uphold, one's views,* etc.: pervicit Cato, Cic.

per-vĭ-us, a, um, *adj.* [per; vi-a] (*Having a way through*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *That may be passed through, affording a passage through, passable, pervious:* perviæ transitiones, *thoroughfares, passages,* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **pervium,** ĭi, *n. A thoroughfare, passage:* Tac. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Open:* cor mihi nunc pervium est, *i. e. light* or *easy:* Plaut.—**B.** *Accessible:* nihil ambitioni pervium, Tac.

pervolgo, are, v. pervulgo.

pervŏl-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [pervol-o] *To fly through* or *around, to flit about:* omnia pervolitat late loca, Virg.

1. **per-vŏlo,** vŏlui, *no sup.*, velle (old form of the *Pres. Subj.*, pervolit, Lucr.), *v. n. To wish greatly, to be very desirous:* quem videre pervellem, Cic.

2. **per-vŏlo,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To fly through:* ædes Pervolat (*sc.* hirundo), Virg.—2. Esp.: *To fly through the world, to fly about in all directions:* Rumor, ut est velox, agitatis pervolat alis, Ov. **B.** Meton.: *To fly,* or *dart, through; to pass rapidly through, over,* or *across:* sex et quinquaginta millium cisiis pervolavit, Cic. **II.** *To fly:* Fig.: animus in hanc sedem pervolabit, Cic.

pervŏlū-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for pervolv-to; fr. pervolv-o] *To turn over* books, *to read:* libros, Cic.

pervŏlū-tus (for pervolv-tus), a, um, *P.* of pervolv-o.

per-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, volvĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop. *To roll* or *tumble about:* aliquem in luto, Ter. **II.** Meton.: *To turn over* a book, *to read:* Cat. **III.** Fig.: *To be very busy* or *much engaged* in any thing: ut in iis locis pervolvatur animus, Cic.

pervorse, *etc.*, v. perverse, *etc.*

pervulgā-tus, (**pervolga-**), a, um: 1. *P.* of pervulg(a)-o.—2. *Pa.*: a. *Very usual, very common:* consolatio, Cic.: (*Comp.*) notius pervulgatiusque, Gell.: (*Sup.*) pervulgatissima verborum dignitas, Auct. Her.—**b.** *Well known:* maledicta pervulgata in omnes, Cic.

per-vulgo (-volgo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To communicate to the people all about* or *in all directions; to make publicly known, to publish, spread abroad:* præmia virtutis in medioribus hominibus pervulgari, Cic. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To make one's self common, to prostitute one's self:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To visit often, frequent,* or *haunt* a place: solis pervolgant lumina cœlum, Lucr.

pēs, pĕdis, *m.* [Sans. *pâd, a foot* (= *the going thing*), from root PAD, *to go*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A foot* of a man or beast: Cic.; Hor.—Particular phrases: 1. Servus a pedibus, *a footman, lackey:* Cic.—2. Ante pedes esse *or* positum esse, *To lie before one's feet,* i. e. as we say, *to be before one's nose, to be evident, palpable, glaring:* Ter.; Cic. — 3. Pedibus merere, *to serve on foot,* i. e. *as a foot soldier:* Liv.—4. Pedem conferre, *or* pede congredi, *To bring foot to foot,* or *to come together with foot,* i. e. *to come to close quarters:* Liv.; Virg.—5. Politic. *t. t.*: Pedibus ire in sententiam alicujus, *To go with one's feet unto one's opinion,* i. e. *to adopt one's opinion, take sides with one:* Liv. **B.** Esp.: Of birds *Claw, talon,* etc.: Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A foot* of a table, stool, *etc.*: Ov.—**B.** Of a sail, in the connection, Pes veli, *The foot of a sail,* i. e. a rope attached to a sail (*for the purpose of setting it to the wind*), *a sheet:* pede labitur æquo, *i. e. before the wind, with the wind right aft,* Ov.—Particular phrase: Pedem facere, *To veer out one sheet, to take advantage of a side wind, to haul the wind:* Virg.—**C.** *The barrow* of a litter: Cat.—**D.:** 1. *A metrical foot:* Hor.—2. *A verse, measure:* Hor.—**E.** *A foot,* as a measure of length: Virg.—Particular phrase: Pede suo se metiri, *To measure one's self by one's own foot-rule,* i. e. *by one's own powers* or *abilities,* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pied.*

pessĭm-e, *sup. adv.* [pessim-us] *Very unfortunately, calamitously,* or *injuriously:* Cic.

pessĭmus, a, um, v. 1. malus.

Pessĭnus (Pesi-), untis, *f.*, Πεσσινοῦς and Πεσινοῦς. *Pessinus* and *Pesinus; a town of Galatia celebrated for its worship of Cybele.* — Hence, **Pessĭnunt-ius,** a, um, *adj. Pessinuntian.*

pessŭlus, i, *m.* [πάσσαλος] *A bolt:* Ter.

pessum, *adv.* [etym. dub.; perhaps contr. fr. ped-versum, "towards the feet"] *To the ground, to the bottom, down:* Lucr. — Particular expressions: 1. Pessum ire, (rarely) pessum sidere, *To fall to the ground, go to ruin; to sink, perish:* Tac.; Sen. —2. Pessum dare (also in one word, pessumdare *or* pessundare), pessum premere, *To press,* or *dash, to the ground; to force to the bottom,* i. e. *to*

...to the bottom; to sink, ruin, destroy, undo; to put out of the world, put an end to: Cic.; Plaut.; Tac.

pest-i-fer (-fĕrus), fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [pest-is; (i); fer-o] (*Bringing pestis*; hence) **1.** *Bringing pestilence, pestilential:* odor, Liv.—**2.** *Bringing destruction, destructive, baleful, noxious, pernicious, pestiferous:* res, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pestifère.*

pestĭfĕr-e, *adv.* [pestifer-us] *Balefully, pestiferously:* Cic.

pest-ĭlens, entis, *adj.* [pest-is] (*Abounding in plague or pestilence;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Pestilential, infected, unhealthy, unwholesome:* loci pestilentes, Cic.: (*Sup.*) pestilentissimus annus, id. **II.** Fig.: *Pestilent, noxious, destructive:* (*Comp.*) homo pestilentior, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pestilent.*

pestĭlent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [pestilens, pestilent-is] **I.** Prop.: *An infectious, or contagious, disease; a plague, pest, pestilence:* Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *An unwholesome atmosphere, weather,* or *region:* Cic. **III.** Fig.: *A (moral) plague, pest, pestilence:* Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pestilence.*

pestĭl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pestilis, *pestilent*] (*The state of the* pestilis; hence) *Plague, pest, pestilence:* Lucr.

pes-tis, is, *f.* [prob. for perd-tis; fr. perd-o] (*The destroying thing;* hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A deadly* (esp. *an infectious,* or *contagious*) *disease; a plague, pest, pestilence:* also, *a noxious atmosphere, unhealthy weather:* Cic.; Virg.—**b.** Meton.: Of a destructive thing or person: *A pest, curse, bane:* Cic.; Virg.—**2.** *Destruction, ruin:* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peste.*

pĕtăs-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [petas-us] *Provided,* or *furnished, with a* petasus, or *a travelling-cap,* i. e. *ready for a journey:* petasati veniunt, Cic.

pĕtăsĭo (-ŏ), ōnis, *m.* = πετασών. *A shoulder* or *hand of pork:* Var.; Mart.

pĕtăsun-cŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [for petason-culus; fr. petaso, petason-is] *A little shoulder* or *hand of pork:* Juv.

pĕtăsus, i, *m.* = πέτασος. *A travelling hat,* or *cap,* with a broad brim: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pétase.*

pĕtaurum, i, *n.* = πέταυρον. *A stage* or *spring-board,* used by tumblers and rope-dancers: Juv.

Pĕtēlĭa (-ilia, -ellia), æ, *f.*, Πετηλία. *Petelia, Petilia,* or *Petellia; a very ancient town in the Bruttian territory, north of Croton, colonised by Lucanians,* near the mod. *Strongoli.*—Hence, **Pĕtēl-īnus (Petell-)**, a, um, *adj. Petelian.*

pĕt-esso (-isso), *no perf. nor sup.*, essĕre, 3. *v. a. intens.* [pet-o] *To repeatedly,* or *eagerly, strive after,* or *seek for,* any thing; *to pursue* any thing: Cic.

Pĕtĭlĭus, ĭi, *m. Petilius; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Petĭlĭ-us**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a Petilius; Petilian.*

pĕt-ītio, ōnis, *f.* [pet-o] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *An attacking;* hence, *an attack, a blow, thrust, pass:* Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *An attack* made in words before a court of justice: Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *A laying claim to* any thing; *a suit, petition,* in private or civil cases: Quint. — **b.** Meton.: *A right of claim; a right to bring an action of recovery:* Cic. —**3.** *A requesting, beseeching: a request, petition* for any thing: Pl.—**4.** Politic. *t. t.*: *An applying,* or *soliciting,* for office; *an application, solicitation, candidateship:* Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pétition.*

pĕt-ītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.** Law *t. t.*: *A claimant, plaintiff,* in private or civil suits: Cic. = **2.** *An applicant,* or *candidate,* for an office: Hor.

pĕt-ītum, i, *n.* [pet-o] *A request, entreaty:* Cat.

pĕtītūr-io, īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a. desid.* [peto, (*Fut. Act. Part.*) petiturus] *To desire to sue for office; to long to become a candidate:* Cic.

1. **pĕt-ītus**, a, um, *P.* of pet-o.

2. **pĕt-ītus**, ūs, *m.* [pet-o] **1.** *An inclining towards* any thing: Lucr.—**2.** *A desire, request.* Gell.

pĕt-o, īvi *and* ĭi, ītum, ĕre (*Perf.*, petĭsti, Virg.: petĭt, id.; Ov.), 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root PAT, "to fall," "to fly"] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To fall upon; to throw one's self upon:* petimus terram, Virg. **B.** Meton.: In a hostile sense: **1.** *To attack, assault, assail, rush at,* etc.: aliquem, Virg.—**2.** *To aim at, aim a blow at, thrust at,* etc.: cujus latus mucro ille petebat, Cic. **C.** Fig.: *To attack, assail:* aliquem epistolā, Cic. **II.** (*To fly,* with the accessory notion of "towards;" hence) **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To seek, direct one's course to, repair* or *go to, make for, travel,* or *journey towards,* etc.: loca calidiora, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To seek* for the purpose of protection; *to flee to, take refuge at* or *in:* ut Persæ non castra, sed naves, petierint, Nep. **B.** Meton.: Of things: **1.** Gen.: *To proceed, go,* etc., *towards:* campum petit amnis, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: *To rise upwards,* or *tower towards:* mons petit astra, Ov. **C.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To seek, demand, require:* Cic.: pœnas ab aliquo, *To seek satisfaction from some one,* i. e. *to inflict punishment,* or *revenge one's self upon some one,* Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To demand* or *claim at law, to bring an action* or *to sue for* any thing: calumniā litium alienos fundos, Cic.—**b.** *To beg, beseech, ask, request, desire, entreat,* etc.: a te opem, Cic.—**c.** Politic. *t. t.*: *To apply* or *solicit for an office, to be a candidate for office:* consulatum, Cic. —**d.** *To woo, court, make suit to:* multi illam petiere, Ov.—**e.** *To solicit* a person, *to seek* or *long for* a thing: ut viros sæpius peteret, quam peteretur, Sall.—**f.** *To endeavour to obtain,* or *pursue; to seek, strive after* any thing: eloquentiæ principatum, Cic.: navibus atque Quadrigis petimus bene vivere, Hor.—**g.** *To fetch* any thing, *etc.*: gemitūs alto de corde, Ov.—**h.** *To take, betake one's self to:* allum cursum, Cic.

pĕtōrĭtum (-orrĭtum), i, *n.* [Celtic petor, four, and rit, wheel] *A peturitum* or *petorritum;* i. e. *an open four-wheeled carriage:* Hor.

Pĕtŏsīris, ĭdis, *m. Petosiris:* **I.** Prop.: *An Egyptian mathematician and astrologer.* **II.** Meton.: For *a mathematician, astrologer:* Juv.

Petovĭo, ōnis, *f. Petovio: a city of Pannonia* (now *Pettau*).

1. **petra**, æ, *f.* = πέτρα. *A rock, crag, stone* (pure Lat., saxum): Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pierre.*

2. **Petra**, æ, *f.*, Πέτρα. *Petra:* **1.** *A city of Arabia Petræa* (now the ruins of *Wadi Musa*).—**2.** *A city of Pieria.*—**3.** *A city of Thrace.*—**4.** *A city of Umbria* (called *Petra Portusa*).—**5.** *A hill near Dyrrhachium.*

Petrēius, ĭi, *m. Petreius; a lieutenant of Pompey in the civil war.*—Hence, **Petrēi-ānus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Petreius; Petreian.*

Petrīni, ōrum, *m. The Petrini; the inhabitants of the city of Petra, in Sicily.*

Pētrīnum, i, *n. Petrinum; a villa near Sinuessa, in Campania.*

Pĕtrŏcŏrĭi, ōrum, *m. The Petrocorii; a Gallic tribe in Aquitania* (in the mod. *Périgueux*).

Pettălus, i, *m. Pettalus; the name of a mythic hero who sought to attack Perseus at the court of Cepheus.*

pĕtŭla-ns, ntis, *P.* of obsol. petul(a)-o, from pet-o. (*Falling upon, attacking, assailing;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *Forward, pert, saucy, impudent, wanton, freakish, petulant:* (*Sup.*) imitatio petulantissima, Petr. **II.** Esp.: *Wanton, lascivious:* petulans in nobili virgine, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pétulant.*

pĕtŭlan-ter, *adv.* [for petulanter; fr. petulans, petulant-is] *Pertly, wantonly, impudently, petulantly:* vivere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) petulantius, id.: (*Sup.*) petulantissime, id.

pĕtŭlant-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] (*The quality of the* petulans; hence) **1.** *Sauciness, freakishness, impudence, wantonness, petulance:* Cic.—**2.** *Carelessness, heedlessness:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pétulance.*

pĕtul-cus, a, um, *adj.* [peto, through obsol. petul-o; cf. petulans *init.*] *Butting, apt to butt,* with the horns or head: hædi, Virg.

Peucĕtĭa, æ, *f. Peucetia; a region of Apulia.* — Hence, **Peucĕtĭ-us**, a, um, *adj. Peucetian.*

pexus (for pect-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of pect-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: (Prop.: *Combed;* Meton.) Of garments: *That has the nap on; new:* tunica, Hor.

Phæăces, um, *m.*, Φαίακες. *The Phæacians; the fabled luxurious inhabitants of the Isle of Scheria* (anciently *Corcyra*).—*Sing.*: **Phæax**, ăcis, *m.* (Prop.: *A Phæacian;* Fig.) *Of a man in good case:* Hor.—As *Adj.*: *Phæacian:* Phæax populus, Juv.—Hence, **1. Phæăc-is**, ĭdis, *f. A poem on the sojourn of Ulysses in Phæacia:* Ov.—**2. Phæăc-us (-ĭus)**, a, um, *adj. Phæacian.*

Phædra, æ, *f.*, Φαῖδρα (**Bright** one). *Phædra; a daughter of King Minos, of Crete, sister of Ariadne and wife of Theseus.*

Phædrus, i, *m.*, Φαῖδρος (id.). *Phædrus:* **1.** *A pupil of Socrates, a*

adelphus; a king of Egypt, founder of the great Alexandrian library.

Philæni, ōrum, *m.* (*Gr. Gen. Plur.*, Philænōn), Φιλαινοι. *Philæni; two Carthaginian brothers, who, out of love for their country, submitted to be buried alive.*

Philammon, ōnis, *m.*, Φιλάμμων. *Philammon; a son of Apollo, a celebrated singer.*

Philēmo (-on), ōnis, *m.*, Φιλήμων. *Philemo* or *Philemon; a rustic, the husband of Baucis.*

Philippi, ōrum, *m.*, Φίλιπποι (Horse-loving). *Philippi; a city of Macedonia, on the borders of Thrace, celebrated for the battle in which Octavianus and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius* (now *Filibeh*). Hence, **Philipp-ensis**, e, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Philippi; Philippian.*

Philippus, i, *m.*, φίλιππος (Horse-lover). *Philip.* **I.** Prop.: *The name of several kings of Macedonia, the most celebrated of whom was the son of Amyntas, and father of Alexander the Great.* — Hence, **Philipp-ēus** (-ēius), a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Philip; Philippian; Philippic.* **II.** Meton.: *A gold coin struck by King Philip:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Philippe*; also *Philippique.*

Philistus, i, *m.*, Φίλιστος. *Philistus; a Greek historian of Syracuse, an imitator of Thucydides.*

philitia (in MSS. also **phiditia**), ōrum, *n.* = φίλιτια, φιδίτια, and φειδίτια. *The public meals of the Lacedæmonians:* Cic.

Philȳrides, æ, v. Philyra.

Philoctēta, -es, æ, *m.*, Φιλοκτήτης (He that loves acquiring or possessing). *Philoctetes* or *Philoctetes; a son of Peras of Thessaly, celebrated as an archer, a companion of Hercules, who gave him at his death the poisoned arrows without which Troy could not be taken.* — Hence, **Philoctēt-æus**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Philoctetes; Philoctetæan.*

philŏlŏgĭa, æ, *f.* = φιλολογία. *Love of learning* or *letters, literary pursuits, the study of polite literature:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *philologie.*

philŏlŏgus, a, um, *adj.* = φιλόλογος. *Of*, or *belonging to, learning; learned, literary:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *philologue.*

Philŏmēla, æ, *f.*, Φιλομήλη (Lover of sheep). *Philomela.* **I.** Prop.: *Daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, and sister of Procne; she was changed into a nightingale.* **II.** Meton.: *The nightingale:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *philomèle.*

philŏsŏphĭa, æ, *f.* = φιλοσοφία. **I.** Prop.: *Philosophy:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A philosophical subject* or *question:* Nep. **B.** Plur.: *Philosophical systems* or *sects:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *philosophie.*

philŏsŏph-or, ātus sum, āri, I. v. *dep. n.* [philosoph-us] *To apply one's self to philosophy; to philosophise:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *philosopher.*

philŏsŏphus, a, um, *adj.* = φιλόσοφος. *Philosophical:* sententia, Auct. ap. Gell.—As *Subst.*: **1. philosophus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A philosopher:* Cic.—**2. philosopha**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* mulier) *A female philosopher:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *philosophe.*

philtrum, i, *n.* = φίλτρον (That which causes to love). *A love-potion, philter:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *philtre.*

1. philȳra (-ūra), æ, *f.* = φιλύρα (The linden-tree); hence) *The inner bark of the linden-tree:* Hor.

2. Philȳra, æ, *f.*, Φιλύρα (Linden-Tree). *Philyra; a nymph, daughter of Oceanus, and the mother of the centaur Chiron. She was changed into a linden-tree.*—Hence, **1. Philȳr-ēius** (-ēus), a, um, *adj. Philyrean.* —**2. Philȳr-ides** (Philyr-), æ, *m. A son of Philyra*, i. e. *Chiron.*

phimus, i, *m.* = φιμός. *A dice-box:* Hor.

Phineus, ĕi *and* ĕos, *m.*, Φινεύς. *Phineus:* **1.** *King of Salmydessus, in Thrace. He possessed the gift of prophecy, but was struck with blindness for having deprived his sons of sight, in consequence of a false accusation made against them by Idæa, their stepmother.* —Hence, **a. Phin-ēus** (-ēus), a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Phineus; Phinean.* —**b. Phin-ides**, æ, *m. A male descendant of Phineus.*—**2.** *Brother of Cepheus, who fought with Perseus about Andromeda, and was changed by him into a stone.*

Phintĭa, æ, *f. Phintia; a city of Sicily.*

Phintĭas, æ, *m. Phintias; a Pythagorean, celebrated for his friendship with Damon.*

Phlĕgĕthon, ontis, *m.*, Φλεγέθων (Burning, Blazing). *Phlegethon; a river in the Lower World, which ran with fire instead of water.* Hence, **1. Phlĕgĕthont-ēus**, a, um, *adj. Phlegethontian.* — **2. Phlĕgĕthont-is**, ĭdis, *adj. f. Of Cephonthium.*

Phlĕgon, ontis, *m.*, Φλέγων (Burning). *Phlegon; one of the four horses of the sun.*

Phlegra, æ, *f.*, Φλέγρα (A burning thing). *Phlegra; a country of Macedonia, afterwards called Pallene, where the giants are fabled to have been struck with lightning when fighting with the gods.*—Hence, **Phlegr-æus**, a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Prop.: *Phlegræan.*—**2.** Meton.: *Of a battle-field, etc.: Destructive, bloody:* campus, *i. e. Pharsalus,* Prop.

1. Phlegræus, a, um, v. Phlegra.

2. Phlegræus, i, *m.*, Φλεγραῖος. *Phlegræus; one of the Centaurs.*

Phlĕgўæ, ārum, *m.*, Φλεγυαι (The fiery or red ones). *The Phlegyæ; a people from Thrace or Thessaly, who destroyed the temple at Delphi.*

Phlegўas, æ, *m.*, Φλεγυας (The fiery or red one). *Phlegyas; the son of Mars, king of the Lapithæ, and father of Ixion and Coronis.*

Phlius, untis (*Acc.* unta), *m.*, Φλιοῦς (The thing overflowing with moisture). *Phlius; a city of Peloponnesus, between Sicyon and Argolis.*

Phŏbĕtor, ōris, *m.*, Φοβήτωρ (Terrifier). *Phobetor; a son of Morpheus.*

phōcă, æ, -e, ēs, *f.* = φώκη. *A seal, sea dog, sea-calf:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *phoque.*

Phōcæa, æ, *f.*, Φωκαία. *Phocæa; a maritime town of Ionia, a colony of the Athenians, the inhabitants of which fled to escape from Persian domination, and founded Massilia* (now *Fokia*). —Hence, **1. Phocæ-ensis**, e, *adj. Phocæan.*—As *Subst.*: **Phocæenses**, ium, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Phocæans.*—**2. Phoc-æi**, ōrum, *m. The Phocæans.*

3. Phocăĭcus, a, um, *adj. Phocæan.* **-4. Phōc-enses**, ium, *m. The Phocæans.*

Phōcĭcus, ōnis, *m.*, Φωκίων. *Phocion; an Athenian general.*

Phōcis, ĭdis, *f.*, Φωκίς. *Phocis; the country between Bœotia and Ætolia, in which were the mountains of Parnassus and Helicon, the Castalian spring, and the River Cephisus.*—Hence, **1. Phōc-ēus**, a, um, *adj. Phocian.* — *juvenis, i. e. Pylades, son of King Strophius of Phocis,* Ov.—**2. Phoc-ĭ**, ōrum, *m. The Phocians.*—**3. Phōc-ăĭcus**, a, um, *adj. Phocian.*

Phōcus, i, *m.*, Φῶκος. *Phocus; a son of Æacus, who was slain by his brother Peleus.*

Phœbas, ădis, v. Phœbus.

Phœbe, ēs, *f.*, Φοίβη (Radiant One). *Phœbe:* **1.** a. Prop.: *The moon-goddess, sister of Phœbus,* i. e. *Diana, Luna,* or *the moon.*—**b. Meton.**: *Night:* tertia, Ov. —**2.** *A daughter of Leda and sister of Helen.*— **3.** *A daughter of Leucippus.*

Phœbēum, i, *n.*, Φοιβεῖον. *A temple of Phœbus.*

Phœb-i-gĕn-a, æ, *m.* [Phœb-us; (i); gen-o] *Son of Phœbus; an appellation of Æsculapius.*

Phœbus, i, *m.*, Φοῖβος (Radiant One). *Phœbus; a poetical appellation of Apollo.*—Hence, **1. Phœb-ēus**, a, um, *adj. Phœbean, Apollinean.* — **2. Phœbas**, ădis, *f.* (*A priestess of Apollo:* hence) *The inspired one, the prophetess:* Ov.

Phœnice, ēs, -ĭa, æ, *f.*, Φοινίκη. *Phœnice* or *Phœnicia:* **1.** *A country of Syria, very celebrated for its purple; its principal cities were Tyre and Sidon.*—Hence, **a. Phœnices**, um, *m. The Phœnicians, celebrated as the earliest navigators and as founders of many colonies, especially of Carthage.* — **b. phœnĭc-ēus** (pœn-, fœn-), a, um, *adj. Purple-red:* vestes, Ov. — **c. Phœnissus**, a, um, *adj. Phœnician:* exsul, *i. e. Anna,* Ov.—**2.** *A town of Epirus.*

phœnicoptĕrus, i, *m.* = φοινικόπτερος (scarlet-winged). *The flamingo:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *phénicoptère.*

1. Phœnix, icis, *m.*, Φοίνιξ. *Phœnix; the son of Amyntor, who was given by Peleus to Achilles as a companion in the Trojan war.*

2. phœnix, icis (*Acc.* phœnĭca, Ov.), *m. The phœnix; a fabulous bird in Arabia. It was said that it lived 500 years, and that from its ashes a young*

phœnix arose: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *phénix.*

Phōlŏe, ēs, *f.*, Φολόη. *Pholoë:* **1.** *A forest-clad mountain in Arcadia, on the borders of Elis.*—**2.** *A female slave of Creta.*

Phōlus, i, m., Φόλος. *Pholus:* **1.** *A Centaur, son of Ixion.*—**2.** *A Trojan.*

phōnascus, i, m. = φωνάσκος (singing-master). *A teacher of singing and declamation:* Suet.

Phŏnŏlēnĭdes, æ, m. *A son of Phonolenus:* one of the Lapithæ.

Phorbas, antis, m., Φόρβας. *Phorbas:* the name of several mythic personages.

Phorcus, i, -ys, yos, m., Φόρκος, Φόρκυς, -υν. *Phorcus* or *Phorcys:* **1.** *Son of Neptune, father of Medusa and the other Gorgons, and of the Graiæ, who was changed after death into a sea-god.* —Hence, a. **Phorcўs**, ўdos, -is, ĭdis, *f. A female descendant of Phorcus.*—b. **Phorcĭdes**, ŭm and ĭdis, *f. The daughter of Phorcus,* i. e. *Medusa.* —**2.** *A Lamia.*

Phormĭo, ōnis, m. *Phormio:* **1.** *The name of a parasite in Terence, in a play of the same name.*—**2.** a. Prop.: *A peripatetic philosopher of Ephesus, who [illegible] in the presence of Hannibal, on the duties of military commanders and on the art of war.*—b. Meton.: Of a silly person, who talks about things which he does not understand: Cic.

Phŏrōneus (-ōnĕus), ĕi and ĕos, m., Φορωνεύς. *Phoroneus:* a son of Inachus, king of Argos, and brother of Io.—Hence, **Phŏrōn-ĭs**, ĭdis, *f. The Phoronide,* i. e. *Io:* Ov.

Phrāātes (-hātes), æ, m., Φραάτης. *Phraates* or *Pyrrhates:* the name of several kings of Parthia.

phrēnēsis, is, *f.* = φρένησις. *Madness, delirium, phrensy:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frénésie* (*frè-*).

phrēnēticus (-itĭcus), a, um, *adj.* = φρενητικός. *Mad, delirious, frantic:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *phrénétique* (*frè-*).

Phrixus, i, m., Φρίξος (Bristling One). *Phrixus:* a son of Athamas and Nephele, and brother of Helle, with whom he fled to Colchis on a ram with a golden fleece. He there sacrificed the ram, and hung up its golden fleece in the grove of Ares, whence it was afterwards brought back to Greece by Jason and the Argonauts.—Hence, **Phrix-ēus** (**Phryx-**), a, um, *adj.* (*f.* or belonging to. *Phrixus:* Phrixean.

Phrўges, um, m., Φρύγες. I. Prop.: *The Phrygians, a people of Asia Minor, noted among the ancients for their indolence and stupidity, and also for their skill in embroidering in gold.* —Sing.: **Phryx**, ўgis, m. *A Phrygian.* —Hence, A. **Phrўg-ĭa**, æ, *f. The country of Phrygia, in Asia Minor, divided into Phrygia Major and Minor.* —Hence, **Phrygĭ-us**, a, um, I. Prop.: *Phrygian.*—As Subst.: **Phrygĭæ**, ārum, *f.* (*sc.* mulieres) *Phrygian women.*—**2.** Meton.: *Trojan.*—B. **Phryx**, ўgis, *adj. Phrygian.* II. Meton.: *The Trojans.*

Phthas, m., Φθάς. *Phthas;* the Egyptian Vulcan.

Phthĭa, æ, *f.*, Φθία. *Phthia:* a city of Thessalicotis, the birthplace of Achilles. —Hence, 1. **Phthī-as**, ădis, *f. A Phthian woman.*—**2.** **Phthī-ōtæ** (-otes), æ, m. *A Phthiote.*—Hence, a. **Phthiōt-is**, ĭdis, *f.*, Φθιῶτις. *Phthiotis;* a district of Thessaly in which Phthia lay. —b. **Phthiōt-ĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, Φθιωτικός. (Prop.: *Of the Phthiotians:* Meton.) *Thessalian.* — **3.** **Phthī-us**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Phthia:* vir, i. e. *Achilles,* Prop.

phthĭsis, is, *f.* = φθίσις. *Consumption, phthisis:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *phthisie.*

phy, *interj. Pish! tush!* Ter.

Phўăces, æ, m. *Physaces:* a king of the Getæ.

Phўlăce, ēs, *f.*, Φυλακή (Prison). *Phylace:* **1.** *A city of Thessaly, where Protesilaus reigned.*—Hence, a. **Phўlăc-ēis**, ĭdis, *adj.*, *f. Phylacian.*—b. **Phўlăc-ēius**, a, um, *adj. Phylacian:* conjux, i. e. *Laodamia,* Ov.—c. **Phўlăc-ĭdes** (**Phyllac-**), æ, m. *A man of Phylace:* i. e. *Protesilaus:* Ov.—**2.** *A city of the Molossians in Epirus.*

phўlarchus, i, m. = φύλαρχος. *The chief of a tribe, a prince, ruler:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *phylarque.*

Phўle, ēs, *f.*, Φυλή. *Phyle:* *a fortress in Attica.*

Phyllēis, ĭdis, *adj. f.*, Φυλλήϊς. —**Phyllēĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, Φυλλήϊος, *of or belonging to Phyllus in Thessaly. Phyllean.*

Phyllis, ĭdis *and* ĭdos (*Acc.* Phyllida), *f.*, Φυλλίς. *Phyllis:* **1.** *Daughter of Sithon, King of Thrace: she was changed into an almond-tree.*—**2.** *A woman's name:* Virg.

Phyllĭus, ĭi, m. *Phyllius;* *a Bœotian who was in love with Ceyx.*

Phyllŏdŏce, ēs, *f. Phyllodoce:* *a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.*

1. phўsĭca, æ, -e, ēs, *f.* = φυσική. *Natural science, natural philosophy, physics:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *physique.*

2. phўsĭca, ōrum, v. physicus.

1. phўsĭc-e, *adv.* [physic-us] *In the manner of naturalists, physically* Cic.

2. physice, es, v. physica.

phўsĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, φυσικός. *Of,* or *belonging to, natural philosophy,* or *physics: natural, physical:* ratio, Cic.—As Subst.: **1.** **phўsĭcus**, i, m. *sc.* homo: *A natural philosopher:* Cic. —**2.** **phўsĭca**, ōrum, n. (*sc.* studia) *Physics:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *physique.*

physiognōmon, ōnis, m. = φυσιογνώμων (a knower of nature). *A physiognomist:* Cic.

phўsiōlŏgĭa, æ, *f.*, φυσιολογία. *Knowledge of nature; natural philosophy, physiology.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *physiologie.*

piābĭlis, e, *adj.* [pi(a)-o] *That may be expiated, expiable:* fulmen, Ov.

piācŭl-āris, e, *adj.* [piacul-um] *Belonging to* piaculum; hence) *Atoning, expiatory, piacular:* sacrificia, Liv.—As Subst.: **piacularia**, um, n. (*sc.* sacra) *Expiatory offerings.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *piaculaire.*

piā-cŭlum, i, n. [pi(a)-o] (*That which serves for appeasing;* hence) I. Prop.: *A propitiatory sacrifice:* Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. *An animal offered up in sacrifice, a victim:* Virg.; Liv.—B. *An expiation* or *atonement* for anything: Liv.—C. *A remedy:* Hor. —D. *Punishment:* Liv.—E. *A wicked action, sin, crime, guilt:* Liv.

piā-men, ĭnis, n. [id.] (*The expiating thing;* hence) *An atonement:* Ov.

pi-ca, æ, *f.* [prob. for pig-a; fr. pi(n)-go] (*The painted one;* i. e. *the party-coloured* or *variegated one;* hence) *A pie, magpie:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pie.*

pĭc-ārĭa, æ, *f.* [pix, pic-is] (*A thing pertaining to* pix: hence) *A place where pitch is made: a pitch-hut:* Cic.

pĭc-ēa, æ, *f.* [id.] *The thing pertaining to* pix; hence) *The pitch-pine:* Virg.

Pĭc-ēnum, i, n. [acc. to Fest., from pic-us] (*A thing pertaining to* picus; hence) *Picenum: a district in the eastern part of Italy which produced fruits and oil of excellent quality* (the territory of the mod. *Ancona.*—Hence, 1. **Pĭcēn-s**, ntis, m. *Of,* or *belonging to, Picenum: Picene.*—As Subst.: **Picentes**, ĭum, m. (*sc.* incolæ) *The inhabitants of Picenum, the Picentes.*—**2.** **Pĭcēn-us**, a, um, *adj. Picene* (only of things; whereas Picus [illegible] of persons and things).

pĭc-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pix, pic-is] I. Prop.: *Of pitch:* flumen, Virg. II. Meton.: *Black as pitch, pitch-black:* nubes, Ov.

pĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To bedaub with pitch, to pitch, to tar:* dolia, Suet.

pic-tor, ōris, m. [for pig-tor; fr. pi n)g-o] *A painter:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peintre.*

pic-tūra, æ, *f.* [for pig-tura; fr. id.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Painting, the art of painting:* Cic. B. Esp.: *A painting (of the face):* Plaut. II. Meton.: A. *A painting, picture:* Cic. —B. Of *embroidery:* Lucr. — C. Of *painting in mosaic:* Virg. III. Fig.: *A painting, picture* in words: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peinture.*

pictūr-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [pictur-a] (*Provided* or *furnished with* pictura; hence) **1.** *Party-coloured, variegated:* volucres, Claud. — **2.** *Embroidered:* vestes, Virg.

pic-tus (for pig-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of pi(n)g-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: a. (Prop.: *Painted:* Fig.) *Unreal, merely apparent, empty, vain:* metus, Prop.—b. *Coloured, variegated:* volucres, Virg. c. Of style: *Ornamented, ornate:* (*Comp.*) Lysiā nihil potest esse pictius, Cic.

1. pĭc-us, i, m. [prob. for pig-us; fr. pi(n)g-o] (*The painted one;* i. e. *the variegated, speckled,* etc., *one;* hence) I. Prop.: *A woodpecker:* Plaut. II. Meton.: *Picus:* a son of Saturn, grandfather of Latinus, king of the aborigines, and a soothsayer; he

was changed by Circe, whose love he had slighted, into a woodpecker. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pic.*

pĭ-e, *adv.* [pi-us] **1.** *Piously, religiously:* ut deos pie coleremus, Cic.— **2.** *Dutifully, affectionately:* (*Sup.*) quod utrumque piissime tulit, Sen.

Pĭĕros (-us), i, *m.*, Πιερός. *Pieros* or *Pierus; a king of Emathia, who gave to his daughters the names of the nine Muses.* — According to others, *A Macedonian, father of the nine Muses.* —Hence, **1. Pĭĕr-is,** ĭdis *or* ĭdos, *f. Daughter of Pierus; a Muse.* — Plur.: **Pierides,** um, *f. The Muses.* — **2. Pĭĕrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*: **a.** Prop.: *Pierian.*—**b.** Meton.: *Thessalian.*— As *Subst.*: **Pieriæ,** ārum, *f.* (*sc.* puellæ) *The Muses.*

pĭ-ĕtas, ātis, *f.* [pi-us] (*The quality of the* pius; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** With respect to the gods: **1.** Gen.: *Piety:* Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *Conscientiousness, scrupulousness:* Ov.—**B.** With respect to one's parents, relatives, country, benefactors, *etc.*: *Duty, dutifulness, affection, love, loyalty, patriotism, gratitude,* etc.: Cic.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Justice:* Virg.— **B.** *Gentleness, kindness, tenderness, pity, compassion:* Suet.— **C.** Personified: *Piety; as a goddess:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *piété*; also *pitié.*

pĭg-ĕo, ŭi, *and* ĭtum est, ēre, **2.** *v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** As a verb person.: *To feel annoyance* or *reluctance at; to repent of* a thing: [verba pigenda, Prop. **II.** In 3rd pers. sing. mostly impers.: **A.** Prop.: *It irks, troubles, displeases, chagrins, disgusts* one; *I, (thou, he,* etc.) *dislike, loathe,* etc.: ad pigendum, Cic.: (with *Acc. of person and Gen. of thing*) me fratris piget, Ter.: (with *Gen. of thing*) incepti lucisque, Virg.: (with *Inf.*) cognoscere, id. **B.** Meton.: **1.** For pœnitet, *It repents* one; *I (thou, he,* etc.) *repent, am sorry, grieve,* etc.: quod nos post pigeat, Ter.: pigere eum facti cœpit, Just.— **2.** *It makes* one *ashamed; I (thou, he,* etc.) *am ashamed:* fateri pigebat, Liv.

pĭg-er, ra, rum, *adj.* [pig-eo] **I.** Prop.: *Reluctant, unwilling, averse:* (*Sup.*) gens pigerrima ad militaria opera, Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Backward, slow, dull, lazy, indolent, sluggish, inactive:* piger videbare, Cic.: (*Comp.*) pigriora sunt ista remedia, *operate too slowly:* Col.: (with *Gen.*) militiæ piger et malus, Hor.— **B.** *Sluggish,* i. e. *that makes sluggish, benumbing:* sopor, Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *pigre.*

pĭget, v. pigeo.

pigment-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [pigmentum] (*One pertaining to* pigmentum; hence) *A dealer in paints* or *unguents:* Cic.

pig-mentum, i, *n.* [pi(n)g-o] (*The painting thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A paint:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of style: *Colouring, ornament:* Cic.

pignĕrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [pigner(a)-or] *One who takes a pledge; a pledgee, mortgagee:* Cic.

pignĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, **1.** *v. a.* [pignus, pigner-is] **I.** Prop.: *To give as a pledge, to pledge, pawn, mortgage:* unionem, Suet. **II.** Fig.: *To pledge one's life,* etc.: pigneratos habere animos, Liv.

pignĕr-or, ātus sum, āri, **1.** *v. dep. a.* [id.] (Prop.: *To take as a pledge;* hence, Fig.) **1.** *To make one's own, to appropriate:* Mars ipse ex acie fortissimum quemque pignerari solet, Cic. —**2.** *To accept as certain:* quod das mihi, pigneror omen, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old.) *pignorer.*

pig-nus, ŏris *and* ĕris, *n.* [prob. for pag-nus; fr. pa(n)g-o] (*The binding,* or *fastening, thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A pledge, gage, pawn, security, mortgage:* Cic.; Liv.; Tac. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A pledge, token, assurance, proof:* Cic.—**B.** Of children as *pledges* of love: Liv.; Prop. **III.** Meton.: *The object of a wager; a wager, stake:* Virg.

pĭgr-e, *adv.* [piger, pigr-i] *Slowly, sluggishly:* transiens, Sen.: (*Comp.*) pigrius, Luc.

pĭgr-esco, *no perf. nor sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [id.] *To become slow* or *sluggish:* Pl.

pĭgr-ĭtĭa, æ, **-itĭes,** ēi, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* piger; hence) *Sloth, sluggishness, laziness, indolence:* Cic.; Liv.

pĭgr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, **1.** *v. n.* [id.] *To be indolent, slow, dilatory:* Lucr.

pĭgr-or, ātus sum, āri, **1.** *v. dep.* [id.] *To be slow, slack, dilatory:* Cic.

1. pīla, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** *A mortar:* Pl.—**2.** *A pillar:* Hor.—**3.** *A pier* or *mole of* stone: Virg.

2. pīla, æ (*Gen. Sing.*, pīlāi, Lucr.), *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A ball, playing-ball:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: Of the *ballot* or *ball* used by judges in voting: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bille.*

pīl-ānus, i, *m.* [pil-um] (*One belonging to a* pilum; hence) *A triarius* (*one of the soldiers forming the third rank in battle*): Ov.

1. pīlā-tus, a, um, *P.* of pil(a)-o.

2. pīl-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [pil-um] (*Provided,* or *furnished, with a* pilum; hence) *Armed with javelins:* Virg.

pīlĕ-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [pile-us] (*Provided,* or *furnished, with a* pileus; hence) *Covered with the* pileus or *felt-cap, wearing the* pileus: Liv.

pīlentum, i, *n.* [etym. dub.] *An easy chariot* or *carriage (used by the Roman ladies, and in which the vessels,* etc., *for sacred rites were carried*): Virg.

pīlĭdĭ-lus, i, *m.*, **-lum,** i, *n. dim.* [pileus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) pileo-i] *A small felt-cap, a skull-cap:* Hor.

pīlĭus, i, *m.*, **-um,** i, *n.* = πῖλος: **I.** Prop.: *A felt cap* or *hat (made to fit close, and shaped like the half of an egg. It was worn by the Romans at entertainments and festivals, esp. at the Saturnalia, and was given to a slave at his enfranchisement as a sign of freedom*): Plaut.; Pers. **II.** Meton.: *Liberty, freedom:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *piléus.*

pīl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, **1.** *v. a.* [etym. dub.; prps. akin to ψιλ-όω, "to strip bare"] **A.** *To deprive of hair, make bald:* Mart.—**B.** *To plunder, pillage:* Amm. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peler, piller.*

pīl-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. pil-us] (*Full of* pilus; hence) *Hairy, shaggy:* genæ, Cic.: (*Comp.*) pilosiora folia, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pileux, pelu, poilu.*

pī-lum, i, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root PISR, *conterere*; whence, Lat. pinsĕre] (*The bruising,* or *crushing, thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A pounder, pestle* of a mortar: Cato. **II.** Meton.: *The heavy javelin of the Roman infantry (which they hurled at the enemy at the commencement of the action, and then took to their swords):* Cic.; Virg ¶ Hence, Fr. *pilon,* "a pestle:" also, (old) *pile, pilum,* "a javelin."

Pīl-umnus, i, *m.* [pil-um] (*The one having the* pilum) *Pilumnus, a Roman deity, the personification of the* pilum, *and the fabled ancestor of Turnus.*

1. pīlus, i, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A hair:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: *A hair, a trifle;* usually joined with a negative, *not a hair, not a bit, not a whit:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poil.*

2. pīl-us, i, *m.* [akin to pil-um] **I.** Prop.: *The division of the* triarii *in the Roman army:* so, *alone:* referes pili præmia, Mart.—With *primus* (so, mostly: in the *Gen.* written as one word, primipili): Cæs. **II.** Meton.: Primipilus (in Inscr. also primopilus), *The chief centurion of the* triarii, Cæs.; Liv.

Pimplēis (Pipl-), ĭdis *and* ĭdos, *f.*, Πιμπληΐς. (*A thing* or *person belonging to Pimpla*—a hill and fountain in Pieria sacred to the Muses; hence,) *A muse:* Hor.

Pimplēus (Pipl-), a, um, *adj. Pimplean;* hence, *sacred to the Muses:* mons, Cat. — As *Subst.*: **Pimplēa (Pipl-),** æ, *f.* (*sc.* puella) *A Muse:* Hor.

pina, æ, v. 2. pinna.

Pinārĭus, li, *m. Pinarius; the name of a Roman sacerdotal family.*— Hence, **Pinari-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Pinarii; Pinarian.*

Pindărus, i, *m.*, Πίνδαρος. *Pindar: A celebrated lyric poet of Thebes, contemporary with Æschylus.* — Hence, **Pindăr-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Pindaric.*

Pindus (-os), i, *m.*, Πίνδος. *Pindus* or *Pindos; a lofty mountain in Thessaly, on the borders of Macedonia and Epirus, the seat of the Muses* (now *Mezzara*).

pīn-ētum, i, *n.* [pin-us] (*Thing supplied with pine-* or *fir-trees;* hence) *A pine-wood, pine-grove:* Ov.

pīn-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of the pine, piny, pine-*: ardor, *a fire of pine-wood,* Virg.

pi(n)g-o, pinxi, pictum, pingĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root PINJ *colorare*] **I.** Prop.: (*To represent pictorially* with the pencil or needle; hence) **A.** *To paint:* tabulas, Cic.— **B.** *To embroider:* picti tori, Ov.; (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) pictus acu tunica et barbara tegmina crurum, Virg **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To paint, stain,*

colour with any thing: sanguineis frontem moris et tempora pingit, Virg. — **B.** *To adorn, decorate, embellish:* bibliothecam aliquā re, Cic. **III.** Fig.: Of speech: *To paint, colour, embellish:* in verbis pingendis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peindre.*

pingu-esco, *no perf. nor sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n.* [pingu-is] **I.** Prop.: *To become, or grow, fat:* piscis, Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To be plumped out, well-grown:* frumenta pinguescunt, Pl.— **B.** *To grow, or become, fertile:* sanguine . . . pinguescere campos, Virg.

pinguis, e, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root PJAJ, *crescere*] (*Increased, added*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Fat.*: pingues Thebani, Cic.: (*Sup.*) pinguissimus hædulus, Juv.—As *Subst.*: **pingue,** is, *n. Fat:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *Fat, rich, fertile:* also, *plump, in good condition:* ficus, *plump, juicy*, Hor.: (*Comp.*) sanguine pinguior campus, Hor.—**2.** *Fertilizing:* pingui flumine Nilus, Virg.—**B.** Of wine: *Rich, oily:* Hor.—**C.** Of colour: *Dull, faint:* Pl. —**D.** *Bedaubed, besmeared:* pinguia crura luto, Juv.—**E.** *Thick, dense:* cælum, Cic.—**F.** Of taste: *Dull, insipid, not sharp, not pungent:* sapor, Pl. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of the mind: *Dull, gross, heavy, stupid, doltish:* pingue sed ingenium mansit, Ov. —**B.** *Calm, quiet, comfortable, easy:* pingui membra quiete levat, Ov.

pin-i-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [pinus; (i); fer-o] *Pine-bearing, that produces pines:* Mænalus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pinifère*

pin-i-ger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [pinus; (i); ger-o] *Pine-bearing:* caput, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pinigère.*

1. **penna,** æ, *f.* v. penna.

2. **pinna (pina),** æ, *f.* = πίννα. *A species of mussel; the sea-pen:* Cic.

pinn-i-ger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [1. pinn-a; (i); ger-o] *Feather-bearing,* i. e. *feathered, winged:* Amor, Lucr.

pinn-i-grăp-us, i, *m.* [pinn-a = penn-a; (i); rap-io] *A peak-snatcher,* i. e. *a gladiator who fought with a Samnite having a peak to his helmet, and which he tried to snatch away:* Juv.

pinnŏthēres (-thēres), æ, *m.* = πιννοτήρης or πιννοθήρης. *The pinna-guard; a species of crab found in the shell of the* pinna, *and fabled to keep watch over it:* Cic.; Pl.

pins-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of pins-o.

pins-o (pīs-), pinsi *and* pinsŭi, pinsum, pinsĭtum *and* pistum, pinsĕre, 3. *v. a.*, and **pins-o,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root PISH, *conterere*] *To beat, pound, bray, bruise, crush:* o Jane a tergo quem nulla ciconia pinsit, Pers.

pin-sus (for pins-sus), a, um, *P.* of pins-o.

pīnus, ūs, *and* i, *f.*, πίτυς. **I.** Prop.: *A pine, pine-tree; a fir, fir-tree:* Virg.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: Of any thing made of pine: **A.** *A ship:* Virg.—**B.** *A torch:* Virg.—**C.** *A garland of pine-leaves:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pin.*

pī-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [pi-us] **I.** Prop.: *To seek to appease; to appease, propitiate* by sacrifice: Silvanum lacte piabant, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To honour with religious rites, to celebrate:* aras ture, Prop.—**B.** Of sacred rites: *To perform:* Prop. — **C.** *To purify with sacred rites:* si quid tibi plandum fuisset, Cic.—**D.** *To make or seek to make good; to atone for, expiate:* effigiem statuere, nefas quæ triste piaret, Virg.—**E.** *To punish, avenge:* culpam morte, Virg.—**F.** *To free from madness:* jube te piari de meā pecuniā, Plaut.

pĭper, ĕris, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit *pippali*; Persian *biber*; Gr. πέπερι] *Pepper:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poivre.*

pīpĭlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [onomatop.] *To pip, chirp:* Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pialler, piauler.*

Pīræ-eus (trisyll.), (**-æus**), i, *m.*, Πειραιεύς, **-a,** ōrum, *n. The Piræeus, Piræus, or Piræa; the port of Athens, about five Roman miles from the city, with which it was connected by long walls* (now *Porto Dracone* or *Porto Leone*).—Hence, **Pīræ-us,** a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, the Piræus, Piræan.*

pīrāta, æ, *m.* = πειρατής (An attempter *or* attacker). *A sea-robber, corsair, pirate:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pirate.*

pīrātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = πειρατικός. *Of, or belonging to, a pirate or pirates; piratical:* myoparo, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **pīrātĭca,** æ, *f. Piracy:* Cic.

Pīrēne, ēs, *f.*, Πειρήνη. *Pirene; a fountain in the citadel of Corinth* (*Acrocorinthus*), *said to have been opened by a blow of the hoof of Pegasus; hence sacred to the Muses.*— Hence, **Pīrēn-is,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, Πειρηνίς. *Of, or belonging to, Pirene; Pirenian.*

Pīrĭthŏus, i, *m.*, Πειρίθοος. *Pirithous; a son of Ixion, king of the Lapithæ, husband of Hippodamia, and friend of Theseus. After the death of Hippodamia, he descended, in company with Theseus, to the infernal regions, to carry away Proserpine; but was, together with Theseus, seized and detained in chains. Theseus was afterwards rescued by Hercules, who vainly endeavoured to save Pirithous also.*

pīrum, i, *n. A pear:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poire.*

pīrus, i, *f. A pear-tree:* Virg.

Pīrustæ, ārum, *m. The Pirustæ; a people of Illyria.*

Pisa, æ, Πίσα. *Pisa; a city of Elis, on the Alpheus, near which the Olympic games were celebrated.*—Hence, **Pīsæ-us,** a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Pisa; Pisæan.*—As *Subst.*: **Pīsæa,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* puella) *The Pisæan maiden;* i. e. *Hippodamia.*

Pisæ, ārum, *f. Pisæ; a very ancient city of Etruria, a colony of Pisa in Elis* (now *Pisa*). — Hence, **Pīs-ānus,** a, um, *adj. Pisan.*—As *Subst.*: **Pisani,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ). *The Pisans.*

Pīsander, dri, *m.*, Πείσανδρος (Persuader of men). *Pisander; a son of Polyctor, and one of Penelope's suitors.*

Pisaurum, i, *n. Pisaurum; a city of Umbria, at the mouth of the Pisaurus* (now *Pesaro*). — Hence, **Pisaur-ensis,** e, *adj. Pisaurian.*

piscā-tor, ōris, *m.* [pisc(a)-or] *A fisherman, fisher:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pêcheur.*

piscātōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [piscator] *Of, or belonging to, fishermen, fishing-*: naves, *fishing-smacks*, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pescatoire.*

piscā-tus, ūs, *m.* [pisc(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *A fishing, catching of fish:* Plaut.; Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Fishes, fish:* Plaut.; Cic.

pisc-ĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pisc-is] *A little fish:* Cic.

pisc-īna, æ, *f.* [id.] (*A thing pertaining to* piscis; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A pond in which fish are kept; a fish-pond:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A pond* (*for bathing or swimming*, whether of warm or cold water); *a basin, pool:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *piscine.*

piscīn-ārĭus, ii, *m.* [piscin-a] (*One pertaining to a* piscina; hence) *One fond of fish-ponds:* Cic.

piscis, is, *m.* [etym.dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A fish:* Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: As a constellation: Pisces, *The Fishes, a constellation:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poisson.*

pisc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* [pisc-is] *To fish:* piscemur, venemur, Hor.—Prov.: Piscari aureo hamo, *To fish with a golden hook;* i. e. *to seek small advantage at great risk*, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pêcher.*

pisc-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of fishes, abounding in fish:* amnes, Ov.

Pīsĭdæ, ārum, *m.*, Πισίδαι. *The Pisidæ; a people of Taurus, in Asia Minor, bordering on the Phrygians.*— Hence, **Pisid-ia,** æ, *f. The country of the Pisidæ: Pisidia.*

Pisistrātus, i, *m.*, Πεισίστρατος (Persuader of the army). *Pisistratus:* **1.** *A tyrant of Athens.*—Hence, **Pisistrātĭdæ,** ārum, *m. The Pisistratidæ,* i. e. *Hippias and Hipparchus, sons of Pisistratus.* — **2.** *A Bœotian chief, a friend of the Romans.*

1. **piso,** ĕre, v. pinso.

2. **Piso,** ōnis, *m.* [1. piso] *Piso,* i. e. *the Mortar*; a Roman cognomen *in the* gens Calpurnia. — Hence, **Pisōn-iānus,** a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, a Piso; Pisonian.*

pis-tor, ōris, *m.* [pis-o = pinso] (*The bruiser*, etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: *One who pounds corn in a mortar or grinds it in a hand-mill; a miller:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A baker:* Cic. — **B.** *A surname of Jupiter, because, when the Romans were besieged in the Capitol, he gave them the idea of hurling bread, as though they had an abundance of it, at the besieging Gauls:* Ov.

Pistōrĭum, ii, *n. Pistorium; a city of Etruria, where Catiline was defeated and slain* (now *Pistoia*).—Hence, **Pistōri-ensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Pistorium; Pistorian.*

pistril-la, æ, *f. dim.* [for pistrilla; fr. pistrin-a] *A little pounding-mill:* Ter.

pistr-īna, æ, *f.* [contr. fr. pistorina; fr. pistor] (*A thing pertaining to a* pistor; hence) *A bakehouse, bakery:* Pl.

pistrīn-ensis, e, *adj.* [pistrin-a]

Of. or *belonging to, a pounding-mill; mill-*: jumenta, Suet.

pistr-ĭnum, i, *n.* [contr. fr. pistorĭnum; fr. pistor] [*A thing pertaining to a* pistor; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A place where corn is pounded, a pounding-mill, mill (usually worked by horses or asses; but sometimes by a slave by way of punishment)*: Cic. — **b.** Fig.: Of *wearisome, oppressive labour, drudgery*: Cic.—**2.** *A bakery*: Suet.

pistris (pr-), is; **pistrix (pr-),** ĭcis, *f.* = πίστρις, πρίστις. **I.** Prop.: *Any sea-monster; a whale, shark, sawfish*: Virg.; Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The constellation of the Whale*: Cic. — **B.**: **1.** *A species of swift-sailing ship*: Liv.—**2.** *The name of a ship in the fleet of Æneas*: Virg.

pĭs-tus, a, um, *P.* of pis-o = pinso.

Pităne, ēs, *f.*, Πιτάνη. *Pitane; a city on the Æolic coast of Asia Minor* (now *Sandarlik*).

Pithēcūsa, æ, -æ, ārum, *f.*, Πιθηκοῦσαι (Ape-islands). *Pithecusa* or *Pithecusæ; an island* (prop., *the western and larger of two islands*; whence the *plur.*) *in the Tyrrhenian Sea, not far from Cumæ* (now *Ischia*).

Pittăcus (-os), i, *m.*, Πιττακός. *Pittacus* or *Pittacos; one of the seven wise men of Greece.*

Pittheus (dissyll.), ĕi *and* ĕos, *m.*, Πιτθεύς. *Pitheus; a king of Trœzen, son of Pelops, and father of Æthra the mother of Theseus.*—Hence. **1. Pitthēus (-ēĭus),** a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Pittheus; Pitthean.* — **2. Pitth-ēis,** ĭdos, *f. The Pittheid, daughter of Pittheus*, i. e. *Æthra.*

pītŭīta (ĭn poets sometimes scanned as a trisyll.), *f.* [prob. akin to Gr. πυτίζω, πτύω] (*The spit thing*; hence) *Phlegm, rheum*: Cic.; Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pituite.*

pītŭīt-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Full of phlegm, phlegmatic*: homo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pituiteux.*

pĭus, a, um (*Comp.*, only magis pius: — *Sup.*, pĭissimus, condemned by Cicero; but very frequent in the post-Aug. age), *adj.* [akin to Sans. root PŪ, *to purify*] (*Purified*: hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Pious, devout*, etc.: pio vatis ab ore, Ov. - As *Subst.*: **1. pĭi,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* homines): **a.** Gen.: *Pious* or *devout persons*: Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *The departed pious*, i. e. *the blessed*: Cic.; Ov.—**2. pium,** i, *n. Pious*, or *devout, conduct*: *piety*, etc.: Ov. - **B.** Of conduct towards parents, *etc.*: *Affectionate, tender, kind*, etc.: Æneas, Virg.—**C.** With reference to one's country, *etc.*: *Loyal, patriotic*: bellum, *waged for one's country* or *allies*, Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Honest, upright*: quæstūs, Cato.—**B.** Of a wine jar: *Benevolent, kind, gentle*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pie, pieux.*

pix, pĭcis, *f.* = πίσσα. *Pitch*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poix.*

plăcā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [plac(a)-o] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: Of living beings, feelings, *etc.*: *Easy to be pacified, easily appeased, placable*: (*Comp.*) omnia æquiora et placabiliora, Cic.: inimicis te placabilem præbes, Anct. Her.—**b.** Fig.: Of things: *Placable, mild, gentle*: placabilis ara Dianæ, Virg.—**2.** *That can pacify, etc.*; *pacifying, appeasing, moderating, propitiating*: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *placable.*

plăcābĭl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [placabil-is] (*The quality of the* placabilis; hence) *Readiness to be appeased, placable disposition, placability*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *placabilite.*

plăcā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [plac(a)-o] (*The appeasing thing*; hence) *A means of pacifying* or *appeasing, a lenitive*: Liv.

plăcā-mentum, i, *n.* [id.] (id.) *A means of pacifying* or *appeasing, a lenitive*: Cic.; Pl.

plăcāt-e, *adv.* [placat-us] *Quietly, gently, calmly, composedly*: ferre, Cic.: (*Comp.*) placatius, id.

plăcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [plac(a)-o] *A pacifying, appeasing, propitiating*. Cic.

plăcā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of plac(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Soothed, calmed, quiet, gentle, still*: (*Comp.*) placatior animus, Liv.: (*Sup.*) quies placatissima, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *Calm, quiet, peaceful*: maria, Virg.

plăce-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of place-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Pleasing, charming, dear*: uxor, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plaisant.*

plăcent-a, æ, *f.* = πλακοῦς, πλακοῦντ-ος. *A cake*: Hor.

Plăcentĭa, æ, *f. Placentia; a city of Gallia Cispadana on the Po* (now *Piacenza*).—Hence, **Plăcent-ĭnus,** a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Placentia; Placentian, Placentine.*—Hence, **Placentini,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Placentines.*

plăc-ĕo, ŭi *and* ĭtus sum, ĭtum, ēre (once in *Part. Fut. Pass.*: dos placenda, Plaut.), *v. n.* [perhaps akin to Sanscrit root PRĪ, Gr. φιλ, whence, φιλ-εῖν, to love] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To please, to be pleasing* or *agreeable, to be welcome* or *acceptable, to satisfy*: quod spiro et placeo—si placeo—tuum est, Hor.: non placet Antonio consulatus meus, Cic. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: Placere sibi, *etc., To be pleased*, or *satisfied, with one's self; to flatter one's self; to pride*, or *plume, one's self*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Placet alicui, *or simply* placet, *It pleases one, it seems good to one; it is one's opinion, I, etc., am of opinion; I, etc., hold*: Cic.; Hor.—**B.** Politic. *t. t.*: **1.** *To be resolved upon; to be willed, ordered, determined*: placitum est mihi, ut . . . Brundisium ducerem copiam, quam, *etc.*, Cic.—**2.** Non placere, *To be forbidden*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plaire*; also (subst.) *plaisir.*

plăcĭd-e, *adv.* [placid-us] *Softly, gently, quietly, calmly, peacefully, placidly*: ferre dolorem, Cic.: (*Comp.*) placidius, Sall.

plăc-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [plac-eo] (*Pleasing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Gentle, quiet, still, calm, mild, peaceful, placid*: cum placidum mollemque reddidi, Cic.: (*Sup.*) placidissima pax, id. **II.** Meton.: Of plants, trees, *etc.*: *Not wild, fruitful*: (*Comp.*) arbores placidiores, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *placide.*

plăcĭtum, i, v. placitus.

plăc-ĭtus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of place-o. —**2.** *Pa.*: *Pleasing, agreeable, acceptable*: artes, Tac.: (with *Dat.*) paci, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **placĭtum,** i, *n.*: **a.** Prop.: *That which is pleasing* or *agreeable*: Virg.—**b.** Meton.: *An opinion, sentiment*; *a determination, order*: Pl.

plāc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. *v. a.* [prob. akin to plac-eo] **I.** Prop.: Of living beings, passions, *etc.*, as objects: **A.** Gen.: *To quiet, soothe, calm, assuage, appease, pacify*: animum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To reconcile; to make* or *cause to be at peace*: ipsos reipublicæ, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of things as objects: *To appease, calm, pacify*, etc.: iratum ventrem, Hor. **III.** Meton.: *To endeavour to appease*, etc.: non si trecenis . . . places illachrymabilem Plutona tauris, Hor.

1. **plāga,** æ, *f.* = πλαγή. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A blow, stroke, stripe*: Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of atoms striking together: *The shock*: Cic.—**2.** *A blow* which wounds or injures; *a stroke, cut, thrust; a wound*: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *A blow, stroke; an injury, misfortune*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plaie.*

2. **plāg-a,** æ, *f.* [akin to πλάξ, πλάγ-ος, "a flat surface"] **1.** Of the sky, *etc.*: **a.** *A region, quarter, tract*, etc.: Virg.—**b.** *A zone*: Virg.—**2.** Of the earth: *A region, district, canton*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plage.*

3. **plāg-a,** æ, *f.* [akin to πλακ, root of Gr. πλέκ-ω, "to entwine, "plait," *etc.*] *The entwined*, or *plaited, thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A huntingnet, snare, gin*: Cic.; Hor.—**B.** *A spider's web*: Pl.—**C.** *A bed-curtain*: Var. **II.** Fig.: *A snare, trap, toil*: quas plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texuerunt, Cic.

plāgĭ-ārĭus, i, *m.* [plagi-um, *man-stealing*:—found perhaps only in late Latin] (*One belonging to* plagium; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A man-stealer, kidnapper*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A literary thief, plagiarist*: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plagiaire.*

plāg-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. plag-a] (*Abounding in* plaga; hence) *Fond of flogging*: Orbilius, Hor.

plāg-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [3. plag-a] **I.** Prop.: *A bed-curtain, a curtain*: Liv. **II.** Meton.: *A sheet* (*of paper*): Pl.

planc-tus, ūs, *m.* [for plang-tus; fr. plang-o] **I.** Gen.: *A striking* or *beating* accompanied by a loud noise; *a banging, rustling, roaring*: Luc. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *A beating of the breast, arms, and face* in mourning: Sen. **B.** Meton.: *Wailing, lamentation, groaning; a groan*, etc.: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plainte.*

plān-e, *adv.* [plan-us] **I.** Prop.: *Simply, clearly, distinctly, intelligibly*: (*Comp.*) planius dicere, Cic.: (*Sup.*) planissime explicare, id. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *Wholly, entirely, completely, quite*: plane bene, Cic. **B.** Esp.: In affirmative answers, *Certainly, by all means, to be sure, exactly so*: Plaut.

plang-o, planxi, planctum, plangĕre, 3. *v. a.* aud *n.* [πλαγ, root of πλήσσω, to strike] **I.** Gen.: *To strike, beat*, esp. with a noise: tympana palmis, Cat. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *To beat the breast, head*, etc., as a sign of grief: femur dextrā, Ov.—**2.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To beat one's self in agony*, etc.: Ov. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Neut.: *To lament aloud, wring the hands:* planxere sorores Naiades . . . Planxere et Dryades: plangentibus adsonat Echo, Ov.—**2.** Act.: *To bewail:* Memphitem bovem (*i. e.* Apim), Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plaindre.*

plang-or, ōris, *m.* [plang-o] **I.** Gen.: *A striking, beating*, attended with noise: Auct. Her.; Ov. **II.** Esp.: *A beating the breast or face* in token of grief; *loud mourning, wailing, lamentation:* Cic.; Ov.

plangun-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [for plangon-cula; fr. πλαγγών, πλαγγόνος] *A little wax doll:* Cic.

plān-i-pes, ĕdis, *m.* [plan-us; (i); pes] (*Flat-foot*) *A kind of pantomime* or *ballet-dancer, who performed without the comic* soccus *or the tragic* cothurnus: Juv.

plān-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [plan-us] (*The quality of the* planus; hence) *Plainness, distinctness, perspicuity:* Tac.

plān-ĭtĭes, ēi, **-ĭtia,** æ, *f.* [id.] (*A being flat, flatness*; Concr.) *A flat* or *even surface, level ground, a plain:* Lucr.; Cic.

plān-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make level, flat*, or *even:* vias, Coripp.

plan-ta, æ, *f.* [plan-o] (*The flattened thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A sole, sole of the foot:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of *any part of a vegetable set in the ground for propagation; a sprout, shoot, twig, sprig, sucker, graft, scion, slip, cutting:* Cic.; Virg.—**B.** *A set, slip:* Pl.—**C.** *A plant*, in gen.: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plant, plante.*

plant-ārĭa, ium, *n.* [plant-a] (*Things pertaining to a* planta; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Sets, slips*, or *young trees:* viva, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *The hair:* Pers.

1. plā-nus, a, um, *adj.* [either for plat-nus, fr. πλατ-ύς; or for plac-nus, fr. πλάξ, πλάκ-ος] **I.** Prop.: *Even, level, flat, plain:* litus, Cæs.: (*Comp.*) aditus planior, Liv.: (*Sup.*) planissimus, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **planum,** i, *n. Level ground, a plain:* Sall.—Particular phrase: Law *t. t.*: E plano, *On level ground, below, not on the bench*, i. e. *out of court, extra-judicial:* Suet. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Lowly, inconsiderable, humble:* homo, Sen.—**B.** *Plain, clear, distinct, intelligible:* planum facere, *to make plain, clear*, or *intelligible; to set forth*, Cic.—Particular phrase: **De plano,** *Without difficulty, easily:* Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plan, plain*; also (subst.), *plaine.*

2. plānus, i, *m.* = πλάνος. *A vagrant, vagabond; a juggler, impostor, cheat* Cic.

Plă.ææ, ārum, *f.*, Πλαταιαί. *Platææ; a city of Bœotia, celebrated for a victory of the Greeks over the Persians* (now *Palæo-Castro*).—Hence. **Plătæenses,** ium, *m. The Plataeans.*

plătălĕa, æ, *f. The spoonbill:* Cic.

plătănus, i ((*Gen.*, platanūs, Virg.), *f.* = πλάτανος (The wide *or* spreading thing). *The platane or Oriental planetree:* Hor.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *platane, plane.*

plătĕa, æ, *f.*, πλατεῖα. *A broad way in a city, a street:* Ter.; Cæs.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *place.*

Plăto (-on), ōnis, Πλάτων (The wide *or* spreading one). *Plato* or *Platon:* **1.** *A celebrated Greek philosopher, disciple of Socrates, instructor of Aristotle, and founder of the Academic philosophy:* — *Greek Acc.:* Platona, Hor.—Hence, **Plătōnĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Plato; Platonic.*—As *Subst.*: **Platonici,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* discipuli) *Followers of the Platonic philosophy; Platonists.*— **2.** *An obscure Epicurean of Sardis, contemporary with Cicero.*

plaudo (plo-), plausi, plausum, plaudĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Act.: *To clap, strike, beat* any thing: plausis alis, Ov.: choreas pedibus, *to execute a choral dance, stamping with the feet*, Virg. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Gen.: *To clap, strike, beat:* alis Plaudentem figit sub nube columbam, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Prop.: *To clap the hands* (*in token of approbation*); *to applaud, clap:* manūs suas in plaudendo consumere, Cic.: usque Sessuri, donec cantor, *vos plaudite*, dicat, Hor.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *To express approbation, to approve, applaud:* plaudit sepultis, Hor.—**b.** With Personal pron. in Dat.: *To applaud one's self, to be satisfied* or *well contented with one's self:* populus me sibilat: at mihi plaudo Ipse domi, Hor.

plaus-ĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [plaudo, (*Sup.*) plaus-um] *Deserving applause, praiseworthy, pleasing:* nomen, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plausible.*

plau-sor, ōris, *m.* [for plaud-sor; fr. plaud-o] *One who claps applause; an applauder:* Hor.

plaus-trum (plos-), i, *n.* [for plaud-trum; fr. id.] (*The accomplisher of clapping*, etc.; hence, in reference to the noise made by its movement) **I.** Prop.: *A waggon, wain, cart:* Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: *The constellation Charles's Wain, the Great Bear:* Ov.

1. plau-sus (for plaud-sus), a, um, *P.* of plaud-o.

2. plau-sus, ūs, *m.* [for plaud-sus; fr. plaud-o] **I.** Gen.: *A clapping sound; the noise that arises from the beating* or *striking together of two bodies.* Virg.; Pl. **II.** Esp.: *A clapping of hands* (*in token of approbation*); *applause:* Cic.

Plautĭus (Plōt-), ĭi, *m. Plautius* or *Plotius; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Plauti-us (ānus, Plot-),** a, um, *adj. Of, or pertaining to, a Plautius* (*Plotius*); *Plautian, Plotian.*

Plautus, i, *m. Plautus* (i. e. *Flat-foot*); *an Umbrian* cognomen: e. g. *T. Maccius Plautus, a celebrated Roman comic poet, a native of the Umbrian village Sarsina.*—Hence, **Plaut-inus,** a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Plautus; Plautian.*

plēbē-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [plebes, old Gen. plebe-i] *The common people, populace, mob, rabble:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plébécule.*

plēbē-ius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the common people or commonalty; plebeian:* familia, Cic. **II.** Meton.: In a contemptuous sense: *Plebeian; i. e. common, vulgar, mean, low:* licet concurrant plebeii omnes philosophi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plébéien.*

plēbes, is *and* ēi, v. plebs.

plēb-i-cōl-a, æ, *comm.* [plebs, pleb-is; (i); col-o] *One who courts the favour of the common people, a friend of the people:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plébicole.*

plēbi-scītum, i, *n.* (*Abl.*, plebiscitu, Decret. ap. Cic.) [for plebiscitum] *A decree or ordinance of the people:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plébiscite.*

plēb-s (-es), is, *and* (esp. anciently) ei *and* i, *f.* [akin to Gr. πλῆθ-ος] (*The multitude or many*; hence) **I.** Prop.: As a political division of a state: **A.** At Rome: *The common people, the commons or commonalty, the plebeians* (*opp. to the patricians, senators, and knights*; *whereas* populus *signifies the collective people, including, therefore, the Senate*): Sall.; Cic.—**B.** At other places than Rome: *The mass* or *bulk of the people; the common people, commonalty* (*opp. to the higher ranks*): Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The populace, the lower class* or *order, the mass:* Liv.; Hor. **III.** Fig.: Of deities: *The lower order* or *rank:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plèbe.*

1. plec-to, plexi *and* plexŭi, plexum, plectĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to πλέκ-ω] **I.** Prop.: *To plait, braid, interweave:* plexæ coronæ, Lucr. **II.** Meton.: *To twist, bend, turn:* monstrabat vitulus quo se pacto plecteret, Phæd.

2. plec-to, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, tĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to πλήγ, root of πλήσσω, *to strike*] **I.** Prop.: *To strike, punish with blows:* tergo plector, Hor. **II.** Fig.: Pass.: **A.** *To be punished:* multis in rebus negligentiā plectimur, *from, or because of, negligence*, Cic.—**B.** *To be blamed, censured, found fault with:* ne quā in re jure plecteretur, Nep. **III.** Meton.: Of the wind: *To lash:* Venusinæ Plectantur silvæ (*sc.* Euro), Hor.

plectrum, i, *n.* = πλῆκτρον (a striker, an instrument to strike with): **1.** Prop.: *A little stick with which the player struck the chords of a stringed instrument; a quill, plectrum:* Cic.—**2.** Meton.: a. *A lyre*, or *lute:* Tib.—b. *A lyric poem, lyric poetry; a strain:* Hor.

Plēĭas and **Plēias** (dissyl.) (**Plīas**), ădis, *f.*, Πληϊάς and Πλειάς (Sailing One; *or else*, Dove). *A Pleiad; one of the Seven Stars:* usually *plur.*: Pleiades (Pliades), Πλειάδες. *The Pleiades* or *Pleiads; the constellation of the Seven Stars:* (pure Lat., Vergiliæ); acc. to the myth., *the seven daughters*

of Atlas and Pleione. ¶ **Hence, Fr.** *Pléiades.*

Plēĭŏne, ēs, *f.*, Πληϊόνη. *Pleione; daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, wife of Atlas, and mother of the Pleiades.*

Plemmўrĭum, ĭi, *n.*, Πλημμύριον. *Plemmyrium: a promontory of Sicily, near Syracuse* (now *Punta di Gigante*).

plēn-e, *adv.* [plen-us] **1.** *Full to the top,* etc.: vasa plene infundere, Pl. — **2.** *Fully, wholly, completely, thoroughly, largely:* plene aliquid perficere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) plenius, Ov.: (*Sup.*) plenissime, Pl.

plēn-ĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [plen-us] (*The quality of the* plenus; hence) **1.** *Thickness, stoutness,* etc.: Pl.—**2.** *Fulness, completeness,* etc.; *uncontracted form,* etc.: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plénitude.*

plē-nus, a, um, *adj.* [ple-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Filled, full:* (*Sup.*) plenissimis velis navigare, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) domus plena cælati argenti, id.: (with *Abl.*) plena domus ornamentis, id. — Adverbial expression: Ad plenum, *To repletion, copiously:* Virg. **B.** Esp.: Of bodily size: *Stout, bulky, portly, plump, corpulent:* vulpecula pleno corpore, Hor.: sus plena, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Filled, satisfied:* quum plenus languet amator, *sated with love,* Hor.—**B.** *Loaded, laden,* etc.: vitis, Ov.: (with *Gr. Acc.*) crura thymo plena (*sc.* apes), Virg.—**C.** *Entire, complete, full, whole:* annus, Cic.—Adverbial expression: In plenum, *On the whole, generally:* Pl.—**D.** Of the voice: *Sonorous, full, clear, strong, loud:* vox grandior et plenior, Cic.—**E.** Of letters, syllables, words: *Full; at full length, not contracted, unabridged:* Cic. —**F.** *Full, abundant, plentiful, much:* pecunia, Cic.—**G.** Of age: *Full, ripe, mature:* jam plenis nubilis annis, *marriageable,* Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Full, filled:* (with *Gen.*) laboris, Virg.: (with *Abl.*) exspectatione, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Complete, finished, ample, copious:* oratio, Cic.—**2.** *Full, abounding, rich:* pleno ore laudare, *with full mouth,* i. e. *fully, liberally, heartily,* Cic.: (with *Gen.*) quis plenior inimicorum fuit C. Mario, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plein.*

plĕ-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [akin to πλε, πλη, root of πιμπλημι] *To fill, to fulfil:* (old word) Fest.

plērīque, *etc.*, v. plerusque.

plē-rus, a, um, *adj.* [ple-o] (*Filled;* hence) *Very many, a very great part, most:* Cic.

plērus-que, plera-que, plerumque, *adj.* [a strengthened form from plerus] **1.** Sing.: *The larger, or greater, part of:* juventus pleraque Catilinæ favebat, Sall.—As *Subst.*: **plerumque,** *n. The greatest part:* Europæ, Liv.—Adverbial expression: Plerumque: **a.** *For the most part, mostly, commonly, very often, very frequently:* Cic.—**b.** *Often, frequently:* Tac.—**2.** Plur.: *Very many, a very great part, the most, most:* plerique Belgæ, Cæs.: (with *Partitive Gen.*) **pleræque gentium,** Pl.—As *Subst.*: **a.** **plerique,** *m.*: (a) *Most,* or *very many, persons:* Cic.—(b) *Several, a large number, a very considerable portion:* Tac.—**b. pleraque,** *n. Most,* or *very many, things; all things:* Cic.

Pleumosĭi (-oxĭi), ōrum, *m. The Pleumosii* or *Pleumoxii; a people of Belgic Gaul.*

Pleuron, ōnis, *f.*, Πλευρών. *Pleuron; a city of Ætolia.* —Hence, **Pleurōn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Pleuron; Pleuronian.*

plexus (for plect-sus), a, um, *P.* of plect-o.

plĭc-ātus, a, um, *P.* of plic-o.

plĭc-o, āvi (ŭi, acc. to Prisc.), ātum *and* ĭtum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [akin to πλέκ-ω] **I.** Gen.: *To lay,* or *wind, together; to fold, fold up:* Lucr. **II.** Esp.: Of a snake: *To fold* or *coil:* sequ in sua membra plicantem, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plier, plisser, ployer.*

Plīnĭus, ĭi, *m. Pliny:* **1.** *C. Plinius Secundus, also called Major* (the Elder), *author of an encyclopedical work in 37 books.*—**2.** *C. Plinius Cæcilius, nephew of no.* 1., *also called Junior* (the Younger), *author of Letters and a Panegyric on the Emperor Trajan.*

Plisthĕnes, is. *m.*, Πλεισθένης. *Pisthenes; son of Pelops, brother of Atreus and Thyestes, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, who were brought up by his brother Atreus* (whence they are called Atridæ). — Hence, **Plisthēnĭus,** a. um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Pisthenes;* Meton.) *Of,* or *belonging to, Agamemnon.*

plōrā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [plor(a)-o] *Lamentable, deplorable:* Claud.

plōrā-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A wailing, weeping, lamenting:* Pl.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: Of the *weeping* or *bleeding* of a tree: Pl.

plōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root PLU, *fluere*] (*To make to flow, to weep;* hence, with the accessory notion of accompanying noises, *etc.*) **I.** Neut.: **A.** Gen.: *To call out* or *cry aloud:* Fest. **B.** Esp.: With accessory notion of grief: *To wail, lament, to weep aloud:* plorando fessus sum, Cic. **II.** Act.: *To weep over* any thing; *to lament, bewail:* turpe commissum, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *plorer;* (mod.) *pleurer.*

plostel-lum, i, *n. dim.* [for plostellum; fr. plostr-um, plost(e)r-i] *A small waggon* or *cart:* Hor.

plostrum, i, v. plaustrum.

ploxĕnum (-ĭmum, -ŏnum), i, *n.* [Gallic word] *A waggon-box:* Cat.

plūma, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A small, soft feather* (next the skin, and under the larger feathers or coarser hair):—Plur.: *Fine, soft feathers; down:* Cic.; Ov. **B.** Esp.: Collectively: *Down feathers:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of the first beard: *Down:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plume.*

plumb-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [plumbum] **I.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, lead; made of lead, leaden, lead-*: glans, Lucr. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Leaden, blunt, dull:* gladius, Cic. —**B.** *Leaden, bad:* numus, Plaut.—**C.** *Leaden,* i. e. *heavy, oppressive, burdensome:* Auster, Hor. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Leaden,* i. e. *heavy, weighty:* ira, Plaut.—**B.** *Leaden, dull, stupid, stolid:* in physicis plumbei sumus, Cic.

plumb-um, i, *n.* [akin to Gr. μόλυβδος, μόλυ-βοτ] **I.** Gen.: *Lead:* dolia plumbo vincito, Cato: plumbum album, *tin,* Cæs. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *A leaden ball* or *bullet:* Ov.—**B.** *A leaden pipe:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plomb.*

plūm-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [plum-a] (*Pertaining to* pluma; hence) *Made of* or *with down; stuffed with down; down-*: culcita, Cic.

plūm-i-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* [plum-a; (i); pes] *Feather-footed, with feathered feet:* Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plumipède.*

plūm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [plum-a] **I.** Prop.: *To cover with feathers, to feather:* plumato corpore corvus, Poët. ap. Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To embroider:* pars auro plumata nitet, Luc.—**B.** *To cover with scales:* loricæ plumatæ. Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plumer.*

plūm-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Full of* pluma; hence) *Full of down* or *feathers, covered with feathers, feathered:* aucupium, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plumeux.*

plŭ-o, plŭi *or* plūvi, *no sup.*, plŭĕre, 3. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root PLU, *fluere*] (*To flow* down; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To rain:* sanguinem pluisse senatui nunciatum est, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To rain:* nec de concussâ tantum pluit ilice glandis, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pleuvoir.*

plūres, v. plus.

plūr-ĭes (-ĭens), *adv.* [plus, plur-is] *Often, oftentimes, frequently:* Cæs.

plūrĭfārĭ-am, *adv.* [plurifari-us] *In many parts* or *places:* Suet.

plūr-ĭfārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [plus, plur-is] *Manifold, very numerous:* munera plurifaria, Suet.

plūrĭm-um, *sup. adv.* [plurim-us] **1.** *Most:* quam plurimum ille dilexerit, Cic.—**2.** *At the most* or *utmost:* ex aquâ datur . . . plurimum drachma, Pl.

plūr-rĭmus, a, um, *sup. adj.* [PLE, root of ple-o; (i); superlative suffix is-simus = ple-i-ssimus; changed as follows: plei-sĭmus, plī-sĭmus, ploi-sĭmus, ploi-rūmus, plū-rĭmus] (*Most* or *very full:* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of number, extent, or degree: **1.** Gen.: **a.** Sing.: *Very much:* Atticæ plurimam salutem (*sc.* dico), Cic.—Particular expressions: (a) Ut plurimum, *As the utmost thing, at the most:* Pl.—(b) Quam plurimum, *As much as possible:* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **plurimum,** *n. Most of* a thing, *etc.*: Cic.—**b.** Plur.: (a) *Very many:* plurima verba, Cic.—(b) *Most:* plurimi consilii partes, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **plurimi,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* homines): (α) *The most; the largest* or *greatest number:* Sall.—(β) With quam: *As many as possible:* Sall.—**2.** Esp.: Sing.: **a.** When or where a thing is most; hence, (a) Of the sun: *At the fullest,* i. e. *most powerful:* Ov.—(b) Of a wood, *etc.*: *Thickest:* Ov.—(c) Of a

river, *etc.*: *At the fullest* or *highest*: Ov. —(d) Of a fountain: *Most copious*: Ov.—(e) Of the moon: *At the full*: Mart.—(f) Of fire: *Raised to its utmost power*: Virg.—**b.** In collective force: *Very many a*; i. e. *very many, very numerous*: oleaster plurimus, Virg.—**In Adverbial force**: *Mostly, chiefly, principally, exceedingly, very much*: Ov.—As Subst.: **plurimus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *Very many a one, very many persons*: Ov.—**B.** Of time: *Very much, very frequently; most often*: Ov.—**C.** Of size: *Very large, very ample* or *extensive*, etc.: Virg. **II.** Fig.: Plurimi (*sc.* pretii): **A.** *At a high value; very highly, exceedingly, very much*: Nep.—**B.** *Of high importance, very important*: Cic.

1. plŭ-s, plūris, *comp. adj.*; Plur.: plures, plura (for class. *neut. plur.* plura, the form pluria was employed in ante-class. Latinity:—the *Gen. Plur.* plurium has, however, remained the predominant form) [contr. and changed fr. ple-or; fr. ple-o; with comparative suffix, or] (*Fuller*; hence) **I.** Gen.: **A.** Sing.: (so, prps. only as neut. *Subst.*): *More*: tantum et plus etiam ipse mihi deberet, Cic.: plus dapis, Hor.—**B.** Plur.: *More*: quos plures esse intelligo, quam putáram, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **a. plura**, ĭum, *n. More things*: Quint.—**b. plures**, ĭum, *m.* (*sc.* homines) Euphemistic for *The dead*: Plaut. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Sing.: 1. Of value: a. Prop.: Pluris pretii, or *simply* plurĭs: *Of higher value*: Var.; Cic.—b. Fig.: Pluris, *Of more value* or *importance*: Cic.—2. Of cost or price: Pluris, *At a higher sum, dearer*: Cic.

B. Plur.: *Several, very many*: plura castella, Cæs.: plures, dies, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **1. plures**, ĭum, *m.* (*sc.* homines) *Several, very many persons*: Cic.—**2. plura**, ĭum, *n.* (*sc.* verba) *Very many words*: Cic.

2. plŭs, *adv.* [Adverbial Neut. of 1. plus] **1.**: a. *More*: apud me argumenta plus, quam testes valent, Cic.—**b.** *Too much, overmuch*: quem res plus nimio delectavere secundæ, Mutatæ quatient, Hor.—**2.** Of time: *More, oftener*: non plus, quam semel, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plus*.

plus-cŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for plur-culus; fr. plus, plur-is] *Somewhat more, a little more; rather many*: plusculâ supellectile opus est, Ter.—Adverbial expression: Pluscŭlum, *Somewhat more, rather more*: Plaut.—As *Subst.*: **plusculum**, i, *n. A somewhat larger amount*: Cic.

plŭtĕus, i, *m.*, **-um**, i, *n.* [etym. dub.] **1.** *A pent-house, shed*, or *mantlet* (*made of hurdles covered with raw hides, and used to protect besiegers*): Cæs.—**2.** *A permanent breastwork, a parapet*, on towers, *etc.*: Cæs.—3.: a. Prop.: *The backboard, back* (of a *settee* or *couch*): Suet.—b. Meton.: *A couch, dining couch*: Prop.—4. *A bookshelf, bookcase*: Juv.

Plūto (-on), ōnis (*Gr. Acc.* Plutona, Hor.), *m.*, Πλούτων (One having wealth). *Pluto* or *Pluton*: *the king of the Lower World, the husband of Proserpine, and brother of Jupiter and Neptune.* — Hence, **Plūtōn-ĭus**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Pluto; Plutonian.*—As *Subst.*: **Plutonia**, ōrum, *n. pl.* (*sc.* regna) *The domains of Pluto; a pestilential district in Asia*: Cic.

Plūtus, i, *m.*, Πλοῦτος (Wealth). *Plutus; the god of riches.*

plŭ-vĭus, a, um, *adj.* [plu-o] *Rainy; rain-*: aquæ: Cic.: Hyades, *rain-bringing*: Virg.—As *Subst.*: **pluvia**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* aqua) *Rain*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pluie*.

1. **po'**, An old form of post; as, po' meridiem, mentioned by Quint.

2. **po**, or **pot**, *insep. prep.* (ποτί = πρός). A prefix denoting power or possession, or giving emphasis to the meaning of a verb; as in polleo, policeor.

pōcil-lum, i, *n. dim.* [for poculum; fr. pocul-um] *A little cup*: Liv.

pō-cŭlum, i, *n.* [akin to πό-ω = πίνω] (*That which serves for drinking* from *or* out of; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A drinking vessel; a cup, goblet, bowl, beaker*: Cic.; Virg.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A drink, draught, potion*: Virg.; Hor.—**B.** *A drinking bout, a carouse*: Cic.—**C.** *A draught of poison*: Cic.

pŏdăger, gri, *m.* = ποδαγρός. *One who has the gout; a gouty man*: Claud.

pŏdăgra, æ, *f.* = ποδάγρα. *The gout in the feet*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *podagre*.

Pŏdălīrĭus, ĭi, *m.*, Ποδαλείριος. *Podalirius*: **1.** *Son of Æsculapius, a celebrated physician.*—**2.** *A Trojan who followed Æneas into Italy.*

pŏd-ex, ĭcis, *m.* [for ped-ex; fr. ped-o] *The fundament, anus*: Hor.

pŏdĭum, ĭi, *n.* = πόδιον. *A parapet* or *balcony*: Suet.

Pœas (Pæ-), antis, *m.*, Ποίας. *Pœas* or *Pœas; the father of Philoctetes.*—Hence, **1. Pœantĭădes (Pæant-)**, æ, *m. The son of Pœas*, i. e. *Philoctetes.*—**2. Pœant-ĭus (Pæant-)**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Pœas; Pœantian*: proles, *i. e. Philoctetes*, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **Pœantius**, ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* heros) i. e. *Philoctetes*: Ov.

Pœcĭle, ēs, *f.*, Ποικίλη (Variegated). *Pœcile; the picture gallery; a celebrated hall or portico at Athens.*

pŏēma, ătis (*Abl. Plur.*, poëmatis: Plaut.; Cic.:—poëmatibus, Auct. Her.), *n.* = ποίημα (That which is made). *A composition in verse, a poem.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *poème*.

Pœmĕnis, ĭdis, *f.* (One pertaining to a ποιμήν; *i. e.* a sheep-dog). *Pœmenis; the name of a dog.*

pœna, æ, *f.* [akin to Gr. ποινή; both being obtained from the Sanscrit root PŪ, *purificare*] (*The purifying* or *acquitting thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Indemnification, compensation, satisfaction, expiation, punishment, penalty*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Personified: *Pœna; the goddess of Punishment* or *Vengeance*: Cic.—**B.** *Hardship, torment, suffering, pain*, etc.: Sen.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peine*.

Pœni, ōrum, *m. The Pœni* or *Phœnicians*, i. e. *Carthaginians* (*descended from the Phœnicians*).—Sing.: **Pœnus**, i, *m.*: **1.** Gen.: *A Carthaginian.*—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *The Carthaginian*, i. e. *Hannibal*: Cic.—**b.** Collectively: si uterque Pœnus Serviat uni, *i. e. the Carthaginians in Africa and Spain*, Hor.—Hence (a) **Pœn-us**, a, um, *adj. Punic, Carthaginian*: Virg.—(b) **Pœn-ĭcus (Pūn-)**, a, um, *adj.*: (*a*) Prop.: *Punic, Carthaginian*: litcræ, Cic.: fides, i. e. *bad faith, perfidy*, Sall.—(*β*) Meton.: *Of the Phœnician colour, purple-coloured, purple-red*: punica rostra (*sc.* pisttaci), Ov.—(c) **Pœn-ĭcĕus (Pūn-)**, a, um, *adj.*: (*a*) Prop.: *Carthaginian*: pomum, *i. e. a pomegranate*, Cic.—(*β*) Meton.: *Of the Phœnician colour, purple-coloured, purple-red; red*: tæniæ, Virg.

Pœnĭce, *etc.*, v. Pun.

pœnio, īre, v. punio *init.*

pœnĭte-ndus, a, um, *P.* of pœnĭte-o. *To be repented of, blameable, objectionable*: magister, Liv.

pœnĭte-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of pœnĭte-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Rueing, repenting, repentant*: Cic.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pénitent*.

pœnĭtent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [pœnitens, pœnitent-is] *Repentance, penitence*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pénitence*.

pœn-ĭtĕo (pœn-), ŭĭt, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a. intens.* and *impers.* [pœnio = punio] (*To punish, torment, disturb*; hence) **I.** Personal: Act.: *To cause to repent, to displease*: me hæc conditio non pœnitet, Plaut. **II.** Impersonal: **A.** *It repents*, one, *etc.*, i. e. *I, you*, etc., *repent*; *I*, etc., *repent, am sorry, grieve, rue*, etc.: eos, Cic.: bonæ mentis, Sen.: me consilii, Cic.: efficiunt ut me non dídicisse minus pœniteat, id.: vis pœnitendi, id.—**B.** *It discontents* or *displeases one*; i. e. *I*, etc., *am vexed, angry, offended*: senectutis suæ eum pœniteret, Cic.

Pœnus, i, **Pœnus**, a, um, v. Pœni.

pŏēsis, is, *f.* = ποίησις (A making). **I.** Prop.: *The art of composing poems; poetry, poesy*: Quint. **II.** Meton.: *A poem, poems*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poésie*.

pŏēta, æ, *m.* = ποιητής (A maker). **I.** Gen.: *A maker, producer*: Plaut **II.** Esp.: *A poet*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poète*.

pŏētĭca, æ, v. poëticus.

pŏētĭc-e, *adv.* [poëtic-us] *Poetically; after the manner of a poet, or of the poets*: loqui, Cic.

pŏētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ποιητικός. *Poetic, poetical*: verbum, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **pŏētĭca**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* ars) = ποιητική. *The poetic art, poetry, poesy*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poétique*.

pŏētrĭa, æ, *f.* = ποιήτρια (A female maker). *A poetess*: Cic.

pol (lengthened form **edepol**), *interj.* [Pollux] *By Pollux! indeed, truly!* Plaut.; Ter.; Hor.

Pōlĕmo (-on), ōnis, *m.*, Πολέμων

(Man of war). *Polemo* or *Polemon:* **1.** *A Greek philosopher at Athens, a disciple of Xenocrates and teacher of Zeno and Arcesilaus.*— Hence, **Pŏlĕmōn-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Polemoniun.* —**2.** *A king of Pontus after Mithridates.*— Hence, **Pŏlĕmōn-īăcus,** a, um, *adj. Polemoniun.*

pŏlenta, æ, *f.* [akin to πολυντρα] *Peeled barley, pearl-barley:* Ov.

pŏl-īo, īvi *and* ĭi, ītum, īre (*Imperf.* pōlĭbant, Virg.), **4.** *v. a.* [etym. dub.; prps. 2. po; LI, root of li-no] (*To greatly smear or rub over;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To smooth, furbish, polish:* dædala signa polire, Lucr. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *To set off, adorn, decorate:* domus polita, *i. e. well-ordered,* Phæd. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of garments: *To give a gloss to* by scouring, *to finish,* etc.: Pl. **2.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To adorn one's self, set one's self off, decorate one's self,* etc.: Plaut. **III.** Fig.: *To polish, refine, improve, adorn,* etc.: orationem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *polir.*

pŏlīt-e, *adv.* [polit-us] *In a polished manner, exquisitely, elegantly:* dicere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) politius, id.: (*Sup.*) politissime, Auct. Her.

Pŏlītes, æ, *m.,* Πολίτης (Citizen). *Polites; a son of Priam.*

pŏlītĭa, æ, *f.* = πολιτεία. *The State; the name of one of Plato's works.*

pŏlītĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = πολιτικός. *Of, or belonging to, civil polity or to the State; political:* libri, Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *politique.*

pŏlī-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of poli-o.— **2.** *Pa.:* **a.** Of persons: *Polished, accomplished, refined, cultivated, polite:* homo, Cic.: (*Comp.*) politior, Val. Max.: (*Sup.*) politissimus, Cic. — **b.** Of things: *Polished, refined, cultivated, elegant:* oratio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poli.*

Polla, æ, *f.* [another form for Paulla, Paula] *Polla; a woman's name.*

poll-en, ĭnis, *n.,* **-is,** ĭnis, *comm.* [prob. akin to πάλλ-ω, to shake] (*The shaken,* i. e. *sifted, thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Fine flour, mill-dust:* Ter. **II.** Meton.: *Fine dust* of other things: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pollen.*

pollē-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of pollē-o.— **2.** *Pa.: Strong, mighty, able, powerful, potent:* animus abunde pollens, Sall.: (with *Gen.*) vini pollens Liber, Plaut.: (with *Gr. Acc.*) soror cuncta pollentis viri, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *puissant.*

1. pollent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [pollens, pollent-is] **I.** Prop.: *Might, power:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: Personified: *Pollentia; the goddess of Power or of Victory.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *puissance.*

2. Pollentĭa (Polen-), æ, *f.* (*Might* or *Power*). *Pollentia* or *Polentia:* **1.** *A city of Picenum* (now *Urbisaglia*). —**2.** *A city of Liguria.*—Hence, **Pollent-īnus (Polen-),** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Pollentia; Pollentian.*

pollent-ĭus, *comp. adv.* [pollens, pollent-is] *More powerfully:* Claud.

pol-lĕo, lŭi, *no sup.,* lēre, 2. *v. n.* [contr. fr. pot-valeo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To be strong, powerful,* or *potent; to be able; to prevail, avail:* pollere, regnare, Cic.- **B.** Esp.: Of medicines, charms, *etc.: To be potent* or *efficacious:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *To be of much worth; to be valued, esteemed:* quum quæstu multum polleant, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pouvoir.*

poll-ex, ĭcis, *m.* [poll-eo] (*The powerful,* or *strong, thing;* hence, with esp. reference to the hands and feet) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *The thumb:* Cæs.; Hor.— **B.** *The great toe:* Suet. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A short twig (of a vine):* Pl.— **B.** *A knob* or *protuberance (on the trunk of a tree);* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *poulce,* (mod.) *pouce.*

pol-lĭcĕor, lĭcĭtus sum, lĭcēri, 2. *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [for pot-licĕor] (*To bid,* or *offer, largely,* or *very much;* hence) **I.** Act.: *To hold forth, offer, promise* any thing: montes auri pollicens, *mountains of gold,* i. e. *boundless wealth,* Ter.: pollicĕor hoc vobis, Quirites, bonā fide, Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To make a promise, to promise:* ante adventum meum liberalissime erat pollicitus tuis omnibus, Cic. ☞ Perf. Part. in Pass. force: *Promised:* fides, Ov.: torus, id.

pollĭcĭtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pollicit(a)-or] *A promising, a promise:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pollicitation.*

pollĭc-ĭtor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. intens. a.* and *n.* [pollic-eor] **I.** Act.: *To promise* a thing: tibi operam, Plaut. **II.** Neut.: *To make promises, to promise:* largiundo atque pollicitando magis incendere, Sall.

pollĭc-ĭtum, i, *n.* [id.] *Something promised, a promise:* Ov.

pollĭc-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of pollic-eor.

pollinc-tus (for polling-tus), a, um, *P.* of polling-o.

pol-ling-o, linxi, linctum, lingĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for pot-lingo; fr. pot; root LING, akin to Sanscrit root DIH, *obliněre*] (*To anoint greatly;* hence, of the dead) *To anoint* a corpse, *etc., and prepare* it, *etc., for the funeral pile:* pollinctor dixit, qui eam pollinxerat, Plaut.

pollūc-ĕo, polluxi, pollūctum, pollūcēre, 2. *v. a.* [prps. only another form for porricio] **I.** Prop.: Relig. *t. t.: To place upon the altar as a sacrifice to the deity; to offer, to present as a sacrifice:* decumam partem Herculi, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To serve up* as a dish: non ego sum pollucta pago, *I am no dish for the village* (like the Eng. saying, *I am meat for your master*), Plaut.—**B.** *To entertain, to treat* with a thing: polluctus virgis servus, Plaut.

polluc-tus, a, um, *P.* of polluc-eo.

pol-lŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [prps. for pot-luo] (*To greatly wash;* hence, in bad sense) **I.** Prop.: *To soil, defile, pollute:* dapes ore, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To defile* morally; *to pollute, contaminate, violate, dishonour, desecrate:* pacem, Virg.: jura, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To violate, dishonour* a woman: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *polluer.*

pollūtus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of pollu-o. —**2.** *Pa.: Polluted,* i. e. *vicious, unchaste:* femina, Liv.: (*Comp.*) pollutior senectus, *more vicious, more sinful,* Sil.: (*Sup.*) pollutissimus dives, App. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *pollu,* (mod.) *pollué.*

Pollux, ūcis (collat. form of the *Nom.,* **Pollūces,** Plaut.), *m.,* Πολυδεύκης (Very Sweet, or Very Bright). *Pollux* or *Polluces; a famous pugilist, son of Tyndarus and Leda, and brother of Castor, in connection with whom, as the constellation of the Twins* (Gemini), *he served as a guide to mariners.*

pōlus, i, *m.* = πόλος. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *The end of an axis, a pole:* Ov.; Pl. **B.** Esp.: *The north pole:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The heavens:* Virg. —**B.** *The world, earth,* etc.: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pôle.*

Polusca, æ, *f. Polusca; a small and very ancient town in Latium.*

Pōlўæ̆nus, i, *m.,* Πολυαινος (Much-praised). *Polyænus; a mathematician, a friend and follower of Epicurus.*

Pōlўbĭus, ĭi, *m.,* Πολύβιος (With much life; Long-lived). *Polybius; a celebrated Greek historian.*

Pōlўclētus (-ĭtus), i, *m.,* Πολύκλειτος (Very Renowned). *Polycletus* or *Polyclitus.* **I.** Prop.: *A celebrated Greek sculptor from Argos,* or *Sicyon, contemporary with Pericles.* **II.** Meton.: *One possessed of the talent of Polycletus:* Cic.

Pōlўcrātes, is, *m.,* Πολυκράτης (Very Mighty). *Polycrates; a prince of Samos, celebrated for his good fortune, but at last crucified by the Persian governor Orœtes.*

Pōlўdămas, antis, *m.,* Πολυδάμας (Subduer of many). *Polydamas; a Trojan, son of Pantheus, and friend of Hector.*

Pōlўdectes (-ta), æ, *m.,* Πολυδέκτης (Receiver of many). *Polydectes; a king of Seriphus, who brought up Perseus.*

Pōlўdōrus, i, *m.,* Πολύδωρος (One having many gifts). *Polydorus; a son of Priam and Hecuba.*—Hence, **Pōlўdōr-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Of Polydorus, Polydorean.*

Pōlўgnōtus, i, *m.* = Πολύγνωτος (Well-known). *Polygnotus, a Greek painter and statuary.*

Pōlўhўmnĭa, æ, *f.,* Πολυμνία (She of many hymns). *Polyhymnia; one of the Muses.*

Pōlўĭdus, i, *m.,* Πολύϊδος (The seer of much). *Polyidus; a soothsayer a native of Corinth.*

Pōly-mnēstor (-mēstor), ŏris *m.,* Πολυμνήστωρ and Πολυμήστω (Very mindful—The one of muc counsel). *Polymnestor* and *Polymestor, a king of Thrace, the husband of Ilione, daughter of Priam, and the murderer of Polydorus.*

pōlўphăgus, i, *m.* = πολυφάγος (One who eats much). *A glutton, gormandizer:* Suet.

Pōlўphēmus, i, m., Πολύφημος (One with mighty voice). *Polyphemus; the one-eyed Cyclops in Sicily, who was blinded by Ulysses.*

Pōlўphœtes, æ, *m.,* Πολυφοίτης

who roams much). *Polyphœtes; a Trojan, priest of Ceres.*

pŏlўpus, i, *m.* = πολύπους or Æolic, πώλυπος (Many-footed). *A polypus* (the Roman poets always use the *o* long). **I.: A. Prop.:** *A sea-polypus:* Ov. **B. Fig.:** Of rapacious men: Plaut. **II.** *A polypus in the nose:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *polype.*

Pŏlyxĕna, æ, *f.*, Πολυξένη (The very hospitable one). *Polyxena; a daughter of Priam, whom Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, sacrificed at his father's grave.*—Hence, **Pŏlyxĕn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of Polyxena, Polyxenian.*

pōm-ārĭus, a. um, *adj.* [pom-um] *Of,* or *belonging to, fruit* or *fruit-trees; fruit-*: seminarium, Cato.—As *Subst.*: **I. pomarius,** ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A fruit-seller, fruiterer:* Hor.—**2. pomarium,** ĭi, *n.*: **a.** *A fruit-garden, orchard:* Cic.—**b.** *A store-room for fruit; a fruit-loft:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pommeraie.*

pō-mĕrĭdĭānus (post-), a, um, *adj.* [for post-meridianus] *In the afternoon, postmeridian:* tempus, Cic.

pō-mēr-ĭum (-mær-ium), ĭi, *n.* [for post-mær-ium; fr. post; mær-us = murus, or for pos-mær-ium; fr. pos = por, changed from pro; mær-us] (*That which is behind,* or *in front of, the* murus; hence) *The pomœrium; the open space left free from buildings within and without the walls of a town, bounded by stones* (cippi or termini), *and limiting the city auspices:* Cic.

Pōmētĭa, æ, *f.* (-i, ōrum, *m.*, Virg.) *Pometia* or *Pometii; a very old town of the Volsci, in Latium, also called* Suessa Pometia (prps. the mod. *Torre Petrara* or *Mesa*).—Hence, **Pōmētīnus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Pometia; Pometian.*

pōm-i-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [pomum; (i); fer-o] *Fruit-bearing, fruit-bringing:* arbor, Pl.: autumnus, Hor.

pōmœrium, ĭi, v. pomerium.

Pōm-ōna, æ, *f.* [pom-um] (*The one having fruit;* hence) *Pomona; the goddess of fruit and fruit-trees:* Ov.

pōm-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of,* or *abounding in, fruit:* horti, Tib.

pompa, æ, *f.* = πομπή. **I. Prop.: A. Gen.:** *A solemn procession, a public procession* of any kind: Cic.; Ov. **B. Esp.:** *A procession at the Circensian games:* Liv.; Ov. **II. Meton.: A.** *A train, suite, retinue, row* of persons or things: Cic.; Tib.—**B.** *Parade, display, ostentation, pomp:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pompe.*

Pompēii, ōrum, *m. Pompeii; a maritime city in the south of Campania, overwhelmed, together with Herculaneum and Stabiæ, by an eruption of Vesuvius,* A.D. 79.—Hence, **Pompei-ani,** ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Pompeii; the Pompeians.*

Pompēius (trisyll.) or **Pompēĭus** (quadrisyll.), i, *m. Pompeius; a Roman name;* esp. *Cn. Pompeius Magnus, the triumvir.* — Hence, **Pompei-us** (-ānus), a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a Pompey; Pompeian.*—As *Subst.*: **1. Pompeiani,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* amici or milites) *The adherents,* or *soldiers, of Pompey; Pompey's party, Pompey's troops.*—**2. Pompeianus,** i, *m. One of Pompey's party,* etc.; *a partizan of Pompey.*

Pompĭlĭus, ĭi (*Gen.* Pompilī, Hor.), *m. Pompilius; a Roman name;* esp. *Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome.* — Hence, **Pompĭlī-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Pompilius; Pompilian.*

pompĭlus, i, *m.* = πομπίλος (Conductor; Escort). *The pompilus:* **1.** *The pilot-fish, rudder-fish:* Ov.—**2.** *The nautilus:* Pl.

Pompōnĭus, ĭi, *m. Pomponius; a Roman name;* esp. *T. Pomponius Atticus, a friend of Cicero, whose life is written by Nepos.*

Pompt-ĭnus (Pont-), a, um, *adj.* [Pont-ius] (*Pertaining to a* Pontius) *Pomptine* or *Pontine:* palus, *the extensive marshy district exposed to the inundations of the Amasenus and Ufens,* still called *the Pomptine (Pontine) Marshes.*

pōmum, i, *n.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root PUSH, *nutrire*] (*The nourishing thing;* hence) **I. Prop.:** *Fruit* of any kind: Virg. **II. Meton.** = pomus: *A fruit-tree:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pomme.*

pōmus, i, *f.* [akin to pomum; v. pomum *init.*] (*The nourishing,* or *feeding, thing;* hence) *A fruit-tree* of any kind: Tib.

pondĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [pondus, ponder-is] **I. Prop.:** *To weigh* a thing: semper amatorum ponderat illa sinūs, Prop. **II. Fig.:** *To weigh* in the mind, *to ponder, consider, reflect upon:* verborum delectum aurium judicio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pondérer.*

pondĕr-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Full of* pondus; hence) *Of great weight, weighty, heavy, ponderous.* **I. Prop.:** (*Comp.*) lana ponderosior, Var.: (*Sup.*) ponderosissimi lapides, Pl. **II. Fig.:** epistola, *weighty, significant:* Cic.

pond-o [Abl. of obsolete pond-us, i; for pend-us; fr. pend-o] **I. Prop.:** *Adv.*: *By weight, in weight:* Liv. **II. Meton.:** *Indecl. noun: A pound:* auri quinque pondo abstulit, Cic.

pond-us, ĕris, *n.* [for pend-us; fr. id.] (*A weighing thing;* hence) **I. Prop.:** *A weight; a weight* used in a scale: Cic.; Liv. **II. Meton.: A.: 1.** *Heaviness, weight* of a body: Cic.—**2.** *Balance, equipoise, equilibrium:* Cic. — **B.** *A heavy body; a weight, mass, load, burden:* Cic. **III. Fig.: A.** *Weight, consequence, importance, consideration, authority:* Cic.; Hor.—**B.** *Oppressive weight, burden:* Ov. — **C.** *Weight of character,* i. e. *firmness, constancy:* Prop.

pōne, *adv.* and *prep.* [prps. contr. from posine, posne, akin to Gr. ποτί for προς] **I.** *Adv.: After, behind, back:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** *Præp. c. Acc.: Behind:* pone quos aut ante labantur, Cic.

pō-no, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pŏnĕre (old form of the *perf.*, posivi, Plaut.:—*Part. Perf. Syncop.*, pŏstus, a, um, Lucr.), 3. *v. a.* [usually regarded as contr. fr. po-sino, to let down; but rather for pos-no, fr. root POS] **I. Prop.: A. Gen.:** *To put* or *set down* a person or thing: *to put, place, set, lay,* etc.: pedem, Cic.: genu, Ov.: tabulas in ærario, Cæs. **B. Esp.: 1.** Milit. *t. t.*: a. Of troops: *To place, set, post, station,* etc.: Cic.; Cæs.—**b.** Of a camp: *To pitch:* Cæs.—**2.** *To set up, erect, build:* templa, Virg. — **3.** *To form, fashion* works of art: Alcimedon duo pocula fecit, Virg.—**4.** *To set, set out, plant* trees, *etc.*: Hor.—**5.** *To lay, stake, wager,* as a forfeit; *to lay down, propose,* as a prize: præmium, Liv.—**6.** Commercial *t. t.*: *To put out at interest; to lend; to invest:* pecuniam Quærit Kalendis ponere, Hor.—**7.** *To place, set, appoint* a person, e. g. as a guard, accuser, *etc.*: custos in frumento publico positus est, Cic.—**8.** *To serve up, set before one* at table: illa (*sc.* ova) memento Ponere, Hor. — **9.** *To lay aside, take off, put down, lay down,* as clothing, arms, books: arma, Cæs.: librum, Cic.—**10.** *To lay* in the grave, *etc.*; *to bury, inter:* te, amice, nequivi Conspicere, et patriâ decedens ponere terrâ, Virg.—**11.** *To adjust, set in order, arrange:* capillos, Ov. — **12.** Of the winds: *To fall, abate:* (*Abs.*) Zephyri posuere, Virg. **II. Fig.: A. Gen.:** *To set, place, put, lay* a thing: pone ante oculos lætitiam senatûs, Cic. **B. Esp.: 1.** *To lay out, spend, employ* a thing, esp. time, in any thing: sumptum, Cic.: diem tecum, id.—**2.** *To put, place, count, reckon, consider* a thing in or among certain things: aliquid in beneficii loco, Cic.—**3.** *To appoint, ordain, make* something: leges, Cic. —**4.** In speaking or writing: *To lay down as true; to state, assert, maintain, allege:* pono satis in eo fuisse orationis atque ingenii, Cic.: idne pro certo ponerem, Liv.—**5.** *To put hypothetically, to assume, suppose:* positum sit igitur in primis, *etc.*, Cic.—**6.** *To propose, offer, fix upon* a theme for discussion: Cic.—**7.** *To put away, leave off, dismiss, forego, lay down, surrender:* puer iram Colligit, et ponit, temere, *etc.*, Hor.—**8.** Of an attempt, *etc.*: *To make the first essay,* or *attempt,* at any thing; *to begin,* etc.: eum ipsum rudimentum adolescentiæ, bello lacessentem Romanos, posuisse, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pondre;* also, from root POS, *poser.*

pon-s, tis, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit root PAND, a strengthened form of PAD, *ire*] (*That which serves for going;* hence) **I. Gen.:** *A bridge:* Cic.; Cæs.; Liv. **II. Esp.: A.** *The bridge* (*at the Comitia, over which the voters passed one by one to the* septum, *to deposit their votes*): Cic.—**B.** *A wooden drawbridge* (*to be let down from besieging towers to the walls of a town or fortress*): Tac. —**C.** *A plank bridge* (*thrown from a vessel to the shore*): Virg.—**D.** *The deck* (*of a ship on which the military engines were placed*): Tac.—**E.** *A floor* (*of a tower*): Virg.—**F.** *A wooden bridge* (*on a narrow wall between two towers*): Virg.—**G.** *Bridge; as a geographical*

proper name. Sē. Pons Argenteus (the modern *Argens*): Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pont.*

pont-ĭcŭlus, ī, *m. dim.* [pons, pont-is] *A little bridge:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ponticule.*

pont-i-fex (-ŭ-fex), ĭcis, *m.* [etym. dub.; perhaps for pont-i-fac-s; fr. Sanscrit root PŪ, *purificare*; part. præs. pûnant; contracted punt or pont; (i); fac-io] *A Roman high-priest, a pontiff:* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pontife.*

pontĭfĭc-ālis, e, *adj.* [pontifex, pontific-is] *Of,* or *belonging to, a pontifex; pontifical:* auctoritas, Cic.: honos, *of the Pontifex Maximus,* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pontifical.*

pontĭfĭc-ātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *The office,* or *dignity, of a pontifex; the pontificate:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pontificat.*

pontĭfĭc-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *belonging to, a pontifex; pontifical:* libri, Cic.

Pontĭnus, a, um, v. Pomptinus.

Pont-ius, ĭi, *m.* [akin to πέντ-ε; hence=Quintius] *Pontius; a Roman name:* esp. *C. Pontius, a Samnite general who surrounded the Romans at the Caudine Pass.*

pont-o, ōnis, *m.* [1. pons, pont-is] (*The thing having a* pons; hence) *A kind of Gallic transport, a punt:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ponton.*

1. **pontus,** ī, *m.* = πόντος. **I.** Prop.: *The sea:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The deep:* maris, Virg.—**B.** *A sea-wave:* Virg.

2. **Pontus,** ī, *m.*, Πόντος. **I.** Prop.: *The Pontus* or *Black Sea* (*called in full Pontus Euxinus*): Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *The region about the Black Sea; Pontus:* Cic.; Ov. — Hence, **Pont-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Pontus; Pontic.* **B.** Esp.: *Pontus, a province of Asia Minor.*

pŏpa, æ, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A popa; a Roman inferior priest; a priest's assistant, who brought the victim to the altar and felled it with an axe:* Cic.; Pers.

pŏpānum, ī, *n.* = ποπάνον. *A sacrificial cake:* Juv.

pŏpel-lus, ī, *m. dim.* [for populus; fr. popul-us] *The rabble, mob, populace:* Hor.

Pŏpĭlĭus (Popill-), ĭi, *m. Popilius* or *Popillius; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Popili-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to; a Popilius; Popilian.*

pŏp-īna, æ, *f.* [πέπ-ω, πέπ-τω, to cook] (*The cooking thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A cook's shop, victualling house, eating-house:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: *The food sold at a cook-shop:* Cic.

pŏpīn-o, ōnis, *m.* [popin-or, *to gormandize*] *A frequenter of eating-houses, a gormandizer:* Hor.

poples, ĭtis, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The ham of the knee; the hough:* Liv. **II.** Meton.: *The knee:* Virg.; Hor.

Popl-ĭ-cŏl-a (Publ-, -cŭla), æ, m [popl-us=populus; (i); col-o] (*The one honouring the people,* or *treating the people with attention,* etc.) *Poplicola* or *Publicola; a* cognomen *of P. Valerius and of his descendants.*

poplus, ī, v. l. populus *init.*

Poppæa, æ, *f. Poppæa; the wife of the Emperor Nero.*—Hence, **Poppæ-ānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Poppæa.*

poppysma, ătis, *n.*, **-us,** ī, *m.* = πόππυσμα and ποππυσμός. *A smacking* or *clucking* with the tongue: Juv.; Pl.

pŏpŭlā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [popul(a)-or] *That may be laid waste* or *ravaged, destructible:* populabile flammæ, Ov.

pŏpŭlā-bundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Laying waste, ravaging:* Liv.

pŏpŭl-āris, e, *adj.* [1. popul-us] **I.** Gen.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the people; proceeding from,* or *designed for, the people:* leges, Cic.: aura, Hor. — As *Subst.:* **popularia,** ĭum, *n.* (*sc.* subsellia) *The seats of the people in the theatre; the common seats:* Suet. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *Agreeable to the people; popular:* quid tam populare, quam pax? Cic.—**2.** *Of,* or *belonging to, the same people* or *country; native, indigenous:* flumina, *of the same district,* Ov.—As *Subst.:* **populāris,** is *m.* (*sc.* homo): **a.** Prop.: *A countryman, fellow-countryman:* Cic.; Ov. — **b.** Fig.: Of persons of the same condition, occupation, tastes, etc.: *A companion, partner, associate, accomplice:* Ter.; Sall.—**3.** *Of,* or *belonging to, the people; attached* or *devoted to the people; popular, democratic:* homo, Cic.—As *Subst.:* **populares,** ĭum, *m.* (*sc.* fautores) *The people's party, the democrats:* Cic. **B.** Meton.: Of animals or plants: *Belonging to,* or *of, the same region, country,* etc.: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *populaire.*

pŏpŭlār-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [popular-is] (*The quality,* or *state, of the* populāris; hence) **1.** *Popularity* (but only subjectively); *an effort to please the people, a courting of popular favour, popular bearing:* Tac.—**2.** *A being of the same country, fellow-citizenship:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *popularité.*

pŏpŭlār-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] **1.** *After the manner of the common people,* i. e. *commonly, coarsely, vulgarly:* loqui, Cic.—**2.** *In a popular manner, popularly:* agere, Cic.

pŏpŭlā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [popul(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *A laying waste, ravaging, plundering, spoiling, devastation:* Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *Things plundered, plunder, booty:* Liv. **III.** Fig.: *Destruction, corruption, ruin:* morum, Pl.

pŏpŭlā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A devastator, ravager, plunderer:* Liv.; Ov.

pŏpŭlā-trix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *She that wastes* or *destroys:* Claud.

pŏpŭlā-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A laying waste; a devastating, devastation:* Claud.

pŏpŭl-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [popul-us] *Of,* or *belonging to, poplars; poplar-:* frondes, Virg.

pŏpŭl-ĭ-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [2. popul-us; (i); fer-o] *Poplar-bearing:* Ov.

pŏpŭli-scītum, ī, *n.* (or, better, populi scitum). *A decree of the people:* Cic.

pŏpŭl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. popul-us] (*To spread* or *pour out people* over a country; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To lay waste, ravage, devastate, desolate, spoil, plunder, pillage:* provinciam, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To destroy, ruin, spoil:* populatque ingentem farris acervum Curculio, Virg.

Pŏpŭlōnĭa, æ, *f.*, **-ĭum,** ĭi, *n.*, **-ĭi,** ōrum, *m. Populonia, Populonium,* or *Populonii; a town on the coast of Etruria* (now the ruins of *Poplonia,* near *Piombino*).—Hence, **Pŏpŭlōnĭ-enses,** ĭum, *m. The inhabitants of Populonia, the Populonians.*

pŏpŭl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [1. popul-us] (*To spread* or *pour out people* over a country, etc.; hence) *To lay waste, ravage, devastate, desolate, spoil, plunder, pillage:* agros, Cic.: Æquos, Liv.

1. **pŏpŭlus** (old form **poplus**), ī, *m.* [prob. for pol-pol-us; fr. πολ-ύς reduplicated] (*The many;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A people:* Liv. **B.** Esp.: *The* Roman *people:* **1.** As embodying the whole state: Cic.—**2.** As distinct from the Senate: Liv.—**3.** Opp. to the *plebs:* Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The populace:* Mart.—**B.** *The persons in a place;* the civil *population:* Nep.—**C.** *A multitude, host, crowd, throng, great number* of persons or things: Ov.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *peple,* (mod.) *peuple.*

2. **pŏp�ŭlus,** i, *f.* [etym. dub.; prps. pal-pal-us; fr. παλ-λομαι, *to quiver, quake,* etc.] (*The quivering thing;* hence) *A poplar, poplar-tree* (*sacred to Hercules*): Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peuplier.*

porc-a, æ, *f.* [porc-us] *A female swine, a sow:* Cato.—By poet. license for *a male swine, a boar:* Virg

porcel-lus, ī, *m. dim.* [for porculus; fr. porcul-us] *A little pig* (*whether tame* or *wild*): Suet.; Phæd. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pourceau.*

porc-īnus, a, um, *adj.* [porc-us] *Of a hog, hog's, swine's:* polimenta, Plaut.—As *Subst.:* **porcīna,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* caro). *Swine's flesh, pork:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *porcin.*

Porcius, ĭi, *m.* [porc-us] (*One pertaining to* porcus; hence) *Porcius; a Roman name.*

porcŭ-lus, ī, *m. dim.* [for porcolus; fr. porcus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) porco-i] *A young swine, young pig, porker:* Plaut.

porcus, ī, *m.* [old Italian πόρκος, Var.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A tame swine, a hog, pig:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: Collectively: *Hogs, pigs, swine:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of a glutton: *Pig, hog:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *porc.*

porgo, ĕre, v. porrigo *init.*

porphўrĕtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [πορφύρα] *Purple-red:* marmor, Suet.

Porphўrĭon, ōnis, *m.*, Πορφυρίων (One having or wearing purple). *Porphyrion; one of the giants.*

porrec-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for porregtio; fr. porrig-o, through true root

PORRUM] *A stretching out, extending, extension:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *porrection.*

porrec-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of porrigo, through true root PORREG.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** (Prop.: *Stretched out*; Fig.) *Wide-spread, extended:* famaque et imperi Porrecta majestas ad ortum Solis, Hor.—**b.** Of troops, *etc.*: *Extended, stretched,* or *spread out:* (*Comp.*) porrectior acies, Tac.—**c.** *Spread* or *stretched out:* frons, Plaut.—**d.** Of localities: *Extended, extensive, long,* etc.: Cæs.; Hor.—**e.** *Laid out at full length; laid* or *stretched out:* senex, *i. e. dead,* Cat.—**f.** *Protracted, lengthened:* mora, Ov.

por-rĭcĭo, rēci, rectum, rĭcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [corrupt form in the old religious lang. of projicio] *To lay before, to offer sacrifice* to the gods: cruda exta in mare porricit, Liv.—Prov.: Inter cæsa et porrecta, *Between the slaying and the offering of the victim,* prps.= *at an unseasonable time:* Cic.

I. por-rĭgo, rexi, rectum, rĭgĕre (contr. form, porgite, Virg.), 3. *v. a.* [for por-rego; fr. por = pro; rego] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To stretch* or *spread out before one's self; to put forth, reach out, extend:* utraque cœlo Brachia porrexit. Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of troops, *etc.*: *To extend:* Sall.—**2.** Pass. in reflexive force: **a.** *To stretch* or *spread one's self out; to stretch out, extend:* Virg.; Ov.—**b.** Of localities, *etc. To stretch out, extend, lie:* Pl.—**3.** *To lay at full length, to stretch on the ground:* hosti..., Liv.—**4.** *To hold forth, reach out, offer, prescribe:* munera, Ov.: dextram alicui, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To extend, stretch out, increase:* quis gradus ulterior, quo se tua porrigat ira, Restat? Ov. **B.** Esp.: *To extend, offer, grant* a thing: præsidium cli...tibus, Cic.

2. porrĭgo, ĭnis, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Of persons: *Scurf, dandruff:* Hor. —**2.** Of animals: prps. *The mange:* Juv.

Porrĭma, æ, *f. Porrima; a Roman goddess, worshipped by women* (prps. only another name for Carmentis).

porro, *adv.* [πορρω] **I.** Prop.: In space: *Forward, onward, further on, to a distance; at a distance, afar off, far:* inscius Æneas, quæ sint ea flumina porro, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** In time: **1.** *Of old, aforetime, formerly:* Ov.—**2.** *Henceforth, hereafter, afterwards, in future:* Liv.—**B.:** **1.** *Again, in turn:* Cic.—**2.** In the progress of an argument, or in a sequence of ideas: *Then, next, furthermore, moreover, besides:* Sall.; Cic.

porrum, i, *n.*, **-us,** i, *m.* [πράσον] *A leek, scallion:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poireau, porreau.*

Porsĕna (-enna), æ, *m. Porsena* or *Porsenna; a king of Etruria, who made war on Rome on account of the banished Tarquins.*

por-ta, æ, *f.* [prob. for per-ta; fr. περ-αω, whence πω-ος] (*The thing passed through*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A gate* or a city, fortress, camp, house, *etc.*: Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *An avenue, entrance, passage, outlet, pass, door,* etc.: Cic.: Virg.—**B.** *The fundament:* Cat. **III.** Fig.: *Gate, way, means,* etc.: et quibus e portis occurri cuique deceret, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *porte.*

portā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [port(a)-o] *A carrying, carriage, conveyance:* Sall.

por-tendo, di, tum, dĕre (*Inf. Præs.*, portendier, Plaut.), 3. *v. a.* [an ancient collat. form, belonging to relig. lang., from pro-tendo, "to stretch forth;" hence] **I.** Gen.: *To point out, indicate* future events, misfortunes, *etc.*; *to foretell, predict, presage, portend:* magnitudinem imperii, Liv. **II.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To foreshadow itself* (as a sign); *to impend,* etc.: quid spei Latinis portendi? Liv.

portent-i-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [portent-um; (i); fer-o] *Portent-bringing,* i. e. *monstrous,* etc.: Ov.

portent-i-fĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* [for portent-i-fac-us; fr. portent-um; (i); fac-io] (*Causing a portent,* etc.; hence) *Marvellous, monstrous, unnatural, extraordinary:* venena, Ov.

portent-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [portent-um] **I.** Prop.: *Full of monsters, monstrous, portentous, unnatural, hideous, revolting,* etc.: aliqua portentosa, Cic.: (*Comp.*) quo quid fieri portentosius potest? Sen.: (*Sup.*) portentosissima genera ciborum, Suet. **II.** Meton.: *Relating to,* or *of, wonderful things,* etc.: scientia, Pl.

porten-tum, i, *n.* [for portendtum; fr. portend-o] **I.** Prop.: (*The presaging thing*; hence) *A sign, token, omen, portent:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A monster, monstrosity:* Cic.; Hor.—**B.** *A marvellous* or *extravagant fiction, a strange tale, a wonderful story:* Cic. **III.** Fig.: In a moral sense: *A monster* of depravity, *etc.*: Cic.

porten-tus (for portend-tus), a, um, *P.* of portend-o.

Porthmeus (dissyll.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.* = Πορθμεύς. *The ferryman* (*a name given to Charon*): (*Acc.*) Porthmea, Juv.

portĭc-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [portic-us] *A small gallery* or *portico:* Cic.

por-icus, ūs, *f.* [port-a] (*A thing pertaining to a* porta; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A walk covered by a roof supported on columns; a colonnade, piazza, arcade, gallery, porch, portico:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The entrance* or *porch* of a tent: Auct. ap. Cic.—**B.** *A long shed* or *gallery* (*to protect soldiers in sieges*): Cæs.—**C.** *The Porch* or *Portico,* meaning *the school of the Stoics* (from στοά, "porch," the place where Zeno taught), *the Stoic philosophy, the Stoics:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *portique, porche.*

por-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [akin to πόρ-ω, *to give, offer*] (*A giving* or *offering*; Concr. *A thing given* or *offered*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A share, part, portion:* Pl.; Juv. **II.** Meton.: *A relation* to any thing; *proportion:* Curt.—Adverbial expressions: Pro portione, portione, ad proportionem, *etc.*, *In proportion, proportionally:* Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *portion.*

1. port-ĭtor, ōris, *m.* [port-us] (*One doing,* i. e. *pertaining to,* portus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A toll-gatherer* (*at a seaport*); *a receiver* or *collector of customs; a custom-house officer:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of *a prying woman:* Plaut.

2. port-ĭtor, ōris, *m.* [port-o] **I.** Gen.: *A carrier, conveyer:* Claud. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *A ferryman, boatman, sailor, mariner:* Sen.—**B.** *The ferryman;* i. e. *Charon:* Prop.

por-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [etym. dub.; but prob. like fer-o, akin to Gr. φερ-ω, Sanscrit root BHRI; and so, a freq. of fero] **I.** Prop.: *To bear* or *carry along: to convey* any thing heavy: ad onera portanda, Cæs.: ne forte sub alâ Fasciculum portes librorum, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *To bear, carry, bring:* portantia verba salutem, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *porter.*

portōr-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [porto, through obsol. portor = portitor] (*A thing pertaining to a* portor; hence) *Carrier's tax,* paid by the carrier; *i. e.*: **1.** *A tax, toll, duty, impost* (*paid on goods imported or exported*): Cæs.—**2.** *A tax paid for the right of hawking goods about the country; a hawker's or pedlar's tax:* Cic.

port-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [port-a] *A small gate:* Liv.

Port-ūnus (-umnus), i, *m.* [portus] (*The one belonging to* portus; hence) *Portumnus; the protecting god of harbours* (*also called* Palæmon).

portū-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [portus, *uncontr. Gen.*) portu-is] *Full of,* or *abounding in, harbours; having many harbours:* navigatio minime portuosa, Cic.: (*Comp.*) portuosior, Sall.

por-tus, ūs, *m.* [akin to, and from the same root as, por-ta; cf. porta *init.*] (*An approaching* or *entering*; Concr., *A thing approached* or *entered*, hence) **I.** Prop.: *A harbour, haven, port:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *The mouth* (*of a river*): Ov. **III.** Fig.: *A place of refuge; an asylum, retreat:* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *port.*

Pōrus, i, *m.* = Πῶρος. *Porus; a king of India.*

po-sco, pŏposci, *no sup.*, poscĕre, 3. *v. a.* [etym. dub.: acc. to some, for pet-sco; fr. pet-o] **I.** Gen.: **A.** With personal subjects: **1.** *To ask for urgently; to beg, demand, request, desire:* peccatis veniam, Hor.: ut imperator pugnæ adesset, Tac.: poscunt majoribus poculis (*i. e.* bibere), *i. e. they challenge to drink from larger cups:* id.—**2.:** **a.** With Acc. of person and Acc of thing: *To demand,* etc., *something of one; to ask,* etc., *one for something:* parentes pretium pro sepulturâ liberûm poscere, Cic.—**b.** Pass. with Acc. of thing: (a) *To be asked for something; something is asked* or *demanded of one:* poscera exta bovis, Ov.—(b) *To be called upon* or *invoked* (*to inspire a poet,* or *to sing*): aversus Apollo Poscitur invitâ verba pigenda lyrâ, Prop.—**B.** Of things as subjects: *To demand, require, need:* quod res

poscere videbatur, Cæs. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To demand for punishment, to ask to be given up:* accusant ii, quos populus poscit, Cic. **B.**: **1.** *To call* one: ego poscor Olympo, *Olympus calls me, summons me to the combat*, Virg.—**2.** *To call upon, invoke:* supplex tua numina posco, Virg.—**C.** In selling: **1.** *To ask, demand* for a thing; *to offer at* a price: tanti quanti poscit, vin' tanti illam emi? Plaut.—**2.** *To ask, bid, offer a price* for a thing: ecqui poscit prandio? Plaut.

Posides, æ, *m. Posides; a freedman of the Emperor Claudius.*

Posīdōnĭus, ĭi, *m.*, Ποσειδώνιος (One belonging to Poseidon *or* Neptune). *Posidonius; a celebrated Stoic philosopher of Rhodes, a disciple of Panætius, and instructor of Cicero.*

pŏs-ĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [POS, root of po(s)-no] **I.** Prop.: *A putting, placing, setting:* Col. **II.** Fig.: *A placing, use* of a word: Quint. **III.** Meton.: *A position* of the body or of places; *a posture, situation:* Sen.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *position.*

pŏs-ĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A builder, founder:* Ov.

pŏs-ĭtūra, æ, *f.* [id.] (Prop.: *A placing;* Meton.) *A thing placed;* hence, *structure, creation, formation,* etc., of the universe: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *posture.*

1. **pŏs-ĭtus**, a, um: **1.** *P.* of po-no, through true root POS.—**2.** *Pa.: Placed, lying, standing, situate,* etc.: **a.** Prop.: Of localities, *etc.*: Roma in montibus posita, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: Of a person in sleep: somno positus, *laid in sleep,* i. e. *lulled to sleep,* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *posté.*

2. **pŏs-ĭtus**, ūs, *m.* [POS, root of po(s)-no] (*A putting* or *placing;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *Position, situation,* etc.: Ov.; Tac. **II.** Esp.: *Disposition, order, arrangement:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poste.*

posses-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for possedsio; fr. possid-eo, through true root POSSED] **I.** Prop.: *A possessing, possession:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A thing possessed; a possession, property,* esp. *an estate:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *possession.*

possessĭun-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [for possession-cula; fr. possessio, possession-is] *A small possession, a small estate:* Cic.

posses-sor, ōris, *m.* [for possedsor; fr. possid-eo, through true root POSSED] *A possessor:* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *possesseur.*

1. **posses-sus** (for posed-sus), a, um, *P.* of possid-eo, through true root POSSED.

2. **posses-sus** (for possid-sus), a, um, *P.* of possid-o.

pos-sĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, sĭdēre, 2. *v. a.* [for pot-sedeo] (*To continue sitting much* in a place, *etc.*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To have and hold, to be master of, to own, possess:* partem agri, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *To take possession of, to occupy:* forum armatis catervis, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *To possess, to have* a thing: maguam possidet religionem paternusque maternusque sanguis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *posséder.*

pos-sĭdo, sēdi, sessum, sĭdĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for pot-sido] (id.) **I.** Prop.: *To take possession of, to possess one's self of:* Cic.: circumfluus humor Ultima possedit, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To take possession of, possess itself of, occupy:* totum hominem, totamque ejus præturam possederat, Cic.

pos-sum, pŏtŭi, posse (old forms, potissum *or* potis sum, for possum, Plaut.: potessunt for possunt, id.:—potessim for possim, id.: potesse for posse, id.: possieni, id.: possies, id.:—possiet, id.—In the *Pass.*: potestur, Lucr.), *v. n. irreg.* [for pot-sum; fr. pot-is; sum] **I.** Gen.: *To be able, have power; I (thou, he,* etc.) *can:* quantum valeam, quantumque possim, Cic.: facere non possum, id. **II.** Esp.: *To be able, to have influence* or *efficacy, to avail:* poterant per vim et scelus plurimum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pouvoir, (je) puis.*

post, *adv.* and *prep.* [prob. contr. from pone est] **I.** *Adv.*: **A.** Prop.: Of place: *Behind, back, backwards:* servi, qui post erant, Cic. **B.** Meton.: Of time: *Afterwards, after:* multis post annis, *many years after,* Cic. **II.** *Præp.*: With *Acc.*: **A.** Prop.: Of place: *Behind:* post carecta, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *After, inferior to, less regarded than, beneath,* etc.: neque erat Lydia post Chloen, Hor. **C.** Meton.: Of time: *After, since:* post M. Brutum proconsulem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *puis.*

post-ĕā, *adv.* [prob. for post-eam] **I.** Prop.: Of time: *After this* or *that, hereafter, thereafter, afterwards:* postea fuerat, Cæs.: postea loci, Sall.: non multo postea, *not long after,* Cic.—Particular combinations: **A.** Postea inde *or* deinde, *Then, after that, and afterwards:* Liv.—**B.** Postea quam (also, as one word), *After that:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of order *or* succession: *Afterwards, then, besides:* quid postea, si Romæ assiduus fui? Cic.

posteaquam, v. postea.

poster, era, erum, *etc.*, v. posterus.

postĕr-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [poster-us] (*The state of the* posterus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Future time, futurity, after ages, succeeding generations, posterity:* Cic.; Cæs. **II.** Meton.: Of animals: *Offspring:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *postérité.*

post-ĕrus (**-er**), a, um, *adj.* (*Comp.*, posterior, us; *Sup.*, postremus *or* postumus, a, um) [post] **I.** Pos.: *Coming after, following, next, ensuing, future:* dies, Cic.: posterā Crescam laude, *in the esteem of posterity,* Hor.—As *Subst.*: **postĕri**, ōrum (*Gen. Plur.* posterûm, Tac.), *m.* (*sc.* homines) *Coming generations, descendants, posterity:* Cic. — Elliptical expressions: **A.** Posʒero (*sc.* die), *On the following day, next day:* Tac.—**B.** In posterum: **1.** (*sc.* diem), *To the following day, next day:* Cæs.—**2.** (*sc.* tempus), *In the future, for the future:* Cic. **II.** Comp.: **A.** Prop.: *That comes,* or *follows, after; next in order, time,* or *place; latter, later:* posteriores cogitationes, Cic. — Adverbial expression: Posterius, *Later, afterwards:* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **posteriora**, um, *n. The after* or *hinder parts:* Ov. —**B.** Fig.: *Inferior, of less account* or *value, worse:* ut hæc posteriora libertate ducas, Cic. **III.** Sup.: **A.** Postremus: **1.** Prop.: **a.** Gen.: *The hindmost, the last:* acies, *the rear,* Sall. — Elliptical expression: Ad postremum (*sc.* tempus), *At last, finally, ultimately:* Liv.—**b.** Esp.: *Where* a thing is *last; the end,* or *last part,* of any thing: postremâ in comœdiâ, Plaut.—Adverbial expressions: (a) Non in postremis (*i. e.* in primis), *Especially:* Cic.—(b) Postremo, *At last, finally, in the last place:* Cic.—(c) Postremum, *For the last time:* Cic.—**2.** Fig.: *The last, lowest, basest, meanest, worst:* homines postremi, Cic.—**B.** Postŭmus (acc. to an erroneous derivation from post-humus, sometimes also written posthumus): **1.** Gen.: *The last:* postuma spes, App.—**2.** Esp.: Of the youngest children, or of those born after the father's death, or after he had made his will: *Late-born, posthumous:* tua postuma proles, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. Comp. *postérieur.*

post-fĕro, *no perf. nor sup.*, ferre, *v. a.* (Prop.: *To carry,* or *bring, after;* Fig.) *To esteem less:* libertati opes, Liv.

post-gĕn-ĭti, ōrum, *m.* [post; gen-o] (*Persons born afterwards;* hence) *Posterity, descendants:* Hor.

post-hăbĕo, hăbŭi, hăbĭtum, hăbēre, 2. *v. a. To place or set after; to esteem less, postpone, neglect:* seria ludo, Virg.

post-hac, *adv. After this time, hereafter, henceforth, in future:* Cic.; Virg.

post-hinc, *adv. After this, hereafter, henceforward:* Virg.

post-hoc (also written as one word, posthoc), *adv. Afterwards:* Hor.

posthŭmus, a, um, v. posterus.

post-icus, a, um, *adj.* [post] *That is behind, hinder, back-, posterior:* posticæ partes ædium, Liv.—As *Subst.*: **postĭcum**, i, *n. A back-door:* Hor.

postĭdĕa, *adv.* [lengthened form for postea] *After that, afterwards:* Plaut.

post-illā (also, written as one word, postilla), *adv.* [prob. for post-illam] *After that, afterwards:* Cat.

pos-tis, is (*Abl. Sing.*, posti, Ov.), *m.* [POS, root of po(s)-no] (*A putting* or *placing;* concr. *a thing put* or *placed;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A post, door-post:* Cic.; Ov.—Particular phrase: Of one who consecrates a temple, *etc.*: Tenere postem, *To hold,* or *lay hold of, the door-post:* Cic.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: *A door:* Virg.; Liv. **III.** Fig.: *A door:* videtur Cernere res animus, sublatis postibus ipsis, *i. e. the eyes.* Lucr.

post-limĭn-ium, ĭi, *n.* [post; limen, limin-is] (*That which pertains to being behind the threshold;* hence) *Post*

liminium, i. e. *a return to one's old condition and former privileges; the right to return home and resume one's former rank and privileges; the right of recovery; reprisal:* Cic.—Adverbial expression: Postliminio, *By the right of* postliminium: Cic.

postmĕrĭdiānus, a, um, v. pomeridianus.

post-mŏdo, *adv. Afterwards, presently, shortly:* Hor.; Liv.

post-mŏdum, *adv. Afterwards, presently, shortly:* Liv.

post-pōno, pōsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. *v. a. To put after, postpone; to esteem less; to neglect, disregard:* ut omnia postponere videretur, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *postposer.*

postpŏs-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of postpo(s)-no, through true root POSTPOS.

post-pŭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To regard as secondary; to esteem less; to disregard:* Ter.

post-quam (also written as two words, post quam), *conj.* **I.** Prop.: *After that, after, as soon as, when:* undecimo die postquam a te discesseram, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Since, because:* Plaut.

postrēmo, *etc.*, v. posterus.

postr-ī-dĭe (dŭo), *adv.* [contr. fr. poster-i-die; *i. e.* poster-o; (i); die] *On the day after, the following* or *next day:* vomere, Cic.: (with *Acc. of time*) ludos, id.: (with *Gen.*) ejus diei, Cæs.

post-scēn-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [post; scen-a] (Prop.: *That which is behind the scenes;* Fig.) *Secret, mystery:* vitæ, Lucr.

post-scrĭbo, scripsi, scriptum, scribĕre, 3. *v. a. To write after* or *under; to add* in writing: Tac.

postŭlā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [postul(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: *A demanding, requiring; a demand, request, desire:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *A claim (of a deity upon men); a demand (for a forgotten sacrifice):* Cic.—**B.** *A complaint, expostulation:* Plaut.; Ter.—**C.** In a court of justice: **1.** *A complaint, application for redress:* Suet.—**2.** *An application (to the prætor to allow the presentation of a complaint):* Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *postulation.*

postŭlā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A claimant;* esp. *a plaintiff:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *postulateur.*

postŭlā-tum, i, *n.* [id.] *A thing demanded; a demand, request:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *postulat.*

1. **postŭlā-tus**, a, um, *P.* of postul(a)-o.

2. **postŭlā-tus**, ūs, *m.* [postul(a)-o] *A claim* or *demand* in a court of justice; *a suit:* Liv.

postŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [etym. dub.; usually referred to posco] **I.** Gen.: *To ask, demand, require, request, desire:* fidem, Cic.: (with *Acc. of person and Acc. of thing*) me duas orationes, Cic.; dub. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Law *t. t.*: *To summon, arraign* before a court; *to prosecute, accuse, impeach:* Gabinium tres adhuc factiones postulant, Cic.: (with *Abl. of charge*) Cordum postulaverat repetundis, Tac.: (with *Gen. of charge*) Dolabellam repetundarum postulavit, Suet.—**B.** Law *t. t.*: Of a legal inquiry from the prætor or other magistrate; *also,* from one's opponents, a person for some purpose connected with the law, *etc.*: *To demand:* quæstionem, Liv.: quum in P. Gabinium . . . L. Piso delationem nominis postularet, Cic.—**C.** *To dispute* or *expostulate* about a thing: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *postuler.*

Postŭmĭus (**Posth-**), ĭi, *m. Postumius* or *Posthumius; a Roman name.* —Hence, **Postumi-us** (**-ānus**), a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a Postumius; Postumian.*

postŭmus, a, um, v. posterus.

pŏstus, a, um, v. pono *init.*

pot, *insepar. prefix*, v. 2. po.

pŏtens, entis, *P.* of possum; but only used as *Pa.* **I.** Gen.: *Able, mighty, powerful, potent:* (*Comp.*) ne quis ex plebe contra potentiorem auxilii egeret, Cæs.: (with *Gerund in* di) quanta sit humani ingenii vis, quam potens efficiendi quæ velit, Quint. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Having power over, ruling over, master of* a thing; (with *Gen.*) diva potens Cypri, *that reigns over Cyprus,* i. e. *Venus,* Hor.—**B.** *Fit for, capable of* anything: (with *Gen.*) hostes neque pugnæ, neque fugæ satis potentes cæduntur, Liv.—**C.** *Partaking of, having attained* a thing: (with *Gen.*) voti, Ov.—**D.** *Strong, mighty, powerful, efficacious, potent:* (*Sup.*) potentissima prima et summa ponantur, Quint.: herba potens ad opem, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *potent, puissant.*

pŏtent-ātus, ūs, *m.* [potens, potent-is] (*The condition of the* potens; hence) *Political power, rule, dominion, command:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *potentat,* "a potentate."

pŏten-ter, *adv.* [for potent-ter; fr. id.] **I.** Gen.: *Strongly, mightily, powerfully, effectually:* (*Comp.*) potentius lctu fulmineo, Hor. **II.** Esp.: *According to one's ability* or *powers:* lecta potenter res, Hor.

pŏtent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] **I.** Prop.: *Might, force, power:* Ov.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: *Efficacy, virtue:* Ov.; Pl. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Ability, faculty, capacity:* Just. **B.** Esp.: *Political power, authority, sway, influence:* Cic.

pŏtesse, pŏtessim, v. possum *init.*

pŏtes-tas, ātis, *f.* [for potent-tas; fr. potens, potent-is] (*The quality of the* potens; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Ability, power* of doing any thing: Cic.—Particular phrases: **1.** Esse in potestate alicujus, *To be in one's power; to be subject to, to obey him:* Cic.—**2.** Esse in suâ potestate, *or* suæ potestatis, *To be one's own master:* Nep.; Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Political power, dominion, rule, empire, sovereignty:* Cic.; Liv.—**2.** *Magisterial power, authority, office, magistracy:* Cic.—**3.** Of things: **a.** *Power, force, efficacy, effect, operation, virtue, value:* Virg.—**b.** *Nature, quality, property:* Lucr. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Power, control, command,* over **self**, *etc.*: Cic.—**B.** *Power, ability, possibility, opportunity:* Cic.—Particular phrases: **1.** Facere potestatem, *To give opportunity, leave, permission,* Cic.—**2.** Facere potestatem alicujus rei, *To allow* or *grant one the opportunity,* or *means of doing,* etc., *something:* Cic.—**3.** Potestatem sui facere: **a.** *To allow others to see* or *have access to one; to give an opportunity of conversing with one:* Cic.—**b.** *To give an opportunity of fighting with one:* Cæs. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of men: *A person in office; a public officer; a magistrate; a power,* etc.: Cic.—**B.** Of a deity: *A ruler,* etc.: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *podestat.*

pŏtestur, **v.** possum *init.*

Pŏthĭnus, i, *m.*, Ποθεινός (Much-desired). *Pothinus; the assassin of Pompey.*

potin': **1.** = potisne; potin' es? *i. e.* potes? *can you? are you able?* Ter.—**2.** = potisne est, *i. e.* potest: potin' ut desinas? *can you leave off?* i. e. *pray leave off,* Ter.

pōt-ĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pot-o] **I.** Prop.: *A drinking:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *A drink, draught,* etc.: Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A poisonous draught.* Cic.—**2.** *A medicinal potion* or *draught:* Cels.—**3.** *A magic potion, philtre:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *potion, poison.*

pōtĭōn-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [potio, potion-is] (*Provided with a* potio; hence) *Presented with,* or *given, a drink,* or *draught* of any thing: Suet.

1. **pŏt-ĭor**, ĭtus sum, īri (acc. to third conj.: potĭmur, Virg.: potĕretur, Cat.: potĕremur, Ov.), 4. *v. dep.* [pot-is] **I.** Prop.: *To become master of; to take possession of; to get, obtain, acquire, receive:* (with *Gen.*) regni, id.: (with *Abl.*) imperio, Cæs.: (without *Object*) libidines ad potiundum incitantur, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To be master of, to have, hold, possess, occupy:* commoda, Ter.: (with *Gen.*) Cleanthes solem dominari et rerum potiri putat, *has the chief power in the universe,* Cic.: (with *Abl.*) voluptatibus, Cic.: (without *Object*) qui tenent, qui potiuntur, id.

2. **pŏtĭor**, ĭus. *Comp.* of potis.

pŏtis, e (in the positive rarely declined), *adj.* (*Comp.*, pŏtĭor, ĭus; *Sup.*, pŏtissĭmus, a, um) [acc. to some, akin to Sanscrit *pa-tis*, "lord," "ruler," from root PÂ, "to support," "to rule"] **I.** *Pos.*: (*Ruling*; hence) **A.** Prop.: *Powerful, mighty:* divi, Var. **B.** Meton.: *Able, capable, possible.* so, in particular phrases and combinations: **1.** Potis or pote est = potest: *He, she,* or *it is able,* or *can:* Cic.; Virg.—**2.** Potis sunt = possunt, *They are able:* Plaut. **II.** *Comp.*: (Prop.: *More powerful;* Meton.) *To be preferred; that may,* or *can be, preferred; preferable:* illa semper potiora duxisti, quæ, *etc.*, Cic.: novistine locum potiorem rure beato? Hor. **III.** *Sup.*: (Prop.: *Most powerful;* Meton.) *The chief, principal, most prominent, most important:* quid potissimum sit, Cic.: (with *Partitive Gen.*

potisāmos libertorum veneno interfecisse creditus est. Tac.

pŏtissĭm-e (-um), **potissŭm-e (-um)**, *adv.* [potissim-us] *Chiefly, principally, especially, in preference to all others, above all, most of all:* Cic.

pŏtissum, v. possum *init.*

Pŏtītius, ĭi, *m. Potitius: the name of a Roman* gens.—Plur.: **Pŏtītii**, ōrum, *m. The Potitii; priests of Hercules.*

pŏtī-tus, a, um, *P.* of 1. poti-or.

pōtĭun-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [for potion-cula; fr. potio, potion-is] *A small draught or potion:* Suet.

pŏtĭus, *adv.* [adverbial neut. of potior] *Rather, preferably, more:* nec vero imperia expetenda, ac potius non accipienda, Cic.: (with *quam*) perpessus est omnia potius quam conscios indicaret, id.: (with *words involving a comparative notion*) Uticæ potius quam Romæ . . . esse . . . maluisset, id.

Potnĭæ, ārum, *f.*, Ποτνιαί (Revered or August). *Potniæ; a village in Bœotia, on the Asopus: in its neighborhood were pastures which made animals mad.*—**Potnĭ-as**, ădis, *adj. f.*, Ποτνιάς. *Of Potniæ, Potnian.*

pō-to, tāvi, tātum or tum, tāre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root √पा, *bibere*; Gr. πό-ω=πίνω]. **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To drink:* aquam, Suet. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of things as subjects: *To drink up; to suck* or *draw in; to absorb:* potantia vellera fucum, Hor.—**2.** Of personal subjects: *To produce, cause, bring on,* or *fall into, through drinking:* Plaut. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Gen.: *To drink:* si is potare velit, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To drink, tope, tipple:* frui voluptate potandi, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) totos dies potabatur, id.

pō-tor, ōris, *m.* [for pot-tor; fr. pot-o] **1.** *A drinker:* Hor.—**2.** *A hard drinker; a drunkard, sot, toper, tippler:* Hor.

pō-trix, ĭcis, *f.* [for pot-trix; fr. id.] *A female tippler:* Phæd.

pōtŭ-lenta, ōrum, *n.* [2. potus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) potu-is] (*Things full of,* or *abounding in,* potus; hence) *Things fit for drinking; drinkables, drinks:* Cic.

pōtŭ-lentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Abounding in tippling;* hence) *Drunken, intoxicated:* Suet.

1. **pōt-us**, a, um, *adj.* [pot-o]. *That has been drunk; drunk, drunk up, drained,* etc.: potī . . . fæce tenus cadi, Hor. **II.** (Prop.: *Drinking, tippling;* Meton.) *Drunk, intoxicated:* domum bene potus seroque redieram, Cic.

2. **pō-tus**, ūs, *m.* [for pot-tus; fr. pot-o] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A drinking:* Cic. —**b.** Meton.: *A drink, a draught:* Cels. —**2.** *Drinking, tippling, toping:* Pl.

præ, *adv.* and *præp. c. Abl.* [akin to pro] **I.** *Adv.*: **A.** Prop.: *Before:* abi præ, Sosia; Jam ego sequar, *go before, go in advance,* Plaut. **B.** Fig.: As a particle of comparison, in connection with *ut* and *quam* (also written in one word, præut and præquam), *In comparison with, compared with:* Ter.; Plaut. **II.** *Præp. c. Abl.*: **A.** Prop.: Of place: *Before:* cavendum erit, ut a tergo potius quam præ se flumen habeat (*sc.* villa), *before it,* Col.: præ se ferre, Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *In comparison with, compared with:* cunctaque præ Campo et Tiberino flumine sordent, Hor.—**2.** *For, because of, by reason of, on account of:* nec loqui præ mærore potuit, Cic. **III.** In composition: **A.** Prop.: Of place: **1.** Gen.: *Before, in front:* præjacio. —**2.** Esp.: **a.** *In advance, before:* prægredior.—**b.** *Forwards:* prælabor.—**c.** *At tip* or *extremity:* præcido.—**d.** *In the presence* of a person or persons; *publicly:* prælego, *no.* **II. B.** Meton.: **1.** Of place: **a.** *Past:* prælego, *no.* I. —**b.** *Beyond, above, higher than:* præcello.—**c.** *Forth, from out of* something: præsilio.—**2.** In time: **a.** *Before, sooner; sooner than* another, etc.: præbibo.—**b.** *Before proper time, prematurely:* præcanus.—**c.** *Before usual time, early:* prægermino.—**d.** *Beforehand:* præcaveo.—**e.** *In the first place* or *instance:* præcipio.—**3.** Of degree, etc.: **a.** *Beyond* or *more than another:* præluceo.—**b.** *Very, very much, exceedingly:* præcalvus.—**c.** *Too much, over-, excessively:* præfidens.—**d.** *Quite, completely, fully:* præcido, *no.* II.—**e.** *Augmentative* of simple form: præcingo, prætexo.—**4.** Of power, authority, etc.: *Before, over:* præficio, præsum.

præ-ăcŭo, ăcŭi, ăcūtum, ăcŭĕre, 3. *v. a. To sharpen before* or *at one end; to sharpen at the head, tip,* or *point:* Cæs.

præācū-tus, a, um: 1. *P.* of præacu-o.—2. *Pa.: Sharpened before* or *at the end, pointed:* sudes, Sall.

præ-altus, a, um, *adj.*: **1.** *Very high:* rupes, Liv.—**2.** *Very deep:* paludes, Tac.

præ-bĕo, bŭi, bĭtum, bēre, 2. *v. a.* [contr. from præ-hibeo; fr. præ; habeo] **I.** Prop.: *To hold forth, reach out, proffer, offer:* præbere ad contumeliam os, Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To give, grant, furnish, supply:* sponsalia alicui, Cic.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: *To give up, surrender:* Romanos præbuere hosti ad cædem, Liv.—**2.** Esp.: With Personal pron., *or simply* præbere: *To give up,* or *surrender, one's self:* Liv.; Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To give, furnish, render:* operam reipublicæ, Liv.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: *To show, exhibit:* Ciceroni singularem fidem præbuit, Nep.—**2.** Esp.: With, or with ellipse of, Personal pron.: **a.** *To show,* or *exhibit, one's self* as something; *to prove one's self* something: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) se in his malis hominem præbuit, Cic.—**b.** *To yield* or *resign one's self; to submit:* se legibus, Sen.—**C.** *To cause, produce, originate, give rise to:* opinionem timoris, Cæs.—**D.** *To permit, allow, let* a thing be done: quæ toties rapta est, præbuit ipsa rapi, *suffered herself to be carried off,* Ov.

præ-bĭbo, bĭbi, bĭbĭtum, bĭbĕre, 3. *v. a. To drink before, drink to* one: cui venenum præbiberat, Cic.

præb-ĭta, ōrum, *n.* [præb-eo] *Things supplied,* or *furnished,* for support; *an allowance:* annua, Suet.

præb-ĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **A** *supplying, furnishing, providing:* Just.

præb-ĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **A** *giver, furnisher, supplier:* Cic.

præb-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of præb-eo.

præ-călĭdus, a, um, *adj. Very warm, hot:* potio, Tac.

præ-calvus, a, um, *adj. Very bald:* caput, Suet.

præ-cānus, a, um, *adj. Gray before one's time:* Hor.

præcau-tus (for præcav-tus), a, um, *P.* of præcav-eo.

præ-căvĕo, căvi, cautum, căvēre, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: *To guard against beforehand; to seek to avert, obviate,* or *prevent:* res mihi tota provisa atque præcauta est, Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To take care* or *heed beforehand, to use precaution, to be on one's guard, to beware:* ab insidiis, Liv.: (*Impers. Pass.*) quod ne accideret, magnopere præcavendum sibi Cæsar existimabat, Cæs.

præ-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To go before, precede* a person or thing: aliquem, Suet. **B.** Fig.: *To surpass, outstrip, outdo, excel:* Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute præcedunt, Cæs. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To go before, precede* opus esse et ipsos præcedere ad confirmandam civitatem, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: *To surpass, excel:* ut vestræ fortunæ meis præcedunt, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *précéder.*

præcell-ens, entis: **1.** *P.* of præcell-o.—**2.** *Pa.: Surpassing, excellent, eminent, distinguished:* Of persons or things: vir ingenii præcellentis, Gell. (*Comp.*) arbor pomo et suavitate præcellentior, Pl.: (*Sup.*) vir omnibus rebus præcellentissimus, Cic.

præ-cello, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* (*To rise beyond, higher than,* or *above* some object; hence) **I.** Act.: *To surpass, excel* any one: aliquam fecunditate, Tac. **II.** Neut.: **A.** *To distinguish one's self, to excel:* mobilitate, Lucr.—**B.** *To preside,* or *rule, over:* genti, Tac.

præ-celsus, a, um, *adj. Very high* or *lofty:* locus, Cic.

præcen-tio, ōnis, *f.* [for præcantio; fr. PRÆCAN, true root of præcan-o] *A singing,* or *playing, before* a sacrifice, a battle, *etc.*; *a prelude:* Cic.

1. **præ-cep-s**, cipĭtis, *adj.* [for præcapit-s; fr. præ; caput, capit-is] **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: **A.** Gen.: *Head-foremost, headlong.* hic se præcipitem tecto dedit, *threw himself headlong from the roof,* Hor.—Adverbial expression: In præceps, *Headlong:* Tac. **B.** Esp.: Of persons rushing, *etc.*, rapidly: *Head-foremost, in headlong haste:* aliquem præcipitem agere, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of things: **A.** Of localities: *That run down suddenly in front;* i. e. *steep, precipitous:* fossæ, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **præceps**, cipĭtis, *n. A steep place, a precipice:* Virg.—**B.** *Sinking, declining:* sol præcipitem

lavit æquore currum, Virg.—**C.** *Swift, rapid, rushing, violent:* amnis, Hor.: nox, *fleeting, transient,* Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Heedlong, hasty, rush, precipitate:* præceps celeritas dicendi, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Rash, hasty, inconsiderate:* Of persons or things: homo in omnibus consiliis præceps, Cic.—**2.** *Inclined* to any thing: præceps in avaritiam, Liv.—**3.** *Dangerous, hazardous, critical:* alea, Hor.—As *Subst.:* **præceps,** ĭpĭtis, *n. Great danger, extremity, extreme danger, critical circumstances:* Liv.

2. **præceps,** *adv.* [1. præceps] *Headlong, head-foremost:* Tac.

præcep-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for præcaptio; fr. PRÆCAP, true root of præcipio] **I.** Prop.: (*A taking beforehand:* hence) *The right of receiving in advance:* Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A previous notion, preconception:* Cic.—**B.** *A precept, injunction:* Cic.

præcep-tor, ōris, *m.* [for præcaptor; fr. id.] *A teacher, instructor, preceptor:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr., *précepteur.*

præcep-trix, ĭcis, *f.* [for præcaptrix; fr. id.] *A preceptress:* Cic.

præcep-tum, i, *n.* [for præcaptum; fr. id.] **1.** *A maxim, rule, precept,* etc.: Cic.—**2.** *Precept, injunction, direction, bidding:* Cic.—**3.** *An order, command; an instruction* from a superior: Cæs.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *précepte.*

præcep-tus, a, um, *P.* of præcipio, through true root PRÆCAP.

præ-cerpo, psi, ptum, pĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for præ-carpo] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To crop, pluck, cull, gather,* etc., before another: messes, Ov. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To deprive one of,* etc.: fructum officii, Cic.—**2.** *To lessen, diminish,* etc.: negotiam novitatis . . . epistolæ loquacitate præcerpam, Pl. **II.** (Prop.: *To cull, gather, pluck,* etc., *before the proper* or *full time;* Fig.) *To anticipate:* lætitiam, Liv. **III.** *To crop, browse,* or *nibble, off at the tip,* etc.: ne germinum teneræ præcerpant boves, Pl.

præcerp-tus, a, um, *P.* of præcerpo.

præ-certātĭo, ōnis, *f. A contest for precedence:* Auct. Her.

præ-cīdo, cidi, cīsum, cīdĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for præ-cædo] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To cut off at the end* or *tip; to cut off the extremity of any thing; to cut off:* pennæ præcisæ non crescunt, Pl.—**2.** Esp.: *To cut off* a thing from the extremity of any thing; *to cut off:* pollices, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To cut off, take away:* nunquam ipsimet nobis præciderimus istam licentiam libertatemque vivendi, Cic.—**2.** In speaking: **a.** *To cut a matter short; to be brief; to break off,* or *finish, abruptly:* Auct. Her.—**b.** Without Object: *To settle a thing briefly,* or *at once; to be concise,* etc.: brevi præcidam, Cic.—**3.** Of connections: *To cut asunder, rend abruptly:* amicitias, Cic.—**4.** Of a wish or request: **a.** *To put an end to it; to refuse, decline, deny,* etc.: Cic.—**b.** Without Object: *To give a denial* or *refusal,* etc.: Cic. **II.**: **A.** Gen.: *To cut quite through, to cut completely:* cotem novaculā, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Of a vessel: *To knock to pieces; to break up, destroy:* Cic. **III.** *To beat,* or *strike, very much; to bruise, batter, smash,* etc.: præcide os tu illi, Plaut.

præcinc-tus (for præcing-tus), a, um, *P.* of præcing-o.

præ-cingo, cinxi, cinctum, cingĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To gird about, to gird:* aliquem, Mart. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To gird one's self:* Ov.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *To surround, encircle* with any thing: frontem vallo, Prop.

præ-cĭno, cĭnŭi, centum, cĭnĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [for præ-cano] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To foretell, predict:* magnum aliquid populo Romano, Cic. **B.** Fig.: Of animals, *etc.,* or things as subjects: *To forebode,* etc.: lucos præcinuisse fugam, Tib. **II.** Neut.: (Prop.: *To sing forth;* Meton.) *To utter an incantation:* carmine quum magico præcinuisset anus, Tib. **III.** *To sound forth first, to give the signal previously,* or *first:* tubā præcinente, Flor. **IV.** Neut.: Of instruments, *etc.,* as subjects: *To give forth sounds,* or *notes, before* or *at, to be played before* or *at:* magistratuum epulis, fides præcinunt, Cic.

præcipi-ens, entis, *P.* of præcipio.—As *Subst.: One who gives instruction, a teacher:* Cic.

præ-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [for præ-capio] **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To take, get,* or *receive beforehand:* a publicanis pecunium, Cos.: iter, *etc.,* *To take a journey,* etc., *before* some one else; *i. e. to get the start of one,* etc., Liv.—**2.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To take,* or *seize, beforehand; to preoccupy:* quinquereminbus Piræum præcepit, Liv. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To take* or *obtain in advance, to anticipate:* omnia præcepi atque animo mecum ante peregi, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: **a.**: (a) Act.: *To give rules* or *precepts about* a thing: quicquid præcipies, esto brevis, Hor.—(b) Neut.: *To give rules* or *precepts; to lay down rules,* etc.: quum de eloquentiā præcipias, Cic.—**b.** *To give information about* any thing to any one: tempestatum rationem, Cic.—**c.** *To give orders, instructions,* etc., *about:* ipsi numerumque modumque carinis Præcipiant, Virg.—**d.**: (a) Act.: *To teach, instruct in:* præcipe lugubres Cantūs, Hor.—(b) Neut.: *To give instructions to; to instruct, teach,* etc.: juventibus, Suet.—**e.** *To enjoin, direct, order, bid,* etc.: tibi hoc amicissimo animo præcipio, Cic.

præcipita-ns, ntis, *P.* of præcipit(a)-o.

præcĭpĭtan-ter, *adv.* [for præcipitant-ter; fr. præcipitans, præcipitant-is] *With impetuous haste, precipitately:* Lucr.

præcĭpĭt-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [præcipit-o] **I.** Prop.: *A falling headlong, a falling down:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *That down which one falls headlong; a steep place, abrupt descent, precipice:* Suet. **III.** Fig.: Of circumstances, *etc.*: *A steep place, precipice:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *précipice.*

præcĭpĭt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [præceps, præcipit-is] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: Of living objects: **1.** Gen.: *To throw* or *cast headlong,* or *head foremost; to precipitate:* pontibus infirmos præcipitāsse senes, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To throw,* or *cast, one's self, headlong,* etc.; *to precipitate one's self:* Sall.; Cæs.; Cic.—**b.** With Personal pron.: *To plunge* or *rush along* down a road, *etc.*: Ter. **B.** Meton.: Of inanimate objects: **1.** *To dash* or *hurl violently; to throw with headlong force,* etc.: currum scopulis, Ov.—**2.** Of the heavenly bodies, light, *etc.*: Pass. in reflexive force: *To go down, set,* etc.: Ov. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To throw, hurl,* or *cast down; to cause to fall, precipitate,* etc.: aliquem ex altissimo dignitatis gradu, Cic.: in mala præcipitatus, Sall.—**2.** *To throw down, overthrow, destroy, plunge in headlong ruin,* etc.: caveque Spem festinando præcipitare meam, Ov.—**3.**: **a.** Gen.: *To hurry, hurry away; to urge impetuously onward:* furor iraque mentem Præcipitant, Virg.—**b.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: Of age, *etc.*: *To decline rapidly* or *hurry towards a close:* Script. ap. Cic.—**4.** *To hasten, hurry* a thing: moras, *i. e. exchange delay for haste,* Virg.—**5.** *To hasten, press, urge* to do any thing: dare tempus Præcipitant curæ, Virg. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: Of living subjects: *To fall down headlong; to throw one's self down:* præcipitare istuc quidem est, non descendere, Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of personal subjects: **a.** *To rush headlong* or *unawares* into an ambush, *etc.*: Liv.—**b.** *To hurry, hasten, rush with speed,* or *in haste:* non fugis hinc præceps, dum præcipitare potestas? Virg.—**2.** Of things as subjects: **a.** *To fall down headlong; to dash violently* or *hurriedly down:* nimbi In vada præcipitant, Virg.—**b.** Of the heavenly bodies, *etc.*: *To sink, set,* etc.: sol, Cic.—**c.** Of a particular season, *etc.*: *To close, come to an end,* etc.: hiems præcipitaverat, Cæs. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To fall,* or *rush, headlong* into any condition, *etc.*: in amorem, Plaut.: ad exitium, Cic.—**2.** *To go, fall,* or *sink to ruin,* etc.: quum ad Cannas præcipitāsset Romana res, Liv.—**3.** *To be too hasty* or *precipitate; to come to a hasty close:* assensio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *précipiter.*

præcĭpŭ-e, *adv.* [præcipu-us] *Especially, chiefly, particularly, peculiarly, principally:* Cic.; Hor.

præcĭp-ŭus, a, um, *adj.* [præcipio] (*That is taken before other* things; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Particular, peculiar, especial:* præcipua fortunæ conditio, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *That is received beforehand, special:* res, Ter.—As *Subst.*: **præcipuum,** i, *n. A portion of an inheritance received by anticipation,* or *before the general distribution of the property:*

Suet. **II. Meton.: A. Gen.:** *Special, principal, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary:* amor, Cic.: præcipuus scientiâ rei militaris, Tac. **B. Esp.: 1.** *Of especial note or high rank:* vir, Eutr.—**2.** *Principal, chief, foremost:* præcipui fuerunt inter conjuratos duo Bruti, Eutr.—As *Subst.*: With the Stoics: **præcipua,** ōrum, *n. Principal* or *considerable things; things that come next to absolute good:* Cic.

præcīs-e, *adv.* [præcis-us] **1.** *In short, in few words, briefly, concisely, shortly:* dicere, Cic.—**2.** *Positively, absolutely:* Cic.

præcī-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for præcid-sio; fr. præcid-o] (Prop.: *A cutting off;* Fig.) Rhet. *t. t.: A breaking off abruptly:* Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *précision,* "precision."

præci-sus (for præcid-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of præcid-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Cut* or *torn off; separated:* Trinacria Italiâ præcisa recessit, Manil.—**b. Meton.:** *Broken off, steep, abrupt, precipitous:* acuta silex præcisis undique saxis, Virg.—**c.** Fig.: *Shortened, short, brief:* conclusiones, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *précis.*

præclārē-e, *adv.* [præclar-us] **1.** *Very clearly, very plainly:* præclare aliquid explicare, Cic.—**2.: a. Gen.:** *Excellently, admirably, very well: (Sup.)* præclarissime aliquid facere, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: As an expression of assent: *Very good, very well:* Cic.

præ-clārus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Very clear, very bright:* lux, Lucr. **II. Meton.:** *Very magnificent, splendid, excellent:* ad aspectum, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A. Gen.: 1.** In a good sense: *Splendid, noble, remarkable, distinguished, excellent, famous, celebrated,* etc.: *(Comp.)* vita præclarior, Sall.: *(Sup.)* præclarissimum facinus, Nep.: in philosophiâ, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) eloquentiæ et fidei præclarus, Tac.—**2.** In a bad sense: *Noted, notorious, infamous,* etc.: sceleribus præclarus est, Sall. **B. Esp.:** Of circumstances, rank, *etc.: Magnificent, splendid, noble,* etc.: Hor.

præ-clūdo, sī, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*To shut in front;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To shut to, to close:* portas præclusit, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To close* a thing to anyone, *i. e. to forbid access, to deprive of the use of* a thing: aditûs misericordiæ judicum, Cic.—**B.** *To shut up, hinder, stop, impede,* etc.: vocem alicui, Liv.

præclū-sus (for præclud-sus), a, um, *P.* of præclud-o.

præ-c-o, ōnis, *m.* [for præ-ci-o; fr. præ; ci-eo] **I.** Prop.: *(One crying out before* a person; hence) *A crier, herald* in a court of justice, at auctions, games, *etc.*: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: *A publisher, herald:* Cic.

præcoc-tus (for præcoqu-tus), a, um, *P.* of præcoqu-o.

præ-cōgĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To think upon, ponder,* or *consider beforehand; to premeditate:* facinus, Liv.

præ-cognosco, *no perf.*, cognĭtum, cognoscĕre, 3. *v. a. To foreknow, foresee:* Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préconnaître.*

præ-cŏlo, *no perf.*, cultum, cŏlĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To cultivate beforehand:* animi habitûs, Cic. **II.** *To honour highly; esteem, revere:* nova et ancipitia, Tac.

præ-compōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. *v. a. To arrange, compose,* or *adjust, beforehand:* Ov.

præcompŏs-ĭtus, a um, *P.* of præcompo(s)-no, through true root PRÆCOMPOS.

præcōn-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [præco, præcōn-is] *Of,* or *belonging to, a* præco or *public crier:* quæstus, *the office,* or *business, of a public crier,* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **præconium,** ĭi, *n.* (*sc.* munus): **I.** Prop.: *The office of a public crier:* facere, *to be a public crier,* Cic.—**2. Meton.:** *A crying out in public; a proclaiming, spreading abroad, publishing:* Cic.; Ov.—**3.** Fig.: *A publishing, celebrating, laudation, commendation:* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prône.*

præ-cōnsūmo, *no perf.*, consumptum, consūmĕre, 3. *v. a. To waste,* or *spend, beforehand:* vires bello, Ov.

præ-contecto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To feel,* or *handle, beforehand,* i. e. *in thought:* Ov.

præ-cord-ĭa, ōrum, *n.* [præ; cor, cord-is] (*The parts,* or *things, before the heart;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The muscle which separates the heart and lungs from the abdomen; the midriff, diaphragm:* Cic. **II. Meton.: A.** *The entrails, the stomach:* Cic.; Hor.—**B.** *The breast, the heart:* Liv.; Virg.—**C.** *The body, bodies:* in terrâ ponunt præcordia, Ov.

præ-corrumpo, *no perf.*, corruptum, corrumpĕre, 3. *v. a. To corrupt,* or *bribe, beforehand:* aliquem donis, Ov.

præ-cox, cŏcis, *adj.* [for præcoqu-s; fr. præ; coqu-o] **I.** Prop.: *Ripe before time; early ripe, premature, precocious:* allium præcox, Pl. **II. Meton.: A.** Of trees: *Bearing fruit before the usual time; early bearing:* caprifici præcoces, Pl.—**B.** Of places: *Where fruits ripen early:* sitûs, Pl. **III.** Fig.: *Over-hasty, premature, precocious, untimely:* ingeniorum præcox genus, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *précoce.*

præcul-tus (for præcol-tus), a, um, *P.* of præcol-o.

præ-cŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj. Very desirous,* or *fond, of* anything: Suet.

præcurr-ens, entis, *P.* of præcurr-o.—As *Subst.*: **præcurrentĭa,** ĭum, *n. plur.* (*Things preceding*) Rhet. *t. t.: Antecedents:* Cic.

præ-curro, cŭcurri (curri), cursum, currĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To run before, hasten on before, precede:* præcurrunt equites, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To precede, go on before:* eo fama jam præcucurrerat de prælio Dyrrhachino, Cæs.—**2.** *To surpass, excel:* vos, qui mihi studio præcurritis, Cic. **II.** Act.: (Prop.: *To run,* or *hasten, before* a person or thing; Fig.) **A. Gen.:** *To precede, go before:* rationem neque præcurrant appetitûs, Cic. **B. Esp.: 1.** Of arguments: *To anticipate, combat in advance:* illud præcurrere cogor, Lucr.—**2.** Of time of living, *etc.: To precede:* horum uterque Isocratem ætate præcurrit, *i. e. older than,* Cic.—**3.** *To surpass, excel* in any quality: aliquem judicio, Tac.

præcur-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for præcurr-sio; fr. præcurr-o] **I. Gen.:** *A running* or *hastening before:* Cic. **II. Esp.:** **A.** Milit. *t. t.: A preliminary combat, a skirmish:* Pl.—**B.** Rhet. *t. t.: A preparation* of the hearer: Cic.

præcur-sor, ōris, *m.* [for præcurr-sor; fr. id.] (*One who runs before;* hence) **I. Gen.:** *A forerunner, precursor:* Pl. **II.** Esp.: Milit.: *t. t.:* **A.** *An advanced guard, vanguard.* Liv.—**B.** *A scout, spy:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *précurseur.*

præcur-sus (for præcurr-sus), a, um, *P.* of præcurr-o.

præ-cŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, cŭtĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for præ-quatio] *To shake, wave,* or *brandish before* or *in front:* tædas, Ov.

præda, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.; acc. to some akin to prehendo; acc. to others to præbium] **I.** Prop.: *Property taken in war, booty, spoil, plunder, pillage:* Cic. **II. Meton.: A.** Of animals: *An animal, bird,* etc., *caught* or *killed in the chase; prey, game:* Hor.—**B.** Of fish: *Prey:* Ov.—**C.** Of a person: *Prey:* Virg. **III.** Fig.: *Booty, spoil, gain, profit:* maximos quæstûs prædasque facere, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proie.*

prædā-bundus, a, um, *adj.* [præd(a)-or] *Ravaging, pillaging, plundering:* exercitus, Liv.

præ-damno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To condemn beforehand, to precondemn:* **I.** Prop.: collegam, Liv. **II.** Fig.: spem, *i. e. to give it up* or *renounce beforehand:* Liv.

prædā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [præd(a)-or] *A plundering, pillaging:* Tac.

prædā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.: a.** Prop.: *A plunderer, pillager.*—**b.** Fig.: *A rapacious* or *avaricious man:* Tib.—**2.** *A taker of wild animals: a hunter:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prédateur.*

prædātōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [prædator] (*Of,* or *belonging to, a* prædator.; hence) *Plundering, rapacious, predatory:* Liv.

præ-dēlasso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To weary out* or *weaken beforehand:* Ov.

præ-destĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To determine beforehand, to predestine:* triumphos, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prédestiner.*

prædī-ātor, ōris, *m.* [prædi-um] (*One engaged about* prædium; hence) *A purchaser of mortgaged estates sold by auction; a dealer in landed estates:* Cic.

prædiātōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [prædiator] (*Of,* or *belonging to, a* prædiator; hence) *Relating to the sale of estates at auction:* jus, Cic.

prædĭcā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. præ-

dic(a)-o] *Praiseworthy, laudable:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prédicable.*

prædĭcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.** *A public proclaiming; a proclamation, publication:* Cic.—**2.** *A praising, praise, commendation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prédication,* "preaching."

prædĭcā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who publicly commends or praises a thing; a praiser, eulogist:* Cic. ¶ Hence (in late Lat. meaning of "a preacher"), Fr. *prédicateur, prêcheur.*

1. præ-dīco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To cry in public, make known by crying in public; to publish, proclaim:* auctionem, Plaut.: ne suā voce ipsi se victores esse prædicent, Cic.: (without *Object*) si palam præco prædicāsset, id. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *To make publicly known; to say, relate, state, declare:* injuriam, Cæs. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To attribute,* or *assign,* to anyone: quod mihi prædicabas vitium, id tibi est, Plaut.—**2.** *To praise, laud, commend, vaunt, extol:* beata vita glorianda et prædicanda est, Cic.: (without *Object*) qui de meis in vos meritis prædicaturus non sum, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prêcher.*

2. præ-dīco, dixi, dictum, dīcĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To say,* or *mention, before* or *beforehand; to premise:* hoc primum in hac re prædico tibi, Ter. **II.** Esp.: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: Of persons: *To foretell, predict:* quæ Phœbo pater omnipotens, mihi Phœbus Apollo Prædixit, Virg.—**2.** Fig.: Of animals or things: *To predict, forebode,* etc.: malum hoc nobis De cœlo tactas memini prædicere quercūs, Virg.—**B.** *To give notice* or *warning of, to appoint, fix:* prædicta hora, Suet.—**C.** *To advise, warn, admonish, inform, charge, command:* unum illud tibi . . . Prædicam, Virg.: Pompeius suis prædixerat, ut Cæsaris impetum exciperent, Cæs.: et visam esse Junonem prædicere, ne id faceret, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prédire.*

prædic-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. prædico] *A foretelling, prediction:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prédiction.*

prædic-tum, i, *n.* [id.] **1.** *A foretelling, a prediction:* Cic.—**2.** *An agreement, concert:* Liv.—**3.** *An order, command:* Liv.

prædic-tus, a, um, *P.* of 2. prædic-o.

prædĭŏ-lum, i, *n. dim.* [prædium, (*uncontr. Gen.*) prædio-i] *A small farm* or *estate:* Cic.

præ-disco, dĭdĭci, *no sup.,* discĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To learn,* or *make one's self acquainted with, beforehand:* ventos et cœli morem, Virg.

præ-dispŏsĭtus, a, um, *adj. Prepared beforehand:* nuncii, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prédisposé.*

præ-dĭtus a, um, *adj.* [præ; d-o] *Gifted, endowed, provided with, possessed of* something (*above* others): (with *Abl.*) parvis opibus ac facultatibus prædĭtus, Cic.

prædĭum, ĭi, *n.* [præs, prædis] *A thing pertaining to a* præs or *money-surety;* hence) *An estate,* in land or houses, in town or country: Cic.

præ-dīves, ĭtis, *adj. Very rich, very plentiful:* Virg.

prædo, ōnis, *m.* [præd-or] *One that plunders; a plunderer, robber:* Of persons or animals: Cic.; *sup.:* Ov.

præ-dŏcĕo, dŏcŭi, doctum, dŏcēre, 2. *v. a.* *To teach, instruct, inform beforehand:* Sall.

prædor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [præd-a] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To make booty; to plunder, spoil, rob:* spes prædandi, Cic. **B.** Meton.: Part. Perf.: *That has made booty; well furnished with booty:* bene ego ab hoc prædatus ibo, Plaut. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To plunder, pillage, rob, despoil:* socios magis quam hostes prædatur, Tac. **B.** Meton.: *To take* or *catch* animals, birds, *etc.:* ovem, Ov.: pisces calamo, Prop. **C.** Fig.: *to rob, ravish, take:* singulo de nobis anni prædantur euntes, Hor.

præ-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To draw, make, put before* or *in front:* murum, Cæs.

præduc-tus, a, um, *P.* of præduc-o.

præ-dulcis, e, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Very sweet, luscious:* mel, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *Very pleasing* or *delightful:* decus, Virg.

præ-dūrus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Very hard:* corium, Tac. **II.** Meton.: *Very strong:* corpora, Virg.

præ-ēmĭnĕo, ēmĭnŭi, *no sup.,* ēmĭnēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* (Prop.: *To project forward, be prominent;* Fig.) *To surpass, excel:* **A.** Neut.: qui Græcis, Sen.—**B.** Act.: ceteros peritiā legum, Tac.

præ-ĕo (prĕ, Virg. *Æ.* 5, 186), īvi *and* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Prop.: *To go before, lead the way, precede:* **A.** Neut.: ut consulibus lictores præirent, Cic.—**B.** Act.: per avia et derupta præibat eum, Tac. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To go before, precede:* **1.** Neut.: naturā præeunte, Cic. — **2.** Act.: ut famam sui præirct, *i. e. outstrip,* Tac. **B.** Esp.: Religious and political *t. t.*: *To precede* one *in reciting a formula* (as of prayer, consecration, an oath, *etc.*), i. e. *to repeat first, to dictate* anything **1.** Act.: præi verba, quibus me pro legionibus devoveam, Liv.— **2.** Neut.: alicui, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To recite before* one; *to recite first* for one: ut vobis voce præirent, quid judicaretis, Cic.—**B.** *To order, dictate* something to be done: omnia, uti decemviri præierunt, facta, Liv.

præfā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [præf(a)-or] (*A speaking* or *saying beforehand;* hence) **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *A preface, introduction, introductory expression:* Suet. **B.** Fig.: *Appellation, title,* used in addressing a person: Pl. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Religious and Political *t. t.* used before doing, *etc.,* something: *A form of words, formula:* Cic.; Liv.—**2.** *Introductory speech* or *observations:* Pl. **B.** Meton.: Of books: *A preface:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préface.*

præfec-tūra, æ, *f.* [for præfactura; fr. præfic-io, through true root PRÆFAC] (*A setting before* or *over;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *The office of one set over anything; the office of a president* or *overseer; a presidency, superintendence, prefecture:* Plaut.; Suet. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *The presidency* or *office of chief,* in various civil and military offices: Hirt.; Pl.—**B.** Of a country or town: *A prefectship, prefecture:* Cic.; Nep.—**C.**: **1.** Prop.: *The administration* of a province: Suet.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *A prefecture;* i. e. *an Italian city governed by Roman authorities* (præfecti) *and according to their edicts:* Cic.—**b.** *The territory of a prefecture; a district, province, government:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préfecture.*

1. præfec-tus, a, um, *P.* of præficio, through true root PRÆFAC.

2. præfec-tus, i, *m.* [for præfactus; fr. præfic-io, through true root PRÆFAC] **I.** Gen.: *One placed in office, put in authority, appointed to direct,* etc.; *an overseer, director, president, chief, commander, prefect,* etc.: nec vero præfectus mulieribus præponatur, Cic.: morum, Nep.: (with *Dat.*) moribus, Cic. **II.** Esp.: As a title of particular officers, civil or military: *President, commander, prefect,* etc.: ærarii *or* ærario, *A treasurer:* Pl.: annonæ, *a superintendent of grain* or *of the markets,* Tac.: castrorum *or* castris, *a quartermaster,* id.: classis *or simply* præfectus, *an admiral,* Cic.: also, *a captain of a ship,* Tac.: fabrūm, *a superintendent of the military engines, chief engineer,* Cæs.: equitum, *or simply* præfectus, *a commander of the cavalry,* as we say, *a colonel* or *general of cavalry,* Hirt.; Cic.: cohortium, *commander of the* auxiliary *cohorts,* Sall.: legionis (in the time of the emperors, the same that was previously called legatus legionis), *a commander of the legion* (our *colonel*), Tac.: regis *or* regius, *a commander-in-chief, generalissimo,* Nep.: prætorio *or* prætorii, *a commander of the imperial body-guard, pretorian prefect,* Tac.: urbi *or* urbis, *governor of the city of Rome* (*in the times of the republic, appointed only to represent the consul during the absence of the latter; under the emperors, a perpetual office with a particular jurisdiction*), Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préfet.*

præ-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bear before, to carry in front:* manūs, Ov.: dextrā facem, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To hurry past,* whether on foot or horseback: Liv.; Tac.—**2.** *To carry in front, to bear along* a thing in public, and esp. in religious and triumphal processions: statuam pompā, Suet.: in triumpho signa, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To carry before, to place* or *set before, to offer, present:* suam vitam, ut legem, præfert suis civibus, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.**: **a.** *To place* a person or thing *before* another in esteem; *to prefer to:* aliquem alicui, Cic.: pecuniam amicitiæ, id.—**b.** *To choose rather, prefer:* cur alter fratr-

cim cessare et ludere et ungi Præferat Herodis palmetis, Hor.—2. *To take beforehand, to anticipate:* diem triumphi, Liv.—3. *To show, display, exhibit, discover, manifest, expose, reveal, betray:* avaritiam præfers, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préférer.*

præ-fĕrox, ōcis, *adj. Very fierce, bold, violent, impetuous, insolent:* Liv.; Tac.

præ-ferrātus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Tipped* or *pointed with iron:* pilum, Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Chained, fettered:* tribunus, Plaut.

præ-fervĭdus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Very hot, burning hot, torrid:* balneum, Tac. **II.** Fig.: Of anger: *Glowing, burning, fierce:* ira, Liv.

præ-festīno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: *To hasten before the time, to hasten too much:* ne deficere præfestinarent, Liv. **II.** Act.: *To hasten past:* sinum, Tac.

præ-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, fícĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for præ-facio] **I.** Prop.: *To set* or *place over* anything as officer, superintendent, leader, *etc.; to place in authority over, appoint to the command of:* imperatorem bello, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To place in, set over:* nec materia invenitur, cui divinationem præficere possimus, Cic.

præ-fĭd-ens, entis, *adj.* [præ; fid-o] *Trusting too much, over-confident* · sibi, *i. e. self-confident, rash,* Cic.

præ-figo, fixi, fixum, figĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To fix* or *fasten before, to set up in front, to fix on the end* or *extremity of:* arma puppibus, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To mark, stamp, set a brand* upon anything: nigrum theta (*i.e.* Θ, as a sign of death on Roman inscriptions) vitio, *to mark crime with the black theta,* i. e. *to condemn it,* Pers. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To tip, head, point,* etc.: præfiguut ora capistris, *i. e. muzzle,* Virg.—**B.** *To close, block up:* prospectūs omnes, Pl.—**C.** *To pierce, transfix* with something: latus, Tib.

præ-fĭnio, fīnīvi *and* fīnĭi, fīnītum, fīnire, 4. *v. a. To determine, fix,* or *appoint beforehand; to prescribe:* ceteris, Cic.: (without *Object*) præfinire non est meum, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préfinir.*

præfīnīt-o, *adv.* [præfinit-us] *In the prescribed manner:* loqui, Ter.

præfīni-tus, a, um, *P.* of præfini-o.

præfixus (for præfig-sus), a, um, *P.* of præfig-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préfix.*

præ-flōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [præ; flos, flor-is] (Prop.: *To deprive of blossoms beforehand;* Fig.) *To lessen, diminish, tarnish:* gloriam victoriæ, Liv.

præ-flŭo, fluxi, fluxum, flŭĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a. To flow by* or *past.* **I.** Neut.: **infīmā** valle præfluit Tiberis, Liv. **II.** Act.: Aufidus, Qui regna Dauni præfluit Appuli, Hor.

præ-fŏc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for præ-fauc-o; fr. præ; faux, fauc-is] (*To put,* etc., something *before the throat;* hence, with the accessory notion of pressure) *To choke, strangle, suffocate:* animæ viam, Ov.

præ-fŏdio, fōdi, fossum, fŏdĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To dig before,* or *in front of:* portas, Virg. **II.** *To bury previously:* aurum, Ov. **III.** *To dig beforehand:* scrobes, Pl.

præ-fœcundus (-fēcundus), a, um, *adj. Very fruitful:* Pl.

præ-for, fātus sum, fāri, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* **I.** Gen.: *To say,* or *utter, beforehand; to premise, preface:* A. Act.: quæ de deorum naturā præfati sumus, Cic.—**B.** Neut.: introiit adolescens, et præfatur arrogantius, Gell. **II.** Esp.: **A.** In a religious sense: **1.** *To utter first, beforehand,* or *preliminarily:* carmen, Liv.—**2.** *To address a prayer beforehand to:* divos, Virg.—**B.** *To mention beforehand, to name in advance* as authority: Pl.—**C.** *To bespeak; to ask,* or *crave, beforehand,* or *previously:* veniam, App.—**D.** *To foretell, predict, prophesy:* talia præfantes . . . Parcæ, Cat.

præfract-e, *adv.* [præfract-us] *Sternly, inflexibly, resolutely:* ærarium defendere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) præfractius, Val. Max.

præfrac-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of præfri(n)g-o, through true root PRÆFRAG.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** In Rhetoric: *Broken, abrupt:* (*Comp.*) præfractior, Cic.—**b.** In character: *Stern, harsh, inflexible:* Val. Max.

præ-frĭgidus, a, um, *adj. Very cold:* Auster, Ov.

præ-frĭngo, frēgi, fractum, fringĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for præ-frango] **I.** *To break off at the tip,* or *extremity:* ne caulis præfringatur, Cato. **II.** *To break completely; to shiver, shatter,* etc.: hastas, Liv.

præ-fulcĭo, fulsi, fultum, fulcīre, 4. *v. a.* **I.** *To put a prop before* a thing; i. e. *to prop up, support* a thing: Fig.: primum illud præfulci, Cic. **II.** *To place before as a prop* or *stay:* Fig.: me suis negotiis, *i. e. use me as a prop, to,* Plaut.

præ-fulgĕo, fulsi, *no sup.,* fulgēre, 2. *v. n.* **I.** *To shine,* or *glitter, in front of:* nitor smaragdi collo præfulget tuo (*sc.* pavonis), Phæd. **II.** *To glitter,* or *shine, at the extremity, end,* etc.: leonis Pellis . . . præfulgens unguibus aureis, Virg. **III.** *To shine greatly, to glitter very much:* **A.** Prop.: equitatus phaleris præfulgens, Gell. **B.** Fig.: præfulgebant Cassius atque Brutus, Tac. **IV.** *To shine too much, to glitter over much, to be too brilliant;* Fig.: Auct. Her.

præfŭl-tus (for præfulc-tus), a, um, *P.* of præfulc-io.

præ-gĕlĭdus, a, um, *adj. Very cold:* in locis prægelidis, Liv.

præ-germĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. To bud forth early:* Pl.

præ-gestio, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a. To desire greatly:* Cic.

præ-gn-ans, antis (**-as,** ātis, Plaut.; acc. to some, also, Cic.), *adj.* [prob. for præ-gen-ans; fr. præ; gen-o] (*In the state preceding the bringing forth;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *With child, pregnant:* of animals, *big with young:* uxor, Cic.: equa, Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.:** **1.** *Full, large-sized, swollen:* cucurbita, Col.—**2.** *Full of, swollen with* anything: prægnans stamine fusus, Juv.—**B.** In comedy: Of blows: *Hard, stout, smart:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prégnant.*

prægnas, ātis, v. prægnans *init.*

præ-grăcĭlis, e, *adj. Very slender, very lank:* proceritas, Tac.

præ-grandis, e, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Very large, huge:* locusta, Suet. **II.** Fig.: *Very great, powerful:* senex, *i.e. the great Aristophanes,* Pers.

præ-grăvis, e, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Very heavy:* onus, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Very heavy, oppressive, burdensome:* servitium, Pl.—**B.** Of persons: *Very wearisome:* ignavo principi prægravis, Tac.

præ-grăv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [præ; grav-is] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To exceed in weight, preponderate:* ne prægravet fructus parte aliquā, Pl. **B.** Fig.: *To preponderate:* prægravant cetera facta, Suet. **II.:** **A.** Act.: **1.** Prop.: *To press very much,* or *heavily, upon; to oppress with weight, weigh down,* etc.: prægravata telis scuta, Liv.—**2.** Fig.: *To weigh,* or *bear, down; to depress, press down;* qui prægravat artes Infra se positas, *i. e. by his superiority,* Hor.—**B.** Neut.: (Prop.: *To be very heavy*) Fig.: *To be oppressive* or *burdensome:* exonerare prægravante turbā regnum cupiens, Liv.

præ-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, grĕdi, 3. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [for præ-gradior] **I.** *To go before,* or *in advance; to precede:* **A.** Neut.: prægredientes amici, Cic.—**B.** Act.: nuntios, Liv. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To go by* or *past; to pass; to pass by:* castra, Liv. **B.** Fig.: *To surpass, excel:* qui tantum alios prægressus es, *etc.,* Sall.

prægres-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for prægredsĭo; fr. prægred-ior] *A going before, precedence;* Fig.: causæ, Cic.

prægres-sus (for prægred-sus), a, um, *P.* of prægred-ior.

prægustā-tor, ōris, *m.* [prægust-(a)-o] (*One who tastes food before* served on the table) *A foretaster, taster.* **I.** Prop.: Halotus spado, prægustator, Suet. **II.** Fig.: libidinum tuarum, Cic.

præ-gusto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To taste beforehand:* cibos, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *To take and eat,* or *drink, beforehand:* medicamina (=antidota), Juv.

præ-hĭbĕo, hĭbŭi, hĭbĭtum, hĭbēre, 2. *v. a.* [for præ-habeo] (*To hold before* or *forth;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To furnish, supply, give,* etc.: vestem, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: Of words: *To utter, speak:* Plaut.

præĭ-ens, ŭntis, *P.* of præe-o, through true root PRĀI.

præ-jăcĕo, jăcŭi, jăcĭtum, jăcēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a. To lie before, be situate in front of* anything. **I.** Neut.: mare præjacens Asiæ, Pl. **II.** Act.: campus castra præjacet, Tac.

præjūdĭcā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of præjudic(a)-o. — **2.** *Pa.*: *Decided beforehand, prejudged:* opinio, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **præjudicatum,** i, *n.*: **a.** *Something decided beforehand:* Liv.— **b.** *A previous opinion, prepossession:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préjugé.*

præ-jūdĭcĭum, ĭi, *n.*: **1.** **a.** Prop.: *A preceding judyment, sentence,* or *decision; an examination (for the purpose of ascertaining facts, which might serve for future proceedings):* Cic.; Quint. — **b.** Meton.: *A precedent, example:* Cæs. — **2.** *A decision made beforehand,* or *before the proper time:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préjudice.*

præ-jūdĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Judicially: *To judge, pass sentence,* or *decide beforehand; to prejudge:* Cic. **II.** Extra-judicial: *To give a preliminary judgment:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préjuger.*

præ-jŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, jŭvāre, 1. *v. a. To aid beforehand:* Tac.

præ-lăbor, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: **A.** With living beings as subjects: *To glide forwards* or *onwards; to swim,* etc., *along:* insula, in quam Germani nando prælabebantur, Tac.—**B.** With things as subjects: *To glide along* or *onwards; to flow along:* quam juxta prælabitur amnis, Luc. **II.** Act.: *To glide past, to hasten by:* rotis prælabi flumina Pisæ, Virg.

præ-lambo, lambi, lambĭtum, lambĕre, 3. *v. a. To lick,* or *taste, beforehand* or *first:* Hor.

prælap-sus (for prælab-sus), a, um, *P.* of prælab-or.

præ-largus, a, um, *adj. Greatly abounding* in, *very full* of: Pers.

prælā-tus, a, um, *P.* of præfero [præ ; LA, root of la-tum ; v. fero *init.*]. ¶ Hence, (subst.) Fr. *prélat*; Eng. *prelate.*

præ-lautus, a, um, *adj. Very elegant, sumptuous,* or *luxurious:* Suet.

prælec-tus (for præleg-tus), a, um, P. of præleg-o.

præ-lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, lĕgĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To sail* or *coast past* or *by* a place: Campaniam, Tac. **II.** *To read* anything *before,* or *in the presence of, others; to read* anything *to others,* with explanatory remarks; *to lecture upon* an author, *etc.*: auctores, Quint.

præ-lĭgo, āvi, ātum, are, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To bind round, tie about,* something: sarmenta cornibus boum, Liv. **II.** Meton.: *To bind up, tie up:* os, Cic.

prælĭum, ĭi, v. prælium.

prælŏc-ūtus (for præloqu-utus), a, um, *P.* of præloqu-or.

præ-longus, a, um, *adj. Very long:* hasta, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prélonge.*

præ-lŏquor, lŏcūtus *or* lŏquutus sum, lŏqui, 3. *v. dep. n.* **I.** Gen.: *To speak first* or *beforehand; to speak before* another; *to forestall* in speaking: Plaut. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To foretell, predict,* etc.: Prop. — **B.** *To say* or *speak beforehand* by way of introduction; *to premise:* Pl.

præ-lūcĕo, luxi, *no sup.*, lūcēre, 2. *v. n.* **I.** *To shine before one,* etc.: ne ignis noster facinori præluceat, Phæd. **II.** *To shine forwards, to cast light forwards:* Fig.: amicitia bonâ spe prælucet in posterum, Cic. **III.** *To carry* or *hold a light before* some one; *to light* one: quum fulgur . . . servum prælucentem examinásset, Suet. **IV.** *To be more bright, beauteous, splendid, resplendent* than something else; *to surpass* anything *in brightness, beauty,* or *splendour:* nullus in orbe sinus Baiis prælucet amœnis, Hor.

præ-lūdo, lūsi, lūsum, lūdĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (Prop.: *To play beforehand;* Fig.) *To give a prelude* of what is about to happen: Mariana rabies intra urbem præluserat, *etc.*, Flor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préluder.*

præ-lustr-is, e, *adj.* [præ ; lustr-] *Very illustrious* or *magnificent:* Ov.

præmandā-ta, ōrum, *n.* [præmand(a)-o] (*Things commanded beforehand;* hence) *A writ of arrest:* Cic.

præ-mando, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To order* or *command beforehand:* ut conquireretur, præmandavi, Script. ap. Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To order* or *procure beforehand:* puerum, Plaut.

præ-mātūrus, a, um, *adj. Too early, untimely, premature:* hiems, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prématuré.*

præ-mĕdĭcā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [præ ; medic(a)-o] (*Charmed beforehand;* hence) *Protected beforehand by charms:* Ov.

præmĕdĭtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [præmedĭt(a)-or] *A considering beforehand, premeditation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préméditation.*

præ-mĕdĭtor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. a. To think over; to muse* or *deliberate upon beforehand; to premeditate:* præmeditari id ferendum modice esse, Cic.: (without *Object*) tentans citharam et præmeditans, *preluding,* Tac. ☞ Part. Perf. in Pass. force: *Previously considered, premeditated:* mala præmeditata, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préméditer.*

præmĕtŭ-ens, entis: **1.** *P.* of præmetuo. — **2.** *Pa.*: *Fearing beforehand:* (with *Gen.*) ovis præmetuens dol., Phæd.

præ-mĕtŭen-ter, *adv.* [for præmetuent-ter; fr. præmetuens, præmetuent-is] *Anxiously, solicitously:* errorem vitare, Lucr.

præ-mĕtŭo, mĕtŭi, mĕtūtum, mĕtŭĕre, 3. *v. n. To fear* or *be in fear beforehand:* Cæsar præmetuens suis, Cæs.

præmĭ-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [præmi-um] *To stipulate for a reward:* Suet.

præ-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To send forward* or *before; to dispatch in advance:* edictum, Cæs.: mihi literas, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To send out in advance:* præmissâ voce; Hoc age, *i. e. when he had first said,* Suet.

præ-m-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [for præ-em-ium, fr. præ ; em-ere] (*A taking beyond* or *above* others; Concr. *That which is taken beyond* or *above* others; hence) **I.** **A.** Prop.: *Profit derived from booty, booty:* Ov.; Prop. **B.** Meton.: *Game killed, prey:* Hor. **II.** **A.** Gen.: *Profit, advantage, prerogative, distinction:* Lucr.; Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Prop.: **a.** *Reward, recompense:* Cic.; Pl.—**b.** Ironically: *Reward,* for *punishment:* Ov.—**2.** Meton.: *An act deserving a reward, an exploit:* Virg.

præ-mŏlestĭa, æ, *f. Trouble beforehand, apprehension:* Cic.

præ-mŏlĭor, mōlītus sum, mōlīri, 4. *v. dep. To prepare,* or *make preparations for, beforehand:* res, Liv.

præ-mŏnĕo, mŏnŭi, mŏnĭtum, mŏnēre, 2. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To forewarn; to advise* or *admonish beforehand; to premonish; to remind beforehand:* ut te præmonerem, Pl.: me præmonebat, ut magnopere caverem, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *To foretell, foreshow, predict, presage:* ignē Pelasgo Ilion arsuram, Ov.

1. **præmŏn-ĭtus,** a, um, *P.* of præmon-eo.

2. **præmŏn-ĭtus,** ūs, *m.* [præmoneo] *A forewarning, premonition:* Ov.

præmonstrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [præmonstr(a)-o] *One who shows,* or *points out, beforehand; a guide, director:* Ter.

præ-monstro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To show beforehand; to point out the way; to guide, direct:* currenti spatium, Lucr. **II.** Esp.: *To denote beforehand; to predict, presage, prognosticate:* aliquid populo, Cic.

præ-mordĕo, morsi *or* mordi, morsum, mordēre, 2. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To bite at the end* or *tip:* linguam, Luc. **II.** Meton.: *To bite off, snip off, crib:* ex hoc Quodcunque est . . . Discipuli custos præmordet, *etc.*, Juv.

præ-mŏrĭor, mortŭus sum, mŏri *or* mōriri, 3. *v. dep.* **I.** Prop.: *To die early* or *prematurely; to die:* Ov. **II.** Fig.: Of the senses, *etc.*: *To decay prematurely:* Pl.

præmor-sus (for præmord-sus), a, um, *P.* of præmord-eo.

præmor-tŭus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of præmor-ior.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Dead:* **a.** Prop.: membra, Ov.—**b.** Fig.: pudor, Liv.

præ-mūnĭo, mūnīvi, mūnītum, mūnīre, 4. *v. a.* [præ ; munio] **I.** Prop.: *To fortify,* or *defend, in front.* aditūs operibus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** **1.** Gen.: *To fortify, protect, secure:* genus dicendi præmunitum, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To defend, secure, protect one's self:* Suet.—**B.** *To place* a thing *before* another *for defence* or *strengthening:* aliquid, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prémunir.*

præmūni-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [præmunio] Of an orator who prepares the minds of his hearers for what he has further to say: *A strengthening* or *fortifying; a preparation, premunition:* Cic.

præ-narro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To tell,* or *relate, beforehand:* rem, Ter.

præ-nāto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.*

nō, *a.* I. Neut.: *To swim before*, Pl. II. Act.: *To flow past:* domos, Virg.

Præneste, is, *n.* and *f. Prænestē; a town of Latium, famed for the beauty of its roses, for its nuts, and still more for its temple of Fortune and the oracle connected with it* (now *Palestrina*).—Hence, **Prænest-īnus**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Prænestē; Prænestine.* — As *Subst.*: **Prænestini**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Prænestines.*

præ-nītĕo, nĭtŭi, *no sup.*, nītēre, *2. v. n. To shine or glitter much, brightly*, etc. I. Prop.: cur tibi junior præniteat, *appear more attractive*, Hor. II. Fig.: virtus, Vell.

præ-nōmen, ĭnis, *n.* I. Prop.: (*The name before the name of the* gens; hence) *The first name; prænomen:* Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: *An appellation or title placed before a person's name:* prænomen *Imperatoris*, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prénom.*

præ-nosco, nōvi, nōtum, noscĕre, *3. v. a. To learn, or become acquainted with, beforehand; to foreknow:* futura, Cic.

prænō-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [PRÆNO, true root of præno-sco] *A previous notion, preconception, innate idea:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prénotion.*

præ-nūbĭlus, a, um, *adj. Very cloudy: very dark* or *gloomy:* Ov.

prænuncĭ-a, æ, *f.* [prænunci-o] *That which foretells; an indication, omen, token*, etc.: Cic.

prænuncio, are, *etc.*, v. prænunt.

præ-nuntĭo (**-nuncĭo**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To announce* or *publish beforehand; to foretell, foreshow, predict:* aliquo instinctu afflatuque divino futura prænunciat, Cic.

prænuntĭ-us (**prænuncĭ-**), i, *m.* [prænunti-o] *A foreteller; one who announces beforehand; a harbinger:* lucis prænuncius ales, *i.e. the cock*, Ov.

præoccŭpā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [præoccup(a)-o] *A seizing beforehand, preoccupation:* Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préoccupation.*

præ-occŭpo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* I.: A. Prop.: *To seize upon, to take possession of* or *occupy beforehand, to preoccupy:* iter, Cæs. B. Fig.: *To preoccupy, take possession of*, etc., *beforehand:* præoccupati beneficio animi, Liv. II. *To anticipate* in doing; *to hasten*, etc., to do: legem præoccupaverunt ferre, Liv. III. *To anticipate, prevent, be beforehand with*, etc.: ne alteruter præoccuparet, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préoccuper.*

præ-opto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To choose* or *wish rather; to desire more; to prefer:* præoptantes exsilio modicam domi fortunam, Liv.

præ-pando, pandi, passum, *and* pansum, pandĕre, 3. *v. a. To open* or *spread before; to spread out, extend:* I. Prop., patulā præpandit (*sc.* rupes) cornua fronte, Virg. II. Fig.: præpandere lumina menti, Lucr.

præpărā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [præpar(a)-o] *A getting* or *making ready; a preparing, preparation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préparation.*

præpărātō, v. præparatus.

præpărā-tus, a, um: 1. *P.* of præpar(a)-o.—2. *Pa.*: *Prepared, provided* with anything; bene præparatum pectus, Hor. — Adverbial expression: Præparato *or* ex præparato, *With preparation:* Quint.; Liv.

præ-păro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To get* or *make ready beforehand; to prepare:* I. Prop.: locum domestici belli causā jam antea præparaverant, Cæs. II. Esp.: A. With Personal pron.: *To prepare one's self; to get one's self ready:* Pl.—B. *To make preparations for:* quum . . . quæ instare videntur, præparet, Cic.—C. *To provide:* res necessarias, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préparer.*

præ-pĕd-ĭo, īvi, *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [præ; pes, ped-is] (*To put* something *before the feet;* hence) I. Prop.: *To shackle:* equos, Tac. II. Meton.: *To hamper, embarrass, encumber*, etc.: sese prædā, Liv. III. Fig.: *To hinder, obstruct, impede:* singultu medios præpediente sonos, Ov.

præ-pendĕo, pendi, *no sup.*, pendēre, 2. *v. n. To hang before*, to *hang down in front:* circum turrim præpendentes, Cæs.

præ-pe-s, pĕtis, *adj.* [for præpet-s; fr. præ; root PET, whence Gr. πέτ-ομαι, Lat. pet-na, pen-na] I. Prop.: Augural *t.t.*: *Flying forwards* or *before one:* penna, Virg. II. Meton.: A. *Swift of flight, flying quickly onwards, fleet, rapid:* Virg.—B. *Swift, quick, rapid*, etc.: volatūs, Pl.—C. *Winged:* Jovis armiger, Virg. — As *Subst.*: præpes, ĕtis: 1. *Fem.* (*sc.* avis) *A bird:* Ov.—2. *Masc.*: a. (*sc.* equus) *A winged horse:* Ov.—b. (*sc.* homo) *A winged man*; Luc.

præ-pĭl-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [præ; 2. pila] *Furnished at tip* (i. e. *tipped*) *with a ball* or *button:* missilia, Liv.

præ-pinguis, e, *adj.* (*Very* pinguis: hence) 1. *Very fat:* sues, Pl.—*Very rich* or *fertile:* solum, Virg.

præpolle-ns, ntis: 1. *P.* of præpolle-o.—2. *Pa.*: a. Gen.: *Very powerful:* too much, Liv.—b. Esp.: *Very influential, of great weight:* Liv.

præ-pollĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, pollēre, 2. *v. n.* I. Gen.: *To exceed* or *surpass in power, to be very powerful:* Tac. II. Esp.: *To be of great weight* or *importance; to have great influence*, etc.: Tac.

præ-pondĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neut.: *To be of greater weight; to preponderate:* Sen. II. Act.: *To outweigh:* Fig.: Cic.

præ-pōno, pōsŭi, pōsĭtum, pōnĕre (*Part. Perf.*, præpōstus, Lucr.), 3. *v. a.* I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To put* or *set before, to place first:* pauca, Cic.; versūs, in primā fronte libelli, Ov. B. Esp.: *To place* or *set over as chief, commander*, or *superintendent; to place at the head of, intrust with the charge* or *command of; to appoint* or *depute as:* aliquem provinciæ, Cic. II. Fig.: *To set before* or *above, to prefer:* salutem reipublicæ vitæ suæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préposer.*

præ-porto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To bear*, or *carry, before:* tela, Lucr.

præpŏs-ĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [præpo(s)no; through true root PRÆPOS] 1. (Prop.: *A putting before;* Meton., *That which is put before;* hence) Gramm. *t.t.*: *A preposition:* Cic.—2. *A placing*, or *setting, before; a preferring, preference:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préposition.*

præpŏs-ĭtum, i, *n.* [id.] (*A thing set before*, or *above*, others; hence) With the Stoics: *A preferable*, or *advantageous, thing*, but which is not to be called absolutely good; such as wealth, beauty, *etc.*: Cic.

1. **præpŏs-ĭtus**, a, um, *P.* of præpo(s)-no, through true root PRÆPOS.

2. **præpŏs-ĭtus**, i, *m.* [præpo(s)-no; through id.] (*One set*, or *placed, over* another or others; hence) I. Gen.: *A prefect, president, head, chief, overseer, director, commander:* Cic. II. Esp.: A. *An officer* in the army: Tac.—B. Of *the governor of a province:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préposé, prévôt.*

præ-possum, pŏtui, posse, *v. n. To be very powerful*, or *more powerful; to have the superiority, get the upper hand:* Macedones præpotuere, Tac.

præpostĕr-e, *adv.* [præposter-us] *In a reversed order, irregularly:* Cic.

præ-postĕrus, a, um, *adj.* (*The last part*, etc., *in advance* or *foremost;* hence) I. Prop.: *Reversed, inverted:* natalis, Pl. II. Meton.: *Absurd, preposterous:* imperator, Cic.: consilia, id.

præpŏstus, a, um, v. præpono *init.*

præ-pŏtens, entis, *adj. Very able* or *powerful:* viri, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) rerum omnium præpotens Jupiter, id.—As *Subst.*: **præpotens**, entis, *m. A very powerful person:* Cic.

præ-prŏpĕranter, *adv. Very hastily, very rapidly:* Lucr.

præprŏpĕr-e, *adv.* [præproperus] *Very quickly, very hastily, with over-haste:* Liv.

præ-prŏpĕrus, a, um, *adj. Very* or *too quick* or *hasty; over-hasty, sudden, precipitate.* I. Prop.: festinatio, Cic. II. Fig.: ingenium, *i. e. rash*, Liv.

præ-pūtium, ĭi, *n.* [vox hybrida; præ; πύσθιον] *The prepuce:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prépuce.*

præques-tus (**for præquer-tus**), a, um, *P.* of obsol. præquer-or; fr. præ; queror. *Having complained beforehand:* multa præquestus, Ov.

præ-rādĭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neut.: *To beam*, or *glitter, forth:* pilenta præradiant, Claud. II. Act.: *To outshine:* præradiat stellis signa minora suis, Ov.

præ-rāpĭdus, a, um, *adj. Very swift, very rapid:* Sen.

prærep-tus (for prærap-tus), a, um, *P.* of prærip-io, through true root PRÆRAP.

præ-rĭgesco, rĭgŭi, *no sup.*, rĭgescĕre, 3. *v. n. To become exceedingly stiff:* ita præriguisse manūs, Tac.

præ-rĭpĭo, rĭpŭi, reptum, rĭpĕre

s *v. a.* [for præ-rapio] **I.**: (*To take away* a thing *before another;* hence) *To snatch* or *tear away, to carry off:* aliis laudem, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To snatch away before the proper time; to carry off prematurely:* deorum beneficium festinatione, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To forestal, anticipate:* (without *Object*) non præripiam, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To take away quickly:* oscula, Lucr.

præ-rōdo, *prps. no perf.,* rōsum, rōdĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To gnaw at the extremity, end* or *tip:* digitos, manūs, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *To gnaw, bite,* or *nibble off:* præroso hamo, Hor.

prærŏgātīva, æ, v. prærogativus.

prærŏgā-tīvus, a, um, *adj.* [præ-rog(a)-o] (*First-asked;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *That is asked before others for an opinion; that votes before or first; prerogative:* centuria, Cic.—As *Subst.:* **prærogativa,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* tribus *or* centuria) **A.** Prop.: *The prerogative tribe* or *century,* i. e. *the tribe* or *century to which it fell, by lot, to vote first in the Comitia:* Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *A previous choice or election:* Liv.—**2.** *A sure sign, token, prognostic, omen:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the prerogative century; arising from the prerogative century:* omen prærogativum, *the omen arising from the century that voted first,* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prérogative.*

prærŏgā-tus, a. um: **1.** *P.* of prærog(a)-o. —**2.** *Pa.*: *Asked before:* Cic.

præ-rŏgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To ask before* another, *to ask first:* sententias, Suet.

prærō-sus (for prærod-sus), **a,** um, *P.* of prærod-o.

præ-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpĕre, 3. *v. a. To break* or *tear off before* or *in front:* funes, Cæs.

prærup-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of præ-ru(m)p-o, through true root PRÆRUP. —**2.** *Pa.*: (*Broken* or *torn off;* hence) **a.** Prop.: Of places: *Steep, abrupt, rugged:* saxa, Cic.: mons, Virg.: (*Comp.*) præruptior collis, Col.: (*Sup.*) præruptissima saxa, Hirt.—As *Subst.:* **præruptum,** i, *n. A steep, abrupt,* or *rugged place; a precipice:* Liv.—**b.** Fig.: (a) Of persons: *Hasty, rash, precipitate:* juvenis animo præruptus, Tac.—(b) Of things: (α) *Hard, stern:* dominatio, Tac. — (β) *Critical, extreme:* periculum, Vell.

præ-s, prædis, *m.* [prob. contr. fr. præ-vad-s; fr. præ; vas, vad-is; cf. late form præ-vid-es] (*One who is an especial* vas ;—or, *one who becomes* vas *in the presence* of witnesses, etc.; hence) *A surety, bondsman* (in money matters; whereas *vas* denotes a surety in general): Cic.

præ-sāgĭo, sāgīvi *or* sāgĭi, sāgītum, sāgīre, 4. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment of* a thing: hoc ipsum præsagiens animo, Liv. **II.** Meton.: *To forebode, foreshow, predict, presage:* galli canendo Bœotiis præsagivere victoriam, Pl.

præsāgī-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [præsagi-o] *A presentiment, foreboding; the faculty of divining* or *presaging:* Cic.

præsāg-ĭum, ii, *n.* [præsag-io] *A presentiment, foreboding, prognostic, presage:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *présage.*

præsāg-us, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Foreboding, foretelling, divining, prophetic, presaging:* responsa, Tac.: (with *Gen.*) mens præsaga mali, Virg.

præ-scĭo, scīvi *or* scĭi, scītum, scire, 4. *v. a. To know beforehand, to foreknow:* hæc, Suet.

præ-scisco, scīvi, scītum, sciscĕre, 3. *v. a. inch. To find out* or *learn beforehand:* animos vulgi, Virg.

præscĭ-us, a, um, *adj.* [præsci-o] *Foreknowing, prescient:* corda, Virg.: (with *Gen.*) præscius rei, Tac.

præ-scrĭbo, scripsi, scriptum, scribĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To write before* or *in front; to prefix in writing:* monimentis nomina, Tac. **II.** Meton.: *To trace out:* lineamenta, Pl. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To order, appoint, direct, command, prescribe:* hoc, Cic.: senatui, quæ sunt agenda, præscribo, id.: (*Impers. Pass.*) quum ei præscriptum esset, ne, *etc.*, id.: (without *Object*) ut majorum jura moresque præscribunt, id.—**B.** *To dictate:* carmina, Tib. —**C.** *To plead as an excuse* or *in defence; to use as a pretext:* aliquem, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prescrire.*

præscrip-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for præscrib-tio ; fr. præscrib-o] **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *A writing at the commencement* of anything; *a prefixing* anything *in writing:* Tac. — **2.** Meton.: *An inscription, title, commencement, preamble:* Cic.—**B.**: (Prop.: *An ordering, appointing;* Meton.) *A precept, order, rule, law:* Cic.—**C.** *An excuse, pretext, pretence:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prescription.*

præscrip-tum, i, *n.* [for præscrib-tum ; fr. præscrib-o ; fr. id.] **1.** (*That which is traced out;* hence) *A boundary-line, a boundary,* etc.: Lucr. —**2.** (*That which is ordered, enjoined,* etc.; hence) **a.** *A precept, order, rule:* Cæs.; Cic.—**b.** *A task, lesson,* etc.: Sen.

præscrip-tus (for præscrib-tus), a, um, *P.* of præscrib-o.

præ-sĕco (**-sĭco**), sĕcŭi, sĕcātum *and* sectum, sĕcāre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To cut off at the tip* or *extremity; to cut off* or *out:* partem, Ov. **II.** Esp.: Of the nail: *To pare:* Hor.

præsec-tus, a, um, *P.* of præsec-o.

præ-s-ens, entis (*Abl. Sing.,* of persons, usually præsente; of things, præsenti), *adj.* [præ; s-um] **I.** Prop.: *That is before one; in sight* or *at hand; present, in person:* præsens tecum egi, *myself, in person,* Cic.: præsens sermo, *communication by word of mouth,* id.—As *Subst.:* **præsentĭa,** ium, *n. Present circumstances, the present state of affairs,* etc.: Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *That happens,* or *is done, immediately; immediate, instant, prompt, ready, direct:* præsens pœna sit, Cic.—**B.** *That operates immediately* or *quickly; instant, prompt, efficacious, powerful:* (*Comp.*) quo non præsentius ullum, *etc.*, Virg.: (*Sup.*) præsentissima pericula, Quint. —**C.** Of disposition or character: *Present, collected, resolute:* animus, Cic.—**D.** *Present, aiding, favouring, propitious:* dea, tu præsens, nostræ succurre labori, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *présent.*

præsen-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for præsentsio ; fr. præsent-io] (*A feeling beforehand;* hence) **1.** *A foreboding, presentiment:* Cic.—**2.** *A preconception:* Cic.

præsen-sus (for præsent-sus), a, um, *P.* of præsent-io.

præsent-ia, æ, *f.* [præsens, præsent-is] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A being before, in view,* or *at hand; presence:* Cic.; Virg.—Particular phrase: In præsentiā: **1.** *For the present, at present, now; at the time, then:* Cic.—**2.** *Present, at hand:* Nep. **B.** Esp.: Of the mind: *Readiness* in emergencies; *presence, resolution, courage:* Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Impression, efficacy, effect:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *présence.*

præ-sentĭo, sensi, sensum, sentīre, 4. *v. a. To feel* or *perceive beforehand; to have a presentiment of; to presage, divine:* dolos, Virg.: (without *Object*) animo: (*Impers. Pass.*) præsensum est, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pressentir.*

præsenti-sco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. a. inch.* [præsenti-o] *To begin to have a presentiment of:* Ter.

præsēp-e, is. *n.*, **-es (-is),** is, *f.*; **-ia,** æ, *f.* [præsep-io] (*The thing fenced in front,* or *barricaded;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *An inclosure* of any kind; *a stable, stall, fold, pen:* Virg.; Cato; Var.—**B.** *A crib, manger:* Phæd. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A hut, hovel, dwelling:* Plaut.—**B.** Of bees: *A hive:* Virg.—**C.** *A tavern,* etc.: Cic.—**D.** *A crib* for *a table:* Hor.

præ-sēpĭo, sepsi, septum, sēpīre, 4. *v. a. To fence in front, block up, barricade:* omni aditu præsepto, Cæs.

præsep-tus, a, um, *P.* of præsep-io.

præ-ser-tim, *adv.* [præ ; 2. ser-o] (*By an arranging before;* hence) *Especially, particularly:* Cic.

1. **præse-s,** præsĭdis, *adj.* [for præsid-s; fr. præsid-eo] *Guarding, protecting, defending:* locus, *a place of refuge:* præsides dii, Tac.—As *Subst.:* **præses,** ĭdis, *m.* (*sc.* homo, *etc.*). *A guardian, defender, protector:* Cic.; Liv.

2. **præse-s,** præsĭdis, *m.* [id.] *One that presides over* persons *or* things; *a president, superintendent, head, chief, ruler:* Virg.; Suet.

præsĭde-ns, ntis, *P.* of præside-o. —As *Subst.:* *A president, director, ruler:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *président.*

præ-sĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, sĭdēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [for præ-sedeo] **I.** Prop.: *To sit before,* or *in front:* sellā curuli, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To guard, protect, defend:* **1.** Neut.: Gallia, quæ semper præsidet . . . huic imperio, Cic.—**2.** Act.: Galliæ litus, Tac.—**B.** *To preside over, to have the care* or *management of, to superintend, direct, command:* **1.** Neut.: ut idem ad portas urbanis præsideat rebus, Cæs. —**2.**

act.: exercitum, *to command:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *présider.*

præsĭdĭ-ārĭus, a, um. *adj.* [præsidi-um] (*Of,* or *belonging to, a* præsidium ; hence) *That serves for defence* or *protection:* milites, *garrison soldiers,* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *présidiaire.*

præsĭd-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [præsid-eo] (*A guarding, protecting,* or *defending;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Defence, aid, assistance, protection, help:* Cic.; Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.: 1.** Gen.: *Defence, assistance, protection:* Cic. —**2.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: **a.** *A garrison, soldiers, troops, forces in garrison:* Cæs.; Cic. —**b.** *An escort, guard,* etc.: Nep.—**c.** *A post, outpost, picket,* etc.: Cæs.—**B.** *A post, station, intrenchment, fortification, camp:* Cic.— **C.** *Means of aid, help, assistance* of any kind : Cic.; Nep. **III.** Fig.: Of persons : *Defence, assistance, protection:* Cic. ; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *présidle.*

præ-signĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To show,* or *signify, beforehand ; to foreshow, presignify:* Cic.

præ-sign-is, e, *adj.* [præ; sign-um] (*Having a mark above* or *beyond* others; hence) *Distinguished before* or *above others; remarkable, illustrious, excellent:* præsignia tempora cornu, Ov.

præ-sĭlĭo, *prps. nc perf. nor sup.,* sĭlīre, 4. *v. n.* [for præ-salio] (*To leap before* or *forth ;* hence) Of tears : *To spring* or *gush forth:* Plaut.

præ-sŏno, sŏnŭi, sŏnĭtum, sŏnāre, *v. n. To sound before:* præsonuit solemni tibia cantu, Ov.

præ-spargo (-spergo), sparsi, sparsum, spargĕre, 3. *v. a. To scatter,* or *strew, before:* Lucr.

præstā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. præst(a)-o] *Surpassing, pre-eminent, distinguished, excellent:* (with *Dat.*) (*Comp.*) dignitas præstabilior, Cic.: reipublicæ, id.

præsta-ns, antis: **1.** *P.* of præst(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Gen.: (a) Of persons : *Pre-eminent, superior, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary:* (*Comp.*) virginibus præstantior, Ov.: (*Sup.*; also, with *Dat.*) præstantissimus sapientiæ, Tac.—(b) Of things: *Pre-eminent, excellent, remarkable, extraordinary, distinguished:* natura, Cic.: præstanti corpore Nymphæ, Virg.—**b.** Esp.: *Efficacious, powerful:* medicina, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *prestant.*

præstant-ĭa, æ, *f.* [præstans, præstant-is] *Pre-eminence, superiority, excellence:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prestance.*

præste-s, præstĭtis, *adj. comm. gen.* [for præsta-(t)-s; from præst(a)-o] (*Standing before;* hence, as an epithet of deities) *Presiding, protecting:* Lares, Ov.

præ-stĭg-ĭa, æ, *f.* (mostly plur.) [etym. dub.; but prob. fr. præsti(n)gnu, through root true PRÆSTIG] (*An extinguishing* or *obscuring;* hence, in reference to anything whereby the mental powers are, for a while, extinguished or obscured) **I.** Prop.: *An illusion, deception, sleight, feat of legerdemain* or *magic,* etc.: Cic. **II.** Fig. : *Trickery, deception,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prestige.*

præ-stinguo, stinxi, stinctum, stinguĕre, 3. *v. a.* (Prop.: *To extinguish;* Fig.) *To weaken, obscure,* etc.: fata animi ejus aciem præstinxerant, Vell.

præ-stĭtŭo, stĭtŭi, stĭtūtum, stĭtŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for præ-statuo] *To determine* or *appoint beforehand, to prescribe:* nullâ præstitutâ die, Cic.

præstĭ-tus (for præsta-tus), a, um, *P.* of præst(a)-o, through true root PRÆSTA.

1. præsto, *adv.* [etym. dub.: perhaps præst-o, fr. obsol. *adj.* præst-us, *standing before:* fr. 2. præst-o] *At hand, ready, present, here:* ibi mihi præsto fuit L. Lucilius, Cic.—Particular phrases: **1.** Præsto esse : **a.** *To arrive* or *appear:* Auct. Her.—**b.** *To present one's self in a hostile manner, to resist, oppose:* Cic. — **2.** Præsto esse, *etc.,* or adire: *To be at hand, to attend* or *wait upon, to serve, aid:* Cic.; Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. *preste.*

2. præ-sto, stĭti, stĭtum, stāre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Prop.: Neut.: *To stand,* or *take up a stand, before* or *in front:* dum primæ præstant acies, Luc. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Neut. : *To stand out, be superior, distinguish one's self:* (with *Dat.*) ceteris, Cic.—Particular expression: Præstat, *etc.; It is,* etc., *preferable* or *better:* motos præstat componere fluctus, Virg.—B. Act. : **1.** *To surpass, outstrip, exceed, excel:* quantum Galli ceteros mortales virtute præstarent, Liv.—**2.**: **a.** *To become surety for; to answer* or *vouch for ; to warrant, be responsible for; to take upon one's self:* quem tamen ego præstare non poteram, Cic.—**b.** In purchases, *etc.*: Pass. : *To be made good:* damnum, Cic.—**3.** *To fulfil, discharge, maintain, perform, execute:* amicitiæ jus, Cic.—**4.** *To keep, preserve, maintain, retain,* etc. : pacem cum aliquo, Liv. : (with *second Acc. of further definition*) socios salvos præstare, Cic.—**5.**: **a.** Gen. : *To show, exhibit, prove, evince, manifest:* virtutem, Cæs.—**b.** Esp. : With Personal pron.: *To show, prove,* or *behave, one's self* or *itself, as:* præsta te eum, qui, *etc., show thyself such, as,* etc.: Cic.—**6.**: **a.** *To give, offer, furnish:* quum senatui sententiam præstaret, Cic. : alicui auxilium, Eutr.—**b.** *To offer, expose:* catervæ hostium terga præstare, *i. e. to flee,* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prêter.*

præ-stōl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* n. and *a.* [for præ-stell-or ; fr. præ ; στέλλ-ομαι] (*To place one's self before;* hence) *To stand ready for, to wait for, expect* a person or thing. **I.** Neut.: ut in Formiano tibi præstoler, Cic. **II.** Act. : quem præstolare, Parmeno, hic ante ostium ? Ter.

præstric-tus (for præstrig-tus), a, um, *P.* of præstri(n)g-o, through true root PRÆSTRIG.

præ-stringo, strinxi, strictum, stringĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To bind very much; to bind fast* or *hard; to bind* or *draw close together:* pollices nodo præstringere, Tac. **II.**: (*To bind* or *fasten in front;* hence) **A.** Prop. : *To bind around, to wind about* something : tempora sertis, Stat. **B.** Meton. : **1.** Of weapons : *To make blunt, dull,* etc. : aciem ferri, Pl.—**2.** *To blind, obscure,* etc.: cujus dignitas et splendor præstringebat, credo, oculos Vatinii, Cic. **C.** Fig. : Of the mind : *To obscure, dim, render dull,* etc. : aciem animi, Cic.

præstruc-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of præstru-o, through true root PRÆSTRUC (v. struo *init.*).—**2.** *Pa.*: *Prepared :* præstructus bellis civilibus hostis, Claud.

præ-strŭo, struxi, structum, strŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** : **A.** Prop.: *To build before,* or *in the first place,* as a preparation for other buildings ; *to lay a foundation :* Col. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To make ready* or *prepare beforehand* for anything : fraus fidem in parvis sibi præstruit, ut, *etc.*, Liv.—**2.** *To arrange* or *contrive beforehand :* quum præstructum utrumque consulto esset, Suet. **II.**: (Prop.: *To build up* something *in front;* Meton.) *To block* or *stop up ; to render impassable:* ille aditum vasti præstruxerat objice montis, Ov.

præ-sūdo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. To sweat beforehand:* dum matutinis præsudat solibus æër, Claud.

præsul, ŭlis, *c.* [for præsil ; fr. præsil-io] *One who leaps* or *dances before* others ; *a public dancer:* Cic.

præsultā-tor, ōris, *m.* [præsult(a)-o] *One who leaps* or *dances before* others ; *a public dancer:* Liv.

præsul-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. *v. n. freq.* [for præsal-to ; fr. præsil-io, through true root PRÆSAL] *To leap* or *dance before:* præsultare hostium signis, Liv.

præ-sum, fŭi, esse, *v. n.* (*To be before* a thing or person ; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To be set over, to preside* or *rule over, to have the charge* or *command of, to superintend:* in provincia, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) omnibus Druidibus præst unus, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To be the chief person, to take the lead in :* non enim paruit ille Ti. Gracchi temeritati, sed præfuit, Cic.—**B.** *To protect, defend :* præsunt mœnibus Urbis, Ov.

præ-sūmo, sumpsi *and* sumsi, sumptum *and* sumtum, sūmĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop. : *To take before, take first* or *beforehand :* præsumendo remedia municipat corpus, Tac. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To perform beforehand, to anticipate:* heredum officia, Pl.—**2.** *To spend,* or *employ, beforehand:* fortunam luxu, Tac. — **3.** *To imagine, represent,* or *picture, to one's self beforehand:* ape bellum, Virg. — Particular expression : Præsumptum habere, *To presuppose, take for granted:* Tac.—**4.** *To see before, to foresee, to infer beforehand, to believe, suppose, presume :* fortunam alicujus, Tac. **II.** *To take before the proper time :* diadema, Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *présumer.*

præsum-ptio, ōnis, *f.* [præsum-o] **1.** Gen. : *A taking beforehand a*

using, or *enjoying*, *in advance*; *anticipation*: Pl.—2. *A representing to one's self beforehand*; *a conception*, *supposition*, *presumption*: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *presomption*.

præsum-ptus (**-tus**), a, um: I. *P.* of præsum-o.—2. *Pa.*: *Taken for granted*, *assumed*, *presumed*, *preconceived*: suspicio, Tac.

præ-sŭo, sŭi, sūtum, sŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*To sew in front*; *to sew over*, *sew up*; hence) *To cover over*: hastam foliis, Ov.

præsū-tus, a, um, *P.* of præsu-o.

prætac-tus (for prætag-tus), a, um, *P.* of præta(n)g-o, through true root PRĂTAG.

prætec-tus (for præteg-tus), a, um, *P.* of præteg-o.

præ-tĕgo, texi, tectum, tĕgĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To cover over*, *to shelter*, *protect*: cavo prætegit sere caput, Prop.

præ-tendo, tendi, tentum, tendĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To stretch forth* or *forward*, *to extend*: prætentaque forti Tela tenent dextrâ, Ov. **B.** Meton.: Of the sight: *To set* or *place forth*: Pl. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To spread before*, or *in front*: cordi prætenditur membrana, Pl.—2. Esp.: *To spread*, *draw*, *hold*, or *place* a thing *before* another: vestem ocellis, Ov. **B.** Meton.: 1. Pass. in reflexive force: **a.** Of places, *etc.*: *To stretch out before* or *in front of*, *to lie over against* or *opposite to*: Liv.; Tac.—**b.** Of a camp, force, *etc.*: *To lie*, *be pitched*, or *stationed*, *before* or *over against*: Tac.; Claud.—2. *To prefix* a statement, preface, *etc.*; *to preface* a statement, *etc.*, *with*: decreto sermonem, Liv. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To hold out* or *bring forward as an excuse*; *to allege*, *pretend*: hominis docissimi nomen tuis immanibus et barbaris moribus, *to allege in excuse for*, Cic.—2. *To allege*, *assert* a thing: nec conjugis unquam Prætendi tædas, *i. e. I never pretended to be your husband*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prétendre*.

præ-tento, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To feel*, *search*, or *grope out beforehand*, *to examine previously*: manu silvas, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *To test* or *try beforehand*: vires, Ov. **II.** *To hold before one's self*: prætentat pallia lævâ, Claud.

præten-tus (for prætend-tus), a, um, *P.* of prætend-o.

præ-tĕpesco, tĕpŭi, *no sup.*, tĕpescĕre, 3. *v. n.* *To glow strongly*: Fig.: Of love: Ov.

præ-ter, *adv.* and *prep.* [præ, with the demonstrative suffix ter] **I.** *Adv.*: *Past*, *by*, *beyond*, in the fig. sense; *i. e.*, **A.** Comparatively: *Before*, *beyond*, *above*, *more*: quod mihi videre Facere præter quam res te adhortatur tua, Ter.—**B.** Exceptionally: *Except*, *excepting*, *unless*, *save*: cavendæ sunt quædam familiaritates, præter hominum perpaucorum, Cic. **II.** *Præp. c. Acc.*: **A.** Prop.: Of place: *Past*, *by*, *before*, *along*: præter castra copias transduxit, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: 1. Gen.: *Over*, *beyond*; *against*, *contrary to*: præter naturam præterque fatum, Cic.—2. Esp.: **a.** *Beyond*, *above*, *more than*: præter ceteros laborabis, Cic.—**b.** *Besides*, *in addition to*: ut præter se denos ad colloquium adducerent, Cæs.—**c.** *Besides*, *except*: hoc nemini, præter me, videtur, Cic. **III.** In composition: **A.** Prop.: 1. Gen.: *Past*, *beyond*: prætergredior.—2. Esp.: **a.** *By*, *past*: præterlabor.—**b.** *Across*, *over*, *beyond*: prætervolo, *no* II. **B.** Fig.: *beyond*, *besides*, *in addition*: præterea.

præter-ăgo, *no perf.*, actum, ăgĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To drive by* or *past*: diversoria nota Præteragendus equus, Hor.

prætĕr-ĕă, *adv.* [for præter-eam; fr. præter; is, (*Acc. fem. sing.*) eam] 1. *Beyond this* or *that*, *besides*: Cic.—2. *Besides*, *moreover*: Cic.—3. *Henceforth*, *hereafter*; *thenceforth*, *thereafter*: Virg.

prætĕr-ĕo, īvi (and more freq. ii), itum, īre, *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neut.: *To go by* or *past*; *to pass by*: nec, quæ præteriit, hora redire potest, Ov. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To go by* or *past*, *to pass by*: hortos, Cic.: ripas Flumina prætereunt, Hor. **B.** Fig.: 1. *To pass by* an evil, *to escape* a danger: nescis, quid mali præterieris, Ter.—2. Præterit, *etc.*, aliquem, The matter, *etc.*, *escapes*, etc., *one*, i. e. *is unperceived*, *unknown*: Cic.—3.: (*To pass by* or *over*, i. e.) **a.** *To pass over*, *leave out*, *omit*, *not mention*: libidines, Cic.: partem orationis silentio, id.—**b.** *To pass over*, *omit*, *make no use of*: locus, qui præteritus negligentiâ est, Ter.—**c.** *To pass over*, *omit*, *leave out*, in reading, writing, *etc.*: syllabas, Suet.—**d.** *To neglect* or *forget* to do a thing: dicere, Plaut.: præterire tamen non potui, quin et scriberem ad te, *etc.*, Script. ap. Cic.—**e.** In elections, legacies, invitations, donations, *etc.*: *To pass over*, *take no notice of*, *neglect*, *reject*, *exclude* anyone: fratris filium, Cic.—**f.** *To go beyond*, *to surpass*, *excel*: virtus alios tua præterit omnes, Ov.

prætĕr-ĕquĭta-ns, ntis, *P.* of obsol. præter-equit(a)-o. *Riding by*: Liv.

præter-fĕro, *no perf.*, lātum, ferre, *v. a.* *To carry by* or *past*: Pass.: *To come*, *run*, *drive*, or *fly past*: latebras eorum præterlata acies est, Liv.

prætĕr-flŭo, fluxi, fluxum, flŭĕre, 3. *v. n.* I. Prop.: *To flow by* or *past*: (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) amnis præterfluens mœnia, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To go by* or *past*, *to pass away*: prospicere venientem voluptatem, nec præteritam præterfluere sinere, *to escape*, *vanish*, Cic.

prætĕr-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, grĕdi, 3. *v. dep. n.* [for præter-gradior] I. Prop.: *To walk* or *march past*; *to go* or *pass beyond*: (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) castra, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To surpass*, *excel*: qui tantum alios prætergressus es, Sall.

prætĕrĭ-ens, prætereuntis, *P.* of prætere-o, through true root PRÆTERI.

prætĕrĭ-tus, a, um: 1. *P.* of prætere-o, through true root PRÆTERI.—2. *Pa.*: **a.** Gen.: *Gone by*, *past*, *past and gone*, *departed*: nec præteritum tempus unquam revertitur, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **1.** prætĕrĭtum, i, *n.* (*That which is past*; hence) *Things done in time past*, *past conduct*: Suet.—**2.** prætĕrĭta, ōrum, *n. plur.* (*sc.* facta) *Things gone by*, *the past*: Cic. **b.** Esp.: *Departed*, *deceased*, *dead*: fas est prætĕritos semper amare viros, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prétérit*

præter-lābor, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. *v. dep. n.* I. Prop.: *To glide by* or *past*: præterlabentia flumina, Quint.: (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) quum tumulum præterlabere recen tem, Virg. II. Fig.: *To slip away* ante præterlabitur (scdefinitio), quam percepta est, Cic.

præterlā-tus, a, um, *P.* of præterfero, through præter, and root LA : v. fero *init.*

præter-mĕo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* *To go by* or *past*: Lucr.

prætermis-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for prætermitt-sio; fr. prætermitt-o] **1.** *A leaving out*, *omission*: Cic.—2. *A passing over*, *neglecting*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prétermission*.

prætermis-sus (for prætermitt-sus), a um, *P.* of prætermitt-o.

præter-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. *v. a.* I. Prop.: Of living objects: *To allow*, *suffer*, or *permit to go past*: qui neminem prætermiserit, Cic. II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To allow*, etc., *to slip* or *pass by*: nullum diem, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To omit*, *neglect*: quid Libonem prætermissurum sceleris putas? Cic.—2. In reading or writing: *To pass over*, *leave out*, *make no mention of*, *omit*: ne illud quidem prætermittam, Cic.: quod dignum memoriâ visum, prætermittendum non existimavimus, Cæs.—3. *To pass by*, *overlook*: Ter.; Luer.

præter-nāvĭgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* *To sail by* or *past*: Suet.

præter-quam, *adv.* *Beyond*, *besides*, *except*, *save*: Cic.; Liv.

prætervec-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for præterveh-tio; fr. præterveh-or] *A riding*, *sailing*, or *passing by*: omnium, Cic.

prætervec-tus (for prætervehtus), a, um, *P.* of prætervehor.

præter-vŏhor, vectus sum, vĕhi (in *tmesis*, præter erant vecti, Ov.), 3. *v. dep. n.* I. Prop.: *To be borne past*; *to drive*, *ride*, or *sail by*: qui prætervehebantur, Cic.: (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) Dulichios portûs, Ov. II. Meton.: Of foot soldiers: *To pass by*: cito agmine forum prætervecti, Tac. III. Fig.: *To pass by* or *over*: aliquid silentio, Cic.

præter-vŏlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* I.: **A.** Prop.: Of winged creatures: *To fly past* or *by*: prætervolans aquila, Suet. **B.** Fig.: *To slip by*, *to escape*: sententiæ acutæ non acutorum hominum sensûs prætervolant, Cic. II.: **A.** *To fly across* or *over*: Fig.: raptim prætervolat (*sc.* hasta) auras, Sil.—**B.** *To pass over cursorily*: proposita, Cic.

præ-texo, texŭi, textum, texĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To weave before or in front:* so, prps. only in *Pa.* prætextus, *no.* 2. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To fringe, edge, border,* etc.: amictūs, Ov. —**B.** *To cover the border,* or *edge,* of anything; *to fringe:* prætexit arundine ripas Mincius, Virg.—**C.** Of nations, *etc.*, as objects: *To touch,* or *border, upon:* utræque nationes Rheno prætexuntur, Tac.—**D.** *To furnish, provide,* with anything: omnia, quæ aguntur accerrime, lenioribus principiis natura prætexuit, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To allege as an excuse, to pretend, to assign as a pretext:* cupiditatem triumphi, Cic.—**B.** *To cover, cloak, conceal, disguise,* with anything: hoc prætexit nomine culpam, Virg.

prætexta, æ, v. 1. prætextus.

prætext-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [prætext-a] (*Provided,* or *furnished, with a* prætexta; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Clothed with,* or *wearing, the* toga prætexta: pupillus, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **prætext-atus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *One who wears* the toga prætexta: Liv. **II.** Fig.: *Veiled* or *disguised;* hence, *equivocal, licentious:* verba, Suet.: mores, Ov.

prætex-tum, i, *n.* [prætex-o] **1.** (*A thing made and placed in front;* hence) *An ornament:* Fig.: reipublicæ, Sen. — **2.** (*A thing pretended, alleged as an excuse,* etc.; hence) *A pretence, excuse:* Tac.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prétexte.*

1. prætex-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of prætex-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Woven at the front,* or *edge:* toga prætexta, *The edged toga;* i. e. *the toga,* or *outer garment, bordered with purple, worn by the higher magistrates and certain priests at Rome, and, also, by freeborn children of both sexes:* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **prætexta**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* toga) = toga prætexta: Cic.; Prop. — **b.** Meton.: *Clothed with,* or *wearing, the* toga prætexta: senatus, Prop. — As *Subst.*: **prætexta**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* fabula) *A tragedy;* because characters wearing the *toga prætexta* were introduced into it: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prétexte.*

2. prætex-tus, ūs, *m.* [prætex-o] **1.** (*A weaving in front;* hence) *Outward appearance, show,* etc.: Tac.—**2.** (*A pretending,* etc.; hence) *Pretence, pretext, colour:* Tac.; Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prétexte.*

præ-tĭmĕo, tĭmŭi, *no sup.*, tĭmēre, 2. *v. n.* *To be in great fear,* or *greatly afraid:* Plaut.; Sen.

præ-tingo, tinxi, tinctum, tingĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To dip in,* or *moisten, beforehand:* semina veneno, Ov.

præ-tor, ōris, *m.* [for præi-tor, from præe-o, through true root PIAEI] (*One who goes before;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *A leader, head, chief, president:* Cic.: prætor maximus, i. e. *the dictator,* Liv.: ærarii, *president of the treasury,* Tac. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *A prætor; a Roman magistrate charged with the administration of justice, first chosen* A.U.C. 387; *after the first Punic war there were two:* prætor urbanus *for Roman citizens, and* prætor peregrinus *for strangers:* Cic. **B.** Meton.: *A proprætor; an officer who, after the administration of the prætorship, was sent as governor to a province:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préteur.*

prætōrĭ-ānus, a, um, *adj.* [prætori-um] (*Of,* or *belonging to, the body-guard; prætorian:* miles, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prétorien.*

prætōrĭum, ii, v. prætorius.

prætōr-ius, a, um, *adj.* [prætor] (*Of,* or *belonging to, a prætor;* hence) **1.** *Of,* or *belonging to, a general:* cohors, *the cohort* or *body-guard attached to a general, a prætorian cohort,* Cæs.: navis, *the flag-ship, the admiral's ship,* Liv.: porta, *the gate of the camp that opened from before the general's tent directly toward the enemy* (*opp.* to the porta decumana, which was on the side furthest from the enemy), Cæs.—As *Subst.*: **prætorium**, ii, *n.*: **a.** (*sc.* tabernaculum): (a) Prop.: *A general's tent:* Cæs. — (b) Meton.: *A council of war,* held in the general's tent: Liv.—**b.** (*sc.* agmen) *The prætorian band, the imperial body-guard, the guards* (the commander was styled *præfectus prætorio*): Tac.—**2.** *Of,* or *belonging to, the prætor* or *prætors; prætorian:* jus, *proceeding from the prætor, consisting of his decisions,* Cic. —As *Subst.*: **prætorius**, ii, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *One who has been prætor, an exprætor:* Cic.—**3.** *Of,* or *belonging to, the proprætor; proprætorian:* domus, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **prætorium**, ii, *n.* (*sc.* ædificium): **a.** Prop.: *The official residence of the governor* in a province: Cic.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *A palace:* Juv.—(b) *A magnificent building, a splendid country-seat:* Juv.—(c) Of *the cell* of the queen-bee: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *prétoire.*

præ-torquĕo, *no perf.*, tortum, torquēre, 2. *v. a.* *To twist forward, twist round:* Plaut.

prætor-tus (for prætorqu-tus), a, um, *P.* of prætorqu-eo.

præ-trĕpĭda-ns, ntis, *P.* of obsol. præ-trepid(a)-o. *Trembling greatly, very hasty* or *impatient:* mens, Cat.

præ-trĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Trembling very much:* cor, Pers. **II.** Fig.: *Trembling greatly, very anxious, disquieted:* prætrepidus vixit, Suet.

præ-tŭmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *Much swollen, puffed up:* Claud.

præ-tūra, æ, *f.* [for præi-tura; fr. præe-o, through true root PIAEI] (*A going before;* hence) *The office,* or *dignity, of a prætor* (or *one who goes before*); *the prætorship:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préture.*

præ-umbra-ns, utis, *P.* of obsol. præ-umbr(a)-o. (Prop.: *Casting a shade before;* Fig.) *Darkening, obscuring:* Tac.

præ-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrĕre, 3. *v. a.* **1.** *To burn at the end* or *tip,* for the purpose of hardening: hastam, Liv. **II.** Of cold: *To nip,* or *pinch, exceedingly:* membra. Pl.

præus-tus (for præur-tus), a, um, *P.* of præur-o.

præut, v. præ.

prævăle-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of prævale-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Very strong, very powerful:* populus, Liv.: mons, Pl.

præ-vălĕo, vălŭi, *no sup.*, vălēre, 2. *v. n.* **I.**: **A.** Gen.: *To be very powerful, superior,* or *distinguished:* prævalet arcu, Stat. **B.** Esp.: Of remedies, *etc.*: *To be of great virtue, efficacy,* or *power:* Pl. **II.**: **A.** Gen.: (*To be powerful beyond* some person or thing; hence) **1.** Physically: *To obtain* or *have the superiority, to prevail,* etc.: Pl.—**2.** Morally: **a.** *To get the upper hand, to prevail,* etc.: auctoritas Cluvii prævaluit, Tac.—**b.** *To have greater weight, influence,* or *power:* certamen acerrimum, amita potius, an mater, apud Neronem prævaleret, Tac.—**c.** *To have,* or *obtain, the advantage; to prevail, gain the day, prove successful,* etc.: Pl. **B.** Esp.: *To take the first place* or *rank; to rank foremost* in estimation, *etc.*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prévaloir.*

præ-vălĭdus, a, um, *adj.*: **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Very strong, very powerful, possessing great strength:* juvenis, Liv. —**b.** Fig.: (a) *Very powerful, mighty,* or *influential:* urbes, Liv.—(b) *Prevalent, prevailing:* vitia, Tac.—(c) *Mighty,* i. e. *great, imposing,* etc.: equitum Romanorum prævalida nomina, Tac.—**2.** *Strong beyond* due measure or proportion; *too strong:* Of the soil: Virg.

præ-vallo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To fortify in front:* pontem, Hirt.

prævărĭcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prævaric(a)-or] *A stepping out of the line of duty, a violation of duty:*—esp. of an advocate who has a secret understanding with the opposite party, *the making of a sham accusation* or *defence, collusion, prevarication:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prévarication,* "prevarication."

prævărĭcā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who violates his duty:*—esp. of an advocate who is guilty of collusion with the opposite party, *a sham accuser* or *defender, a prevaricator:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prévaricateur,* "a prevaricator."

præ-vărĭc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [præ; varic-us] **I.** Prop.: *To spread the legs very wide apart in walking; to straddle very much, to walk crookedly, not to walk straight:* Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To walk crookedly in the discharge of one's duty, not to act uprightly:*—esp. of an advocate who is guilty of collusion with the opposite party, *to make a sham accusation* or *defence, to collude, prevaricate:* Cic.—**B.** *To favour collusively:* (with *Dat.*) accusationi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prévariquer.*

prævec-tus (for præveh-tus), a, um, *P.* of præveh-or.

præ-vĕhor, vectus sum, vĕhi, 3. *v. dep.* **I.**: **A.** Of personal subjects: *To ride before* or *in advance:* per obliqua campi, Liv.: equo, Virg.—**B.** Of weapons as subjects: *To fly in advance,* or *forwards:* missilia hostium prævehuntur, Tac. **II.** Of a river:

To be borne or *carried by; to rush rapidly past:* Germaniam prævehitur Rhenus, Tac.

præ-vĕlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To put a veil,* or *cover, before* any object; *to veil* or *cover over:* Claud.

præ-vĕlox, ōcis, *adj. Very fleet, quick,* or *swift:* Quint.; Pl.

præ-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vēnīre (in *tmesis,* præque diem veniens, Virg.), 4. *v. n.* and *a.* **I. Prop.: A.** Neut.: *To come* or *go before, to precede:* Lucifero præveniente, Ov.—**B.: 1.** Act.: *To come before, get the start of, anticipate; to prevent:* ut beneficio præveniret desiderium plebis, Liv.—2. Pass.: *To be prevented, hindered,* etc.: præventus morte, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To surpass, excel, be superior:* fecunditate, Col. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prévenir.*

præven-tus, a, um, *P.* of præveni-o.

præ-verro, verri, versum, verrĕre, 3. *v. a. To sweep* or *brush before:* veste vias, Ov.

præ-verto (-vorto), verti, versum, vertĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*To turn before;* hence) **I.** *To prefer:* aliquid, quod huic sermoni prævertendum putes, Cic. **II.: A.** Prop.: *To go before, precede, outstrip, outrun:* ventos cursu pedum, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To be beforehand with; to anticipate:* fata alicujus, Ov.—**2.** *To render useless:* usum opportunitas prævertit, Liv.—**3.** *To take possession of beforehand; to preoccupy, prepossess:* amore animos, Virg.—**4.** *To surpass* in worth, *outweigh, exceed, be of more importance:* bello quicquam, Liv.—**5.** *To turn one's attention first* or *principally to; to look first of all to;* huic rei prævertendum existimavit, Cæs.—**6.** *To do* or *attend to first* or *in preference:* prævertendum sibi esse dixit, Liv.—**7.** *To apply one's self particularly* to a thing: ad interna, Tac.

præ-vertor, versus sum, verti, 3. *v. dep.* [id.] (Prop.: *To go before, precede;* Fig.) **1.** *To be beforehand with; to anticipate:* pulchre prævortar viros, Plaut.—**2.** *To turn one's attention first* or *principally to; to look first of all to:* illuc prævertamur, Hor.—**3.** *To do,* or *attend to, first* or *in preference:* Plaut.; Liv.

præ-vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, vīdēre, 2. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To see first* or *beforehand:* an quia prævisos in aquâ timet hostia cultros? Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To see beforehand, to foresee:* non præviderant impetum hostium milites, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prévoir.*

prævi-sus (for prævid-sus), a, um, *P.* of prævid-eo.

præ-vĭtĭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To corrupt* or *vitiate beforehand:* hunc (*sc.* gurgitem) dea prævitiat, Ov.

præ-vĭ-us, a, um, *adj.* [præ; vi-a] *Going before, leading the way:* prævius auteit, Ov.

præ-vŏlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. To fly before* or *in advance:* Cic.

prægmătĭcus, i, *m.* = πραγματικός. *One skilled in the business of the law; one who furnished orators and advocates with materials for their speeches:* Cic.

pran-d-ĕo, prandi, pransum, prandēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [prob. contr. fr. pran-ed-eo; fr. Doric πράν = πρωί; root ED; cf. edo *init.*] (*To eat early in the morning;* hence) **I.** Neut.: *To take an early morning meal; to take breakfast; to breakfast:* Caninio consule, scito neminem prandisse (because he was elected in the afternoon, and resigned his office on the following morning), Cic. **II.** Act.: *To breakfast on* anything; *to take as a breakfast,* or, prps., *a luncheon:* luscinias, Hor.

prand-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [prand-eo] (*An eating early in the morning;* hence, Concr.) **I.** Prop.: *That which is taken early in the morning: an early meal; a breakfast:* prps. *luncheon,* taken before noon, composed of bread, fish, cold meats, *etc.*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of *the feed,* or *fodder,* of animals: Plaut.

pran-sor, ōris, *m.* [for prand-sor; fr. prand-eo] *One that eats breakfast* or *partakes of a meal in the forenoon; anguest:* Plaut.

pran-sus (for prand-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of prand-eo.—**2.** *Pa.*: *That has breakfasted:* pransus non avide, Hor.

prāt-ensis, e, *adj.* [prat-um] *Growing* or *found in meadows; meadow-*: fungi, Hor.

prātŭ-lum, i, *n. dim.* [for pratolum; fr. pratum, (*uncontr. Gen.*) prato-i] *A small meadow:* Cic.

prātum, i, *n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A meadow* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Meadow-grass:* Ov.—**B.** Of the sea: *A broad field, plain:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *prat;* (mod.) *pré.*

prāv-e, *adv.* [prav-us] *Improperly, wrongly, amiss, ill, badly:* prave cœnabat, Cic.: (*Sup.*) pravissume, Sall.

prāv-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* pravus; hence) **1.** *Crookedness, inequality, irregularity, deformity:* Cic.—**2.: a.** *Irregularity, impropriety, bad condition, perverseness:* Cic.—**b.** Of character, *etc.*: *Viciousness, untowardness, perverseness, depravity:* Cic.; Tac.

prāvus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Crooked, not straight, distorted, misshapen, deformed:* membra, Cic.: talus, Hor. — Particular phrase: In pravum, *Into crookedness:* Tac. **II.** Fig.: *Perverse, irregular, improper, wrong, vicious, bad:* (*Comp.*) quo prævius nihil esse possit, Cic.: (*Sup.*) pravissimus homo, Vell.

Praxĭtĕles, is, *m.*, Πραξιτέλης. *Praxiteles:* **1.** *A celebrated Greek statuary.*—Hence, **Praxĭtĕl-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Praxiteles; Praxitelian.*—**2.** *An artist in bas-relief in the time of Pompey.*

prĕcārĭ-o, *adv.* [precari-us] *By entreaty* or *request:* Cic.

prĕc-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [prex, prec-is] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* prex; hence) **1.** *Obtained by begging, entreaty,* or *prayer:* incolumitas, Script. ap. Cic.—2. (Prop.: *That may be obtained by entreaty;* hence, the issue being regarded as uncertain; Meton.) *Doubtful, uncertain, transient, precarious:* forma, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *précaire.*

prĕcă-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prec(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *A praying, prayer:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A form of prayer:* Pl.

prĕcă-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who requests, entreats,* or *beseeches; an intercessor:* Plaut.

prĕcĭæ (-tĭæ), ārum, *f. The pretiæ; a species of vine:* Virg.

Preciāni, ōrum, *m. The Preciani; a people of Gallia Aquitanica.*

prĕc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [akin to Sanscrit root PRATSH or PRACHH, *rogare*] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Act.: 1. With personal objects: *To ask, beg, pray, beseech, entreat, address entreaties to:* socios, Virg.: deosque precetur et oret, Ut redeat miseris, abeat fortuna superbis, Hor.—2. With things as objects: *To ask, beg, pray, for* something; or, *that* something may take place, *etc.*: a quibus bona precaremur, Cic.—**B.** Neut.: *To pray, beg, entreat, make entreaties,* etc.: cui me Fortuna precari . . . voluit, Virg.: ut illis præmium daret, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Of the gods: **1.** Neut.: *To pray, offer prayers, make supplications:* desine fata deûm flecti sperare precando, Virg.—**2.** Act.: **a.** *To pray to; offer prayers to; supplicate:* deos, Cic.—**b.** *To ask something of,* or *from,* the gods *in prayer:* (with *Acc. of person* and *Acc. of thing*) quod precarer deos, *etc.*, Cic. — **B.** *To wish, express a wish, for* something for one: In a good or bad sense: salutem, Cic.: (without *Object*) male precari, *to utter imprecations,* id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prier.*

prĕ-hendo (syncop. **prendo**), di, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [præ; obsol. *hend-o,* akin to Gr. χανδ-άνω] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To lay hold of firmly, seize, catch, grasp, snatch,* etc.: dexteram, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To lay,* or *catch, hold of; to detain* one in order to speak with him: aliquem, Cic.—**2.** *To seize, take by surprise, catch:* in patenti Prensus Ægæo, Hor.—**3.** Poet.: *To take in* with the eye, *to reach* with the eye: aliquid oculis, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: Of the mind: *To seize, apprehend, comprehend:* quum animus ipsum moderantem pœne prehenderit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prendre.*

prĕhen-so (**pren-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [for prehend-so; fr. prehend-o] **I.** Gen.: *To grasp, seize, catch, lay hold of:* brachia manu, Hor. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *To take hold of, seize,* in order to detain a person: exeuntium manûs, Liv. **B.** Meton.: *To sue* or *solicit* for an office: patres, Liv.: (without *Object*) prensat unus P. Galba, *solicits for the consulship,* Cic.

prĕhen-sus (**pren-**) (for prehendsus), a, um, *P.* of prehend-o.

Prellius (**Pri-**) **lacus.** *The Lake Prelius* or *Prilius; a small lake in Etruria* (now *Lago di Castiglione*).

prĕ-lum, i, *n.* [for prem-lum; fr. prem-o] (*The pressing* or *squeezing thing;* hence) *A wine-press, oil-press* Virg.

prĕm-o, pressī, pressum, prĕmĕre, 3. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.: A.** Gen.: **1.** With personal subjects: *To press, squeeze,* etc.: anguem, Virg. — **2.** With things as subjects: *To press, rest heavily on,* etc.: non trabes Hymettiæ Premunt columnas, *etc.,* Hor. — Particular phrases: Premere ubera: **a.** *To milk:* Ov.—**b.** Premere vestigia alicujus, *To tread in, to follow, one's footsteps:* Tac.—**c.** Premere frena dente, *To bite, to champ the bit:* Ov.—**d.** Premere ore (*or* morsu) aliquid, *To chew, eat:* Ov.—**e.** Pressum lac, *i. e. Cheese:* Virg.—**f.** Premere æëra, *To press the air,* i. e. *to fly:* Lucr. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To press* a place, *etc.,* with one's body, *etc.*: sedilia, *i. e. sit on the seats,* Ov.—**2.** *To press firmly or closely:* pede presso, *foot to foot, in close ranks,* Liv.: laqueo collum pressisse paternum, Hor. — **3.** *To press together, to close:* oculos, Virg.: os, id. — **4.** *To press tightly; to hold fast or firmly; to grasp:* frena manu, Ov.—**5.** *To press into, force in,* etc.: presso sub vomere, Virg.—**6.** *To press down, cause to sink down,* etc.: aliquem, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.: 1.** *To touch, reach, arrive at, fall upon,* etc.: littora, Ov.—**2.** *To keep close to, to hug* the shore, *etc.*: litus, Hor. — **B.** *To cover; to conceal by covering:* fronde crinem, Virg. — **C.** *To make, form,* or *shape* anything *by pressing:* quod surgente die mulsere horisque diurnis, Nocte premunt, *they make into cheese.* Virg. — **D.** In war, the chase, *etc.*: **1.** *To press hard* or *close:* hæsitantes, Cæs.: spumantis apri cursum clamore, Virg. — **2.** *To pursue closely:* adversarios acrius, Nep. — **E.** *To press down, burden, load:* pressæ quum jam portum tetigere carinæ. Virg.—**F.** *To mark* with anything by pressure: multâ via pressa rotâ, Ov.—**G.**: **1.** Gen.: *To let down, lower* per æthera currum, Ov. — **2.** Esp. Pass. in reflexive force: *To lower one's self* or *itself; to sink down:* Virg.— **H.** *To form,* or *make,* by sinking something into the ground, *etc.*; *to make* anything *deep; to sink low:* sulcum, Virg.—**J.** *To set, plant,* etc.: virgulta per agros, Virg.—**K.** *To strike to the ground, strike down:* famulos, Virg. — **L.** *To shorten, tighten, draw in:* pressis habenis, Virg. — **M.** *To keep short, prune:* falce vitem, Hor. —**N.** *To check, arrest, stop:* sanguinem, Tac.: vestigia, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To press, press upon, oppress:* necessitas eum tanta premebat, ut, *etc.*, Cic.—**B.** *To weigh down, oppress:* mentem formidine pressus, Virg.—**C.** *To press, urge, push, press hard,* etc., with words, accusations, *etc.*: me verbo premis, Cic.—**D.** *To urge, press, call upon; to importune* with requests, *etc.*: quum ad exeundum premeretur, Nep. — **E.** *To pursue, follow:* argumentum, Cic.—**F.** *To cover over, hide,* etc.: concordes animæ nunc, et dum nocte premuntur, Virg. — **G.** *To suppress, conceal, hide:* iram, Tac.—**H.** *To keep close:* hæc responsa . . . non ipse suo premit ore Latinus, Virg. — **J: 1.** With reference to the object: *To disparage, depreciate,* etc.: famam carminum ejus premebat Nero, Tac. — **2.** With reference to the subject: *To surpass, exceed,* etc.: si titulos annosque tuos numerare velimus, Facta premant annos, Ov. — **K.** *To compress, abridge, condense,* etc.: hæc enim, quæ dilatantur a nobis, Zeno premebat, Cic. — **L.** *To check, arrest, repress, restrain:* sub corde gemitum, Virg.

prendo, ĕre, v. prehendo.

prensā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prens(a)-o, v. prehenso] *A soliciting, suing, canvassing* for an office: Cic.

prensĭo, ōnis, v. prehensio.

prenso, āre, v. prehenso.

pren-sus (for prend-sus), **a, um,** *P.* of prend-o.

press-e, *adv.* [press-us] **1. Prop.:** *Closely, tightly:* putare, Pall.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** Of pronunciation: *Shortly, neatly, trimly:* loqui, Cic.—**b.** Of style, *etc.*: (a) *Concisely, not diffusely:* Cic.—(b) *Without ornament, simply:* Cic.—(c) *Closely, exactly, correctly, accurately:* (*Comp.*) pressius, Cic.

pres-so, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [for prem-so; fr. prem-o] *To press:* cineres ad pectora, Ov.: pressare ubera, *to press the teats,* i. e. *to milk,* id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *presser.*

1. **pres-sus** (for prem-sus), **a, um: 1.** *P.* of prem-o.—**2.** *Pu.*: Of an orator or of speech: **a.** *Compressed, concise, plain, without ornament:* (*Comp.*) in concionibus pressior, Pl. — **b.** *Close, exact, accurate:* Of persons or things: Thucydides ita verbis aptus et pressus, ut, *etc.*, Cic. ¶ Hence (adv.), Fr. *près,* "near."

2. **pres-sus,** ûs, *m.* [for prem-sus; fr. prem-o] *A pressing, pressure:* Cic.

prēster, ēris, *m.* = πρηστηρ (The burner): **1.** *A prester;* i. e. *a fiery whirlwind,* which descends in the form of a pillar of fire; *a water-spout, sand-spout:* Lucr.—**2.** *A species of serpent (the bite of which causes a burning thirst):* Luc.

prētĭōs-e, *adv.* [pretios-us] *In a costly manner, expensively, richly, splendidly:* vasa pretiose cælata, Cic.: (*Comp.*) pretiosius sepeliri, Curt.

prētĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [preti-um] (*Full of* pretium; hence) **I. Prop.:** *Of great value, valuable, precious:* (*Comp.*) fulvo pretiosior ære, Ov.: (*Sup.*) pretiosissimis rebus, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of great cost, costly, dear, expensive:* Thais, Prop —**B.** *That gives a great price, extravagant:* emptor, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *précieux.*

prĕ-tĭum, ĭi, *n.* [akin to πρί-ασθαι, *to buy*] (*That which buys or purchases;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Money, wealth,* etc.: converso in pretium deo, *i. e. into a shower of gold,* Hor. **B.** Esp.: *Money* spent for anything: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Worth, value, price* in money, *etc.*: Cic.—**B.** *Wages, reward:* Plaut.; Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Worth, value:* quales ex hac die experiundo cognovit, perinde operæ eorum pretium fuceret, *would estimate their services,* Liv.—**B.: 1.** In a good sense: *Pay, hire, wages, reward, price:* pretium curæ or operæ, *a reward for trouble,* i. e. *a thing worth while, of importance,* etc., Pl.; Cic.—**2.** In a bad sense: **a.** *Reward, punishment:* et peccare nefas, aut pretium emori, Hor. — **b.** *Bribery:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prix.*

prex, ĕcis (in *Nom.* and *Gen. Sing.* obsol.; most freq. in *Plur.*), *f.* [for prec-s; fr. prec-or] (*The asking thing;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *A prayer, request, entreaty:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *A prayer* to a deity: Cic.; Ov.—**B.** *A curse, imprecation:* Cæs.—**C.** *An intercession:* Cat.

Prĭămus, i, *m.*, Πρίαμος. *Priam:* **1.** *A son of Laomedon, king of Troy, husband of Hecuba, and father of Hector, Helenus, Paris, Deiphobus, Polyxena, Cassandra,* etc.; *he was slain by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles.*—Hence, **a. Prĭām-ēis,** ĭdis, *f.*, Πριαμὶς. *Priam's daughter.*—**b. Prĭām-ēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Πριαμήϊος. *Of,* or *belonging to, Priam.*—**c. Prĭām-ĭdes** (Prĭ- in poets), æ, *m.*, Πριαμίδης. (a) Prop.: *A son of Priam.*—(b) Meton.: Plur.: *The Trojans.*—**2.** *A son of Polites, and grandson of no.* 1.

Prĭāpus, i, *m.*, Πρίαπος. **I.** Prop.: *Priapus, the god of Procreation;* hence, *of gardens and vineyards,* where his statues were placed. **II.** Meton.: *A lecherous person:* Cat.

prī-dem, *adv.* [for præ-dem; fr. præ; suffix, dem] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A long time ago, long since, in time long past:* Plaut.—Particular combinations: **1.** Quam pridem, *How long ago; how long since,* etc.: Cic.—**2.** Non pridem, *Not long ago, a little while ago, a short time since:* Ter. —**3.** Non (haud) ita pridem, *Not so very long ago,* etc., Cic.; Hor. **B.** Esp.: *In former times, formerly, previously, in time past, in old times.* Just. **II.** Meton.: *Lately:* Plaut.; Cic.

prīdī-ānus, a, um, *adj.* [pridi-e] *Of,* or *belonging to, the day before; that happened, was used, eaten,* etc., *the day before; yesterday's:* opsonia, Suet.

prī-dĭe, *adv.* [for præ-die; fr. præ; dies, (*Abl.*) die] *On the day before:* cui quum pridie frequentes essetis, Cic.: (with *quam*) pridie quam ego Athenas veni, id.: (with *Gen.*) pridie ejus diei, Cæs.: (with *Acc.*) pridie Idûs, Cic.

Prĭēne, ēs, *f.*, Πριήνη. *Priene;* a *maritime town of Ionia.*

prīm-æv-us, a, um, *adj.* [primus; ævum] (*Having the first,* or *earliest, age;* hence) *In the first period of life, young, youthful:* Virg.

prīm-āni, orum, *m.* [prim-a(legio)] *Soldiers of the first legion:* Tac.

prīm-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [prim-us] (*Of,* or *belonging to, the* primus; hence) *One of the first, of the first rank, chief, principal, excellent, remarkable:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *primaire.*

prīm-ĭ-gĕn-us, a, um, *adj.* [prīmus; (i); gen-o] (*First-begotten,* or *first in*

corn: hence) *First of all, original:* dies, Lucr.

primĭpīl-āris (prīmo-), is, *m.* [primipil-us] (*one belonging to the first maniple of the* triarii; hence) *The captain,* or *centurion, of the first maniple of the triarii:* Suet.

prīmĭpīlus (primo-), i, v. 2. pilus.

prīm-ĭtĭæ (-ĭcĭæ), ārum, *f.* [primus] (*The first things of their kind, firstlings;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of the soil: *First-fruits:* Ov. — **B.** Of other things: *The first things:* Tac. **II.** Fig.: *The first things:* primitiæ juvenis miseræ, *his first unhappy essays,* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prémices.*

prīm-ĭtus, *adv.* [id.] *From the first; at first, for the first time:* Cat.

prīm-o, *adv.* [prīm-us] *At first, at the beginning, first, firstly:* Ter.; Sall.; Cic.

prīmord-ĭum, ĭi, v. primordius.

prīm-ordi-us, a, um, *adj.* [primus; ordi-or] (*Beginning first;* hence) *Original:* semen, Col. — As *Subst.*: **primordium**, ĭi, *n.* (separated and transposed, ordia prima, Lucr.): **1.** Gen.: *A first beginning, origin, commencement:* Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *The beginning of a new reign:* Tac.

prīm-ōris, e, *adj.* [prim-us] (*Of,* or *belonging to, the* primus; hence) **I.** Of place: **a.** Gen.: *First, foremost:* dentes, Pl. — **b.** Esp.: *The first,* or *fore-part,* etc., *of* anything; *the tip, end, extremity,* etc., *of:* labra, Cic.: acies, Tac.—**2.** Of rank or dignity: *The first; chief, principal:* femina, Tac.—As *Subst.*: **primores**, um, *m.* (*sc.* homines) *The men of the first rank; the chiefs, nobles:* Hor.; Tac.

prīm-um, *adv.* [prim-us] *At first, first, in the first place, in the beginning:* primum suo, deinde omnium, e conspectu remotis equis, Cæs.—Particular phrases and combinations: **1.** Primum omnium, *First of all:* Cic. —**2.** In connection with ut, ubi, simul ac, nunc, or quum, *As soon as:* Cic.; Ter.—**3.** Primum dum (also in one word, primumdum), *In the first place, first:* Plaut.

prī-mus, a, um, *adj. Sup.* [for præmus; fr. præ; with superlative suffix, mus] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of order: *The first, first:* primus vulnus dicitur obligavisse, Cic.: prima consiliorum, Tac. — Adverbial expression: In primis, *Among the first:* Nep.—As *Subst.*: **prima**, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* elementa) *The first principles,* or *elements,* of things: Lucr.—**B.** Of place: **1.** Gen.: *First, fore, foremost:* locus, Nep.: dentes, *the front teeth,* Pl.—Adverbial phrases: **a.** In primo: (a) *In front, in the van:* Liv.—(b) *At the commencement, in the first part:* Cic.—**b.** In primis, *Amongst the foremost, in the foremost ranks:* Sall.—**c.** In primum, *To the front:* Liv.—As *Subst.*: **prima**, ōrum, *n. The first part* of a thing: prima viāi, Lucr.—**2.** Esp.: *Where a thing is first,* etc., i. e. *the first* or *fore part of* anything: in primā **provinciā**, *at the very entrance of the province,* Cic.—**C.** Of time: **1.** Gen.: *First, earliest:* anni, Ov.—Adverbial expression: **a.** A primo, *From the beginning, at the first:* Cic.—**b.** In primis, *In the first place:* Sall.—As *Subst.*: **prima**, ōrum, *n. The first beginnings,* etc.: belli, Liv.—**2.** Esp.: *When a thing is first* or *earliest,* i. e. *the commencement, beginning, rise of* anything: soli, *the rising sun,* Virg. **II.** Fig.: Of rank, station, or estimation: *The first, chief, principal, most excellent, eminent, distinguished, noble:* homo, Cic.: genere, et nobilitate, et pecuniā sui municipii facile primus, id.: primas partes (*or* primas) agere, *to play the first part, to occupy the first rank:* Ter.; Cic. — Particular phrase: Cum primis, *and,* in primis (also written in one word, inprimis), *With* or *among the first; chiefly, especially, principally, particularly:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *premier.*

1. prin-cep-s, ĭpis, *adj. c.* [for prim-cap-s; fr. prim-us; cap-io] (*Taking the first place,* or *taken the first;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *First* in time or order: princeps ex omnibus ausus est poscere, Cic.: princeps ante omnes densum Palinurus agebat Agmen, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **A. princeps**, ĭpis, *m.* (*sc.* homo): **1.** *The first person* in order, on a list, *etc.*: princeps senatūs, *i. e. the senator whose name stood first on the censor's list,* Liv.—**2.**: **a.** In a good sense: *An originator* of anything; *one who originates,* or *first delivers,* or *declares, an opinion,* etc., respecting anything; *one who first counsels* any particular course: Cæs. —**b.** In a bad sense: *A plotter, contriver, deviser,* etc.: Cic.—**3.** *The first person,* or *founder, of a family;* an *ancestor:* Virg.—**B.** Milit. *t. t.*: **1. princĭpes**, um, *m.* (*sc.* milites). *The second line of soldiers,* i. e. *the line between the* Hastati *and* Triarii; *they look their name, acc. to Varro, from fighting with swords from the commencement of the battle; acc. to Vegetius, from their having been originally stationed in the van:* Liv.—**2. princeps**, ĭpis, *m.* (*sc.* ordo): **a.** Prop.: *A company* or *division of the* principes: Cic. — **b.** Meton.: (a) *A centurion,* or *captain, of the* principes: Cæs.; Liv.—(b) *The office of centurion of the* principes; *the centurionship,* or *captaincy, of the* principes: Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *The first, chief, most eminent, most distinguished,* etc.: in regendā civitate princeps, Cic—As *Subst.*: **princeps**, ĭpis, *comm. gen.* (*sc.* homo): **1.** In a good sense: *A chief, head, leader, a leading person,* etc.: Cic.—**2.** In a bad sense: *A head, leader,* etc.: Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Principal, high, noble, most noble,* etc.: principibus placuisse viris non ultima laus est, Hor. — As *Subst.*: **princeps**, ĭpis, *comm. gen.* (*sc.* homo): **1.** *A chief,* etc.: Principes juventutis, *Chief of the youth;* a title: **a.** Under the Republic: Of the noblest of the Roman knights: Cic.—**b.** In the time of the emperors: Of the heir to the throne: Tac.—**2.** *A prince,* i. e. *a ruler, sovereign, emperor:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prince.*

2. Princeps, ĭpis, *m.* [1. princeps] *Princeps; a celebrated flute-player at Rome.*

princĭp-ālis, e, *adj.* [princeps, princip-is] **1.** *First, original:* causa, Cic.—**2.** *Of,* or *belonging to, the Principes:* via, *the road near to which the Principes had their station in the camp,* Liv. — **3.** Of rank, station, or estimation: *First, chief, principal:* pici principales in auguriis, Pl. — **4.** *Of,* or *belonging to, a prince* or *ruler; princely, imperial:* matrimonium, Tac.: majestas, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *principal.*

princĭp-ātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] (*The state* or *condition of the* princeps; hence) **1.** *A beginning, origin:* Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *The first place, pre-eminence:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *The chief place* in the state or the army; *the post of commander-in-chief:* Cic.—**3.** *Reign, rule, sovereignty, dominion:* Tac.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *principauté.*

princĭpī-ālis, e, *adj.* [principium] (*Pertaining to the* principium; hence) *That is from the beginning, original:* tempus, Lucr.

princĭp-ium, ĭi, *n.* [princeps, princip-is] (*That which pertains to the* princeps; hence) **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *A beginning, commencement,* etc.: Cic.—Adverbial expressions: (a) Principio, a principio, in principio, *At,* or *in, the beginning; at first:* Cic.—(b) Principio atque, *As soon as:* Plaut. —**b.** Esp.: (a) Prop.: Plur.: *Beginnings, foundations, principles, elements:* Cic.—(b) Meton.: (α) Polit. *t. t.*: *That which makes a beginning* or *votes first:* Liv.—(β) *A beginner, originator:* Græcia principium moris fuit, Ov.— **2.** Plur.: **a.** Prop.: *The foremost ranks, the front line* of soldiers; *the front* or *van* of an army: Liv —**b.** Meton.: *The principia* (*a large open space in a camp, in which were the tents of the general, lieutenants, and tribunes, together with the standards,* etc.; *here councils, were held*): Liv.; Just.— **3.** *Precedence, first place* or *rank:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *principe.*

prī-or, -us, *Gen.*, ōris, *comp. adj.* [for præ-or; fr. præ; comparative suffix, or] **I.** Prop.: *Former, previous, prior;* frequently it is to be translated *first;* priore æstate, *in the former summer, last summer,* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **prīōres**, um, *m.* (*sc.* homines). *Forefathers, ancestors; the ancients:* Virg.; Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Better, superior, preferable, more excellent,* or *important:* color puniceæ flore prior rosæ, Hor ¶ Hence, Fr. *prieur.*

prisc-e, *adv.* [1. prisc-us] *In the old-fashioned manner, strictly:* Cic.

pris-cus, a, um, *adj.* [obsol. pris, akin to præ, pro, πρίν] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Of,* or *belonging to, former times; old, olden, ancient, antique:* viri, Cic.: tempus, Ov. **B.** Esp.: *Ancient and venerable:* prisca gens mortalium, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Former, previous:* quid si prisca redit

Venus? Hor.—B. *Old-fashioned*, i.e. *strict, severe:* parens, Cat.

pris-tĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Former, early, primitive, pristine:* gloria, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Just past, preceding, previous, of yesterday:* diei pristini perfidia, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *Old-fashioned, old, former, early:* mores, Plaut.

pristis, v. pistrix.

prī-us, *comp. adv.* [Adverbial neut. of pri-or] **I.** *Before, sooner:* prius exire de vitâ. Cic.—Particular combination: Prius quam (or as one word priusquam): **a.** Prop.: *Before that, before:* Cic.—b. Fig.: *Sooner, rather:* Cic.—**2.** *Formerly, in former times:* hæc prius fuere: nunc, *etc.*, Cat.

priva-ns, ntis, *P.* of priv(a)-o.—As *Subst.:* **privantia,** ium, *n. Privatives:* Cic.

prīv-ātim, *adv.* [priv-us] (*By a being single;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *Apart from state affairs, for one's self, as an individual, in private, privately:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Apart, separately, especially, particularly:* Pl.—**B.** *At home:* Liv.

prīvā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [priv(a)-o] *A taking away, removal* of a thing: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *privation.*

prīvā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of priv(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.:* **a.** Gen.: *Apart from the state, peculiar to one's self; of,* or *belonging to, an individual person; private:* ædificia, Cæs.—Adverbial expressions: (a) In privato, *In private:* Liv.—(b) In privatum, *For private use:* Liv.—(c) Ex privato, *From one's private property:* Liv.—Particular expression: Vir privatus, *or simply* privatus, *A private person, one who is not a magistrate,* or *in any public office:* Cic.—b. Esp.: In the time of the emperors: *Private,* i.e. *not imperial, not belonging to the emperor or to the imperial family:* homo, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *privé.*

Privernum, i, *n. Privernum; a town of Latium* (now *Piperno*).—Hence, **Privern-as,** ātis, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Privernum; Privernian.*—As *Subst.:* **1. Privernas,** ātis, *m.* (*sc.* ager) *The territory of Privernum.*—**2.** Plur.: **Privernātes,** ium, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Privernum.*

prīv-i-gn-us, i, *m.*, **-a,** æ, *f.* [contr. from priv-i-gen-us (-a); fr. priv-us; (i); gen-o] (*One brought forth,* or *begotten, separately;* hence) *A stepson; a step-daughter:* Cic.; Hor.

prīv-i-lēg-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [priv-us; (i); lex, leg-is] (*A thing pertaining to a particular law:* hence) **1.** In a bad sense: *A bill* or *law (against a person):* Cic.—**2.** In a good sense: *An ordinance (in favour of a person); a privilege, prerogative.* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *privilege.*

prīv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [priv-us] (*To make* privus; hence) **I.** *To bereave, deprive* of anything: aliquem vītā, Cic. **II.** *To free, release, deliver* from anything: aliquem injuriâ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *priver.*

prīvus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Single:* dies, Lucr. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *Each, every:* particula venti, Lucr.—**2.** Esp.: Distributively: *One each:* ut privos lapides silices scrum ferrent, *each a stone,* Liv.—**B.** *One's own, private, peculiar, particular:* tunica, Liv.: triremis, Hor.

1. **prō** (by transposition **por,** as in por-rigo), *adv.* and *prep.* [akin to Sanscrit *pra,* Gr. προ, Lat. præ] **I.** *Adv.:* (not found in the Prop. meaning of *Before;* but only in Meton. meaning of) *According, in proportion:* **A.** Prout, *or* (more commonly) prout, *According as, in proportion, accordingly, proportionably as, just as, as:* Cic.—**B.** Pro quam, *In proportion as, just as:* Lucr. **II.** *Præp. c. Abl.:* **A.** Prop.: Of place: **1.** Gen.: *Before, in front of:* sedens pro æde Castoris, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: With the accessory notion of presence in the front part, on the edge or brink of a place: *On,* or *in, the front of:* often to be translated by a simple *on, at,* or *in:* pro suggestu, *on the front part of the tribune,* or, as we would say, *on the tribune,* Cæs.: pro tribunali, *before, or at, the tribunal,* Cic.: pro litore, *in front of,* or *upon, the shore,* Tac. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *For, in favour of, for the benefit of:* pro patriâ mori, Hor.—**2.**: **a.** (a) Gen.: *In the place of, instead of, for:* pro vitulâ statuis dulcem Aulide natam, Hor.—(b) Esp.: In connection with the title of any officer, to denote his substitute: Pro consule, pro prætore, pro quæstore, pro magistro, *etc.* (which phrases were afterwards joined into one word, as proconsule, proprætore, proquæstore, promagistro, *etc.*), *Proconsul, proprætor, proquæstor, vice-director,* etc.: Cic.—**b.** *For, the same as, just as, as:* quum pro damnato mortuoque esset, Cic.—**c.** *For* or *on account of:* pro vecturâ solvere, Cic.—**3.** *In proportion, in comparison with, according to* or *as, conformably to, by virtue of, for,* etc.: decet, quidquid agas, agere pro viribus, Cic. **III.** In composition: **A.** The *o* is long in some words, in others short (through the influence of the Gr. προ): prōdeo, prōiteor.—**B.** Signification: **1.** Prop.: Of place: **a.** Gen.: *Before, in front:* propono.—**b.** Esp.: *Before, in the presence of, openly:* protestor, promulgo.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** In local relations: (a) *Before,* in height; *above:* promontorium.—(b) *Forwards,* with motion; *onwards:* procedo, procurro.—(c) *Forwards,* without motion; *in a forward direction:* proclino, proclivis.—(d) *Forwards, in a downward direction, downwards, down:* procido, procido.—(e) *Forth, out* of a place, *etc.:* produco.—(f) *Out, at length:* procŭbo.—**b.** Of time: (a) *Before:* proavus.—(b) *Beforehand:* prodico.—(c) *Long ago, in remote time:* proauctor.—(d) *To distant time, long hence,* etc.: procrastino.—**c.** Of order: *In the first place, before* anything else: prorogo, *no.* II.—**d.** Of rank, degree, *etc.:* (a) *Before,* or *beyond,* others: probus.—(b) *Presiding over,* etc.: pronuba.—(c) *Beyond, above, besides:* proporro.—**e.** Of sound: *Forth, out, aloud:* proclamo, proloquor.—**f.** *For, in the place of, instead of:* proconsul, prodictator.—**g.** *For, in behalf of:* procuro.—**h.** *In comparison of,* or *with:* proportio.—**j.** *In accordance with:* prosper.—**k.** (Before, and so outside of; hence) Negative: profestus.—**3.** Fig.: *Before, forwards:* prorogo, *no.* I. ¶ *N. B.* Prob. without force: proficio, *no.* II. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pour.*

2. **prō** or **prōh!** *interj.* An exclamation of wonder or lamentation, *O! Ah! Alas!* Ter.; Cic.; Ov.

prŏăgŏrus, i, *m.* = προγόγορος (He who speaks for *or* on behalf of others). *The proagorus (a title of the highest magistrate in some towns of Sicily):* Cic.

prŏ-auctor, ōris, *m. A remote ancestor* or *founder:* Suet.

pro-ăvĭa, æ, *f. A grandfather's* or *grandmother's mother; a great-grandmother:* Suet.

proăv-ītus, a, um, *adj.* [proavus] (*Provided with a* proavus; hence) *Of,* or *belonging to, a great-grandfather,* or *to one's ancestors; ancestral:* regna, Ov.

prŏ-ăvus, i, *m.* **I.** Prop.: *A grandfather's* or *grandmother's father; a great-grandfather:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Forefather, ancestor:* Cic.

prŏbā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [prob(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *That may be proved; likely, credible, probable:* causa, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Pleasing, agreeable, acceptable, commendable, laudable, good, fit:* (*Comp.*) probabilior populo orator, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *probable.*

prŏbābĭl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [probabilis] (*The state of the* probabilis; hence) *Probability, credibility:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *probabilité.*

prŏbābĭl-iter, *adv.* [id.] **1.** *Probably, credibly:* Cic.: (*Comp.*) probabilius accusare, id.—**2.** *Laudably, fitly, well:* Vell.

prŏbā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prob(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: *A trying, proving; a trial, inspection, examination:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Approbation, approval, assent:* Cic.—**B.** *Proof, demonstration:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *probation.*

prŏbā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An approver:* Cic. ¶ Hence (in late Latin meaning of "one who tries"), Fr. *probateur.*

prŏbā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of prob(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.:* **a.** Prop.: *Tried, tested, proved, of approved goodness, good, excellent:* ætas, Cic.: (*Sup.*) probatissima femina, id.—**b.** Meton.: *Pleasing, agreeable:* (*Comp.*) ut nemo probator primoribus patrum esset, Liv.

prŏb-e, *adv.* [prob-us] **I.** Prop.: *Rightly, well, properly, fitly, opportunely, excellently:* quem tu probe meministi, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Well, fitly, very, very much, greatly, finely, capitally, bravely:* tui similis est probe, Ter.—**B.** In responses, by way of applause:

Well done! good! bravo! (*Sup.*) probissime, *very well*, Ter.

prŏb-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [prob-us] (*The state, or quality, of the* probus; hence) *Goodness, worth, uprightness, honesty, probity:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *probité.*

prŏb-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [prob-us] **I.** *To try, test, examine, inspect, judge of* anything in respect of its goodness, fitness, *etc.*: tus probatur candore, *etc.*, Pl.: amicitias utilitate, Ov. **II.**: **A.** Gen.: *To esteem as good, serviceable, fit, just,* etc.; *to be satisfied with, to approve* a thing: istam rationem, Cic.: (without *Object*) quis est, qui non probet? id. **B.** Esp.: *To declare* anything *well done, to express approbation of, to approve* a thing: domum, Cic. **III. A.** Gen.: *To represent* or *show* a thing *to be good, serviceable, fit, right,* etc.; *to make acceptable, to recommend:* officium ad diligentiam, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal Pron.: *To make one's self acceptable:* Cic.—**2.** *To make* a thing *credible; to show, prove, demonstrate:* crimen, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prouver.*

prŏbr-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [probrum] (*Full of* probrum; hence) *Shameful, ignominious, infamous:* crimen, Cic. (*Sup.*) probrosissimus, Claud.

prŏbrum, i, *n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Disgrace, shame, reproach, dishonour, infamy:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *A shameful* or *disgraceful act:* Cic.; Sall.—**2.** Esp.: *Unchaste* or *immodest conduct; lewdness, unchastity:* Cic.—**B.** *Abuse, insult, reproachful language; a reproach, libel:* Cic.

prŏ-bus, a, um, *adj.* [pro] (*That is before* others; hence) **1.**: **a.** In a good sense: *Good, excellent, superior:* res, Cic.—**b.** In a bad sense: *Thorough, complete,* for, *etc.*, anything bad: lena, Plaut.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Upright, excellent, virtuous, good:* (*Comp.*) gnatus probatior, Plaut.—As *Subst.*: **probus,** i, *m. An upright, virtuous,* or *good person:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: Of money: *Good, unadulterated, sound:* argentum, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *probe.*

Prŏca, æ, v. Procas.

prŏcăc-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [procax, procac-is] (*The quality of the* procax; hence) *Boldness, shamelessness, impudence:* Cic.

prŏcăc-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Boldly, imprudently, wantonly:* finem procuciter sermoni imponere, Curt.: (*Comp.*) procacius, Liv.: (*Sup.*) procacissime, Curt.

Prŏcas (-a), æ, *m. Procas* or *Proca; a king of Alba.*

prŏc-ax, ācis, *adj.* [proc-o] (*Prone to ask,* etc.; hence) *Bold, shameless, impudent, insolent, forward, pert, wanton:* **I.** Prop.: Of persons, disposition, *etc.*: in lacessendo, Cic.: (*Comp.*) procaciores estis vos, Plaut.: (*Sup.*) procacissima ingenia, Tac.: (with *Gen.*) procax otii, id. **II.** Fig.: Of things: Auster, *i. e. stormy,* Virg.

prō-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To go forth,* or *forward; to advance, proceed:* in medium, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To go forward, advance:* in aciem, Liv.—**2.** Of an orator: *To come forward* before the people: Liv.—**3.** Of an actor: *To come forward, make one's appearance,* etc.: Plaut.—**4.** *To show one's self, make one's appearance:* cum purpureâ veste processit, Cic.—**5.** Of processions: *To go on, set out, advance, proceed,* etc.: funus interim procedit; sequimur, Ter. **II.** Meton.: Of place, *etc.*: *To advance, extend:* ita ut in pedes binos fossa procedat, Pl. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Of time, *etc.*: *To advance, pass, elapse:* ubi plerumque noctis processit, Sall.—**2.** Of persons: *To advance* in age: Cic.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: *To come,* or *go, forth; to appear; to present,* or *show, one's self:* nunc volo subducto gravior procedere vultu, *i. e. to conduct myself more gravely, to undertake more serious matters,* Prop.—**2.** Esp.: *To go,* or *get, on; to advance, make progress:* qui in optimo genere philosophiæ tantum processeris, Cic. **C.** *To run on, continue, remain:* ut iis stipendia procederent, Liv.—**D.** *To go on:* altera jam pagella procedit, Cic. —**E.**: **1.** Gen.: *To turn out, succeed, prosper:* non satis ex sententiâ eventum dicendi procedere, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To turn out* or *succeed well:* si consilia processissent, Liv.—**F.** *To turn out favourably for; to result in favour of; to benefit, be of use to* one: benefacta mea reipublicæ procedunt, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *procéder.*

prŏcell-a, æ, *f.* [procell-o] (*The thing driving* or *dashing forward;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A violent wind* by which things are prostrated; *a storm, hurricane, tempest:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *A storm, tumult, violence, commotion, vehemence:* Cic.; Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Milit. *t. t.*: **a.** *A charge, onset, sudden attack* of cavalry: Liv.—**b.** Of *a fierce battle:* Flor.—**2.** Of *a storm* of eloquence: Quint.

prō-cello, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a. To drive, impel, dash,* or *cast forward:* Plaut.

prŏcell-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [procell-a] *Full of storms, stormy, tempestuous, boisterous:* ver, Liv.: Notus, Ov.

prŏ-cer, ĕris (old form, procus), *m.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit *car-as,* "the head;" Gr. *κάρ-α*; Lat. cer in cer-ebrum; with pro] (*Having the head before* or *above* others; hence) *A chief, noble, leading man, prince:* Cic.; Virg.

prōcēr-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [procer-us] (*The state* or *quality of the* procerus; hence) **1.** *A high growth, height, tallness:* Cic.; Tac.—**2.** *Length:* Cic.—**3.** *Length* in pronunciation or rhythm: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *procérité.*

procēr-ius, *comp. adv.* [id.] *More extended, to a greater length:* Cic.

prō-cērus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. akin to procer; cf. procer *init.*] (*Having the head before* or *above* others; hence) **I.** Prop.: *High, tall:* Of living beings or things: (*Comp.*) quid abiete procerius? Pl.: (*Sup.*) procerissimæ populi, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Attaining height, becoming tall, reaching a considerable height:* est plerisque procera puerilia, Tac. — **B.** *Long, extended,* etc.: collum, Cic.—**C.** *Outstretched, uplifted, upraised:* palmæ, Cat. **III.** Fig.: *Long, extended* in pronunciation or rhythm: numerus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *procère.*

prōces-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for procedsio; fr. proced-o] *A marching onward, an advance:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *procession.*

1. **prōces-sus** (for proced-sus), a, um, *P.* of proced-o.

2. **prōces-sus,** ūs, *m.* [for procedsus; fr. proced-o] *A going forward, advance, course, progression, progress, process:* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *procès.*

Prŏchўta, æ, **-e,** ēs, *f.*, Προχύτη. *Prochyta* or *Prochyte: a small island near Campania* (now *Procida*).

prō-cĭdo, cĭdi, *no sup.*, cīdĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for pro-cado] *To fall forwards,* or *down; to fall flat,* or *prostrate:* ad pedes, Liv.

Procilla, æ, *f. Procilla; the mother of Agricola.*

prō-cinc-tus, ūs, *m.* [for procing-tus; fr. pro; cing-o] (*A girding up;* hence) Milit. *t. t.*: *A preparing* or *equipping one's self for battle; readiness for action:* Tac.—Particular phrase: Testamentum facere in procinctu, *To make one's will on the battlefield* (one of the three ways of making a will): Cic.

prōclāmā-tor, ōris, *m.* [proclam(a)-o] *A crier, bawler, vociferator* (said of a bad advocate): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proclamateur.*

prō-clāmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: *To call* or *cry out; to vociferate,* etc.: magnâ proclamat voce Diores, Virg. **II.** Act.: *To call, cry out,* or *vociferate something,* or *that something is,* etc.: patre proclamante se filiam jure cæsam judicare, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proclamer.*

prō-clīno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To bend* or *incline forwards, to bend, incline:* mare in litora, Ov. **II.** Fig.: Part. Pass.: *Inclining* or *verging to a consumnation, tottering to its fall:* proclinatâ jam re, Script. ap. Cic.

prōclīv-e, *adv.* [procliv-is] **1.** *Downwards:* proclive labuntur, *rush downwards,* Cic.—**2.** *Easily:* (*Comp.*) multo proclivius, Lucr.

prō-clīv-is, e, *adj.* [pro; cliv-us] (*Having a slope forwards;* hence) **I.** Prop.: Of places: *Sloping, steep, going downwards* or *downhill:* via, Liv.—As *Subst.*: **proclive,** is, *n. A slope, descent, declivity:* Liv. **II.** Meton.: Of persons: *Going downwards,* or *downhill:* Claud. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Downward, descending, declining:* cursus, Cic.—**B.** *Inclined* or *disposed* to a thing; *liable, prone, subject; ready, willing:* (*Comp.*) ad comitatem proclivior, Cic.—**C.** *Easy* to be done: illa facilia, proclivia, jucunda, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proclive.*

prōclīv-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [procliv-is] (*The state,* or *condition, of the* proclivis; hence) **1.** (Prop.: *Steepness*

Meton.) *A steep descent, declivity:* Hirt. —2. *A tendency, disposition, proneness, propensity, proclivity:* ad morbos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proclivité.*

prōclī-vus, a, um, *adj.* [for proclin-vus; fr. proclin-o] (*Inclining,* or *bending, forwards;* hence) **I.** Prop.: Of places: *Sloping, steep:* Sen. **II.** Meton.: *Impetuous, rapid, violent:* impetus, Lucr.

Procne, es, v. Progne.

prŏc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*; **prŏcor,** ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [akin to prec-or; cf. precor *init.*] *To ask, demand:* Var.; Cic.; Sen.

prō-consul (also written separate, pro consule; abbreviated, procos.), is, *m.* **I.** Prop.: *A pro-consul; one who at the close of his consulship in Rome (and sometimes without having been consul), was governor of a province,* or *military commander under a governor:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: Under the emperors, who shared the provinces with the Senate: *A governor in the provinces of the Senate:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proconsul.*

prōconsŭl-āris, e, *adj.* [proconsul] *Of,* or *belonging to, a pro-consul; proconsular:* vir, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proconsulaire.*

proconsŭl-ātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] (*The office of a* proconsul; hence) **1.** *The dignity* or *office of a proconsul, a proconsulship:* Tac.—**2.** *A proprætorship:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proconsulat.*

prŏcor, āri, v. proco.

prŏcrastĭnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [procrastin(a)-o] *A putting off to the morrow* or *from day to day; procrastination:* Cic.

prō-crastĭn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [pro; crastin-us] (*To put off till the morrow;* hence, in gen.) *To put off, defer, delay, procrastinate:* rem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (mod.) *procrastiner.*

prŏcrĕā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [procre(a)-o] *A begetting, generation, procreation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *procréation.*

prŏcrĕā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A parent:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A creator,* etc.: Cic.

prŏcrĕā-trix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that brings forth, a mother* (Fig.): Cic.

prō-crĕo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To beget, generate, procreate:* filios, Cic.—**B.** *To bring forth, produce:* fetūs, Cic.—**C.** Of children, etc.: Pass.: *To be born, brought forth,* etc.; *to be begotten:* hoc solum, in quo tu ortus et procreatus es, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To produce, make, cause, occasion:* tribunatus, cujus primum ortum inter arma civium procreatum videmus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *procréer.*

prō-cresco, *perf.* and *sup.* prps. *not found,* crescĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.** *To grow forth, spring up, arise, proceed:* Lucr. **II.** *To grow up, grow larger, increase:* Lucr.

Prŏcris, is *and* ĭdis, *f.,* Πρόκρις. *Procris; a daughter of the Athenian king Erechtheus, wife of Cephalus, who shot her in a wood, mistaking her for a wild beast.*

Prŏcrustes, æ, *m.,* Προκρούστης (He who beats out; *i. e.* a torturer). *Procrustes; a noted bandit in Attica, who tied his prisoners to a bed, stretching those of shorter stature, and cutting off a portion of the legs of such as were taller, until in either case they were equal in length to the bed. He was slain by Theseus.*

prō-cūbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, cūbāre, 1. *v. n. To lie stretched out, to lie along:* Virg.

prō-cūdo, cūdi, cūsum, cūdĕre. 3. *v. a.* **I.**: (*To strike forwards;* hence) *To beat, thrust,* or *drive forwards:* aĕra, Lucr. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To beat out, to fashion* or *make by hammering, to forge:* enses, Hor. **B.** Meton.: 1. As the result of beating on the forge, *To sharpen by hammering:* durum procudit arator Vomeris obtusi dentem, Virg.—**2.** *To bring forth, produce:* ignem, Lucr. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To form, cultivate:* procudenda lingua est, Cic. —**2.** *To forge,* i. e. *to bring forth, produce:* voluptatem, Lucr.

prŏcul, *adv.* [procello; root PROCUL] (*Driven forward;* hence) **I.** Prop.: Of place: *In the distance, at a distance, a great way off, far, afar off, from afar:* non procul, sed præsentes, tempia sua dii defendunt, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Far, distant, remote:* assentatione procul amoveri, Cic.

prō-culco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for pro-calco] **I.** Prop.: *To tread down, trample upon:* pedibus virum, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To trample upon, tread under foot, despise:* proculcato senatu, Tac.

Prŏcŭlēius, ĭi, *m. Proculeius; a Roman knight intimate with Augustus.*

prō-cumbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, cumbĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To lean,* or *bend forwards:* olli certamine summo Procumbunt, *i. e. they bend to their oars,* Virg. **B.** Esp.: Of suppliants, the wounded, etc.: *To fall forwards, to fall* or *sink down, to prostrate one's self:* qui, vulneribus confecti, procubuissent, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of inanimate subjects: *To lean forwards, bend down, sink:* frumenta imbribus procubuerant, *i. e. were beaten down,* Cæs.—**B.** *To fall* or *sink down:* in voluptates, Sen.

prōcūrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [procur(a)-o] **1.** *A caring for, taking care of, having the charge of* a thing; *a charge, superintendence, administration, management, procuration:* Cic.—**2.** Religious *t. t.*: *An expiation, expiatory sacrifice:* Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *procuration.*

prōcūrā-tor (the first *o* scanned short, Ov.), ōris, *m.* [procur(a)-o] **1.** *One who takes care of,* or *attends to,* a thing; *a manager,* etc.: Plaut.—**2.** *A manager for another:* an agent, deputy, etc.: Cic.—**3.** *A manager* of an estate, *etc.*; *a bailiff, steward,* etc.: Cic. —**4.** (*One holding a public charge,* or *administration;* hence) **a.** *An administrator, superintendent,* etc.: regni, *i. e. a viceroy,* Cæs.—**b.** In the time of the emperors, *One who had charge of the imperial revenues in a province; an imperial collector:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *procurateur.*

prōcūrā-trix, īcis, *f.* [id.] (*A female manager,* etc.; hence) *A governess, protectress:* C.

prō-cūro (the first *o* scanned short, Tib.; Ov.), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Gen.: *To take care of, attend to, look after:* **A.** corpora, Virg.—**B.** Neut.: bene procuras mihi, Plaut. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Act.: *To look after, take care of,* or *manage* the affairs of a person: rationes negotiaque, Cic.—**B.** Neut.: *To hold a public charge,* or *administration; to be a procurator:* Pl.—**C.** Religious *t. t.*: **1.** Act.: (*To attend to omens, etc.,* for the purpose or averting any portended evil; hence) *To avert, expiate* by sacrifice, *etc.*: monstra, Cic.—**2.** Neut.: *To make expiation* or *atonement:* Liv.; Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. *procurer.*

prō-curro, cŭcurri *and* curri, cursum, currĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To run forth, rush forward:* procurrere longius ardent, Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of locality: *To run,* or *jut, out; to extend, project:* terra procurrit in æquor, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *To go on, advance:* ut productus studio ultra facile procurras, Auct. Her.

prōcursā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [procurs(a)-o] Milit. *t. t.*: *A charge, onset:* Liv.

prōcursā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (*A forerunner;* hence) Milit. *t. t.*: *A skirmisher, sharpshooter:* Liv.

prōcur-so, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [for procurr-so,; fr. procurr-o] Of skirmishers: *To run forth; to sally out, make attacks* or *onsets:* Liv.

prōcur-sus, ūs, *m.* [for procurrsus; fr. id.] (*A running forth* or *forwards;* hence) Milit. *t. t.*: *A charge, onset:* militum, Liv.

prō-curvus, a, um, *adj. Curved forwards, crooked, winding:* falx, Virg.

1. prŏcus, i, v. procer *init.*

2. prŏc-us, i, *m.* [proc-or] (*One who asks;* hence) **1.** *A wooer, suitor:* Hor.—**2.** Of candidates: *A beggar, suitor:* Cic.

Prŏcўon, ōnis, *m.,* Προκύων (Fore-dog). *Procyon; a constellation that rises before the dog-star:* Hor.

prŏdac-tus (for prodag-tus), a, um, *P.* of prodĭg-o, through true root PRODAG.

prō-dĕambŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. To walk forth, take a walk:* Ter.

prō-d-ĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, īre, *v. n.* [pro; (d); eo] **I.** Prop.: *To go* or *come forth:* foribus, Ov.: ex portu, Cæs.: in aciem, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of elevations: *To stand out, project:* immodico prodibant tubere tali, Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *To come forth, show itself, appear:* consuetudo prodire cœperit. —**2.** *To come up, become the fashion:* quum tot prodierint colores, Ov.; Cic. —**B.** *To go forwards, advance, proceed:* est quadam prodire tenus, Hor.

prōdesse, v. prosum.

prō-dīco, dixi, dictum, dīcĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To say beforehand; to foretell, predict:* hominibus ea, Cic. **II.** *To*

appoint, or *fix, for a later time; to put off, defer:* diem, *to adjourn the time of trial*, Liv.

prō-dictātor, ōris, *m. A predictator:* Liv.

prōdic-tus, a, um, *P.* of prodic-o.

prōdīg-e, *adv.* [prodig-us] *Lavishly, extravagantly:* vivere, Cic.

prōdīg-ens, entis, *P.* of prodig-o.

prōdīgent-ia, æ, *f.* [prodigens, prodigent-is] *Extravagance, profusion, prodigality:* Tac.

prōdīgĭ-ālis, e, *adj.* [prodigi-um] (*Of*, or *belonging to*, a prodigium; hence) *Unnatural, strange, wonderful, portentous, prodigious:* res, Amm.

prōdīgĭāl-iter, *adv.* [prodigial-is] *Unnaturally, in a strange manner, wonderfully, prodigiously:* Hor.

prōdīgĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [prodigi-um (*Full of* prodigium: hence) *Unnatural, strange, wonderful, marvellous, prodigious:* atria Circes, Ov.: (*Comp.*) nihil prodigiosius, Trebell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prodigieux.*

prō-dĭg-ium, ĭi, *n.* [for pro-dic-ium; fr. pro; root DIC; cf. digitus *init.*] (*A pointing out* or *showing beforehand;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A prophetic sign, token, omen, portent, prodigy:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A monster, prodigy:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prodige.*

prō-d-īgo, ēgi, actum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for pro-d-ago; fr. pro; (d); ago] **I.** Prop.: *To drive forth, to drive to a place:* sues in lutosos limites, Var. **II.** Meton.: *To squander away, to lavish, waste:* sua, Tac.

prōdĭg-us, a, um, *adj.* [prodig-o] **I.** Prop.: *Wasteful, lavish, prodigal:* homines, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) æris, Hor. — As *Subst.*: **prodigus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A squanderer, spendthrift:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Rich, abounding in* anything: (with *Gen.*) locus prodigus herbæ, Hor. — **B.** Of the ground: *Rich, fertile:* tellus, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *Lavish, prodigal, profuse:* (with *Gen.*) animæ, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prodigue.*

prōd-ĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prod-o] *A discovering, betraying; a discovery, betrayal, treason, treachery:* Cic.

prōd-ĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A betrayer, traitor.* **I.** Prop.: patriæ, Cic. **II.** Fig.: risus proditor latentis puellæ, Hor.

prōd-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of prod-o.

prō-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Gen.: *To put, or bring, forth:* perniciosum exemplum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To put forth in writing,* i. e. *to publish, make known, relate, report, record:* quæ scriptores Græciæ prodiderunt, Cic. — **2.** *To publish, proclaim, announce,* a person as having been appointed, elected, *etc.*, a public officer of any kind: Cic. — **3.**: **a.** *To make known, disclose, discover,* etc.: conscios, Cic. — **b.** *To betray perfidiously:* classem prædonibus, Cic. — **4.** *To give up, surrender, abandon:* vitam, et pecuniam, Ter. **II.**: **A.** *To hand down, transmit, bequeath:* sacra posteris, Cic. — **B.** *To propagate:* qui genus alto a sanguine Teucri Proderet, Virg.

prō-dŏcĕo, dŏcŭi, doctum, dŏcēre, 2. *v. a.* *To teach publicly, to show by teaching, to inculcate:* Hor.

prŏdrŏmus, i, *m.* = πρόδρομος (Forerunner). *Prodromus; a north-north-east wind that blows eight days before the rising of the dog-star:* Cic.

prō-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre (produxe for produxisse, Ter.), 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To lead, or bring forward or forth:* copias pro castris, Cæs. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of an actor: *To represent, perform:* Cic. — **2.** *To expose* for sale; ancillam, Ter. — **3.** *To draw* or *place* one thing *before another:* scamnum lecto, Ov. — **4.** *To draw* or *stretch out; to lengthen out, extend:* ferrum incude, Juv. — **5.** *To conduct* to a place: non tu eum rus hinc modo produxe aiebas? Ter. — **6.** *To conduct* to the grave (*sc.* a corpse or a funeral procession): nec te tua funera mater Produxi, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Of a father: *To beget:* Cic. — **2.** Of a mother: *To bring forth, bring into the world; bear, produce:* Sil. — **B.** Of a deity as subject: *To cause mothers to bring forth; to increase:* sobolem, Hor. — **C.** In pronunciation: *To lengthen, draw out, dwell upon, prolong:* Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To bring forward* to distinction; *to raise, promote, advance:* regem ad dignitatem Cic. — **B.** *To lead, induce* one to do anything: producti sumus, ut loqueremur, Auct. Her. — **C.** *To draw* or *drag out; to lengthen out, prolong, protract:* prorsus jucunde cœnam produximus illam, Hor. — **D.** *To put off; to amuse, delude:* aliquem falsâ spe, Ter. — **E.** Of time: *To pass, spend:* diem, Ter. — **F.** *To bring up, educate:* lævo monitu pueros producit avaros, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *produire.*

prōduc-ta, ōrum, *n. plur.* [produc-o] (*Things brought forward before others;* hence) *Preferable things* (transl. of Gr. προηγμένα): Cic.

product-e, *adv.* [product-us] *In a lengthened manner, long:* producte dicere literam, Cic.: (*Comp.*) productius, Gell.

prōduc-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.** *A lengthening* in pronunciation: Cic. — **2.** *A lengthening, prolonging:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *production.*

prōduc-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of produc-o. — **2.** *Pa.*: (*Drawn out in length:* hence) **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *Long, lengthy:* (*Sup.*) productissimum flagellum, Col. — (b) Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *Drawn out, extended:* manus equitum, Tac. — **b.** Fig.: *Long, lengthened, drawn out, extended, protracted:* (*Comp.*) neve minor, neu sit quinto productior actu Fabula, Hor. — **c.** Meton.: In pronunciation: (a) *Long, dwelt upon, prolonged:* Cic. — (b) *Made long, lengthened* by increase of a syllable or syllables: Cic.

prōtĕgmĕnon, i, *n.*, προηγμένον acc. to the Stoic philosophy, *A preferable thing:* Cic.

prœliā-tor (prælia-), [prœli(a)-or] ōris, *m. A fighter, warrior, combatant:* Tac.

prœlĭ-or (prælĭ-), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* [prœli-um] **1.** Prop. *To join battle, fight, engage in fight:* prœlians interficitur, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *To fight, contend:* vehementer prædicatus sum, Cic.

prœlium (præ-), ĭi, *n.* [etym. dub.; acc. to some pro; (an)] **I.** Prop.: *A battle, combat:* Cæs.; Cic.; Tac. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of inanimate subjects: *A battle, combat:* Virg. — **B.** *Contest, strife:* Cic. **III.** Meton.: *A foe, warrior, combatant,* etc.: Tac.

Prœtus, i, *m.*, Προῖτος. *Prœtus, a king of Tiryns, brother of Acrisius.* — Hence, **Prœt-ides,** um, *f.*, Προῖτίδες. *The Prœtides or daughters of Prœtus, who, being punished with madness by Juno for their pride, imagined themselves to be cows.*

prŏfān-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [profan-us] *To render unholy, deprive of sanctity, unhallow, desecrate, profane:* dies festos, sacra, sacerdotes, Liv.

prŏ-fān-us, a, um, *adj.* [pro; fanum] (*Being before*, or *in front of*, *a temple;* i. e. outside of it, as opp. to being within it; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Unholy, not sacred, common, profane:* procul o, procul este profani, Conclamat vates, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Wicked, impious:* mens, Ov. — **B.** *Ill-boding:* bubo, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *profane.*

prŏfec-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for profac-tio, fr. profic-iscor, through root PROFAC] **I.** Prop.: *A going away, setting out, departure:* Sall. **II.** Meton.: Of things: *The source:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (Astronom. *t. t.*) *profection.*

prŏ-fect-o, *adv.* [for pro-fact-o; fr. pro; fact-um] *Actually, indeed, really, truly, certainly:* Cic.

1. **prŏfec-tus** (for profac-tus), a, um, *P.* of profic-iscor, through root PROFAC.

2. **prŏfec-tus** (for profac-tus), a, um, *P.* of profic-io, through true root PROFAC.

3. **prŏfec-tus,** ūs, *m.* [for profactus; fr. profic-io, through id.] *Advance, progress, effect, increase, growth:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *profit*, "profit."

prō-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To carry* or *bring out, to bring forth:* numos ex arcâ, Cic. — **2.** Esp.: **a.** *To extend, stretch,* or *thrust out:* digitum, Cic. — **b.** With Personal pron.: *To raise one's self, show one's self, appear:* Suet. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To extend, enlarge:* castra, Cæs. — **2.** *To put off, defer, adjourn, procrastinate* affairs: auctionis diem laxius proferre, Cic. — **C.** Fig.: **1.** With Personal pron.: *To raise, elevate one's self:* Sen. — **2.** *To bring out, make known, produce in public:* ejus (*sc.* orationis) proferendæ arbitrium, Cic. — **3.** *To bring forth, produce, discover, make known, reveal:* indicia communis exitii, Cic. — **4.** *To bring forward, quote, cite, mention:* libros, Cic. — **5.** *To extend, enlarge:* fines officiorum, Cic. — **6.** *To impel:* si paulo longius pietas Cæcilium protulisset, Cic. — **7.** *To lengthen out prolong:* ille ut depositi

proferret fata parentis. Virg. II. Of plants, etc.: *To bring forth, bear, produce, yield:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *procreate.*

prŏfes-sa, æ, *f.* [for profat-sa; fr. id.] 1. *A public acknowledgment, declaration, expression, profession:* Pl. — 2. *A promise:* Vell. — 3.: a. Prop.: *A public declaration or specification* of one's person, name, property, business, etc.—b. Meton.: (a) *A public register* of persons or property: Cic.—(b) *A business* or *profession* which one publicly pursues: Cic.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *profession.*

prŏfes-sor, ōris, *m.* [for profat-sor; fr. id.] *A public teacher, professor:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *professeur.*

prŏfessōr-ius, a, um, *adj.* [professor] *Of,* or *belonging to, a public teacher; professorial:* lingua, Tac.

prŏfes-sus (for profat-sus), a, um: 1. *P.* of profit-eor, through true root PROFAT.—2. *Pa.*: *Known, manifest, confessed:* culpa, Ov.

prō-festus, a, um, *adj.* I. Prop.: *Non-festival, not kept as a holiday, common;* of days, *working-days:* Liv.; Hor.

prō-flĭcio, flēci, fectum, flĕcĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [for pro-facio] I. Neut.: (*To make* a person or thing to be *forwards* or *in advance*; hence) A. Prop.: *To go forward, advance, make progress,* etc.: quum quinqueremis sola non proficeret, Pl. B. Fig.: 1.: a. Gen.: *To go forward, advance, make progress:* in philosophia, Cic.—b. Esp.: *To profit, derive advantage, avail, prevail, gain:* opportunitate loci, Cæs.: (*Impers. Pass.*) quum nihil profectum esset, Cic.—2. *To be useful, serviceable, advantageous, profitable,* etc.: a. Gen.: nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quam scriptio, Cic.—b. Esp.: Of remedies: radice vel herbâ Proficiente nihil, Hor.—3. *To conduce, tend, help, contribute* to an object: parvaque certamina in summam totius profecerant spei, Liv. II. Act.: *To make, bring about, accomplish:* qui, ut nihil allud, hoc tamen profecit, Cic.

prō-fĭc-iscor, fectus sum, fiscī, 3. *v. dep. n. inch.* [for pro-fac-iscor; fr. pro; fac-io] (*To begin to make one's self to be forwards;* hence) I. Prop.: *To set out, go, march, travel, depart,* etc.: ad aliquem, Cic.: (with *double Dat.*) subsidio Lacedæmoniis, Nep. II. Meton.: *To be going,* or *about to go; to intend to go,* to a place: potin' ut me ire, quo profectus sum, sinas? Plaut. III. Fig.: A.: 1. Gen.: *To go, come, proceed:* ad reliqua, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. *To set out, begin, commence:* ut inde oratio mea proficiscentur, unde, etc., Cic.—b. *To come forth, spring, arise, proceed, originate:* ex medicinâ, Ov.—B. *To proceed to,* or *to do,* a thing; *to betake one's self to:* ad somnum, Cic.

prō-fĭtĕor, fessus sum, fĭtēri, 2. *v. dep.* [for pro-tateor] I. Gen.: *To declare publicly, to freely own, acknowledge, avow; to profess:* rationem, Cic. Particular phrase: Profiteri se aliquem *or* esse aliquem, *To declare,* or *profess, one's self to be something,* or *that one is something:* Cic. II. Esp.: A. Of an art, science, etc.: *To profess,* etc.: philosophiam, Cic.—B. *To be a teacher,* or *professor:* quum omnes qui profitentur, audiero, Pl.—C. *To give* evidence, *make* a deposition against accomplices: indicium, Sall. —D. *To offer freely, propose voluntarily, promise:* operam, Cic. - E.: 1. *To make a public statement,* or *return,* of property, business, etc.: frumentum, Liv.—2. Profiteri nomen, *or simply* profiteri, *To give in one's name, announce one's self:* Liv.; Sall. ¶ Part. Perf. in Pass. force: *Promised; voluntarily proposed* or *offered:* summunt gentiles arma professi nunnus, Ov.

prōflĭgā-tor, ōris, *m.* [profligā(a)-o] (*One who runs his property;* hence) *A spendthrift, prodigal:* Tac. ¶ Hence (from the late Lat. meaning of "one who dashes to the ground"), Fr. *profligateur,* "a corrector."

prōflĭgā-tus, a, um: 1. *P.* of profligā(a)-o.—2. *Pa.*: a. *Cast down, wretched, miserable:* mœrore profligatus, Cic.—b. In a moral sense: *Corrupt, dissolute, abandoned, profligate:* (*Sup.*) profligatissimus, Cic.—c. Of time: *Advanced:* profligato vitutis homo, Sen.

prō-flĭgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* I. Prop.: *To strike,* or *dash, to the ground, to cast down, overthrow, overcome, conquer:* copias hostium, Cic. II. Fig.: A. *To overthrow, ruin, destroy:* rempublicam, Cic.—B. *To bring almost to an end; to finish, dispatch:* bellum, Cic.

prō-flo, flāvi, flātum, flāre, 1. *v. a.* I. Prop.: *To blow forth, breathe out:* flammas, Ov. II. Fig.: *To blow,* or *breathe out:* profluhat pectore somnum, *i. e. was snoring,* Virg. III. Meton.: *To melt,* or *liquefy,* by blowing: massam, Pl.

prōflŭ-ens, entis: 1. *P.* of profluo.—2. *Pa.*: a. Prop.: *Flowing along:* aqua, Cic.—As *Subst.*: *f.* (sc. aqua) *Running water:* Cic.—b. Fig.: Of speech: *Flowing, fluent:* Cic.; Tac.

prōflŭen-ter, *adv.* [for profluent-ter; fr. profluens, profluent-is] (Prop.: *Flowingly;* Fig.) *Easily:* Cic.

profluent-ia, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] *A flowing forth:* Cic.

pro-flŭo, fluxi, fluxum, flŭĕre, 3. *v. n.* I. Prop.: *To flow forth* or *along:* si lapsu et cursu suo ad mare profluxisset, Cic. II. Fig.: *To flow forth, issue, proceed:* cujus ore sermo mello dulcior profluebat, Auct. Her.

prōflŭv-ium, ii, *n.* [for profluv(g)v-ium; fr. profluo, through root PROFLUGV; v. fluo *init.*] *A flowing forth; a flowing, flow:* sanguinis, Luer.

prō-for, fatus sum, fāri, 1. *v. dep. a.* I. *To say,* or *speak out; to say, speak:* plura, Hor. II. *To foretell, predict, prophesy:* Luer. ¶ In a pass. signif.: quumquam sunt a me multa profata, Multa tamen restant, Lucr.

prō-fŭgio, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, fŭgĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* I. Act.: *To flee before* or *from; to flee, fly from:* dominos, Curt. II. Neut.: A. Gen.: *To flee, run away, escape:* ipse pertimuit, profugit, Cic. B. Esp.: *To flee for succor* to one, *take refuge* with one: ad aliquem, Cæs.; Cic.

prōfŭg-us, a, um, *adj.* [profug-io] I. Gen.: A. Prop.: *That flees* or *has fled; fugitive:* profugus domo, Liv. B. Meton.: *Fleeing hither and thither, roving, wandering, unsettled:* profugi Scythæ, Hor. II. Esp.: *That flees from his native country, fugitive, banished, exiled:* patriâ profugus, Liv. —As *Subst.*: **profugus,** i, *m. A fugitive, banished person, exile:* Ov.

prō-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, 3. *v. a.* I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To pour out* or *forth,* to *shed copiously, to cause to flow:* sanguinem, Cic.: lacrymas oculis, Virg. B. Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To pour itself,* etc., *forth;* i. e. *to burst* or *gush forth:* lacrimæ se subito profuderunt, Cic. II. Meton.: A. *To stretch at full length, to prostrate:* somnus membra profudit, Lucr.—B. *To pour* or *cast out, bring forth, produce:* clamorem, Cic.—C.: I. With Personal pron.: Of persons, animals, etc.: *To pour forth, rush forth* or *out:* Cic.; Col.—2. With Personal pron.: Of trees, etc.: *To shoot out, to send out shoots:* Cic. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: *To cast* or *throw away:* verba ventis, Lucr. B. Esp.: 1.: a. In a bad sense: *To throw away, spend uselessly, to lavish, dissipate, squander:* patrimonia, Cic.—b. In a good sense: *To spend, sacrifice:* pecuniam pro patriâ, Cic.—2. Profundere vitam, etc., *To pour forth one's life,* etc.; *to die, fall, perish,* etc.: Cic.—3.: a. In a bad sense: *To pour out, vent:* odium in aliquem, Cic.—b. In a good sense: (a) *To expend, exert, employ:* vires animi atque ingenii, Cic.—(b) *To set forth, show, explain:* res universas, Cic.—4. With Personal pron.: *To pour itself forth,* i. e. *to rush forth, break out:* Cic.

prō-fundus, a, um, *adj.* (*Having the bottom forwards,* i. e. *in advance* or *at some distance* off; hence) I. Prop.: *Deep, profound:* mare, Cic.: (*Sup.*) profundissimus gurges, id.—As *Subst.*: **profundum,** i, *n.*: A.: 1. Gen.: a. Prop.: *A depth, deep place:* maris, Suet.—b. Fig.: *A depth, abyss:* in profundo veritatem penitus abstrudere, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. *The depths of the sea, the deep, the sea:* Virg.—b. *An abyss,* meaning *the stomach:* Plaut.—B. *The bottom* (as *opp.* to top or surface): Cic. II. Meton.: A. *Thick dense:* silvæ, Lucr.—B. *High:* cœlum, Virg. III. Fig.: A. In a bad sense: *Deep, profound, boundless, immoderate:* libidines, Cic.—B. In a good sense:

Of persons: *Copious, rich, full, profound:* Immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, *i. e. with inexhaustible copiousness of expression,* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *profond.*

prŏfūs-ē, *adv.* [profus-us] **1.** *Lavishly, extravagantly, profusely:* (*Sup.*) festos et solemnes dies profusissime celebrabat, Suet. — **2.** *Immoderately, beyond bounds, excessively:* consul obstitit profuse tendentibus suis in castra, Liv.: (*Comp.*) eo profusius sumptui deditus erat, Sall.

prŏfū-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for profud-sio; fr. profu(n)d-o] **I.** Prop.: *A pouring out, shedding, effusion:* sanguinis, Cels. **II.** Fig.: *Prodigality, profusion:* divitiarum et pecuniæ, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *profusion.*

prŏfū-sus (for profud-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of profu(n)d-o. — **2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Spread out, extended, hanging down:* (*Comp.*) equi coma et cauda profusior, Pall. — **b.** Fig.: (a) *Lavish, extravagant, profuse:* perditus ac profusus nepos, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) alieni appetens, sui profusus, *lavish of his own,* Sall. — (b) *Costly, expensive:* amare profusas epulas, Cic. — (c) *Immoderate, excessive, extravagant:* (*Sup.*) profusissima libido, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *profus.*

prō-gĕner, i, *m.* (*A son-in-law, more remote,* or *further off;* hence) *A grand-daughter's husband:* Tac.

prō-gĕnĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To beget, engender, generate:* Hor.

prōgĕn-ĭes, ēi, *f.* [progigno, through root PROGEN, v. gigno *init.*] (Prop.: *A begetting,* or *bringing forth;* Meton.) **1.** *Descent, lineage, race, family:* Cic. — **2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Descendants, posterity, offspring, progeny:* Cic.; Virg. — **b.** Fig.: Of poems: *Offspring, progeny* (i. e. of the poet's mind): Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *progénie.*

prōgĕn-ĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *The founder of a family, an ancestor, progenitor:* Ov.; Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *progéniteur.*

prōgĕn-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of progigno, through root PROGEN, v. gigno *init.*

prō-gigno, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum, gignĕre, 3. *v. a. To beget, bear, bring forth, produce.* **I.** Prop.: te sævæ progenuere feræ, Ov. **II.** Fig.: sensum acerbum, Lucr.

prō-gnā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [pro; gna-scor] **I.** Prop.: Of children or descendants: *Born, descended, sprung* from some one: Tantalo prognatus, Cic. — As *Subst.*: **prognāti,** ōrum, *m. Children, descendants,* etc.: Plant. **II.** Meton.: Of plants, trees, etc.: *Sprung,* or *grown, forth:* Peliaco quondam prognatæ vertice pinus, Cat.

Prŏgne (Procne), ēs, *f.*, Πρόκνη. **I.** Prop.: *Daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, sister of Philomela, and wife of Tereus; she was changed into a swallow.* **II.** Meton.: *A swallow:* Virg.

prognostĭca, ōrum, *n.* = (τὰ) προγνωστικά. *The signs of the weather, prognostics;* the title of Cicero's translation of Aratus.

prō-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, grĕdi, 3. *v. dep.* [for pro-gradior] *To come* or *go forth; to go forward, go on, advance, proceed.* **I.** Prop.: ut regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic. **II.** Fig.: paulum ætate progressus, Cic.

prōgres-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for progredsio; fr. progred-ior] **I.** Gen.: *A going forth* or *forward; progression, advancement, progress, growth, increase:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: Rhet. *t. t.*: *A progression,* i. e. *a progressive strengthening of expressions:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *progression.*

1. **prōgres-sus** (for progred-sus), a, um, *P.* of progred-ior.

2. **prōgres-sus,** ūs, *m.* [for progred-sus; fr. progred-ior] **I.** Prop.: *A going forward, advance, progress:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A setting out, commencement:* Cic. — **B.** *Advancement, progress, growth, increase,* etc.: in studiis, Cic. — **C.** Of events: *Course, progress:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *progrès.*

proh, v. 2. pro.

prō-hĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre (prohibessis for prohibueris, Cato: prohibessit for prohibuerit, Plaut.: prohibessint for prohibuerint, Cic. : — prohibeat scanned as a dactyl, Lucr.), 2. *v. a.* [for pro-habeo] (*To hold in front,* or *before one;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To hold back, keep in check, restrain, hinder, prevent, ward off, avert:* motūs conatūsque, Cic.: non prohibere aquâ profluente, id.: prædones ab insulâ, id.: aliquem alicui, Plaut.: contingere mensas, Virg. **B.** Esp.: In entreaties, *etc.*, to the gods: *To ward off, avert:* dī prohibete minas, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To forbid, prohibit,* a thing: lex recta imperans, prohibensque contraria, Cic.: (without *Object*) nemo hic prohibet, Plaut. — **B.** *To keep away* from a thing for the sake of safety; *to keep, preserve, defend, protect:* rempublicam a periculo, Cic.: magnum civium numerum calamitate, id.: (with *Acc. of person and Acc. of thing*) id te Juppiter Prohibessit, *from that may Jupiter preserve you,* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prohiber.*

prŏhĭb-ĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prohib-eo] *A forbidding, prohibition:* sceleris, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prohibition.*

prŏhĭb-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of prohib-eo.

prŏin, *adv.*, v. proinde.

prŏ-inde (abbrev. proin; in poets usually monosyll., Plaut.; Ter.; Cat.), *adv.* **I.** *Just so, in the same manner, in like manner, equally, just, even:* quā de re quoniam nihil ad me scribis, proinde habebo ac si scripsisses nihil esse, *just as if, the same as if,* Cic. **II.** In expressions of command, advice, exhortation, encouragement, *etc.*: *Hence, therefore, accordingly, then:* proinde fac animum habeas, Cic.: proinde persequamur eorum mortem, Cæs.

prōjec-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for projactio; fr. projic-io, through true root PROJAC] *A stretching out:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *projection.*

1. **prōjec-tus,** (for projac-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of projic-io, through true root PROJAC. — **2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *Stretched out, extended, jutting out, projecting:* projectaque saxa Pachyni Radimus, Virg. — (b) Esp.: Of the stomach: *Projecting, prominent* (*Comp.*) venter paulo projectior, Suet. — **b.** Fig.: **1.** *Prominent, manifest:* audacia, Cic. — **2.** *Inclined, addicted* to anything, *immoderate* in anything: (*Sup.*) projectissima ad libidinem gens, Tac. — **3.** *Abject, mean, base, contemptible:* non esse projectum consulare imperium, Liv. — **4.** *Downcast:* vultus, Tac.

2. **prōjec-tus,** ūs (only in *Abl. Sing.*), *m.* [for projac-tus; fr. projicio, through true root PROJAC] *A jutting out, projecting, projection:* Lucr.

prō-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for pro-jacio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To cast* or *throw forth* or *forwards:* glebas in ignem e regione turris, Cæs. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To fling away, throw down,* arms, *etc.*, in token of submission, *etc.*: Cæs. — **2.** *To fling away* anything: aurum in medĭā Libyā, Hor. — **3.** *To cast out, expose:* insepultos projecit, Liv. — **4.** Of weapons: **a.** *To hold out, extend,* etc., for the purpose of attack: Nep. — **b.** *To hold before,* or *in front of,* one, for the purpose of defence: projecto præ se clipeo, Liv. — **5.** With Personal Pron.: *To throw,* or *fling, one's self forward, down,* etc.: Cæs.; Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To cast out, expel; to exile, banish:* immeritum . . . projecit ab urbe, Ov. — **B.** In architecture: *To let* any part of a building *jut out, to cause to project:* tectum, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: (*To throw away;* i. e.) **1.** With things as objects: *To give up, yield, resign, renounce, reject,* etc.: lucemque perosi Projecere animas, Virg. — **2.** With personal objects: *To neglect, desert, abandon, forsake,* etc.: aliquem, Cæs. — **B.** With Personal pron.: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To throw one's self,* i. e. *to rush* into anything: Cic. — **b.** Esp.: *To rush into danger:* Cic. — **2.** *To throw one's self away,* i. e. *to degrade one's self:* Liv. — **3.** *To obtrude itself:* Cic. — **C.** *To put off* as to time; *to defer, delay:* qui ultra quinquennium projiciantur, Tac.

prō-lābor, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. *v. dep. n.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To glide forwards; to slide,* or *slip, along; to fall,* or *slip, down:* elephanti prolabebantur, Liv. **B.** Esp.: *To fall to ruin; to fall,* or *tumble, down:* prolapsa Pergama, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To go forward, go on; to come* or *proceed* to anything, *fall* into anything: ad orationem, Cic.: in rabiem, Tac. — **B.** *To slip out, escape:* ab aliquā cupiditate prolapsum verbum, Cic. — **C.** *To fall, fail, err.* timore, Cic. — **D.** *To fall to decay; to sink, decline, go to ruin:* prolapsum clade Romanum imperium, Liv.

prōlap-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for prolabsio; fr. prolab-or] **1.** *A slipping,* or *falling, forwards:* Cic. — **2.** *A falling* or *tumbling down:* Suet.

prōlap-sus (for prolab-sus), a, um, *P.* of prolab-or.

prōlā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [PROLA, root of supine of profero; v. fero *init.*] **1.** *An uttering or pronouncing:* Liv.—**2.** *An extending or enlarging:* Liv.—**3.** In time: *A putting off, or deferring; a delaying, delay, postponement:* Cic.; Tac.—**4.** *A bringing forward, adducing, mentioning, quoting, citing:* Cic.

prōlā-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] **I.** *To lengthen, extend, enlarge:* **A.** Prop.: agros, Tac. **B.** Fig.: vitam, *to prolong*, Tac. **II.** Of time: *To put off, defer, delay, postpone:* dies, Sall.: (without *Object*) sustentando ac prolatando, Cic.

prōlec-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for prolac-to; fr. prolic-io, through true root PROLAC] *To allure, entice, incite:* prædā puellares animos prolectat, Ov.

pr-ōl-es, is, *f.* [pro; root OL, whence ol-esco] (*That which grows forth*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: *Offspring, progeny, child, descendant*; and collect.. *descendants, race, progeny, posterity:* Cic.; Virg.; Hor.—**B.** Of animals: *offspring, progeny:* Luer.; Virg.—**C.** Of plants: *The produce:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Youth, young men:* Cic.; Virg.

prōlē-t-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [proles, (*uncontr. Gen.*) prole-is; (t); suffix, arius:— the ordinary rule for the formation of words in *arius* points to an obsolete Gen. prolet-is] (*One pertaining to* proles; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A proletarius*; i. e. *a citizen of the lowest class, who served the state not with his property, but only with his children:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *adj. Low, common:* sermo, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prolétaire.*

prō-lĭcĭo, lixi (Not. Tir. p. 149), *no sup.*, licĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for pro-lacio] **I.** *To allure, or entice, forth:* amos me huc prolicit, Plaut. **II.** *To entice, allure, incite:* ceteros ad spem, Tac.

prōlix-e, *adv.* [prolix-us] *Largely, abundantly, copiously:* prolixe cumulateque facere aliquid, Cic.: (*Comp.*) prolixius, Suet.

prō-lixus, a, um, *adj.* [for prolaxus] **I.** Prop.: *Stretched far out, long, broad:* capillus, Ter.: ramus, Suet. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Long, extended:* (*Sup.*) prolixissimus labor, Jul. Valer. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Comprehensive* in meaning: (*Comp.*) prolixius significare, Gell.—**2.** Of circumstances: *Favourable, fortunate:* cetera spero prolixa, esse, Cic.—**3.** Of disposition, *etc.*: *Well-disposed, obliging, courteous:* natura, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prolixe.*

prōlŏc-ūtus (proloqu-), a, um, *P.* of proloqu-or.

prōlŏgus, i, *m.* = πρόλογος. **I.** Prop.: *A preface, or introduction, to a play; a prologue:* Ter.; Suet. **II.** Meton.: *The player who delivers the prologue:* Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prologue.*

prō-lŏquor, lŏcūtus *or* lŏquūtus sum, lŏqui, 3. *dep. n.* and *a.* **I.**: **A.** Act.: *To speak out, utter, declare, say:* cogitata, Ter.—**B.** Neut.: *To speak forth or out; to speak:* apud vos proloquar, Plaut. **II.** *To foretell, predict:* proloquar; atque utinam patriæ sim verus aruspex, Prop.

prō-lūb-ium, ii, *n.* [pro; lub-eo] *Will, desire, inclination:* Ter.

prō-lūdo, lūsi, lūsum, lūdĕre, 3. *v. n. To practice beforehand, to prelude.* **I.** Prop.: sparsâ ad pugnam proludit arenâ, Virg. **II.** Fig.: sententiis, Cic.

prō-lŭo, lŭi, lūtum, lŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To wash forth or out, to cast out:* genus omne natantum Litore in extremo . . . fluctus Proluit, Virg. **II.** *To wash off or away:* tempestas ex omnibus montibus nives pro uit, Cæs. **III.** *To moisten, wet, wash:* **A.** Gen.: in vivo prolue rore manūs, Ov. **B.** Esp.: Of drinking: præcordia mulso, Hor.

prōlū-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for prolud-sio; fr. prolud-o] (Prop.: *A preluding*; Meton.) *A preliminary exercise, trial, essay:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prolusion.*

prōlū-tus, a, um, *P.* of prolu-o.

prōlŭ-vĭes, ēi, *f.* [prolu-o] *An overflow, inundation:* Lucr.: alvi, *i. e. filth cast forth, excrements*, id.

prō-merc-ālis, e, *adj.* [pro; merx, merc-is] (*Of, or belonging to, that which is for or as, merchandise*; hence) *That is dealt in, that is bought and sold:* vestes, Suet.

prō-mĕrĕo, mĕrŭi, mĕrĭtum, mĕrēre, 2. *v. a.*, and **prō-mĕrĕor**, mĕrĭtus sum, mĕrēri, 2. *v. dep.* **I.** Prop.: *To get, gain, acquire, obtain* for one's self; *to earn* anything: promerendi beneficii locus, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To deserve, merit:* In a good or bad sense: paratores erunt ad bene de multis promerendum, Cic.: levius punitus, quam sit ille promeritus, id. —**B.** *To deserve to obtain* or *have* something, *etc.*: Virg.

prōmĕr-ĭtum, i, *n.* [promer-eor] **1.** *Desert, merit:* Lucr.—**2.** *Demerit, guilt:* Hirt.

Prŏmēthĕus (trisyll.), ĕi, *and* ĕos, *m.*, Προμηθεύς (Forethinker). *Prometheus.* **I.** Prop.: *A son of Iapetus and Clymene, brother of Epimetheus, and father of Deucalion. He formed men of clay, and animated them by means of fire brought from heaven, for which he was fastened to Caucasus, where a vulture, or, as some say, an eagle, fed upon his entrails, until, at last, it was slain by Hercules.*—Hence, **A. Prŏmēth-ēus**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Prometheus; Prometheun.*—**B. Prŏmēth-ĭdes**, æ, *m. The son of Prometheus*, i. e. *Deucalion.* **II.** Meton.: *Of a skilful potter.* Juv.

prōmĭne-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of promine-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Projecting, prominent:* collis, Liv.: (*Comp.*) prominentior cauda, Pl.—As *Subst.*: **a.** *A projection:* Tac.—**b.** *A summit, height:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prominent.*

prō-mĭnĕo, mĭnŭi, *no sup.*, mĭnēre, 2. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To stand or jut out, be prominent, overhang, project:* Phaselis prominet penitus in altum, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To reach out, extend* to anything: maxima pars ejus (*sc.* gloriæ, in memoriam ac posteritatem prominet, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proeminer.*

prōmiscŭ-e, *adv.* [promiscu-us] *In common, promiscuously:* Cic.

prō-misc-ŭus, a, um, *adj.* [pro; misc-eo] **I.** Prop.: *Mixed; not separate* or *distinct; without distinction, in common, indiscriminate, promiscuous:* cædes, Liv.: connubia, *i. e. between patricians and plebeians*, id.—Particular phrases: **A.** In promiscuo esse, *To be universal:* Liv.—**B.** In promiscuo, *In common:* Tac. **II.** Meton.: *Common, usual:* promiscua ac vilia, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *promiscue.*

prōmis-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for promittsio; fr. promitt-o] *A promising, promise:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *promission.*

prōmis-sor, ōris, *m.* [for promittsor; fr. id.] *A promiser:* Hor.

prōmis-sum, i, *n.* [for promittsum; fr. id.] *A promise:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *promesse.*

prōmis-sus (for promitt-sus), a, um. **1.** *P.* of promitt-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Hanging down, long:* capillus, Cæs.: barba, Virg.

prō-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre (promisti for promisisti, Ter.; promisse for promisisse, Cat.), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To let go forwards; to send or put forth; to let hang down, let grow*, etc.: ramos, Col. —**2.** Esp.: **a.** With Personal pron.: *To put itself*, etc., *forth:* Pl.—**b.** Of the hair, the beard, *etc.*: *To let hang down, let grow:* satis constat multos mortales capillum ac barbam promisisse, Liv. **B.** Meton.: Of sound: *To draw out, prolong, dwell upon:* promittitur sonus lusciniæ revocato spiritu, Pl. **C.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: **a.** Act.: *To promise, hold out, cause to expect, give hope* or *promise of*, a thing: dii faxint, ut faciat ea, quæ promittit, Cic.—**b.** Neut.: *To make a promise, to promise:* ei de tuâ voluntate promisi, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To promise to come, to engage one's self* to dine, sup, *etc.*: ad cœnam mihi promitte, Plaud. —**b.** *To promise* something to a deity, *i. e. to vow:* donum Jovi, Cic. **II.**: (*To send forth beforehand*; hence) **A.**: **1.** Of persons or deities: *To foretell, foretell, predict, prophesy:* a. Act.: id futurum, quod evenit, exploratus possem promittere, Cic.—**b.** Neut.: ut primis minentur (*sc.* dii) extis, bene promittant secundis, Cic. — **2.** Of signs, omens, *etc.*: *To foretell, give intimation of*, etc.: clarum (*sc.* Servium) fore visa circa caput flamma promiserat, Flor.—**B.** *To denote before hand*: stella . . . vindemiæ maturitatem promittens, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *promettre.*

prō-m-o, mpsi (msi), mptum (mtum), mĕre, 3. *v. a.* [pro; em-ere] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To take, give*, or *bring out* or *forth; to produce:* pecuniam ex ærario, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To put one's self forth*, i. e. *to come forth*, or *out:* lætique cavo se robore promunt, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To bring, put*, or *draw forth:* nunc promenda

ibi sunt consilia, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To bring to light, discover, utter, tell, express, relate,* etc.: rerum ordinem, Vell.

prō-mont-ōrĭum (scanned as a quadrisyll., prōmŏntōrjum, Ov. M. 15, 709), ĭi, *n.* [pro ; mons, mont-is] (*A thing pertaining to the foremost part of a mountain or mountains;* hence) **1.** *The highest part of a chain of mountains, a mountain-ridge:* Liv.—**2.** *A part of a mountain projecting into the sea; a headland, promontory:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *promontoire.*

prōmō-ta, ōrum, *n.* [for promovta; fr. promov-eo] (*Things moved forward;* hence) In the lang. of the Stoics: *Things that are to be preferred, preferable things,* as being next in degree to absolute good ; a literal transl. of the Gr. προηγμένα.

prōmō-tus (for promov-tus), a, um, *P.* of promov-eo.

prō-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre, 2. *v.a.* **1.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To move forwards, push onwards, cause to advance:* saxa vectibus, Cæs. — **2.** Esp.: **a.** *To cause* a person *to move forwards, to take* a person *on* with one: ibi te videbo, et promovebo, Cic.—**b.** Milit. *t. t.*: (a) Of troops: *To advance:* Hirt.; Just.—(b) Of a camp: *To move onwards:* Liv.—(c) Of military engines: *To bring up,* etc.: Tac. **B.** Meton.: *To extend, enlarge,* etc.: Ostiā tenus mœnia promovere, Suet. **C.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To bring to pass, effect, accomplish:* promovere parum, Ter.—**2.** Esp. : **a.**: (a) Of things as objects: *To enlarge, increase:* doctrina sed vim promovet insitam, Hor.—(b) Of persons as objects: *To advance, prefer, promote:* Suet.—**b.** *To bring to light, reveal:* arcana, Hor.—**c.** *To put off, defer, postpone:* nuptias alicui, Ter. **II.** *To move forth* or *from:* unum promôrat vix pedem triclinio, Phæd. ¶ Hence, Fr. *promouvoir.*

prompt-e, *adv.* [1. prompt-us] **1.** *Readily, quickly, without delay, willingly, promptly:* dare operam, Tac. : (*Sup.*) promptissime, Pl.—**B.** *Easily:* (*Comp.*) promptius expediam, Juv.

1. prom-ptus (**-tus**), a, um : **1.** *P.* of prom-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: (*Brought to light, exposed to view;* hence) **a.** Prop. : *Visible, apparent, evident, manifest:* (*Sup.*) nihil tam reconditum, quod non istius cupiditati promptissimum esset, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **prompta,** ōrum, *n. Things that meet the sight,* etc.: Tac.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *At hand,* i. e. *prepared, ready, quick, prompt:* fidem alicui promptam expositamque præbere, Cic.—(b) *Prepared, ready, quick; prompt, inclined, disposed to or for,* anything : ad bella suscipienda, Cæs.: (*Comp.*) haud quisquam manu promptior erat, Liv.: (with *Gen.*) animi, Tac.—(c) *Brave, courageous:* Tac.—(d) *Easy, practicable:* expugnatio, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prompt.*

2. prom-ptus (**-tus**), ūs (only in *Abl. Sing.*), *m.* [prom-o] (Prop.: *A taking,* or *bringing, out,* or *forth;* Meton.) **1.** *An exposing to view, a being visible, visibility;* only in the phrase, in promptu (esse, habere, ponere, *etc.*), *public, open, visible, manifest, before the eyes:* Cic. ; Sall.; Plaut.—**2.** *Readiness;* only in the phrases in promptu esse or habere, *to be at hand, to have ready:* Cic.—**3.** *Ease, facility;* only in the phrase in promptu esse, *to be easy:* Ov.

promtus, a, um, v. promptus.

prōmulgā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [promulg-(a)-o] *A making publicly known, a publishing, promulgation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *promulgation.*

prō-mulg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for pro-vulg-o ; fr. pro ; vulg-us; cf. letter M.] (*To spread forth in presence of the multitude;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *To make known, to teach,* etc.: Pl. **II.** Esp.: Polit. *t. t. To expose to public view* (as a bill, a law, *etc.*) ; *to make known, publish, promulgate:* Cic. ; Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *promulguer.*

prō-mulsis, ĭdis, *f.* [etym. dub.] *A relish* of eggs, salt fish, mead, etc., *served first at a Roman banquet; a whet, antepast:* Cic.

prōm-us, i, *m.* [prom-o] (*The one bringing forth* or *out;* hence) *A giver out, distributor* of provisions ; *a cellarer, steward, butler:* Plaut.

prō-mūtŭus, a, um, *adj. Paid over beforehand, advanced:* Cæs.

prŏ-nĕpos, ōtis, *m. A great-grandson:* Cic.

prŏnœa, æ, *f.* = πρόνοια. *Providence:* Cic.

pro-nōmĭnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pro ; nomin(a)-o] *A naming,* or *giving of a name, for,* or *in the place of,* something else ; *a figure of speech by which another epithet is substituted for a proper name;* e. g. Africani nepotes, for Gracchi : Anct. Her.

prō-nŭb-a, *f. adj.* [pro ; nub-o] **I.** Prop.: *Presiding over marrying* or *marriage ;* Juno, Virg. : Tisiphone, Ov. **II.** Meton.: Of things pertaining to a marriage : *Bridal:* flamma, Claud.

prōnuntĭā-tĭo (**pronuncia-**), ōnis, *f.* [pronunti(a)-o] **1.** *A public declaration,* or *publication ; a proclamation :* Cæs.—**2.** Of a judge : *A decision :* Cic. - **3.**: **a.** Rhetor. *t. t.*: *Delivery, manner :* Cic.—**b.** Logic. *t. t.*: *A proposition :* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prononciation.*

prōnuntĭā-tor (**pronuncia-**), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A relater, narrator :* Cic.

prōnuntĭā-tum (**pronuncia-**), i, *n.* [id.] *An axiom, proposition :* Cic.

prō-nuntĭo (**-nuncio**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* (*To tell* or *report in the presence of* persons, or *publicly ;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** Act.: *To make publicly known; to publish, proclaim, announce:* quas (*sc.* leges) ipse pronunciavit, Cic.: palam de sellā pronunciat sese ejus nomen recepturum, id.—**2.** Neut.: *To make an announcement, pronounce a decision,* etc.: quum consules pronunciavissent, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To declare* one as something ; *i. e.* to declare one elected to an office, *etc.*: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) pronunciant eos prætores, Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen. : *To speak* anything *in public; to recite, rehearse, declaim, deliver,* anything : **a.** Act.: versūs multos uno spiritu, Cic.—**b.** Neut.: agere et pronunciare, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Of an actor : Neut.: *To speak* on the stage ; *to represent a part* or *person:* Pl.—**B.** *To tell, report, relate, narrate, announce,* etc.: eadem, quæ Litavicus pronunciaverat, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prononcer.*

prō-nūper, *adv. Quite lately:* Plaut.

prō-nŭrus, ūs, *f. A grandson's wife:* Ov.

prō-nus, a, um, *adj.* [pro ; cf. πρανής or προηνής = pronus] (*Belonging to what is before* or *in front ;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** Of living beings : *Turned, bent, inclined, leaning* or *hanging forwards ; stooping, bending down:* pronus pendens in verbera, *leaning forward to strike,* Virg.—**2.** Of things : *Bending forwards* or *downwards, going* or *inclined downwards:* quis neget arduis Pronos relabi posse rivos Montibus, *flowing down,* Hor.—As *Subst.*: **pronum,** i, *n. That which is downward ; a slope,* etc.: Cic. **B.** Esp. : Of the heavenly bodies or the day: *Setting, sinking, declining :* Orion, Hor. **II.** Fig. : **A.** Gen. : *Inclined, disposed, prone* to anything : (*Sup.*) ad indulgentiam pronissimus, Capit. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Inclined to favour, favourable* to anything: misericordiā in Germanicum pronior, Tac.—**2.** *Easy, without difficulty :* omnia virtuti prona esse, Sall.

prŏœmĭum, ĭi, *n.* = προοίμιον. **I.** Prop.: *An introduction, preface:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A beginning :* rixæ, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proème.*

prŏpāgā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [propag(a)-o] **1.** *A setting, planting,* etc.: Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: Of persons : *A begetting, procreating, propagating ; propagation :* Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *An originating, obtaining, establishing,* etc.—**3.** *An extending, enlarging, increasing :* Cic.—**4.** Of time : *A prolonging, continuing, extending :* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *propagation.*

prŏpāgā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An enlarger, extender :* provinciæ, Cic (dub.). ¶ Hence, Fr. *propagateur.*

1. **prŏ-pāg-o,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [pro ; PAG, root of pa(n)g-o] **I.** Prop. : *To fasten* or *fix forwards ; to peg down ; to set:* vitem in quasillum, Cato. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of trees, plants, *etc.* : *To increase, propagate* by means of layers that are fastened, or that fasten themselves, into the ground : Pl.—**B.** Of living creatures : *To beget, procreate, propagate,* etc. : dulcem ducunt vitam, prolemque prŏpagant, Lucr.: ut prŏpagando possis prŏcudere prolem, id. **III.** Fig. : **A.** *To extend, enlarge, increase:* fines imperii propagavit, Cic.—**B.** Of time : *To prolong, continue, extend:* vitam

accipio, Cic.—**C.** *To propagate:* vera gloria radices agit, atque etiam propagatur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *propager.*

prō-pāg-o, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (*That which is fastened, or fixed, forwards,* hence) **I.** Prop.: Of trees, *etc.*: *A layer, setting,* etc.: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: Of men, beasts, *or* deities: *Offspring, descendant, child; children, race, stock, breed, progeny, posterity:* Virg.; Ov.

prō-pălam, *adv. Openly, publicly, manifestly:* Cic.

prō-pătŭlus, a, um, *adj. Open in front, not covered up, open, uncovered:* locus, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **propatŭlum,** i, *n. An open, exposed,* or *uncovered place; an open court:* Liv.—Particular phrase: Aliquid in propatulo habere, *To have something in an exposed place,* i.e. *to expose a thing publicly for sale:* Sall.

prŏpe, *adv.* and *prep.* [*neut.* of the adj. propis, e, obsolete in the positive: acc. to Pott. pro; Sanscrit *api*, Gr. ἐπί] **I.** *Adv.* (the *Comp.*, propius, and *Sup.*, proxime, see these articles): **A.** Prop.: In space: *Near, nigh:* quis hic loquitur prope? Plaut.—Particular expression: Prope ab, *Near to, near by, hard by:* Cic. **B.** Fig.: Of abstract proximity: **1.** In time: *Nigh, towards, about:* prope lucem, Suet.—**2.** Of approach, *etc.*: *Near to, almost to, not far from:* prope seditionem ventum est, Tac.

prŏpĕ-dĭem, *adv.* [prope; dies] *At an early day, very soon, shortly:* propediem te videbo, Cic.

prō-pello (prŏpellat, Lucr. 4, 195), pŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To drive before one's self; to drive, push,* or *urge forwards; to drive forth, to propel:* hostes, Cæs. **B.** Esp.: *To hurl,* or *cast, forwards; to propel, impel:* aliquem in profundum, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To drive on, impel:* terrore carceris ad voluntariam mortem, Tac.—**B.** *To drive away, to keep* or *ward off:* periculum vitæ, Liv.

prŏpĕ-mŏd-o, *adv.* [prope; modus] *Nearly, almost:* Liv.

prŏpĕ-mŏd-um, *adv.* [id.] *Nearly, almost:* Cic.

prō-pendeo, pendi, pensum, pendēre (collat. form. acc. to the 3d conj.: nec dependis nec propendis, Plaut.), 2. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To hang forwards, hang down:* lanx propendet, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: (the figure borrowed from the descending scale of a balance) *To weigh more, have the preponderance:* si bona propendent, Cic.—**B.** *To be inclined,* or *disposed,* to anything: Cic.—**C.** *To be well disposed, favourable:* Cic.

prōpendo, ĕre, v. propendeo *init.*

prōpens-e, *adv.* [propens-us] *Willingly, readily, with inclination:* conspiratio propense facta, Script. ap. Cic.: (*Comp.*) propensius, Liv.

prōpen-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for propendsio; fr. propend-eo] *Inclination, propensity:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *propension.*

prōpen-sus, a, um, *adj.* [for propend-sus; fr. id.] **I.** Prop.: *Hanging down:* labrum, Sol. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Inclining towards, coming near, approaching:* (*Comp.*) disputatio ad veritatis similitudinem propensior, Cic.—**B.** *Heavy, weighty, important:* Cic.—**C.** *Inclined, disposed, prone* to anything: non tam propensus ad misericordiam, quam, *etc.*, Cic.—**D.** *Well-disposed, favourable, willing, ready:* (*Sup.*) propensissima voluntas, Hirt.

prŏpĕra-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of proper(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Hastening, hasty, rapid, speedy:* ille properans, festinans, Cic.: (*Comp.*) properantior urget, Claud.

prŏpĕran-ter, *adv.* [for properant-ter; fr. properans, properant-is] *Hastily, speedily, quickly:* properanter accepit codicillos, Tac.: (*Comp.*) properantius ire, Ov.

prŏpĕrant-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] *A hastening, haste:* Sall.

prŏpĕrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [proper(a)-o] *A hastening, haste, quickness, speediness:* Cic.

prŏpĕrāt-o, *adv.* [properat-us] *Quickly, speedily:* Tac.

prŏpĕrā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of proper(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Hastened, accelerated, rapid, quick, speedy:* iter, Sall.: (*Comp.*) properatius tempus, Sol.—Particular phrase: Properato opus est, *There is need of haste,* Cic.

prŏpĕr-e, *adv.* [proper-us] *Hastily, in haste, quickly, speedily:* Liv.

prŏpĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** Act.: *To hasten, quicken, accelerate; to prepare, make, or do, with haste:* iter, Tac. **II.** Neut.: *To make haste; to hasten, be quick:* ad prædam, Cæs.

Prŏpertĭus, ii, *m.* (*Gen.* Properti, Ov.) *Propertius; a Roman* cognomen; So, *Sex. Aurelius Propertius, a celebrated elegiac poet, an older contemporary of Ovid.*

prō-pĕr-us, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; but prob. for pro-fer-us; fr. pro; fer-o] (*Carried, or borne, forward;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *Quick, speedy,* hastening: properi aurigæ, Virg. **II.** Esp.: *Rapidly dispatched* or *forwarded:* literæ, Tac.

prō-pexus (for pro-pect-sus), a, um, *adj.* [pro; pect-o] *Combed forwards, combed down in front, hanging down:* barba, Virg.; Ov.

prŏpĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* = προπίνω: (*To drink first;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To drink* something *to one, to pledge* one in something: propino hoc pulchro Critiæ, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To drink to,* or *wish in drinking:* tibi salutem, Plaut.—**B.** *To give, deliver, furnish* to one: hunc comedendum et deridendum vobis propino, Ter.

prŏpinqu-e, *adv.* [propinqu-us] *Near, at hand, hard by:* Plaut.

prŏpinqu-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The state* or *quality of the* propinquus; hence) **1.** Of place: *Nearness, vicinity, proximity, propinquity:* Cæs.; Cic.—**2.**: **a.** *Relationship, affinity, propinquity:* Cic.—**b.** *Intimacy, friendship:* Plaut.

prŏpinqu-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** Act.: *To bring near, bring on, hasten, accelerate:* tu rite propinques Augurium, Virg. **II.** Neut.: *To draw near, come nigh, approach:* domui ejus ignis propinquat, Tac.

prŏp-inqu-us, a, um, *adj.* [prop-e; hinc] (*Being near,* or *not far hence;* hence) **I.** Prop.: Of place: *Near, neighbouring:* propinquum prædium, Cic.: (*Comp.*) exsilium paulo propinquius, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **propinquum,** i, *n. Vicinity, neighbourhood:* Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of time: *Near, close at hand, not far off:* reditus, Cic.—**B.** Of resemblance *or* meaning: *Near, resembling, similar, like:* motūs propinqui his animi perturbationibus, Cic.—**C.** Of relationship *or* connection: *Near, kindred, related:* tibi genere propinqui, Sall.—As *Subst.*: **1. propinquus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A relation, relative, kinsman:* Cic.—**2. propinqua,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* femina) *A female relative, kinswoman:* Cic.

prŏp-ĭor, ius, *Gen.* ōris, *comp. adj.* [from the obsol. prop-is; whence prop-e] **I.** Prop.: *Nearer, nigher:* tumulus, Liv.: (with *Gen.*) caliginis, Lucr.: (with *Dat.*) patriæ, Ov.: (with *Acc.*) hostem, Hirt.—As *Subst.*: **prŏpĭōra,** um, *n.* (*sc.* loca) *Places lying near:* Tac. **II.** Fig.: **A.** In time: *Nearer, later, more recent:* epistola, Cic.—**B.** Of relationship: *Nearer, more nearly related:* Cic.—**C.** Of resemblance: *More nearly resembling, more like:* quæ sceleri propiora sunt, quam religioni, Cic.—**D.** Of relation *or* connection: *Nearer, more nearly related; affecting* or *concerning more nearly; closer; more intimate:* societas, Cic.

prŏpĭtĭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [propiti-us] *To render favourable; to appease, propitiate:* propitiata Juno per matronas, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *propiter.*

prŏp-ĭtĭus, a, um, *adj.* [prope] (*Belonging to that which is near;* hence, with respect to connection, feeling, *etc.*) *Favourable, well-disposed, gracious, kind, propitious:* hunc propitium sperant, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *propice.*

prŏp-ĭus, *comp. adv.* [id.] *More nearly, nearer, closer.* **I.** Prop.: propius stabulis armenta tenerent, Virg. **II.** Fig.: ut propius ad eā accedam, quæ a te dicta sunt, Cic.

Prōpœtĭdes, um, *f.*, Προπωτίδες. *The Propœtides; Cyprian girls, who, having denied the divinity of Venus, were turned to stone.*

prŏpōla, æ, *m.* = προπώλης (One who sells before another, *or* before-

hand). *A forestaller; a retailer, huckster:* Cic.

prō-pollŭo, pollŭi, pollūtum, pollŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To put, place, lay,* or *set forth* or *out; to set,* or *hang, out; to expose to view; to display:* mensas, Cic.: caput, Ov.— **2.** Esp.: **a.** *To publish, publicly advertise:* vectigalibus propositis, Suet. — **b.** *To propose, offer:* geminum pugnæ proponit honorem, Virg.—**c.** *To put on table, serve up:* Pl. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To expose:* vitam telis fortunæ, Cic.—**2.** *To point out, declare, represent, report, say, relate, set forth:* rem gestam, Cæs.—**3.**: **a.** In a good sense: *To offer, propose* as a reward: his præmia proposuit, Cæs.—**b.** In a bad sense: *To threaten, denounce:* exsilium, mortem, Cic.—**4.** *To put forth, put, propose* a question: Nep. **II.**: **A.** Gen.: *To put, place, lay,* or *set before* a person or thing: vos ante oculos animosque vestros aratorum direptiones proponite, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To propose* as an example, *etc.*: aliquid sibi proponere exemplar, Cic.—**2.** *To propose* to one's self *or* mind; *i. e. to conceive, imagine:* propone tibi duos reges, Cic.—**3.** *To propose* as an object of hope; *to set before the eyes:* libertatis spem, Cic.—**4.** *To propose* as an object of pursuit: consecutus id, quod animo proposuerat, Cæs.—**5.** *To purpose, design, resolve, determine:* id mihi propositum initio non fuisset, Cic.—**6.** *To mention, state,* etc.: possum fortissimos viros proponere, Cic. **III.**: **A.** Gen.: *To put forth, state, say,* or *mention before* or *previously:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To state the first premiss (of a syllogism)*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proposer.*

Prŏpontis, ĭdos *and* ĭdis, *f.*, Προποντίς. *The Propontis* (now *Sea of Marmora*) *between the Hellespont and the Thracian Bosporus.*—Hence, **Prŏpont-īăcus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Propontis.*

prō-porro, *adv.* **I.** Prop.: *Furthermore, moreover:* Lucr. **II.** Meton.: *Altogether, utterly, wholly:* Lucr.

prō-portĭo, ōnis, *f. Comparative relation, proportion, analogy, likeness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proportion.*

prŏpŏs-ĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [PROPOS, true root of propo(s)n-o] **1.** *A setting forth* of something; a *representation* respecting something: Cic. — **2.** *A purpose, resolution, determination,* etc.: Cic. — **3.** Logical *t. t.*: **a.** *The first premiss (of a syllogism):* Cic. —**b.**: (a) *A principal subject, theme:* Cic.— (b) *A proposition* of any kind: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proposition.*

prŏpŏs-ĭtum, i, *n.* [id.] **1.** *A statement, assertion,* etc.: Quint.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *A purpose, resolution, plan, design, intention:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *A way, manner,* or *course* of life: Phæd.—**3.**: **a.** Prop.: *The chief premiss (of a syllogism):* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *The main point, principal subject, theme:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *propos.*

prŏpŏs-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of propo(s)n-o, through true root PROPOS.

prō-prætor, ōris, *m. A proprætor; a magistrate in the times of the republic, who, after having administered the prætorship one year in Rome, was sent in the following year as prætor to a province where there was no army:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *propréteur.*

prŏpri-e, *adv.* [propri-us] **I.** Prop.: *Specially, peculiarly, properly, for one's self, not in common:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Properly, accurately:* Cic.

prŏpri-ĕtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality* or *condition of the* proprius; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A property, peculiarity, peculiar nature, quality* of a thing: Cic.; Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A peculiar* or *particular kind:* Liv.— **B.** *Ownership, right of possession or of property:* Suet.; Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *propriété, propreté.*

prōpr-ĭtim, *adv.* [for propri-itim; fr. id.] *Properly:* Lucr.

prōprĭus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; prob. akin to prope] **I.** Prop.: *Not in common with others; one's own, proper, belonging to one's self alone; special, particular, peculiar:* in propriā non pelle quiēssem, Hor.—As *Subst.*: **prōprium,** ĭi, *n.* **A.** Prop.: *A possession, property,* etc.: Cic. **B.** Fig.: *A peculiarity, characteristic mark, distinguishing sign, characteristic:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Suitable, proper, fit:* tempus magis mihi proprium, quam ceteris, Cic.—**B.** *Peculiar, extraordinary, strange, singular:* consilium, Script. ap. Cic.—**C.** *Sure, certain:* victoria, Cæs.—**D.**: **1.** Of things: *Lasting, permanent, firm:* perenne ac proprium manere, Cic.—**2.** Of persons: *Constant, firm, stedfast:* amator, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *propre.*

prop-ter *adv.* and *prep.* [prop-e] **I.** *Adv.*: *Near, hard by, at hand:* duo filii propter cubantes, Cic. **II.** *Præp. c. Acc.*: **A.** Prop.: Of place: *Near, hard by, close to:* propter aquæ rivum, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *On account of, by reason of, from, for, because of:* parere legibus propter metum, Cic.—**2.** *By means of, through:* propter quos vivit, *through whom he lives,* i. e. *to whom he owes life,* Cic. ☞ Sometimes placed after its case.

proptĕr-ĕă, *adv.* [for propter-eam; fr. propter; is (*Acc. Sing. fem.*) eam] *Therefore, for that cause, on that account:* hæc propterea de me dixi, ut, *etc.*: Cic.: propterea, quod, *because that,* id.; id propterea, Ter.

prō-pŭd-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [pro; pud-et] (*A being greatly ashamed;* hence, Concr.): **1.** *A shameful* or *infamous action:* Plaut.; Pl.—**2.** *A shameful person, vile wretch, rascal, villain,* a term of abuse: Cic.

prōpugnā-cŭlum, i, *n.* [propugn(a)-o] (*That which serves for defending;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A bulwark, tower, rampart,* etc.: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: *A protection, defence:* Cic.

prōpugnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A fighting for, defence of* a place: Val. Max. **II.** Fig.: *A defence, vindication:* Cic.

prōpugnā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *One who fights in defence of* a place; *a defender,* etc.: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *A defender, maintainer, champion:* Cic.; Suet.

prō-pugno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *To go forth to fight; to rush out to fight; to make sallies* or *sorties:* ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, Cæs. **II.** *To fight* or *contend for,* or *on behalf of; to contend for, to defend:* **A.** Prop.: pro suo partu propugnant, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Neut.: pro æquitate, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) propugnandum esse, id.—**2.** Act.: absentiam suam, Suet.

prōpulsā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [propuls(a)-o] *A driving back,* a *keeping* or *warding off, a repelling, repulse:* Cic.

prōpul-so, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [propello; through true root PROPUL; v. pello *init.*] **I.** Prop.: *To drive back, keep* or *ward off, repel, repulse:* hostem, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *To ward off, avert, repel;* a capite periculum legum præsidio propulsare, Cic.

prōpul-sus, a, um, *P.* of propello, through root PROPUL; v. pello *init.*

prōpўlæum (-on), i, *n.* = προπύλαιον, also, **propўlon,** i, *n.* = πρόπυλον. *A gateway, entrance,* esp. of the celebrated entrance to the temple of Pallas in the citadel of Athens; *the Propylæum:* Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *propylées.*

prō-quæstōre, *or* **pro quæstore.** *A proquæstor; a magistrate, who, after administering the quæstorship at Rome, was associated with a proconsul in the administration of a province:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proquesteur.*

proquam, v. pro.

prōra, æ, *f.* = πρώρα. **I.** Prop.: *The forepart of a ship, the prow:* Cæs.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: *A ship:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proue.*

prō-rēpo, repsi, reptum, rēpĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To creep forth, crawl out, come out* in a gradual or unobserved manner: quum prorepserunt primis animalia terris, Hor. **B.** Meton.: Of gums, *etc.*: *To ooze out, exude* Claud. **II.** Of persons: *To creep,* or *crawl, forwards*: prorepsit ad solarium proximum, Suet.

prōreus, i, *m.* = πρωρεύς. *The lookout man at the prow; the under pilot.* pone metum, proreus, Ov.

prō-rĭpio, ripŭi, reptum, rĭpĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for pro-rapio] **I.**: **A.** Gen.: *To snatch, drag,* or *hurry forth:* hominem proripi jubet, Cic. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To rush out, to hasten* or *hurry forth:* Cic.; Sall.; Liv. **II.** (*To snatch* or *hurry forwards;* hence) With Personal pron., *or simply* proripere, *To rush* or *hurry away;* Cic.; Virg.; Hor.

prōrōgā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prorog(a)-o] **1.** *A prolonging, extension* of a term of office: Liv.—**2.** *A putting off,*

referring of an appointed time; *prorogation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prorogation.*

prō-rŏgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (*To propose* or *bring forwards*, to the people a further extension of an office, *etc.*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To prolong, continue, extend* an office, command, *etc.*: ne quinquennii imperium, Cæsari prorogaret, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To prolong, cause to continue, extend* a thing: alterum in sæclum meliusque semper Proroget ævum, Hor. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of a family, *etc.*: *To propagate, continue, hand down*, etc.: ad sobolem prorogandam, Just. —**B.** *To put off, defer*, etc.: dies, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proroger.*

prors-um, *adv.* [2. prors-us] **I.** Gen.: *Forwards, onwards:* cursari rursum prorsum, *to and fro*, Ter. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *Straight on, right onwards:* Plaut. **B.** Fig.: *Straightforward, without ceremony*, i. e. *wholly, absolutely:* Ter.

1. pro-rsus, *adv.* [contr. fr. pro; versus] **I.** Gen.: *Forwards:* cedere, Plaut. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *Straight on, right onwards, directly:* prorsus Athenas protinus abibo tecum, Plaut. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *Straightway, by all means, certainly, truly, precisely, utterly, absolutely:* ita prorsus existimo, Cic.— **2.** *In short, in fine, in a word*: prorsus in facie vultuque vecordia inerat, Sall.

2. pro-rsus (-sus), a, um, *adv.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Straight* or *right forward, right onward, straight, direct:* prorso tramite siste gradūs (*al.* prosō), Ayian. **II.** Fig.: Of style: *Straightforward*, i. e. *prosaic, in prose:* oratio, *prose*, Quint.—As *Subst.*: **prosa,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* oratio) *Prose*: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prose.*

prō-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: **A.** Gen.: *To thrust*, or *cast, forth; to cause to break, burst*, or *rush forth; to send forth:* atram prorumpit (*sc.* Ætna) ad æthera nubem, Virg. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron. *or* Pass. in reflexive force: **1.** Prop.: *To burst, rush*, or *dash forth:* Lucr.; Gell.—**2.** Fig.: Part. Pass.: *Unrestrained, licentious:* audacia, Cic. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To rush*, or *break, forth: to burst out:* per medios audacissime proruperunt, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: *To break*, or *burst, out* or *forth:* eo prorumpere hominum cupiditatem, ut, *etc.*, Cic. **C.** Meton.: *To burst out* or *forth; to make its*, etc., *appearance:* prædiis Tigellini incendium proruperat, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *prorompre.*

prō-rŭo, rŭi, rŭtum, rŭĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: **A.** *To fall forwards*, i. e. *tumble down:* motu terræ oppidum proruit, Tac.—**B.** *To rush forth* from a place: Cæs.—**C.** *To rush forwards* or *onwards:* in hostem, Curt. **II.** Act.: **A.:** **1.** Gen.: *To cast down in front; to throw down, hurl forwards to the ground, overthrow, overturn:* injurioso ne pede proruas Stantem columnam, Hor.—**2.** Esp.: Of an enemy, *etc.*: *To cut*, or *hew, down before one; to overthrow*, etc.: Tac. — **B.** With Personal pron.: *To throw*, or *fling, one's self*, etc., *forth*; i. e. *to rush out, hurry forth:* Ter.

prōrup-tus, a, um, *P.* of pro-ru(m)p-o; through true root PRORUP.

prōrŭ-tus, a, um, *P.* of proru-o.

prōsa, æ, v. 2. prorsus.

prōsāpĭa, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] *A stock, race, family:* Plaut.; Cic.

prōsā-tus, a, um, *P.* of 1. prosero; through root PROSA; v. sero *init.*

prōscēnĭum, ii, *n.* = προσκήνιον. **I.** Prop.: *The proscenium; the place before the scene where the actors appeared*; also, *the stage:* Virg.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: *A theatre:* Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proscénium.*

prō-scindo, scīdi, scissum, scindĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To tear open in front; to rend, split, cleave, cut up, cut in pieces:* ferro proscindere quercum, Luc. **B.** Esp.: Agricult. *t. t.*: *To break up* the land: Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To plough:* terram proscinde juvencis, Virg. — **B.** *To cut through, cleave, furrow:* celeres proscinde Notos, Claud.: rostro æquor, Cat. **III.** Fig.: *To cut up* with words; *to censure, satirise, revile, defame:* submotum patriā, Ov.

prōscis-sus (for proscid-sus), a, um, *P.* of prosci(n)d-o, through true root PROSCID.

prō-scribo, scripsi, scriptum, scribĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To put forth in writing; to publish* anything *by writing:* venationem, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *To offer in writing* anything *for sale, lease*, or *hire*, or *as to be sold by auction; to post up, advertise:* Claudius proscripsit insulam, vendidit, Cic. — **B.** *To publish* a person *as having forfeited his property, to punish* one *with confiscation; to confiscate* property: vicinos, Cic.: bona, Pl. — **3.** *To proscribe, outlaw* (one, by hanging up a tablet with his name and sentence of outlawry, *etc.*): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proscrire.*

prōscrip-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for proscrib-tio; fr. proscrib-o] **1.** *A written public notice* of sale, *an advertisement:* Cic.—**2.** *Proscription, outlawry, confiscation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proscription.*

prōscriptŭr-ĭo, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n. desider.* [proscribo, (*Fut. Part. Act.*) proscriptur-us] *To desire* or *long to proscribe:* Cic.

prōscrip-tus (for proscrib-tus), a, um, *P.* of proscrib-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *proscrit.*

prō-sĕco, sĕcŭi, sectum, sĕcāre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To cut off from before, cut away* or *off:* aures, App. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Agricult. *t. t.*: *To cut up, break up* with the plough: solum, Pl.—**B.** Religious *t. t.*: *To cut out* the parts to be sacrificed: hostiæ exta, Liv.

prōsec-tum, i, *n.* [prosec-o] *That which is cut out* for sacrifice; *the entrails:* Ov.

prōsec-tus, a, um, *P.* of prosec-o.

prōsĕc-ūtus (prosequ-), a, um, *P.* of prosequ-or.

prō-sēmĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** (Prop.: *To cast seed before one, to sow*; Fig.) *To disseminate, propagate:* familias philosophorum, Cic.

prō-sĕquor, sĕcūtus *or* sĕquūtus sum, sĕqui, 3. *v. dep.* **a. I.** Prop.: (*To follow onwards after* a person, *etc.*) **A.** In a friendly manner: **1.** Gen.: *To accompany, attend upon, follow*, etc.: is me prosecutus est, Cic.: (without *Object*) prosequentibus senatoribus, Cæs.—**2.** Esp.: *To follow*, or *attend*, as a mourner: exsequias prosequerere meas, Ov.—**B.** In a hostile manner: *To follow after, pursue:* fugientes, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of things as subjects: *To accompany, attend upon, follow:* quæ existimatio P. Quintium . . . usque ad rogum prosequatur, Cic. —**B.** *To follow after* with the eyes, *etc.*: prosequor infelix oculis abeuntia vela, Ov.—**C.** *To follow after, pursue* with words, *etc.*; *to attack, assail*, etc.: hominem verbis vehementioribus, Cic.— **D.** *To honour, adorn*, or *present*, one *with* a thing; *to bestow* anything *upon* one: aliquem honorificis verbis, Cic. —**E.:** **1.** *To pursue, continue, go on* or *proceed with* an idea or theme: pascua versu, Virg.: (without *Object*) non prosequar longius, Cic.—**2.** *To proceed* with one's speaking: prosequitur pavitans, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poursuivre.*

prō-sĕro, sēvi, sātum, sĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.*: (*To sow forth*; hence) *To bring forth*, or *produce, by sowing:* segetem, Lucr.

Prŏserpĭna, æ, *f.*, Περσεφόνη. **I.** Prop.: *Proserpine; daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, and wife of Pluto, who carried her away to the infernal regions as she was gathering flowers in Sicily.* **II.** Meton.: For *The Lower World* Hor.

prŏsĕucha, æ, *f.* = προσευχή. *A place for prayer, an oratory:* Juv.

prō-sĭlĭo, sĭlŭi (less freq., sĭlīvi *or* sĭlĭi), *sup. prps. not found*, sĭlire, 4. *v. n.* [for pro-salio] **I.** Prop.: Of living subjects: *To leap* or *spring forth; to spring up:* temere prosiluerunt, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of things as subjects: *To spring* or *burst forth, to start out:* longe terebratā prosilit (*sc.* sanguis) aurā, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *To break forth:* vaga prosiliet frenis natura remotis, Hor.

prō-sŏcer, ĕri, *m. A wife's grandfather:* Ov.

prospec-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. intens. n.* and *a.* [prospic-io; through true root PROSPEC] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To look forth, forwards*, or *into the distance; to look out:* pars ex tectis fenestrisque prospectant, Liv. **B.** Meton.: Of localities: *To have a look out, to furnish a prospect:* locus late prospectans, Tac. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To look forth at*, or *upon; to view*, etc.: prælium equestre, Sall.: e puppi pontum, Ov. **B.** Meton.: Of localities: *To look towards, to lie* or *be situated towards* any quarter: villa sinūs prospectat, Tac. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To look forward to, to expect* a thing; *to hope,*

await it: exsilium, Cic.—**2.** *To look out for, to await:* diem de die prospectans, Liv.—**3.** *To await, impend over, threaten* one: te quoque fata Prospectant paria, Virg.

1. **prospec-tus,** ā, um, *P.* of prospic-io, through true root PROSPEC.

2. **prospec-tus,** ūs, *m.* [prospic-io, through id.] **I.** Prop.: *A look-out, distant view, prospect:* Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Sight, view:* Cæs.; Cic.—**B.** *Sight, vision:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prospect;* also, *prospectus,* "a prospectus."

pro-spĕcŭlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To look into the distance, look out:* de vallo, Hirt. **B.** Meton.: *To explore:* L. Siccium prospeculatum ad locum castris capiendum mittunt, Liv. **II.** Act.: *To look out for, watch for:* adventum imperatoris, Liv.

prospĕr-e, *adv.* [prosper-us] *Agreeably to one's wishes, favourably, luckily, fortunately, prosperously:* prospere eveniunt res, Cic.: (*Comp.*) aves prosperius evolant, *with better augury,* Gell.: (*Sup.*) prosperrime geruntur omnia, Gell.

pro-spergo, *perf. prps. not found,* spersum, spergĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for prospargo] *To besprinkle:* Tac.

prospĕr-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [prosper-us] (*The state or condition of the* prosperus; hence) *Desirable condition, good fortune, success, prosperity:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prospérité.*

prospĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** Act.: *To cause* a thing *to succeed, to render fortunate* or *happy, to prosper:* patrum Prosperes decreta, Hor. **II.** Neut.: *To give* or *afford success; to give prosperity:* amico meo prosperabo, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prospérer.*

pro-spĕ-rus, a, um, *adj.* [pro; spes, spe-i] (*According to hope* or *expectation;* hence) *In accordance with one's wishes, favourable, fortunate, prosperous:* (*Comp.*) prosperior civium amor, Tac.: (*Sup.*) prosperrimum auspicium, Pl.: (with *Gen.*) Noctilucam Prosperam frugum, *with respect to fruits,* Hor. — As *Subst.:* **prospĕra,** ōrum, *n. plur. Favourable circumstances, good fortune, prosperity:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prospère.*

prōspĭcĭ-ens, entis, *P.* of prospici-o.

prōspĭcĭent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [prospiciens, prospicient-is] *Foresight, forethought, precaution:* Cic.

prō-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, spĭcĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [for pro-specio] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To look forwards,* or *into the distance; to look out; to look, see:* ex castris... prospicere in urbem, Cæs.: per umbram, Virg. —**2.** Esp.: *To look out, to watch, be on the watch:* pavorem simulans prospexit (*sc.* feles) toto die, Phæd. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To look* or *see to beforehand; to look out* for, *take care* of, *provide* for anything: prospicite atque consulite, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) prospiciendum, ne quid sibi nocere posset, Cæs.—**2.** *To look forwards:* in posterum prospicientes judices, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: Of persons: *To see afar off; to discern, descry, espy:* campos longe, Virg. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of situations: *To have* or *command a view of; to look* or *lie towards; to overlook:* prospicit (*sc.* domus) agros, Hor.—**2.** *To look at attentively, to gaze at:* aliquem propter aliquid, Nep. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To foresee* a thing: futuros casūs rei publicæ, Cic.: ex imbri soles, Virg.—**3.** *To look out for, provide, procure:* ædem senectuti, Liv.

prō-sterno, strāvi, strātum, sternĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To strew in front of,* or *before,* one: eo prosternebant folia, Plaut. **II.:** **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To throw forwards on the ground: to throw down, overthrow, prostrate:* corpora humi, Liv.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** With Personal pron.: *To throw one's self on the ground; to prostrate one's self:* Cic. — **b.** *To overthrow,* or *dash to the ground,* an enemy, *etc.:* hostem, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To throw* or *dash to the ground; to overthrow, subvert, ruin, destroy:* prostravit omnia cupiditate ac furore, Cic.—**2.** *To debase, demean, throw away,* etc.: sic te ipse prosternes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*se*) *prosterner.*

prō-stĭtŭo, stĭtŭi, stĭtūtum, stĭtŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for pro-statuo] (*To place* or *set forth openly* or *in public;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To expose publicly to prostitution; to prostitute:* pudicitiam, Suet. **II.** Fig.: *To dishonour, sully, prostitute:* ingrato vocem prostituisse foro, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prostituer.*

prō-sto, stĭti, stātum, stāre, 1. *v. n.* **I.** *To stand forth,* or *out,* from a place; *to project:* angellis prostantibus, Lucr. **II.:** **A.:** (*To stand forth openly* or *in a public place;* hence) **1.** Of a seller: *To offer one's wares for sale, carry on one's business:* in occultis locis prostant, Plaut.—**2.** Of wares: *To be set out* or *exposed for sale:* liber prostat, Hor. —**B.:** **1.** Prop.: *To sell one's body, prostitute one's self:* quo non prostat femina templo, Juv.—**2.** Fig.: *To prostitute one's self,* etc.; *to become, or be, venal, corrupt,* etc.: illud amicitiæ quondam venerabile numen Prostat, Ov.

prōstrā-tus, a, um, *P.* of proster-no through root PROSTRA; v. sterno *init.*

prō-sŭbĭgo, *perf. and sup. wanting, not found,* subigĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To throw,* or *cast, up in front* of one: pede prosubigit terram, Virg.

prō-sum, fŭi, desse, *v. n.* (*To be for,* or *on behalf of;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *To be useful* or *of use; to do good, benefit, profit:* fugiam, quæ profore credam, Hor.: (with *Dat.*) sibi, Hor. **II.** Esp.: Of remedies, *etc.: To be good, be beneficial:* Pl.

prōsus, a, um, v. 2. prorsus.

prō-tec-tus (for proteg-tus), a, um, *P.* of proteg-o.

prō-tĕgo, texi, tectum, tĕgĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To cover before* or *in front; to cover over, cover, protect:* aliquem scuto, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *To cover* or *shield from danger; to defend, protect:* jacentem et spoliatum defendi et protegi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *protéger.*

prō-tĕl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [pro; and acc. to some πηλ-ε; acc. to others, tel-um] **I.** Prop.: *To drive forth* or *forward; to drive away, put to flight, repulse:* Ter.

prōtēlum, i, *n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A line of oxen,* etc., *harnessed together for draught, a team:* Pl. **II.** Fig.: *A line, row, succession:* Lucr.

prō-tendo, tendi, tensum *and* tentum, tendĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To stretch forth* or *out, to extend:* cervicem, Tac.: brachia . . . In mare, Ov. **II.** Fig.: Of the sight: *To cast* or *throw forwards; to direct forwards:* aciem, Cat.

prōten-tus (for protend-tus), a, um, *P.* of protend-o.

prōtĕnus, v. protinus.

prō-tĕro, trivi, tritum, tĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*To rub,* or *wear, away before* one; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To crush, bruise, trample upon, tread under foot,* etc.: equitatūs aversos, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To overthrow, beat, crush, defeat,* etc.: agmina curru, Virg.—**B.** *To throw down, destroy, break through:* januam limā, Plaut.—**C.** *To drive aside, push away* or *aside:* ver proterit æstas, Hor. **III.** Fig.: *To maltreat, abuse, trample upon:* inanem proteris umbram, Ov.

prō-terrĕo, terrŭi, terrĭtum, terrĕre, 2. *v. a.* *To frighten* or *scare away; to drive away by terror; to affright, terrify:* proterritis hostibus, Cæs.: aliquem equo, *with a horse,* Virg.

prōterr-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of proterreo.

prōterv-e, *adv.* [proterv-us] **1.** In a bad sense: *Boldly, wantonly, shamelessly, impudently:* consectans aliquem proterve, Cic.: (*Comp.*) protervius æquo, Ov.—**2.** In a good sense *Boldly, with spirit:* loqui, Plaut.

prōterv-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* protervus; hence) *Pertness, sauciness, boldness, impudence, forwardness, wantonness:* Hor.

prōter-vus, a, um, *adj.* [proter-o, *to trample on*] (*Trampling on;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Violent, vehement:* venti, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *Forward, bold, pert, wanton, shameless, impudent:* homo, Cic.: (*Comp.*) meretrix protervior, Just.

Prōtĕsĭlāus, i, *m.,* Πρωτεσίλαος. *Protesilaus; a son of Iphiclus, a native of Phylace in Thessaly, the husband of Laodamia and the leader of the Thessalians against Troy, where he was the first killed.*—Hence, **Prōtĕsĭlā-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Protesilaean.*

Prōteus (dissyll.), ĕi, *and* ĕos, *m.,* Πρωτεύς. *Proteus.* **I.** Prop.: *A sea-god who often changed his form; he was in the service of Neptune, and kept his sea-calves.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of *a fickle person:* Hor.—**B.** Of *a cunning person:* Hor.

prōtĭnam (-enam), *adv.* [protinus] *Forthwith, immediately:* Ter.

prō-tĭnus (-tenus), *adv.* [for pro-tenus] **I.** Prop.: *Before one's self,*

forward, further on, onward: ipse capellas Protinus æger ago, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Right on, continuously, constantly, uninterruptedly,* whether in space or time: Tac.; Virg.—**B.** *Forthwith, immediately, directly, instantly, on the spot:* oratio protinus perniciem auditorem benevolum, *at the very outset,* Cic.

prōtrac-tus (for protrah-tus), a, um, *P.* of protrah-o.

prō-trāho, traxi, tractum, trāhĕre (*Inf.,* protráxe for protraxisse, Lucr.), 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To draw* or *drag forth, to bring forth* or *out:* pedibusque informe cadaver (*sc.* Caci) Protrahitur, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.:** 1. Gen.: *To drag forth, to draw* or *bring* anywhere: quicquid paulatim protrahit ætas In medium, Lucr.—2. Esp.: *To bring to light, discover, disclose, reveal, expose, betray:* auctorem nefandi facinoris, Liv.—**B.** *To lengthen out* anything as to time; *to prolong, protract:* epulas a medio die ad seram noctem protrahebat, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *pourtraire.*

prō-trūdo, trūsi, trūsum, trūdĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To thrust* or *push forwards:* cylindrum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of time: *To put off, defer:* comitia in Januarium mensem, Cic.

prō-turbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v.a.* **I.: A.** Prop.: *To drive* or *thrust forwards,* or *onwards,* in a disordered manner: *to repel,* or *repulse,* with confusion: telis hostes, Liv. **B.** Meton.: *To overthrow, prostrate,* etc.: pectore silvas, Ov. **C.** Fig.: *To attack, assail,* with words, *etc.*: militum conviciis protŭrbatus, Tac. **II.** *To drive forth, out,* or *away* from a place, in confusion, *etc.*: proturbatis, qui de Othone nunciabant, Tac.

pro-ut, *adv. According as:* Cic.

prōvec-tus (for proveh-tus), a, um, *P.* of proveho.

prō-vĕho, vexi, vectum, vĕhĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To carry,* or *conduct, forwards; to carry,* or *convey, along; to conduct, convey, transport,* etc.: eam pol provexi, avehere non quivi, Plaut. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To carry one's self,* etc., *forward;* i. e. *to go, proceed, advance,* etc.: a terrâ provectæ naves, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.:** 1. Gen.: *To carry on,* or *forwards:* vitam provexit in altum, *i. e. into a sea of trouble,* Lucr.—2. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To advance, proceed, go onwards,* etc.: provectus deinde est in maledicta, Liv.—**B.** *To promote, raise, advance, exalt,* etc.: vim temperatam di quoque provehunt In majus, Hor.—**C.** Of time: Pass. in reflexive force: *To advance, go on,* etc.: ætate provectus, Cic.—**D.** Of speech, *etc.*: 1. Gen.: *To draw out, protract, prolong:* orationem, Cic.—2. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To go on further* or *longer* in speaking: quid ultra Provehor, et fando, *etc.*, Virg.

prō-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vēnīre, 4. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To come forth, appear:* in scenam, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.:** 1. Of living subjects: *To come forth, be brought forth, be born:* Tac.; Just.—2. Of things as subjects: *To originate, arise, be produced:* in stabulo . . . Lanaque proveniat nullas læsura puellas, Ov.—**B.** *To grow up, grow:* frumentum propter siccitates angustius provenerat, Cæs. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To come forth, appear:* malum maximum, si id palam provenit, Plaut.—**B.** *To come to pass, happen, occur:* Alexandro simile provenisset ostentum, Suet.—**C.** *To arise, spring, originate:* studia hilaritate proveniunt, Pl.—**D.** *To go on well; to prosper, succeed:* carmina proveniunt, Ov.—**E.** Of personal subjects: *To meet with* good *or* bad success; *to come off well or* ill: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *provenir.*

prōven-tus, ūs, *m.* [proven-io] **1.** *A coming forth; a coming into existence; a birth:* Just.—2.: **a.** Prop.: *A being produced; a springing* or *coming forth; a growing, growth:* Pl.—**b.** Meton.: (α) Of fruits, corn, *etc.*: *A yielding, yield, crop,* etc.: Virg.—(β) Of milk: *A yield, flowing,* etc.: Pl.—(b) *A supply, number:* poëtarum, Pl.—**c.** Fig.: *A fortunate issue, happy result, success:* Cæs.

prō-verb-ium, ii, *n.* [pro; verbum] (*A thing pertaining to a* verbum (used) *long ago* or *in remote time;* hence) *An old saying, a saw, maxim, adage, proverb:* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proverbe.*

prōvĭde-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of provide-o.—2. *Pa.: Foreseeing, provident, prudent:* homo multum providens, Cic.: (*Comp.*) id est providentius, id.: (*Sup.*) providentissimus quisque, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prevident.*

prōvĭden-ter, *adv.* [for providen-ter; fr. providens, providen-tis] *With foresight, providently, prudently:* Sall.: (*Sup.*) providentissime, Cic.

prōvĭdent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] **1.** *Foresight, foreknowledge:* Cic.—2.: **a.** Prop.: *Foresight, forethought, forecast, precaution, providence:* Cic.; Tac.—**b.** Meton.: *Providence,* as a designation of *the Deity:* Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *providence.*

prō-vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, vīdēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To see forwards,* or *before, one's self; to see in the distance; to discern, descry:* ubi, quid petatur, procul provideri nequeat, Liv. **B.** Fig.: 1. *To be provident* or *cautious; to act with foresight; to take care:* actum de te est, nisi provides, Cic.—2. *To see to, look after, care for; to provide, make preparation* or *provision for* anything: conditioni omnium civium, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) provisum est, Liv. **II.** Act.: **A.** *To see,* or *perceive, in the distance:* navem, Suet.—**B.:** 1. Prop.: *To see before:* quod non Providisset eum, Hor.—2. Fig.: **a.** Of time: *To see* or *perceive beforehand; to foresee; to see before* or *earlier:* providere quid futurum sit, Cic.—**b.** *To see to, look after, care for; to prepare* or *provide for* anything: providentia hæc potissimum provident, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pourvoir.*

prōvĭd-us, a, um, *adj.* [provid-eo] **1.** *Cautious, circumspect, provident, prudent:* animal hoc providum, sagax . . . quem vocamus hominem, Cic.—2. *Caring,* or *providing for, provident.* natura, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) rerum, Tac.—3. *Foreseeing:* (with *Gen.*) mens provida rerum futurarum, Cic.

prō-vinc-ĭa, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.; but usually referred to pro; vinc-o] **I.** Prop.: *A province,* i. e. *a territory out of Italy, acquired by the Romans* (chiefly by conquest), *and brought under Roman government;* freq., also, to be rendered *provincial administration, employment,* etc.: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Official duty, office, business, charge, province:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *province.*

prōvincĭ-ālis, e, *adj.* [provinci-a] *Of,* or *belonging to, a province, provincial:* administratio, Cic. — As Subst.: **provinciales,** ĭum, *m.* (*sc.* homines) *People of a province, provincials:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *provincial.*

prōvincĭ-ātim, *adv.* [id.] *Through the provinces, province by province:* Suet.

prōvĭ-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for provid-sio; fr. provid-eo] **1.** *A foreseeing, foreknowing:* Cic.—2. *Foresight, providence:* Cic.—3.: **a.** *Forethought, precaution* for a thing: Cic.—**b.** *Hindrance, prevention* of a thing: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *provision.*

1. **prōvis-o,** *adv.* [1. provis-us] *With foresight* or *forethought; prudently:* Tac.

2. **prō-vīso,** *perf. and sup. not found,* ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a. To go* or *come forth to see:* **I.** Neut.: huc proviso, Ter. **II.** Act.: proviso quid agat Pamphilus, Ter.

prōvī-sor, ōris, *m.* [for providsor; fr. provid-eo] **1.** *A foreseer:* Tac.—2. *A provider:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proviseur.*

prōvī-sus (for provid-sus), a, um, *P.* of provid-eo.

prōvī-sus, ūs (only in *Abl. Sing.*), *m.* [for provid-sus; fr. provid-eo] **I.** *A looking before, looking into the distance:* Tac.—2. *A foreseeing:* Tac.—3. *A caring for* or *furnishing beforehand, precaution, providing, providence:* Tac.

prō-vivo, vixi, victum, vīvĕre, 3. *v. n. To live on:* Tac.

prōvŏcā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [provoc(a)-o] **1.** *A calling out, summoning, challenging* to combat: Vell.—2. *A citation before a higher tribunal, an appeal:* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *provocation.*

prōvŏcā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A challenger* to combat: Liv. **II.** Esp.: *A kind of gladiator:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *provocateur,* "a provoker."

prō-vŏco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To call forth, call out:* mandant ut ad se provocet Simonidem, Phæd.: cristatus cæditur ales, Quod tepidum vigili provocat ore diem, Ov.—2. Esp.: *To call forth, call out, challenge,* etc., a

person to anything: aliquem ad pugnam, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To call forth, call out:* dum rota Luciferi provocet orta diem, Tib.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To challenge to a contest; to contend with, vie with, provoke:* aliquem virtute, *to vie with one in virtue*, Pl.—**b.** *To challenge, incite, provoke* to anything: ad hilaritatem et jocum provocare, Suet.—**c.** *To excite, stimulate, stir up, rouse* with anything: beneficio provocati, Cic.—**d.** *To call forth, occasion, produce, cause:* quieti secretique nulla bella provocant, Tac. **II.** (*To call, cite,* or *summon before* a higher tribunal, judge, *etc.*; hence) **A.** Prop.: Neut.: *To appeal, make an appeal:* reptus a viatore, *Provoco*, inquit, Liv.: ad populum, Cic. **B.** Fig.: Neut.: *To appeal* to any person or thing: quam id rectum sit, tu judicabis: ne ad Catonem quidem provocabo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *provoquer.*

prōvolgo, are, v. provulgo.

pro-vŏlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To fly forth:* apes provolant, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To fly forth:* sonitus provolat ictu, Lucr. **III.** Meton.: *To hurry,* or *hasten, forth; to rush out:* ipse ad primores provolat Romulus, Liv.

prō-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, volvĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *To roll* or *tumble forwards; to roll along, roll over and over, roll away:* hunc lora et juga subter Provolvēre rotæ, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To drive, snatch,* or *hurry away* from: multi fortunis provolvebantur, *i. e. were ruined*, Tac. **II.** Esp.: With Personal Pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: **A.** Prop.: *To cast one's self down, fall down, prostrate one's self* at another's feet: Liv.; Tac. **B.** Fig.: *To humble one's self:* Tac.

prō-vŏmo, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a. To vomit forth:* Lucr.

prō-vulgo (-volgo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To make publicly known; to publish, divulge:* Suet.

proxĭm-e (proxŭm-), *sup. adv.* [proxim-us] **I.** Prop.: *Nearest, very near, next:* quam proxime castris, Cæs.: (with *Acc.*) hostem, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of time: *Shortly before* or *after, last, next:* civitates quæ proxime bellum fecerant, Cæs.—**B.** Of order, rank, estimation, condition, *etc.*: *Next to, next after, next:* me huic tuæ virtuti proxime accedere, Cic.: (with *Acc.*) proxime deos, id. — Particular phrase: Proxime atque, *Nearly the same as:* Cic.

proxĭm-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The state* or *condition of the* proximus; hence) **1.** *Nearness, vicinity, proximity:* Ov.—**2.** *Near relationship:* Ov.—**3.** *Similarity, resemblance:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proximité.*

proxĭm-o, *adv.* [id.] *Quite recently, very lately:* Cic.

proximus (proxu-) (with a late *Comp.*, proximior, Sen.), a, um, *adj.* [proc-sumus; for prop-simus; fr. prop-is] **I.** Prop.: Of place: *The nearest, next:* proximus vicinus, *next-door neighbour*, Cic.: Belgæ proximi sunt Germanis, Cæs.: (with *Acc.*) ager proximus finem Megalopolitarum, Liv.—As *Subst.*: **A. proximum**, i, *n. The immediate neighbourhood:* Ter. —**B. proximus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* homo): **1.** *An attendant*, etc.: Phæd. —**2.** *A bystander, a person close* or *very near at hand*, etc.: Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of time: *The next preceding* or *following; the previous, last; the next; the following, ensuing:* censor qui proximus ante me fuerat, Cic.—**B.** In order of succession, rank, estimation, worth, *etc.*: *The next:* amore tibi proximi sumus, Cic.—Particular phrase: Proximum est, ut, *It follows that, remains that, the next point is:* Cic.—**C.** Of value or quality: *The next, most nearly approaching, most like,* or *similar:* proxima Phœbi Versibus ille facit, Virg.—**D.** Of relationship or connection: *The nearest, next, most nearly* or *closely related, next of kin:* proximus cognatione, Cic. — Prov.: Proximus sum ego mĭ, *I am most nearly akin to myself*, i. e. *I have more regard for myself than for anyone else*, Ter. — As *Subst.*: proximi, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* homines): **1.** Prop.: *One's nearest relatives, next of kin:* Cic.—**2.** Meton.: *Friends, intimates:* Cic.—**E.** *That is nearest at hand*, i. e. *apt, fit, suitable, convenient, easy:* ibi proximum est, ubi mutes, *there is the fittest, most convenient place*, Ter.—**F.** *Privy to, aware of, connected with* anything: negabat illa se esse culpæ proximam, Phæd. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proche.*

prūd-ens, entis, *adj.* [contr. fr. provid-ens] **I.** Prop.: *Foreseeing, foreknowing:* quos *prudentes* possumus dicere, id est *providentes*, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Knowing, skilled, experienced, versed, practised* in a thing: prudens in jure civili, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) locorum, Liv.: (*Sup.*; also, with *Gerund in* di) adulandi gens prudentissima, Juv.—**B.** *Knowing, wise, discreet, prudent:* quos prudens prætereo, Hor.—**C.** *Sagacious, sensible, intelligent, clever, judicious:* Of persons or things: (*Comp.*) ingenio prudentior, Cic.—**D.** *Cautious, circumspect:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prudent, prude.*

prūden-ter, *adv.* [for prudent-ter; fr. prudens, prudent-is] *Sagaciously, intelligently, discreetly, wisely, skilfully, learnedly, prudently:* facere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) prudentius intuens, Quint.: (*Sup.*) prudentissime defendere, Cic.

prūdent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] (*The quality of the* prudens; hence) **1.** *A foreseeing, foresight:* Cic.; Virg.—**2.** *Acquaintance* with a thing, *knowledge* of a matter, *skill* in a matter: Cic.; Virg.—**3.** *Sagacity, good sense, intelligence, prudence, practical judgment, discretion:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prudence.*

prŭ-ina, æ, *f.* [prob. akin to Gr. πρω-ί] (*The thing belonging to the early morning*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Hoar-frost, rime:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: **A.** *Snow:* Virg.—**B.** *Winter:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bruine.*

prŭīn-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pruin-a] *Full of hoar-frost, frosty, rimy:* Ov.

prūna, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.; perhaps for purna, fr. πυρ] (*The thing pertaining to fires*; hence) *A burning* or *live coal:* Virg.; Hor.

prūn-ĭtĭus, a, um, *adj.* [prun-us] *Of,* or *from, a plum-tree:* torris, Ov.

prūnum, i, *n.* [akin to prunus] *A plum:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prune.*

prūnus, i, *f* = προυνη. *A plum-tree:* prunus silvestris, *the black-thorn, sloe-tree*, Pl

prūr-īo, *prps. no perf. and sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop. *To itch:* os prurit, Scrib. **II.** Fig.: *To itch* or *long for* a thing: num tibi malæ aut dentes pruriunt, Plaut.

Prūsĭas, æ, *m.*, Προυσίας. *Prusias; a king of Bithynia, who hospitably received Hannibal, but afterwards betrayed him to the Romans.*

prȳtănes (-is), is, *m.* = πρύτανις. *A prytanes* or *prytanis; one of the chief magistrates in some of the Greek States* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prytanes.*

prȳtănēum, i, *n.* = πρυτανεῖον. *The prytaneum* or *town-hall; a public building in some of the Greek States, where the Prytanes assembled and dined, and where those who had done special service to the state were entertained at the public expense:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prytanée.*

psall-o, i, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* = ψάλλω. *To play upon a stringed instrument:* Cic.

psaltērĭum, ĭi, *n.* = ψαλτήριον. *A stringed instrument of the lute kind; a psaltery:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *psaltère.*

psaltrĭa, æ, *f.* = ψάλτρια. *A female player on the cithara:* Cic.

Psămăthe, ēs, *f.*, Ψαμάθη (Sand). *Psamathe; a sea-nymph, mother of Phocus.*

1. **psĕcas**, ădis, *f.* = ψεκάς (Drizzle). *A female slave who perfumed her mistress' hair:* Juv.

2. **Psĕcas**, ădis, *f.* [ψεκάς] (**id.**) *The name of an attendant of Diana.*

psēphisma, ătis, *n.* = ψήφισμα. *An ordinance of the people* among the Greeks: Cic.

Pseudŏ-cāto, ōnis, *m. A sham Cato, Pseudo-Cato:* Cic.

Pseudŏ-dămăsippus, i, *m. False-Damasippus, Pseudo-Damasippus:* Cic.

pseudŏmĕnos (-us), i, *m.* = ψευδόμενος (lying). In logic: *A false, sophistical species of syllogism:* Cic.

Pseudŏ-phĭlippus, i, *m. The false Philip, Pseudo-Philip*, i. e. *Anariscus, who gave himself out to be Philip, son of king Perseus.*

pseudŏthȳrum, i, *n.* = ψευδόθυρον. (Prop.: *A back door, private entrance, postern gate*; Fig.) *A secret manner:* Cic.

psĭlŏcĭthărista, æ, *m.* = ψιλοκιθαριστής (bare, *i. e.* mere, performer on the cithara). *One who plays on the cithara without singing to it; a cithara-player:* Suet.

psittăcus, i, *m.* = ψίτταξ. *A parrot:* Ov.

Psŏphis, ĭdis, *f.* = Ψωφίς. *Psophis; a city of Arcadia.*

psȳchŏmantīum, ĭ (-ēum, ēi), *n.* = ψυχομαντεῖον. *A place where the spirits of the dead were interrogated; a place of necromancy:* Cic.

psythĭa, æ, v. psythius.

psythĭus (psith-), a, um, *adj.* = ψυθίος (ψιθ-). *Psythian;* a designation of a species of vine: vitis, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **psythia,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* vitis) = psythia vitis, Virg.

ptĕ. A pronominal suffix appended to adjective, and (more rarely) to substantive personal, pronouns, esp. in the ablative; the Eng. *Self, own:* suopte pondere, Cic.: nostrāpte culpā, Ter.: suumpte amicum, Plaut.: mepte fieri servum, id.

Ptĕlĕum (-on), ĭ, *n.*, Πτελέον. *Pteleum* or *Pteleon; a port in Thessaly.*

Ptĕrĕlas, æ, *m.*, Πτερέλας. *Pterelas:* **1.** *A prince of Taphus.*—**2.** *One of Actæon's hounds.*

ptĭsāna, æ, *f.* = πτισάνη. *Ptisan.* **I.** Prop.: *Barley, crushed and cleaned from the hulls, barley-groats, pearl-barley:* Cels. **II.** Meton.: *A drink made from barley-groats, barley-water:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *ptisane,* (mod.) *tisane.*

ptĭsān-ārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [ptisan-a] (*A thing pertaining to* ptisana; hence) *A decoction of barley-groats* or *of rice:* Hor.

Ptŏlĕmæus, ĭ, *m.*, Πτολεμαῖος (Warlike). *Ptolemy:* **1.** *The name of the kings of Egypt after Alexander the Great.*—Hence, **a. Ptŏlĕmæ-ēus,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Ptolemy; Ptolemœan;* Meton.) *Egyptian.*—As *Subst.*: **Ptolemæeum,** ĭ (*sc.* sepulchrum), *The tomb of the Ptolemies:* Suet.—**b. Ptolemæ-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Ptolemœan, Ptolemaic.*—**2.** *An astrologer of the time of Otho.*—**3.** *A king of Mauritania.*

pūbe-ns, ntis, *adj.* [obsol. pube-o = pubesco] **I.** Prop.: *Arrived at the age of puberty, pubescent:* frater, Claud. **II.** Meton.: Of plants: *In full vigour, juicy, flourishing, exuberant:* herbæ, Virg.

pūber, ĕris, v. 1. pubes.

pūber-tas, ātis, *f.* [puber] (*The state,* or *condition, of the* puber; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The age of maturity, puberty:* Suet. **II.** Meton.: **A.: 1.** Of persons: *The signs of puberty, the beard, etc.:* Cic.—**2.** Of plants: *Soft down, pubescence:* Pl.—**B.** *The power of procreation, manhood, virility:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *puberté.*

1. pū-bes (-ber), ĕris, *adj.* [prob. from same root as pu-er] (*Nourished;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *That is grown up, of ripe age, adult, pubescent:* prius-quam pubes esset, Nep.—As *Subst.*: **puberes,** um, *m.* (*sc.* homines) *Grown-up persons, adults, men:* Cæs. **II.** Meton.: Of plants, *etc.*: *Covered with soft down, downy; pubescent, ripe:* folia, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pubère.*

2. pū-bes, is, *f.* [id.] (*That which is grown up;* hence) **I.** Prop.: Collectively: **A.: 1.** Of persons: *Youth, young persons:* Virg.—**2.** *Men, population:* Hor.—**B.** Of cattle: *Bullocks:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The signs of manhood, i. e. the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty:* Cels.; Pl.—**B.** *The pudenda:* Virg.

pūb-esco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [1. pub-es] (*To become* pubes; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To reach the age of puberty, become pubescent:* Of persons or things: quum primum pubesceret, Cic.: æquali tecum pubesceret ævo, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To be covered* or *clothed; to clothe itself,* etc.: prataque pubescunt variorum flore colorum, Ov.—**B.** *To grow up, ripen:* omnia, quæ terra gignit, maturata pubescunt, Cic.

pūblĭc-ānus, a, um, *adj.* [publicus] *Of,* or *belonging to, the public revenue,* or *to the farming of the revenue:* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **publicanus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A farmer-general of the Roman revenues* (usually from the equestrian order): Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *publicain.*

pūblĭcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [public(a)-o] *An adjudging to the public treasury, confiscation:* Cic.

pūblĭc-e, *adv.* [public-us] **1.** *On account, at the cost, in behalf,* or *in charge of the state:* fieri, Cic.: ali, Nep.—**2.** *Generally, all together, universally:* exulatum publice ire, Liv.

pūblĭc-ĭtus, *adv.* [id.] **1.** *From the public; on the public account, at the public expense,* by or *for the state:* publicitus hospitio accipi, *i. e. to be imprisoned,* Plaut.—**2.** *Before the people, in public, publicly:* ut fiat auctio Publicitus, Plaut.

pūblĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make public property; to seize and adjudge to the public use; to confiscate:* regnum Jubæ, Cæs.: privata, Cic. **II.:** A. Gen.: *To show* or *tell to the people; to impart to the public; to make public* or *common:* bibliothecas, *i. e. to throw open to the public,* Suet. B. Esp.: 1. With Personal pron.: *To make one's self public,* i. e. *to let one's self be heard in public:* Suet.—**2.** *To make known, publish, reveal, disclose:* reticenda, Just.—**3.** *To expose to common use, to prostitute:* pudicitiam, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *publier.*

Publĭcŏla, æ, v. Poplicola.

pūbl-ĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [for poplicus; fr. popl-us = populus; v. 1. populus *init.*] (*Pertaining to* populus; hence) **1.** *Of,* or *belonging to, the people, state,* or *community; that is done for the sake* or *at the expense of the state; public, common:* magnificentia, Cic.: sacrificia, Cæs.—As *Subst.*: **a. publicus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A public officer, public functionary, magistrate:* Cæs.—**b. publicum,** i, *n.*: (a) *Possessions of the state, public territory, communal property:* Cic.—(b) *The public purse; the public coffers* or *treasury; public income, revenue,* etc.: de publico convivari, *at public cost,* Cic.—(c) *The commonwealth, state, community, city:* Pl.—**2.:** a. Prop.: *Common, general, public:* publica cura juvenum. Hor.—As *Subst.*: **publicum,** i, *n.* *A public place:* Cic.—Particular expression: In publico, *Publicly, in public, openly:* Cic.—b. Meton.: *General,* in a bad sense, *i. e. common, ordinary, bad:* structura carminis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *public.*

pūde-ndus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of pudeo.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Of which one ought to be ashamed; shameful, scandalous, disgraceful, abominable:* vita, Ov.

pūde-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of pude-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Shamefaced, bashful, modest:* pudens prave, Hor.: (*Comp.*) te videri pudentiorem fuisse, Cic.: (*Sup.*) vir pudentissimus, id.

pūden-ter, *adv.* [for pudent-ter; fr. pudens, pudent-is] *Modestly, bashfully:* eum pudenter appellare, Cic.: (*Comp.*) pudentius accedere, id.: (*Sup.*) pudentissime aliquid petere, id.

pūdĕo, ŭi *or* ĭtum est, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to puteo] **I.** Personal verb: **A.** Of personal subjects: **1.** Neut.: *To be ashamed, to feel shame:* inducitur ad pudendum, Cic.—**2.** Act.: *To shame; cause* or *bring shame to:* non te hæc pudent? Ter.—**B.** Of things as subjects: **1.** Neut.: *To be a shame; to be a cause,* or *ground, of shame:* nec lusisse pudet, sed, *etc.*, Hor.—**2.** Act.: *To cause shame to; to be a ground* or *cause of shame to:* siquidem te quicquam, quod facis, pudet, Plaut.: puderet me dicere non intelligere, Cic. **II.** Impersonal: Pudet, puduit, or puditum est, *etc.*: **A.** Neut.: *It,* or *there, is,* etc., *a shame; one,* etc., *is,* or *feels,* etc., *ashamed,* etc.: (with *Gen.*) cicatricum et sceleris pudet, Hor.: (with *Lat.*) neque mei, neque tui, puditum est factis, quæ facis, Plaut.: (with *Supine in* u) pudet dictu, Tac.—**B.** Act.: *It causes,* or *brings, shame to* one, *etc.*: sunt homines, quos infamiæ suæ neque pudeat, neque tædeat, Cic.

pudet, v. pudeo.

pūd-ĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [pudeo] *Feeling ashamed, shamefaced, bashful, modest:* matrona, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pudibond.*

pūdĭc-e, *adv.* [pudic-us] *Bashfully, modestly, chastely, virtuously:* pudice doctum ingenium, Ter.: (*Comp.*) pudicius contineri, Pl.

pūdic-ĭtĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* pudicus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Shamefacedness, modesty, chastity, virtue:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: Personified: *Pudicitia* or *Chastity: as a goddess.*

pūd-icus, a, um, *adj.* [pudeo] *Shamefaced, bashful, modest, chaste, virtuous:* homines, Cic.: mores, Ov.: (*Comp.*) matrona pudicior, id.: (*Sup.*) pudicissima femina, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pudique.*

pūd-or, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Shame, a sense of shame, shamefacedness, shyness; modesty, decency, good manners, propriety,* etc.: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Shame, a cause for shame, ignominy, disgrace:* Ov.; Liv.—**B.** *A redness of the skin:* Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *pudour,* (mod.) *pudeur.*

pŭel-la, æ, *f. dim.* [for puer-la

fr. puer-a] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A female child, a girl, maiden, lass:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A daughter:* Hor.—**2.** *A beloved maiden, a sweetheart:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: *A young married female, or woman; a young wife:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pucelle.*

pŭell-āris, e, *adj.* [puell-a] *Of, or belonging to, a girl or young woman; girlish, maidenly, youthful:* animi, Ov.: anni, Tac.

pŭellār-iter, *adv.* [puellar-is] *In a girlish manner, girlishly:* Pl.

pŭell-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [puell-a] *A little girl:* Ter.

pŭel-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for puer-lus; fr. puer] *A little boy:* Lucr.

pŭ-er, ĕri (old *Voc.*, puere, as if from puerus, Plaut.), *m.* [akin to the Sanscrit *putra*, "filius," from Sanscrit root PUSH, *nutrire*; and to παῖς, the Spartan form of παῖς] (*The nourished one;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** *A male child, a young boy, lad* (strictly till the seventeenth year, but freq. applied to those who are much older): Cic.; Hor.—2. Plur.: *Children*, in gen.: Cic.—Particular phrase: A puero, a pueris, also, ex pueris, *From a boy, from boyhood or childhood:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A little son, a son:* Virg.; Hor.—2. *A grown-up youth, young man:* Cic.—3. *An unmarried man, a bachelor:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: *A boy* for attendance; *a servant, slave:* Cic.; Hor.

pŭ-ĕra, æ, *f.* [akin to pu-er] *A girl, lass, maiden:* Suet.

pŭĕr-asco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [puer] (*To become a* puer; hence) *To attain the age of boyhood:* Suet.

pŭĕr-īlis, e, *adj.* [id.] (*Of, or belonging to, a* puer; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Boyish, childish, youthful:* agmen, *a troop of boys*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Boyish, childish, puerile, trivial, silly:* animus, Cic.: (*Comp.*) si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *puéril.*

pŭĕrīl-iter, *adv.* [pueril-is] **1.** *Like a child:* ludentes, Phæd. — **2.** *Childishly, foolishly, sillily:* Cic.

pŭĕr-ĭtĭa (-tĭa, Hor.), *f.* [puer] *Boyhood, childhood, youth:* Cic.; Tac.

pŭer-pĕr-us, a, um, *adj.* [for puer-par-us; fr. puer; par-io] *Bringing forth children, lying-in, in childbed:* uxor, Sen.: verba, *formulæ that promote delivery*, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **I. puerpĕra,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* mulier) *A woman in labour or in childbed, a lying-in woman:* Hor.—**2.** *A woman who has recently brought forth:* Pl.

pŭerpĕr-ium, ii, *n.* [puerper-a] (*A thing pertaining to a* puerpera; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Childbirth, childbed, a lying-in, confinement, delivery:* Plaut.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: *A newborn child; an infant; children:* Tac.

pŭertĭa, æ, v. pueritia.

pŭĕrŭ-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for puero-ĭus; fr. puerus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) puero-] *A little boy, little slave:* Cic.

pŭĕrus, i, v. puer.

pūga, æ, v. pyga.

pŭg-ĭl, ĭlis, *m.* [from PUG, root of pu(n)g-o, *etc.*] *A boxer, pugilist:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pugile.*

pūgĭlā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pugil(a)-or, *to be a boxer*] *Boxing, pugilism:* Cic.

pūgillār-is, e, *adj.* [pugill-us] (*Of,* or *belonging to, a* pugillus; hence) *That can be held in the hand:* Juv.—*As Subst.:* **pugillares,** ium, *m.* (*sc.* libelli) *Writing tablets:* Pl.

pūgĭl-lus, i, *m. dim.* [fr. pugnus, pug(i)n-i] *A small handful;* Pl.

pūg-io, ōnis, *m.* [PUG, root of pungo] (*The piercing,* or *stabbing, thing;* hence) *A dagger, dirk, poniard.* **I.** Prop.: Cic.; Tac. **II.** Fig.: O plumbeum pugionem! *O leaden dagger!* i. e. *O weak argument!* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poignon.*

pūgiun-cŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [for pugion-culus; fr. pugio, pugion-is] *A small dagger or poniard:* Cic.

pug-na, æ, *f* [PUG, root of pu(n)g-o, *etc.*] (*The stabbing or thrusting thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A fight man to man; a fight* between persons *or* armies; *a battle, combat, action, engagement:* Cic.; Suet. **II.** Fig.: *A battle, contest, dispute:* Cic.; Pl. **III.** Meton.: *Troops drawn up for battle, a line of battle:* Liv.

pugnāc-iter, *adv.* [pugnax, pugnac-is] *Contentiously, violently, obstinately:* certare pugnaciter, Cic.: (*Comp.*) pugnacius, Quint.: (*Sup.*) pugnacissime, Cic.

pugnā-tor, ōris, *m.* [pugn(a)-o] *A fighter, combatant:* Liv.—As *Adj.*: *Fighting:* gallus, *a fighting-cock:* Pl.

pugnātōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pugnator] (*Of,* or *belonging to, a fighter* or *combatant; fighting:* arma, *i. e. sharp weapons*, Suet.

pugn-ax, ācis, *adj.* [pugn-o] **I.** Prop.: *Fond of fighting, combative, warlike, martial:* centurio, Cic.: ensis, Ov.: (*Sup.*) pugnacissimus quisque, Tac. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of speech, *etc.*: *Combative, quarrelsome, contentious:* (*Comp.*) oratio pugnacior, Cic. —**B.** *Obstinate, refractory, pertinacious:* Of persons or things: Græcus nimis pugnax contra imperatorem populi Romani, Cic.

pugn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [pugn-a] **I.** Prop.: *To fight,* either singly or in armies; *to combat, give battle, engage, contend:* cominus in acie sæpe pugnavit, Cic.: (with *Acc. of homogeneous object*) prælia, Hor.: (*Pass. with homogeneous subject*) pugna summâ contentione pugnata, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) pugnatur uno tempore, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To contend, conflict, disagree, oppose, contradict:* Cic. —**B.** *To struggle, strive, endeavour, take pains, exert one's self* for anything: Of persons or things: pondera . . . deorsum deducere pugnent, Lucr.: illud pugna et enitere, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *pugner.*

pug-nus, i, *m.* [root PUG, whence pu(n)g-o, *etc.*] (*The striking thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A fist:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: As a measure: *A fistful, handful:* Cato. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poing.*

pulchel-lus (pulcel-), a, um, *adj. dim.* [for pulcher-lus; fr. 1. pulcher] *Beautiful little:* Bacchæ, Cic.

1. pul-cher, chra, chrum, **-cer** cra, crum, *adj.* [for pol-cer; fr. polio] (*Polished;* hence) **I.** Prop. *Beautiful, beauteous, fair, handsome,* in shape and appearance, *etc.*: o puerum pulchrum, Cic.: (*Sup.*) formâ pulcherrima Dido, Virg.: (with *Gen.*): pulchra dearum, Enn.: (*Comp.*) quid potest esse aspectu pulchrius? Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Fine, excellent, noble, honourable, glorious, illustrious,* etc.: virgo, Virg.

2. Pulcher (-cer), ri, *m.*, **-chra (-cra),** æ, *f.* [1. pulcher] *Pulcher* or *Pulcer*; *Pulchra* or *Pulcra*; *Roman names.*

pulchr-e (pulcr-), *adv.* [1. pulcher, pulchr-i] **1.** *Beautifully, excellently, finely, nobly, very,* etc.: dicere, Cic. Pulchre est, *etc.*, mihi, *I am well, it goes well with me*, id.: (*Sup.*) pulcherrime, id. — **2.** As an exclamation of applause: *Excellently! bravo! well done!* Hor.

pulchr-ĭtūdo (pulcr-), ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* pulcher; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Beauty:* Cic.; Pl. **II.** Fig.: *Beauty, excellence:* Cic. **III.** Meton.: *A beautiful thing:* Pl.

pūlēgĭum, ii, v. puleium.

pūlēium (-ēgĭum), ii, *n. Pleabane, flea-wort, pennyroyal:* Cic.

pūlex, icis, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A flea:* Pl.; Plaut.

pull-ārĭus, ii, [1. pull-us] (*One pertaining to* pulli; hence) *A man who fed the sacred chickens, the chicken-keeper:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pullaire.*

pull-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. pull-us] *Clothed in soiled or black garments:* proceres, Juv.—As *Subst.*: **pullatus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A person in soiled dress, one of the common people:* Suet.

pullŭl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [pullul-us] **I.** Prop.: *To bring forth young:* tot pullulat atra colubris, Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of plants: *To put forth sprouts,* etc.; *to sprout out, come forth:* pullulat ab radice, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *To shoot forth:* pullulare incipiebat luxuria, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pulluler.*

1. pullus, i, *m.* [either = πῶλος; or contr. fr. puel-lus, for puer-lus, fr. puer] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A young animal, young:* Cic.; Hor. **B.** Esp.: *A young fowl, a chicken:* Hor.—So of *the sacred chickens*, used in divination: Cic. **II.** Fig.: As a term of endearment: *Chick, darling:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poule.*

2. pullus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to πελλός] **I.** Prop.: *Dark-coloured, blackish-gray, dusky, blackish:* toga, Cic.: myrtus, *dusky, dark-green*, Hor. —As *Subst.*: **pullum,** i, *n.* *A dark-grey garment:* Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Sad, sorrowful, mournful:* stamina, Ov.

pulment-ārĭum, ii, *n.* [pulmentum] (*A thing pertaining to* pulmentum; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A relish* (fruit, salt, mustard, *etc.*): Pl. **II.**

Meton.: *Appetite* or *relish for food*: Hor.

pul-mentum, i, *n.* [for pult-mentum; fr. puls, pult-is] (*A thing made from* puls; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A sauce, condiment, relish* (fruit, vegetables, salt, *etc.*): Just. **II.** Meton.: *Food, delicate fare*: Hor.

pulmo, ōnis, *m.* [akin to πλεύμων, for πνευμων] *A lung*.—Plur.: *the two lobes of the lungs, the lungs.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *poumon.*

pulmōn-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pulmo, pulmon-is] **I.** Prop.: *Of*, or *belonging to, the lungs; pulmonic*: vomitus, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *Soft* or *swelling like the lungs; spongy*: mala, Pl.

pulpa, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The fleshy portion of animal bodies, solid flesh*: Mart. **II.** Fig.: Of persons: *The flesh*: scelerata, *i. e. corrupt human nature*, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pulpe, poulpe.*

pulp-āmentum, i, *n.* [pulp-a] (*The thing pertaining to* pulpa; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The fleshy part of animals*, etc., *the meat*, e. g. of fishes: Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Food prepared mainly from bits of meat, tid-bits*: Cic.

pulpĭtum, i, *n.* [etym. dub.] *A staging* made of boards; *a scaffold, platform, pulpit*, for public representations, lectures, disputations; and esp. as *a stage* for actors: Hor.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pupitre.*

puls, pultis, *f.* [akin to πόλτος] *A thick pap* or *pottage* (*made of meal, pulse*, etc.; *the food of the Romans before they became acquainted with bread; it was also used at sacrifices, and as food for the sacred chickens*): Cic.; Pl.

pulsā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [puls(a)-o] *A beating, striking*: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pulsation.*

puls-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n. intens.* [ir. pello, through root PUL] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** Act.: *To push, strike, beat*: ad pulsandos verberandosque homines, Cic.: ter pede pulsat humum, Ov.—**2.** Neut.: *To beat* one against the other; *to clash*: armorum pulsantium fragor, Pl. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of military engines: *To batter, to dash*, or *strike, furiously against*: ariete muros, Virg.—**2.** Of the chords of the lyre: *To strike*: chelyn, Val. Fl.—**3.** *To strike against, to touch* anything: ipse arduus altaque pulsat Sidera, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To impel, set in violent motion, disturb, agitate, disquiet*, etc.: animos adventūsque visione, Cic.—**B.** *To repel, drive away, ward off*, etc.: pericula, Claud.—**C.** *To attack* on *or* with a charge; *to accuse*, etc.: pulsari crimine falso, Claud.—**D.** Of sound: *To strike against, strike*, etc.: ululatus pulsat aures, Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pousser.*

1. pul-sus, a, um, *P.* of pello, through root PUL.

2. pul-sus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A pushing, beating, striking, stamping; a push, blow*: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Impulse, influence*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pouls*, "the pulse."

pul-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n. intens.* [pello, through root PUL] **I.** Act.: *To beat, strike, knock at*: quisquam hoc pultavit, Ter. **II.** Neut.: *To knock, give a knock*: i, puere; pulta, Plaut.

pulvĕr-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pulvis, pulver-is] (*Of*, or *belonging to, dust*; hence) **1.** *Filled with* or *full of dust, dust-*: nubes, *clouds of dust*, Virg.—**2.** *Fine as dust, like dust*: farina, Ov.

pulvĕr-ŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Full of dust, dusty*: via, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Attended with toil, toilsome, laborious*: præmia militiæ, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pulvérulent.*

pulvil-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for pulvinlus; fr. pulvin-us] *A little cushion, small pillow*: Hor.

pulvin-ar (polv-), āris, *n.* [pulvin-us] (*A thing pertaining to a* pulvinus, or *to* pulvini; hence) *A couch made of cushions, and spread over with a splendid covering, for the gods, and persons of distinction*; *a couch* or *cushioned seat* (in the lectisternium, placed for the gods before their statues and altars): Cic.; Cat.; Hor.

pulvin-ārium, ii, *n.* [id.] (id.). **I.** Prop.: *A cushioned seat* or *couch* of the gods: Liv. **II.** Meton.: *An anchorage*: Plaut.

pulvinus, i, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A cushion, bolster, squab, pillow* to sit or lie upon: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *An elevation* in the fields, *a raised border, ridge, bank, bed*: Pl.

pulvis, ĕris, *m.* (*fem.*: Prop.) [sym. dub.; prob. akin to Gr. πάλλω, Lat. pello] (*The thing driven about*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Dust, powder* of anything: Cic.; Virg.—Prov.: Sulcos in pulvere ducere, *To draw furrows in the sand*, i. e. *to give one's self useless trouble*: Juv. **II.** Meton.: *A place of contest, arena, lists*: Virg. **III.** Fig.: *Toil, effort, labour*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr.(old) *puldre*; (mod.) *poudre.*

pūmex, ĭcis, *m.* (*fem.*, Cat. 1, 2) [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A pumice-stone*: Pl.; Hor.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Soft stone, porous rock* of any kind: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ponce.*

pūmĭc-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pumex, pumic-is] **I.** Prop.: *Of pumice-stone*, or *of soft stone*: molæ, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Stony*: oculi, *not in a condition to weep, dry*, Plaut.

pūmĭl-ĭo, ōnis, *comm. gen.* [pumil-us] *A dwarf, pigmy*: Lucr.

pūmĭlus, i, *m. A dwarf*: Suet.

punc-tim, *adv.* [for pung-tim; fr. pung-o] (*By pricking*; hence) *With the point*: Liv.

punc-tum, i, *n.* [for pung-tum; fr. pung-o] (*That which is pricked* or *pricked in*; hence) **1.** *A point, small hole, puncture*: Mart.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *A point, small spot* (as if made by pricking): Pl.—(b) Esp.: (*a*) *A mathematical point*: Cic.—(β) *A point* or *spot* on dice: Suet.—(γ) (*A point* or *dot as the sign of a vote*, made in a waxen tablet, before the introduction of separate ballots; hence) *A vote, suffrage, ballot*: Cic.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *A small part* of anything divided or measured off, e. g. *a small weight*: Pers.—(b) In space: *A point*: Cic.—(c) In discourse: *A small portion, a brief clause, short section*: Cic. —**c.** Fig.: (a) *A vote*: Hor.—(b) *A small portion of time; a moment*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *point, pointe.*

punc-tus (for pung-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of pung-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Pricked in*, like a point; hence, of time, punctō tempore (like puncto temporis), *in an instant, in a moment*: Lucr.

pu(n)g-o, pŭpūgi, punctum, pungĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [root PUG, whence pug-nus, *etc.*] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To prick, puncture*, etc.: hominem, Cic.; vulnus, id. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To penetrate, enter*: corpus, Lucr.—**2.** *To cause a pricking sensation to*: sensum, Lucr. **C.** Fig.: *To prick, sting, vex, grieve, trouble, afflict, disturb, annoy, harass*, etc.: me pupugit epistola, Cic. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To give*, or *inflict, a prick*; *to make a puncture*: Auct. ap. Gell. **B.** Meton.: *To possess a pungent flavour, to be pungent*: Pl. **C.** Fig.: *To inflict a sting*; *to be stinging, vexatious, troublesome, annoying*, etc.: ignominia pupugit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poindre.*

Pūnĭc-ānus, a, um, *adj.* [Punic-us] *Made in the Punic manner*; *Punic, Carthaginian*: lectuli, Cic.

pūnĭcĕus, a, um; **Pūnĭcus**, a, um, v. Pœni

pūn-ĭo (pœn-), īvi *and* ĭi, ītum īre, 4. *v. a.* and *n.* [pœn-a] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Of persons, *etc.*: *To inflict punishment upon, to punish*: punire sontes, Cic.—**2.** Of faults, *etc.*: *To inflict punishment for, to punish*, etc.: peccata puniunt, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To take vengeance for; to avenge, revenge*: Græciæ fana punire, Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To inflict punishment, to punish*, lex omnis aut punit, aut jubet, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *punir.*

pūn-ĭor (pœn-), ītus sum, īri, 4. *v. dep.* [id.] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Of persons: *To inflict punishment upon, to punish*: aliquem, Cic.—**2.** Of faults: *To inflict punishment for, to punish*: id peccatum, quod sponte suâ reus punitus est, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To avenge, revenge, take vengeance for*: clarissimorum necem, Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To inflict punishment, to punish*: quod non et punior ipsa, Ov.

pūni-tor, ōris, *m.* [puni-o] **1.** *A punisher*: Suet.—**2.** *An avenger*: Cic.

pūp-a (pupp-), æ, *f.* [akin to pup-us] *A doll, puppet*: Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poupée.*

pūp-illa, æ, *f. dim.* [pup-a] **I.** Prop.: (*A little girl*; esp.) *An orphan girl; a ward, minor*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The pupil of the eye*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pupille.*

pūpill-āris, e, *adj.* [pupill-us] *Of*, or *belonging to, an orphan* or *ward*: pecuniæ, *the money of a ward*, Liv.

pūpĭl-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for pupulus; fr. pupul-us] (*A little boy*; esp.) *An orphan boy, an orphan*; also, *a ward*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pupille.*

Pupinĭa, æ, *f.* *The Pupinian* [illegible]

ary in Latium, a sterile tract of country in the vicinity of Rome: Liv.:—also called, Pupinius ager, Cic.; and, Pupiniensis ager, Liv.

Pŭpĭus, ĭi, *m. Pupius; a Roman name.*

puppis, is (*Acc.* and *Abl. Sing.*, mostly puppim and puppi, rarely puppem and puppe), *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The hinder part of a ship, the stern,* or *poop:* Cic.; Virg.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: *A ship:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poupe.*

pŭp-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [pup-a] *The pupil of the eye:* Cic.; Ov.

pŭpŭ-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for pupolus; fr. pupus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) pupo-i] *A little boy:* Cat.

pŭ-pŭ-s, i, *m.* [pu, whence pu-er, reduplicated] (Prop.: *A boy, a child;* Meton.) *A puppet* (Fig. as a term of endearment): Suet.

pūr-e, *adv.* [pur-us] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Purely, cleanly; in a pure,* or *clean, way,* or *manner:* pure lautis corporibus, Liv.—**b.** Fig.: (a) *Clearly, obviously:* Hor.—(b) *Without admixture,* i. e. *perfectly, fully, entirely:* Hor.—**2.** *Purely, without evil,* or *fault; unspotted-ly, chastely:* Cic.—**3.** Of style: *Purely, faultlessly, unexceptionably:* Cic.: (*Sup.*) purissime locutus, Gell. — **4.** *Clearly, brightly, brilliantly:* (*Comp.*) urit me Glyceræ nitor. Splendentis Pario marmore purius, Hor.

purgā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [purg(a)-o] **1.** (*The thing cleansed* or *cleared away;* hence) *Sweepings, dirt,* etc. (esp. *that which was annually swept* or *washed from the temple of Vesta*); *the dirt* or *filth swept out; the sweepings, offscourings:* Ov.—**2.** (*The expiating* or *atoning thing;* hence) *A means of purification,* or *expiation:* Ov.

purgā-mentum, i, *n.* [id.] (id.) **I.** Prop.: *Sweepings, offscourings, filth, dirt:* Liv.; Tac. **II.** Fig.: As a term of reproach: *Refuse, dregs, filth, offscouring, outcast:* Curt.

purgā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.** *A cleansing, purging,* etc.: Cic.—**2.** *An exculpation, clearing, justification:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *purgation.*

1. **purgā-tus,** a, um: **1.** *P.* of purg(a)-o.- **2.** *Pa.*: *Cleansed, purified, pure:* auris, Hor.: (*Sup.*) purgatissima, Pers.

2. **purgā-tus,** ūs, *m.* [purg(a)-o] *A purging,* etc.: Cic.

purgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [pur-us] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To clean, cleanse, make clean:* cultello proprios purgantem leniter ungues, Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To clear,* or *clean, out:* immissi cum falcibus multi purgārunt locum, Cic.—**2.** *To cleanse,* either by stool or vomiting; *to purge, clear out:* se helleboro, Val. Max.: (with *Gen.*) morbi purgatus, Hor.: (with *Gr. Acc.*) purgor bilem, id. **II.** Meton.: *To clear away, remove:* ruderibus purgandis manūs admovit, Suet. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To cleanse, purify,* etc.: purga urbem, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of accounts: *To clear up, settle, pay:* Suet.—**2.** *To clear,* or *free, from accusation; to excuse, exculpate, justify,* etc.: crimina, Cic.: adolescentem crimine, Tac.—**3.** *To purge,* or *cleanse,* from a crime, *etc.,* by religious rites; *to make expiation,* or *atonement, for; to purify,* etc.: purgamus agros, purgamus agrestes, Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. *purger.*

pūr-ĭ-fĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for pur-i-fac-o; fr. pur-us; (i); fac-io] **I.** Prop.: *To make clean; to cleanse, purify:* favos aquā, Pl. **II.** Fig.: regnum, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *purifier.*

pūr-ĭter, *adv.* [pur-us] **1.** *Purely, cleanly; in a pure* or *clean way* or *manner:* puriter lavit dentes, Cat.—**2.** *Purely, unspottedly, chastely:* vitam puriter egi, Cat.

purpŭra, æ, *f.* [πορφύρα] **I.** Prop.: *The purple-fish:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Purple colour, purple:* Virg.—**B.** *The purple,* i. e. *purple cloth, a purple garment:* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pourpre.*

purpŭr-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [purpur-a] (*Provided,* or *furnished, with* purpura; hence) *Clad in purple:* mulier, Plaut.—As *Subst.*: **purpurātus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A high officer at court* (so called because clothed in purple): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pourpré.*

purpŭr-ĕus, a, um (*Gen. Sing.,* purpureāi, Lucr.), *adj.* [id.] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* purpura; hence) **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *Purple-coloured, purple;* including very different shades of colour, as *red, reddish, violet, brownish, blackish,* etc.: flos purpureus rosæ, Hor.—**2.** Meton.: *Brilliant, shining, bright, beautiful:* lumen, Virg.—**B.** *Clothed in purple, purple-clad:* tyranni, Hor.

pū-rus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root PŪ, *purificare, lustrare*] **I.** Prop.: *Clean, free from dirt* or *filth, pure, unstained, undefiled:* ut quicquid inde haurias, purum liquidumque te haurire sentias, Cic.: (*Comp.*) aëre purior ignis, Ov.: (*Sup.*) purissima mella, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *Pure, unspotted, spotless:* animus, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) integer vitæ, scelerisque purus, Hor.—**2.** Esp.: Of style: *Pure, faultless, unexceptionable:* purum genus dicendi, Cic.—**B.** Law *t. t.*: *Unconditional, without exception, absolute, entire, complete:* judicium, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Cleansing, purifying:* sulfur, Tib.—**B.** *In a natural state; plain, natural, unadorned, unwrought, unmixed, unadulterated, unsophisticated:* argentum, *plain,* i. e. *unornamented, without figures chased upon it,* Cic.: campus, *where nothing is growing,* Liv.: hasta, *without an iron head,* Prop.—**C.** *Clear, cleared, free* from anything: sol purus, *free from clouds, bright, clear,* Hor.—As *Subst.*: **purum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* cœlum) *A clear, bright, unclouded sky,* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pur.*

pū-s, pūris, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root PŪY, *fœtere,* and Gr. πῦ-ος] (*The stinking thing;* hence) *White* and *viscous matter* of a sore; *pus.* **I.** Prop.: Cels.:—*Plur.*: pura. Pl. **II.** Fig.: *Of malice:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pus.*

pusilla, æ, **pusillum,** ĭ, v. pusillus.

pŭs-illus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pus-us, ☞] **I.** Prop.: *Very little, very small, petty, insignificant:* mus, Plaut.: epistola, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **A. pusilla,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* puella) *A little girl:* Hor.—**B. pusillum,** i, *n. A very little, a trifle:* Script. ap. Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Little, small, petty, paltry:* animus, *a petty spirit,* Cic.—**B.** *Possessing but little spirit, humble, diffident,* etc.: inopis me quodque pusilli Finxerunt animi, Hor.

pūs-ĭo, ōnis, *m.* [pus-us] **I.** Prop. *A little boy:* Cic.; Juv.

pustŭl-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [pustula, *a pustule*] (*Provided with a* pustula; hence) (Prop.: *Blistered;* Meton.) *Refined, purified:* argentum, Suet.

pūs-us, i, *m.* [prob. akin to pu-er] *A boy, a little boy:* Anct. ap. Var. ☞ From this word used in an adjectival force, *Small,* etc., is formed the adjective pusillus.

puta, v. puto.

pūtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [put(a)-o] (*The thing pruned* or *trimmed;* hence) *A husk, pod, peel, shell,* etc.: Cic.

pūtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A pruning* or *lopping* of trees: Cic.

pūtĕ-al, ālis, *n.* [pute-us] (*A thing belonging,* or *pertaining, to a* puteus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A stone curb round the mouth of a well:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A piece of masonry in the shape of a* puteal:—esp. *the Puteal erected in the Comitium, to commemorate the cutting of a whetstone with a razor by the augur Attus Navius:* Cic.; Hor.

pūtĕāl-is, e, *adj.* [puteal] *Of,* or *belonging to, a well, well-:* undæ, *well-water,* Ov.

pūt-ĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root PŪY, *fœtere;* Gr. πύθειν] **I.** Prop.: *To stink, be fetid:* quamvis Putet aper, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *To be rotten, putrid:* tigna humide putent, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *puer.*

Pŭtĕŏ-li, ōrum, *m.* [puteus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) puteo-i] (*Little wells*) *Puteoli; a city on the coast of Campania, opposite Baiæ, having mineral springs* (now *Pozzuolo*).—Hence, **Pŭtĕŏlānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Puteoli; Puteolan.*

pūt-er (**pŭt-ris**), re, *adj.* [put-eo] **I.** Prop.: *Stinking, fetid:* palus puter, Var. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Rotten, decaying, putrifying, putrid,* etc.: fanum, *mouldering* from age, Hor.: poma, *rotten,* Ov.—**B.** Of the soil, *etc.*: *Loose, crumbling, friable, mellow, soft,* etc.: Virg.—**C.** *Flabby:* mammæ, Hor.—**D.** *Languishing, voluptuous, wanton:* oculi, Hor.—**E.** *Withered, old,* etc.: anima, Prop.

pūt-esco (**-isco**), tŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre *and* iscĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [id.] *To rot, putrefy:* non aliā (*sc.* muriā), quam quā Byzantia putuit orca, Hor.

pŭt-ĕus, i, *m.* [etym. dub.; prob. akin to Gr. βύθ-ος, πυθ-μήν, Lat. fod-io; but acc. to some akin to Gr. ποτ-ος, Lat. pot-us] (*A dug place;*—a

drinking-place; hence) **I. Prop.: A.** *A well:* Cic.; Hor.—**B.** *A subterranean reservoir* or *tank:* Hirt.—**C.** *A deep hole* or *pit,* dug for ascertaining the nature of the soil: Virg.—**D.** *An underground dungeon* or *place of confinement* for slaves: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *An air-hole, air-shaft:* Vitr. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *puts,* (mod.) *puits.*

pūtĭd-e, *adv.* [putid-us] *Disgustingly, disagreeably, affectedly:* dicere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) putidius, id.

pūtĭdĭus-cŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for putidior-culus; fr. putidior] *Somewhat more disgusting;* of discourse, *rather more tedious* or *troublesome:* Cic.

pūt-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [put-eo] **I. Prop.:** *Stinking, fetid:* caro, Cic. **II. Meton.:** *Decaying, rotten:* fungus, Plaut. **III. Fig.: A.** In contemptuous language: *Old, half-rotten, withered:* femina, Hor.: (*Comp.*) putidius cerebrum, id.—**B.** Of style: *Unnatural, disagreeable, affected, disgusting:* Demosthenes, Cic.: (*Sup.*) jactatio putidissima, Petr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *putide.*

pūtisco, ĕre, v. putesco.

pūt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. put-us] (*To make* putus; hence) **I.** *To make clean; to clean, cleanse:* vehus, Var. **II.** (*To make clean* · hence) **A.** Of trees, *etc.: To prune, trim, lop,* etc.: vineas arboresque, Cato: fingitque (*sc.* vitem) putando, Virg.—**B.** Mentally: **1. Prop.:** *To clear up, arrange, settle, adjust* accounts: rationes cum publicanis, Cic.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *To reckon, value, estimate:* aliquid denariis quadringentis, Cic.—**b.** *To deem, reckon, hold, count, esteem, consider:* aliquid pro certo, Script. ap. Cic.: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) ut se solum beatum, solum potentem putet, Cic.—**c.** *To ponder, consider, reflect upon:* multa putans, Virg.—**d.** *To judge, suppose, account, suspect, believe, think, imagine,* etc.: rem ipsam putâsti, Ter.—**Particular expression:** Puta, *Suppose,* i. e. *for instance, for example, namely:* Pers.

pūt-or, ōris, *m.* [put-eo] *A foul smell, a stench; rottenness, putridity:* Lucr.

pŭtr-ē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. a.*: *Pass.:* **-fĭo,** factus sum, fĭĕri [putr-is; (e); facio] **I. Prop.:** *To make rotten, to cause to putrefy;*—Pass., *to become rotten, to putrefy:* sunt qui, quum clauso pŭtrĕfacta est spina sepulchro, *etc.,* Ov.: hæc quum sunt quasi pŭtrĕfacta per imbres, Lucr. **II. Meton.:** *To make friable, to soften:* ardentia saxa infuso aceto putrefaciunt, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *putréfier.*

pŭtr-esco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [putr-is] *To grow rotten* or *putrid; to rot, putrefy, moulder, decay:* Hor.

pŭtr-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I. Prop.:** *Rotten, corrupt, decayed:* dentes, Cic. **II. Meton.:** *Loose, flabby:* Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *putride.*

putris, e, v. puter.

pŭtr-or, ōris, *m.* [putr-eo, *to be rotten*] *Rottenness, corruption, putridity:* Lucr.

1. **pŭ-tus,** a, um, *adj.* [akin to the Sanscrit root pū, *purificare*] *Cleansed, purified, perfectly pure, bright, clear, unmixed* (usually with purus): purus putus sycophanta, *a thorough sycophant,* Plaut.—Without purus in the *Sup.:* putissimæ orationes, *exceedingly pure* or *brilliant speeches,* Cic.

2. **pŭ-tus,** i, *m.* [akin to pu-er] *A boy:* Virg.

pyc-ta (-tes), tæ, *m.* [Gr. πύκτης] *A boxer, pugilist:* Pl.; Phæd.

Pydna, æ, *f.,* Πύδνα. *Pydna; a city of Macedonia, where Perseus was defeated by Æmilius Paulus.*—Hence, **Pydn-æi,** ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Pydna.*

pȳga (pug-), æ, *f.* = πυγή. *The rump, buttocks:* Hor.

pȳgargus, i, *m.* = πύγαργος (White-rump). *The pygargus; a species of antelope:* Juv.

Pygmæi, ōrum, *m.,* Πυγμαῖοι (*Men pertaining to a* πυγμή; i. e. the distance from the elbow to the knuckles). *The Pygmies; a mythic dwarfish race of antiquity, especially in Africa; at war with the cranes, by whom they were constantly defeated.*—Hence, **Pygm-æus,** a, um, *adj. Pygmœan:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Pygmée.*

Pygmălĭon, ōnis, *m.,* Πυγμαλίων. *Pygmalion:* **1.** *Grandson of Agenor, who became enamoured of a statue he had made, and to which, at his earnest petition, Venus gave life.*—**2.** *Son of Belus, king of Tyre, and brother of Dido.*

Pylădes, æ *and* is, *m.,* Πυλάδης. *Pylades:* **1.: a.** Prop.: *Son of King Strophius, celebrated as the friend of Orestes.*—**b.** Meton.: Of *a faithful friend:* Ov.—Hence, **Pylăd-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Very faithful, very tender:* amicitia, Cic.—**2.** *A celebrated pantomimist from Cilicia, in the time of Augustus:* Suet.

Pylæ, ārum, *f.,* Πύλαι (Gates, Gateways). *Pylæ.* **I.** Gen.: *A narrow pass, defile:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: *The Pass of Thermopylæ:* Liv.—Hence, **Pylăĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Thermopylæan.*

Pylæmĕnes, is, *m.,* Πυλαιμένης. *Pylæmenes; a mythic king of the Paphlagonians; an ally of Priam.*

Pylus (-os), i, *f.,* Πύλος. *Pylus; the name of three cities of the Peloponnesus,* of which one was in Arcadia; one in Messenia (now *Old Navarino*); and the other in Triphylia, the southern province of Elis, the abode of Nestor.—Hence, **Pȳl-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.:* **1. Prop.:** *Of,* or *belonging to, Pylos; Pylian.*—As *Subst.:* **Pylius,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *The Pylian,* i. e. *Nestor:* Ov.—Hence, **Pyli-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Nestor.*—**2.** Meton.: *Messenian.*

1. **pȳra,** æ, *f.* = πυρά. *A funeral pile, pyre:* Virg.

2. **Pyra,** æ, *f.* (funeral-pile). *Pyra; the name of the place on Mount Œta where Hercules is said to have burned himself.*

pȳrămĭd-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [pyramis, pyramid-is] (*Provided with a* pyramis; hence) *In the form of a pyramid, pyramidal:* Cic.

pȳrămis, ĭdis, *f.* = πυραμίς [an Egyptian word] *A pyramid:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pyramide.*

1. **Pȳrămus,** i, *m.,* Πύραμος. *Pyramus; the lover of Thisbe, who, on account of her supposed death, stabbed himself under a mulberry-tree.*

2. **Pȳrămus,** i, *m.,* Πύραμος. *Pyramus; a river of Cilicia.*

Pȳrēne (ȳ short, Tib.), ēs, *f.,* Πυρήνη. **I. Prop.:** *Pyrene; a daughter of Bebryx, beloved by Hercules, and buried upon the mountains called after her name.*—Hence, **Pȳrēnæus** (ȳ scanned short, Luc.), a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Pyrene; Pyrenæan.* **II. Meton.:** *The Pyrenæan mountains, the Pyrenees.*—Hence, **Pȳrēnæus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Pyrenees; Pyrenæan.*

Pȳrēneus (trisyll.), ĕi *and* ĕos, *m.,* Πυρηνεύς. *Pyreneus; a king of Thrace.*

pȳrēthrum (-on), i, *n.* = πύρεθρον. *The plant Spanish chamomile, pellitory:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pyrèthre.*

Pȳrētus, i, *m. Pyretus; one of the Centaurs.*

Pyrgi, ōrum, *m.,* Πύργοι (Towers). *Pyrgi; a colony in Etruria* (now the village of *S. Severa*).—Hence, **Pyrgensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Pyrgi: Pyrgan.*

Pyrgo, ūs, *f. Pyrgo; the nurse of Priam's children.*

Pȳrŏis (-eis), entis, *m.,* Πυρόεις (Fiery). *One of the horses of the sun:* Ov.

pȳrōpus, i, *m.* = πυρωπός (Fire-coloured). *A metallic mixture, gold bronze, bronze:* Ov.

Pyrrha, æ, -e, ēs, *f.,* Πύρρα (Red). *Pyrrha* or *Pyrrhe; a daughter of Epimetheus, and wife of Deucalion.*

Pyrrhĭas, ădis, *adj. f.,* Πυρριάς. *Of the city of Pyrrha (in Lesbos); Pyrrhian:* puellæ, Ov.

Pyrrho, ōnis, *m.,* Πύρρων. *Pyrrho; a philosopher of Elis, contemporary with Aristotle, and founder of the sceptical school.*—Hence, **Pyrrhōn-ēus,** i, *m. A philosopher of Pyrrho's school; a Pyrrhonist.*

Pyrrhus, i, *m.,* Πύρρος (Red). *Pyrrhus:* **1.** *Son of Achilles and Deidamia* (otherwise called Neoptolemus).—**2.** *King of Epirus, an enemy of the Romans; on account of his descent from Achilles, called* Æacides.

Pȳthăgŏras, æ, *m.,* Πυθαγόρας. *Pythagoras; a celebrated philosopher of Samos, about* 550 B.C.; *he taught in Lower Italy* (*Croton and Metapontum*), *and was the founder of the Pythagorean philosophy, which received its name from him.*—Hence, **1. Pȳthăgŏr-ēus,** a, um, *adj.,* Πυθαγόρειος. *Pythagorean.*—As *Subst.*: **a.** Pȳthăgŏrēi, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* philosophi) *The followers of the Pythagorean philosophy, the Pythagoreans.*—**b. Pythagor-ea,** ōrum, *n. The Pythagorean doctrines* or *tenets.*

—2. **Pȳthăgŏr-ĭcus**, a, um, *adj. Pythagoric* or *Pythagorean.*—As *Subst.*: **Pȳthăgŏrĭci**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* philosophi) *The Pythagorics* or *Pythagoreans.*

Pȳthĭa, æ *and* ōrum, v. 1. Pytho.

Pȳthĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, Πυθικός. *Pythic, Pythian:* Apollo, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Pythique.*

Pȳthĭus, a, um, v. Pytho.

Pȳtho, ūs, *f.*, Πυθώ. *Pytho; the ancient name of Delphi and its environs.*

—Hence, **Pȳth-ĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, Πύθιος. *Pythian, Delphic.*—As *Subst.*: **1. Pythia**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* sacerdos) = ἡ Πυθία. *The priestess who uttered the responses of the Delphic Apollo; the Pythoness, Pythia.* —**2. Pythia**, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* sacra) = τὰ Πύθια (*sc.* ἱερά). *The Pythian games, celebrated at Delphi every fourth year in honour of Apollo.*

Pȳthon, ōnis, *m.*, Πύθων. *Python; the serpent slain near Delphi, by Apollo.*

pȳtisma, ătis, *n.* = πύτισμα. *That which is spit* or *spirted out through the lips:* Juv.

pȳtisso, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* = πυτίζω. *To spit or spirt out* wine in tasting, *etc.*: Ter.

pyxis, ĭdis, *f.* = πυξίς (A box-wood box). *A box* (esp. for unguents, medicines, *etc. Orig., of boxes made of box-wood, then of those of any kind of wood, and finally, also, of metallic, etc. boxes*): Cic.; Suet.

Q

Q, q, *n. indecl.*, or *f.* **I.** The seventeenth letter of the Latin alphabet, concerning the origin of which the ancients themselves were in doubt, since some considered it to be the Koppa (Ϙ), transferred from the Greek; while others explained it as a mere graphical contraction of C and V. **II.** Q (qu) **A.** Is interchanged with *c*: as *sequutus, coquus;—secutus, cocus.*—**B.** *q* Answers, **1,** To the Greek π: Lat. *quinque, equus, sequor;* Greek πεντε (πέμπε), ἵππος, ἕπω.—**2.** To the Greek τ, for which the Oscan has *p*: Greek τίς, τί, Oscan *pis, pid*, Lat. *quis, quid*: Greek τέ, Oscan *pe*, Lat. *que*; Greek τέτταρα, Oscan *petora*, Lat. *quatuor.*

quā, *adv.* [*Adverbial Abl.* of qui] **I.** Relatively: **A.** Prop.: Of place: *On which side; at,* or *in, which place; where:* Cic. — **2.** *From which side, whence, where:* Tac. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Partitively: Qua . . . qua; *Partly . . . partly; as well . . . as; both . . . and:* Cic.—**2.** Restrictively: *As far as, in so far as:* Liv. **II.** Indefinitely: **A.** Of place: *In whatever direction, wherever, as far as:* Ov.—**B.** Of manner: *In whatever manner, however, how:* Cic. **III.** Interrogatively: *In what manner? how?* Ter.

quā-cumque (**-cunque**) (in *tmesis:* qua se cunque tulit, Virg.), *adv.* [*Adverbial Abl.* of quicumque] **I.** Prop.: Of place: **A.** *In whatever direction, wherever, wheresoever:* Cic. —**B.** *From what side soever, whencesoever:* Pl. **II.** Fig.: *Whithersoever:* Cic.

quādan-tĕnus (**quadam-**), *adv.* [quidam; tenus] *To a certain point* or *limit, so far:* (in *tmesis*) est quadam prodire tenus, Hor.

Quādi, ōrum, *m. The Quadi; a German people in the modern Moravia.*

quadra, æ, v. quadrus, *no.* A.

quadrāg-ēni, æ, a, *num. distrib. adj.* [contr. fr. quadragint-eni; fr. quadragint-a] *Forty each:* Cic.

quadrāg-ēsīmus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. fr. quadragint-esimus; fr. id.] *Fortieth:* annus, Cic. — As *Subst.*: **quadragesima**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* pars) *The fortieth part, a fortieth:* Suet.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *carême*, "Lent."

quadrāg-ĭes, *num. adv.* [contr. fr. quadragint-ies; fr. id.] *Forty times:* sestertium ter et quadragies, 4,300,000 *sesterces*, Cic.

quadr-ā-ginta, *num. adj.* [contr. fr. quatuor-a-ginta (= κοντα)] (*Fourten*; hence) *Forty:* quadraginta annos natus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quarante.*

quadr-ans, antis, *m.* [quatuor] **I.** Gen.: *A fourth part, a fourth, a quarter:* Suet. **II.** Esp.: *The fourth part of an as* (as a coin); *three* unciæ: Hor.

quadrant-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quadrans, quadrant-is] *Of,* or *belonging to, a quarter*, esp. *to a quarter of an* as (as a coin); *that costs a quarter of an* as, etc.: Cic.

quadrā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of quadr(a)-o. — **2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Squared, square, quadrate:* saxum, Liv. — Particular expression: Quadratum agmen, *A marching in regular order of battle;* also *an army advancing in regular order of battle* (*so that the whole body forms a parallelogram*): Sall.; Cic. — As *Subst.*: **quadratum**, i, *n.*: (a) *A square, a quadrate:* Cic.—(b) Astronom. *t. t.*: *Quadrature, quartile:* Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *Fitting, suitable:* compositio, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quadrat.*

quadrĭenn-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [quadriennis, *pertaining to four years*] (*A thing pertaining to* quadriennis; hence) *A space,* or *period, of four years:* Cic.

quadrĭfārĭ-am, *adv.* [quadrifarius, *four-fold*] *Four-fold, into four parts:* Liv.

quadr-ĭ-fĭd-us, a, um, *adj.* [contr. fr. quatuor-i-fid-us; fr. quatuor; (i); fi(n)d-o] *Four-cleft, split into four parts:* sudes, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quadrifide.*

quadr-ĭ-g-a, æ, *f.* [contr. fr. quatuor-i-jug-a; fr. quatuor; (i); ju(n)g-o] (*The four-yoked thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A set* or *team of four horses*, etc.: Mart. **II.** Meton.: *A four-horse chariot:* Suet.

quadr-ĭ-g-æ, ārum, *f.* [contr. fr. quatuor-i-jug-æ; fr. id.] (*Four* animals *yoked* together; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A set* or *team of four horses*, etc.: **A.** Gen.: Liv.; Suet. **B.** Esp.: Of the four horse teams in the Circus, of Aurora, *etc.*: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton: *A chariot*, etc., *drawn by four horses:* Liv. **III.** Fig.: *The rapid* or *unrestrained course* of anything: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quadriges.*

quadrīg-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quadrig-æ] *Of,* or *belonging to, a four-horse (racing) chariot:* Suet. — As *Subst.*: **quadrīgārĭus**, ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *One who drives a four-horse chariot in the circus, a chariot-racer:* Suet.

quadrīg-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Provided with* quadrigæ; hence) *Marked,* or *stamped, with the figure of* quadrigæ: nummi, Liv.

quadrīg-ŭla, æ, *f.* [quadrig-a] *A little four-horse team:* Cic.

quadr-ĭ-jŭg-is, e, *adj.* [contr. fr. quatuor-i-jug-is; fr. quatuor; (i); ju(n)g-o] (*Joined four together;* hence) *Of,* or *belonging to, a team of four* equi, Virg.

quadr-ĭ-jŭg-us, a, um, *adj.* [contr. fr. quatuor-i-jug-us; fr. id.] (id.) *Of,* or *belonging to, a team of four:* Virg. —As *Subst.*: **quadrijugi**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* equi) *A four-horse team:* Ov.

quadr-ĭ-mes-tris, e, *adj.* [contr. fr. quatuor-i-mens-tris; fr. quatuor; (i); mens-is] *Of four months:* Suet.

quadr-ĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. fr. quatuor-imus; fr. quatuor] *Of four years, four years old:* Cic.; Hor.

quadringēn-ārĭus (**quatringen-**), a, um, *num. adj.* [quadringen-i] *Of four hundred each:* cohortes, Liv.

quadring-ēni, æ, a, *num. distrib. adj.* [contr. fr. quadringent-eni; fr. quadringent-i] *Four hundred each:* nummi, Liv.

quadringent-ēsĭmus, a, um, *num. adj.* [fr. id.] *The four-hundredth:* annus, Liv.

quadr-ĭ-n-gent-i, æ, a, *num. adj.* [contr. and changed from quatuor-i-n-cent-i; fr. quatuor; (i); (n); centum] *Four hundred:* anni, Cic.

quadringent-ĭes, *adv.* [quadringent-i] *Four hundred times:* HS quadringenties, *forty millions of sesterces*, Cic.

quadrĭparti-tus (**quadripertis-**), a, um, *adj.* [late Lat. quadriparti-o, *to divide into four parts*] *Divided into four parts, consisting of four parts, four-fold, quadripartite:* Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quadripartí.*

quadrĭpes, ĕdis, v. quadrupes.

quadr-ī-rēm-is, is, *f.* [contr. fr. quatuor-i-rem-is; fr. quatuor; (i); rem-us] (*A thing with four* remi; hence) *A vessel having four banks of oars, a quadrireme:* Cic.

quadr-ī-vĭ-um, ĭi, *m.* [contr. fr. quatuor-i-vi-um; fr. quatuor; (i); vi-a] (*A thing pertaining to four ways;* hence) *A place where four ways meet, a cross-way, cross-road:* Cat.

quadr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [quadr-us] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To make four-cornered, to square, make square:* abies atque populus ad unguem quadrantur, Col. **B.** Meton.: *To give perfect symmetry* to a thing; *to put in proper order, to join properly together, to complete, perfect:* orationem, Cic. **II.** Neut.: (Prop.: *To be square;* Fig.): **A.** Gen.: *To square, or agree, with; to fit, suit:* omnia in istam quadrant, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Of accounts: *To square, agree, accord:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *équarrir, cadrer, carrer.*

quadrum, i, v. quadrus.

quadrŭpĕd-ans, antis, *P.* of obsol. quadruped(a)-o; fr. quadrupes, quadruped-is] (Prop.: *Going on four feet;* Meton.) *Galloping:* canterius, Plaut.: sonitus, *of a horse galloping,* Virg.—As *Subst.*: **quadrupedans,** antis, *m.* (*sc.* equus) *A galloping horse; a steed, courser:* Virg.

quadr-ŭ-pes (-ī-pes), ĕdis, *adj.* [contr. from quatuor-u-pes; fr. quatuor; (u); pes] *Four-footed, going on four feet:* cetera quadrupedia, Col.—As *Subst.*: **1.** Gen.: *A four-footed animal, quadruped:* Cic.; Virg.—**2.** Esp.: Of persons: *On all fours,* or *hand and foot:* quadrupedem constringito, *bind him hand and foot,* Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quadrupède.*

quadrŭplā-tor, ōris, *m.* [quadrupl(a)-or] *A public informer (who sues for a four-fold penalty);* also, *a trickster:* deterrimus, Cic.

quadr-ŭ-plex, icis, *adj.* [=quadru-plec-s, for quadr-u-plic-s; contr. fr. quatuor-u-plic-s; fr. quatuor; (u); plic-o] **I.** Prop.: *Four-fold, quadruple:* pecunia, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *Four:* stellæ, Cic.

quadrŭpl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [quadrupl-us] (Prob.: To sue for a *fourfold penalty;* hence) *To be an informer, cheat, trickster:* Plaut.

quadr-ŭ-pl-us, a, um, *adj.* [contr. fr. quatuor-u-pl-us; fr. quatuor; (u); pl-eo] *Four-fold, quadruple:* strena, Suet.—As *Subst.*: **quadruplum,** i, *n. A four-fold amount, four times as much, quadruple:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quadruple.*

quadr-us, a, um, *adj.* [contr. fr. quatuor-us; fr. quatuor] (*Pertaining to four* sides; hence) *Square:* quadrus terminus, Auct. de Limit.—As *Subst.*: **1. quadra,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* forma) *A square;* hence, **a.** *A dining-table* (as these were anciently square): alienâ vivere quadrâ, *to live from another's table* (as a parasite), Juv. — **b.** *A* (square) *morsel, piece:* Hor.—**2. quadrum, i,** *n.*: **a.** Prop.: *Something square; a square:* Col.—**b.** Fig.: *A square,* i. e. *fitness, proper order, arrangement:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *cadre, équerre.*

quær-īto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [quær-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To seek,* or *search, earnestly for:* aliquem, Ter. **B.** Esp.: *To seek to procure:* hospitium, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *To seek to learn, ask,* or *inquire earnestly:* hæc cur quæritet? Ter. **III.** Meton.: *To earn, procure:* telâ victum, Ter.

quær-o, quæsīvi *or* quæsĭi, quæsītum, quærĕre, 3. *v. a.* [another form of quæs-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To seek:* aliquem, Ter.: escam, Phæd. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To seek to get* or *procure, to seek* or *search for:* honeste rem quærunt mercaturis faciendis, Cic.—**2.** *To seek for* something missing, *to miss:* ut in uberrimâ parte Siciliæ Siciliam quæreremus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To seek,* i. e. *to think over, meditate, aim at, plan* a thing: quum fuga ex Italiâ quæri videbatur, Cic.: finire labores, Hor.—**B.** *To seek to gain* anything; hence, *to get, acquire, obtain, procure:* remedium existimavit, Cic.: sume superbiam Quæsitam meritis, Hor.—**C.** Of things as subjects: *To demand, need, require:* quod cujusquam oratoris eloquentiam quæreret, Cic.—**D.** *To seek to learn* from anyone; *to ask, inquire,* etc.: sauciatio quæretur, Cic.: (without *Object*) quum ab iis sæpius quæreret, *made enquiries,* Cæs.—**E.** *To examine* or *inquire into judicially; to institute an investigation:* rem, Ter.: (without *Object*) de servo in dominum, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *To get, procure, obtain:* liberos, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *querre,* (mod.) *quérir.*

quæs-ītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [quær-o, through root QUÆS] (*A questioning;* hence, of slaves, prisoners, *etc.*) *A questioning by torture; the question, inquisition:* Tac.

quæs-ītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] In judicial matters: *An examiner, inquisitor:* Cic.

quæs-ītum, i, *n.* [id.] (*A thing sought* or *asked;* hence) *A question:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quête.*

quæs-ītūra, æ, *f.* [id.] (*A seeking;* hence) *The quæstorship:* Tac.

quæs-ītus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of quæro, through root QUÆS.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Sought out:* **a.** In a good sense: *Select, special, extraordinary:* (*Comp.*) leges quæsitiores, Tac.: (*Sup.*) quæsitissimi honores, id.—**b.** In a bad sense: *Far-fetched, studied, affected, assumed:* vitabit etiam quæsita, Cic.

quæs-o, īvi *or* ĭi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [old form of quæro; etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To seek, to seek to obtain,* anything: quæse, adveniente morbo, medicum tibi, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To beg, pray, beseech, entreat:* a te quæso ut consulas rationibus meis, Cic.; Decium quæso mecum consulem faciatis, Liv. — **B.** Used parenth.: Quæso quæsumus, *I* (or *we*) *pray, beg, beseech;* freq. as a mere intensive expression, *prithee:* Cic.

quæstĭ-cŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [for quæstu-culus; fr. quæstus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) quæstu-is] *A small profit, slight gain:* Cic.

quæs-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [quær-o, through root QUÆS] **1.** *A seeking:* Plaut.—**2.** : **a.** *An inquiry, investigation; a questioning, question:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: (a) Gen.: *The subject of investigation; the matter, case, question:* Cic.—(b) Esp.: Rhet. *t. t.*: (α) *The rhetorical subject of debate:* Cic.—(β) *The main point in a disputed matter, the issue in a cause:* Cic.—**3.** (*An examining judicially;* hence, of slaves, criminals, *etc.*) *A public judicial investigation, examination by torture, a criminal inquiry, inquisition:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *question.*

quæstĭun-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [for quæstion-cula; fr. quæstio, quæstion-is] *A little, unimportant,* or *trifling question:* Cic.

quæs-tor, ōris, *m.* [quær-o, through root QUÆS] (*A seeker;* hence) *A quæstor (the title of a class of Roman magistrates, some of whom conducted certain criminal trials (but only, it would seem, as delegates or commissioners of the people); some took charge of the treasury, of the public revenues and expenditures, of the standards deposited in the ærarium,* etc.; *and some were appointed as assistants to the consuls or prætors for the provinces):* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *questeur.*

quæstōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quæstor] *Of,* or *belonging to, a quæstor; quæstorian:* scelus, *perpetrated in the quæstorship* or *by a quæstor,* Cic.: porta, *a gate in the camp near the quæstor's tent,* Liv.—As *Subst.*: **1 quæstorius,** ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *One who has been quæstor, an ex-quæstor:* Cic.—**2. quæstorium,** ĭi, *n.* **a.** (*sc.* tentorium) *The quæstor's tent* in the camp: Liv.—**b.** (*sc.* ædificium) *The residence of the quæstor* in a province: Cic.

quæstŭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [quæstus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) quæstu-is] (*Full of* quæstus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Gainful, profitable, advantageous, lucrative, productive:* (*Comp.*) hoc est multo quæstuosius, Cic.: (*Sup.*) uberrimus et quæstuosissimus annus, id. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *That looks to one's own gain, advantage,* or *profit; eager for gain:* homo, Cic.—**B.** *That has great gain* or *profit, wealthy, rich:* Tac.; Curt.

quæs-tūra, æ, *f.* [quær-o; through root QUÆS] (*A seeking;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The office of quæstor, the quæstorship:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The quæstor's chest:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *questure.*

quæs-tus, ūs (*Gen.*, quæsti, Plaut.), *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A gaining, acquiring:* Plaut.; Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Gain, acquisition, profit, advantage* in money, etc.: Cic.—**B.** *A way of making money; a business, occupation, employment:* **1.** Gen.: Plaut.—**2.** Esp.: Of a parasite: Plaut. **III.** Fig.: *Gain, profit, advantage* in the abstract: Cic.

quā-lĭbet (-lubet), *adv.* [*Adverbial Abl. of* quilibet] (*Where it pleases,* i. e.) **1.** *Where you will, everywhere:*

Plaut. —2. *As you please, anyhow, in any way:* Cat.

quā-lis, e, *pron. adj.* [akin to Sanscrit *ka-s*, Who?] **I.** Interrogative: *How constituted; of what sort, kind,* or *nature; what kind of a:* qualis est istorum oratio, Cic.: doce me quales sint corpore, *what sort of a body they have,* id. **II.** Relative: **A.** *So constituted, of such a sort, kind,* or *nature, such as, as:* in hoc bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit, *the like of which,* Cic.: (*as a correlative to* talis) ut qualem te jam antea populo Romano præbuisti, talem te et nobis impertias, id.—**B.** In quotations and citations: *As, as for instance, as for example:* quale est Demosthenis: *Non enim,* etc., Quint.—**C.** *Just as:* qualis populeā mœrens philomela sub umbrā Amissos queritur fetūs, Virg. **III.** Indefinite: *Having some quality or other:* et ita effici quæ appellant qualia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quel.*

quālis-cumque, quālĕcumque (-cunque) (in *tmesis*, quale id cumque est, Cic.; Ov.), *adj.* **I.** Relative: *Of what quality soever, of whatever kind:* homines qualescumque sunt, Cic.: (*as a correlative to* talis) licet videre, qualescumque summi civitatis viri fuerunt, talem civitatem fuisse, id. **II.** Indefinite: *Any without exception, any whatever:* sin qualemcumque locum sequimur, *etc.*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quelconque.*

quālī-tās, ātis, *f.* [qual-is] (*The state,* or *condition, of the* qualis; hence) *A quality, property, nature, state, condition:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *qualité.*

quālī-ter, *adv.* [id.] **1.** *In what way* or *manner; how:* Col.—**2.** *Just as, as:* Ov.

quālĭter-cumque (-cunque), *adv. In what way soever, howsoever, be it as it may:* prœliare, Just.

quăl-um, i, *n.*, **-us**, i, *m.* [etym. dub.; prps. akin to καλ-αθος, or contr. fr. quasillum] *A wicker basket* or *hamper,* for various purposes; *a fruit-hamper, wool-basket, wine-strainer,* etc.: quala satoria, Cato: spisso vimine qualos, Virg.

quam, *adv.* [*Adverbial Acc. of* quis] **I.** *In what manner, how, how much, as much as:* quam cupiunt laudari! Cic.: quam quisque potest, *as much as each one can,* Ov.—Particular combinations and phrases: **A.** In augmentative force; with Sup. *and* possum, Sup. alone, *or* Pos.: *As much,* etc., *as possible:* quam possunt mollissime, *as gently as possible,* Cic.: ut quam angustissime Pompeium contineret, *as closely as possible,* Cæs.: tusa cribrataque vino, quam possit excellenti, *as excellent as possible,* Pl. —**B.** In comparisons: **1.** With tam *or* alone: *As:* tam esse clemens tyrannus, quam rex importunus potest, Cic.: homo non, quam isti sunt, gloriosus, *not so celebrated as those,* Liv.—**2.** With Sup., and a corresponding tam: *By how much the more, the more:* quam quisque pessume fecit, tam maxume tutus est, Sall.—**3.** Magis quam . . . tam magis; also, with ellipse of tam, or of second magis: *The more . . . the more:* Plaut.; Virg. —**4.** Tam magis . . . quam magis, *The more . . . the more* Virg. — **5.** Quam magis . . . tanto magis, *The more . . . the more:* Plaut. — **6.** With double Comparative: *Than:* ne libentius hæc in illum evomere videar, quam verius, *with more freedom than truth,* Cic.—**7.** Tam . . . quam (with the Comp. for the Pos.): *So . . . as:* per dexteram te istam oro non tam in bellis et prœliis, quam in promissis et fide firmiorem, Cic.—**8.** After comparatives, or words of comparison: *Than:* nobis nihil est timendum magis, quam ille consul, Cic.: an est, quod ego malim, quam? *etc.*, id.—**9.** Æque . . . quam, *So much, . . . as:* Liv.—**10.** Contra (secus) . . . quam, *Otherwise . . . than; not so . . . as:* Cic.; Plaut.—**11.** Alius (with negative) . . . quam, *Not otherwise than; no other than:* Liv.— **12.** Aliter . . . quam, *Otherwise . . . than:* Cic. — **13.** Supra . . . quam, *More . . . than:* Cic. — **14.** Ultra . . . quam, *Further . . . than:* Cic.—**15.** : **a.** After words denoting amount, *etc.*, which serve for comparison: multiplex, quam pro numero, damnum est, *too great for, greater than,* Liv.—**b.** So too after designations of time: die vigesimā, quam creatus erat, dictaturā se abdicavit, *on the twentieth day after,* Liv.— **16.** Preceded by a superlative: *The most . . . that:* bellum gerere cum tyranno, quam qui unquam, sævissimo et violentissimo in suos, *the most cruel that ever was,* Liv.—**17.** With magis *or* potius, to be supplied: *More . . . than:* tacita bona est mulier semper, quam loquens, Plaut.: pacem quam bellum, probabam, Tac. **II.** In mere intensive expressions: *Exceedingly, very, quite, indeed:* mire quam . . . cogitatio delectat, Cic.

quam-dĭu (quan-) (in *tmesis*, quam voluit diu, Cic.; often also written as two words when standing together), *adv. How long, as long as, until, during:* Cic.

quamdūdum, v. dudum.

quam-lĭbet (-lubet), *adv.* **I.** Prop.: *As it pleases, as you (they,* etc.) *will, at pleasure:* quamlubet esto Unica res, Lucr. **II.** Meton.: *How much soever, ever so much, howsoever:* occupat egressas quamlibet ante rates, Ov.

quam-ob-rem (freq. also written separately, quam ob rem), *adv.* **I.** Interrogatively: *For what reason? on what account? wherefore? why?* Cic. **II.** Relatively: **A.** *From which cause* or *reason; wherefore, why:* Cic.—**B.** At the beginning of a sentence, as a particle of transition: *On which account, wherefore:* quamobrem quæso a vobis, Cic.

quam-plūres, a (also written separately, quam plures), *adj. Very many:* curiosi sunt hic quamplures mali, Plaut. (*Sup.*) **quamplurimus**, a, um. *Very many:* colles, Cæs. —As *Subst.*: **quamplurimum**, i, *n. Very much:* Cato; Cic.

quamprīdem, v. pridem.

quam-primum (or separately, quam primum), *adv. Forthwith, as soon as possible:* Cæs.

quam-quam (quan-), *conj.* **I.** Gen.: *Though, although, albeit:* Cic.; Tac. **II.** Esp.: Rhetor. particle of transition: *Although, however, yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding:* Cic.

quam-vis, *adv.* and *conj.* [quam; vis from volo] **I.** *Adv.*: **A.** Gen.: *As you will; as much as you will* or *like; ever so much; ever so:* quamvis multos nominatim proferre, *as many as you will, very many,* Cic. **B.** Esp.: To designate a very high degree: *As much as possible, very much, exceedingly:* quamvis pernix, Plaut. **II.** *Conj.*: *As much as ever you will,* i.e. *how much soever, however much, although, albeit:* res bello gesserat, quamvis reipublicæ calamitosas, attamen magnas, Cic.

quā-nam, *adv.*: **1.** Of place: *Where indeed, where:* Liv.—**2.** Of manner: *How then, how:* Pl.

quandĭu, v. quamdiu.

quando [akin to Sanscrit *kadā*, "when?"] *adv.*, and *conj.* **I.** *Adv.*: **A.** Interrogative: *At what time? When?* or us, quando ego te aspiciam, quandoquidem licebit? Hor.—**B.** Relative: *At what time, when:* non intelligitur, quando obrepat senectus, Cic.—**C.** Indefinite: *At what time soever,* i. e. *at any time, ever, some time, some day:* exsistit quæstio, num quando amici novi veteribus sint anteponendi, Cic. **II.** *Conj.*: **A.** Temporal: *When:* tum, quando legatos Tyrum misimus, Cic. —**B.** Causal: *Since, because:* validiore apud eos Arminio, quando bellum suadebat, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quand.*

quandō-cumque (-cunque) (in *tmesis*, quando consumet cumque, Hor.), *adv.* **I.** Relative: *At what time soever, at whatever time, whenever, as often as, as soon as:* quandocumque trahunt invisa negotia Romam, Hor. **II.** Indefinite: *At some time or other, in due time:* quandocumque mihi pœnas dabis, Ov.

quandō-que, *adv.* **I.** Relative: *At what time soever, whenever, whensoever, as often as:* indignor, quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, Hor. **II.** Indefinite: *At some time, at one time or other:* quoad ille quandoque veniat, Cic.

quandō-quĭdem (quandōquĭdem, Virg.), *adv. Since indeed, since, seeing that:* Cic.

quanquam, v. quamquam.

quantil-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for quantul-lus; fr. quantul-us] (*How much*; hence, with accessory notion of smallness) *How little, how small, how diminutive:* Plaut.

quant-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [quant-us] (*The quality of the* quantus; hence) *Greatness, extent, quantity:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quantité.*

quant-o, *adv.* [*Adverbial Abl.* of quantus] **1.** In comparisons: *By how much, by as much as, according as, the:* quanto gravior oppugnatio, tanto crebriores, Cæs.: (follows by *Pos. Adj.*

tanto acceptius in vulgum, quanto modicus privatis ædificationibus, *inasmuch as*, Tac.—**2.** To express a high amount of anything: *By how much, how greatly*, etc.: quanto magis philosophi delectabunt, si, *etc.*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quant.*

quant-ŏpĕre, *adv.* [=quanto opere, adverbial expression from the ablatives of quantus, opus] *How greatly, how much:* dici non potest, quantopere gaudeant, Cic.—Particular phrase: Tantopere . . . quantopere, *So much . . . as:* Cic.

quantŭl-um, *adv.* [quantul-us] *How little:* Cic.

quantŭ-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for quanto-lus; fr. quantus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) quanto-i] *How little, how small, how trifling:* quantulus sol nobis videtur! Cic.—As *Subst.*: **quantŭlum, i,** *n. How much of*: Hor.—**2.** *As much as, as small a proportion as:* Cic.

quantŭlus-cumque, quantulacumque, quantulumcumque (*or* -cunque) (in *tmesis*, quantulum id cumque est, Cic.), *adj. However small, how little soever:* facultas, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **quantŭlumcumque,** *n. However small*, or *however insignificant, a thing:* Cic.

quant-um, *adv.* [quant-us] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *As much as; so much as:* scribe, quantum potes, Cic.—**B.** *As far as; so far as:* ea, quantum potui, feci, Cic.—Particular expressions: Quantum in aliquo *or* ad aliquem, *So far as concerns one:* Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *As soon as:* rescribas ad me, quantum potest, Cic.—**B.** With Comparatives: *The more, in the greater degree*, etc.: quantum juniores patrum plebi se magis insinuabant, eo, *etc.*, Liv.

quantumcumque, *adv.* [*Adverbial Acc. of* quantuscumque] *How much soever:* Cic.

quantumvis, *adv.* [*Adverbial Acc. of* quantusvis] **I.** Prop.: *As much as you will, how much soever, ever so much:* quantumvis excellas, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Very, very indeed:* quantumvis facundus, Suet.—**B.** *Although, albeit:* quantumvis rusticus, Hor.—**C.** *If ever so, however:* quantumvis exigua sint, Sen.

qua-ntus, a, um, *adj.* [fr. same pronominal root as qua-lis] **1.** Of size or degree: **A.**: **1.** *How great:* quot quantas, quam incredibiles hausit calamitates, Cic.—**2.** Repeated: Quantus quantus, *How great soever:* Ter.—**B.** *As great, as; such, as:* intonat armis, Quantus Athos, Virg.: (as correlative to tantus) tanta dimicatio quanta nunquam fuit, Cic.: (with *Sup.*) tanta est inter eos, quanta maxima esse potest, morum studiorumque distantia, *the greatest possible difference:* Cic.—Particular expression: In quantum, *As far as:* Ov. **II.** Of number, amount, value, *etc.*: **A.**: **1.** *How much, how many:* quantæ acres curæ, Lucr.—Particular expressions: **a.** Quantum (=quot), *How many:* ut te quidem omnes dii deæque, quantum est, perduint, *i. e. as many as there are of them:* Ter.—**b.** Quanti, *How high, how dear; as dear as, as high as:* Cic.—**c.** Quanto opere, *With how great care, how greatly, how much:* Cic.—**2.** Repeated: Quantus quantus, *How much soever; how great soever:* Plaut. Particular expression: Quanti, quanti, *At whatever price:* Cic.—**B.** *As much as, as many as:* quum misisset in stipendium, quanti argenti opus fuit, Liv.—As *Subst.*: **quantum,** i, *n. As much of . . . as; as large an amount of . . . as:* quantum est frumenti, Cic.

quantus-cumque, quantăcumque, quantumcumque, *adj. How great soever:* bona, quantacumque erant, Cic.

quantus-libet, quantălibet, quantumlibet, *adj. As great as you please, how great soever, ever so great*: quantolibet ordine dignus, Ov.

quantus-quantus, v. quantus.

quantus-vis, quantăvis, quantumvis, *adj.* [quantus; vis, from volo] *As much as you will, as great as you please, however great, ever so great:* quantasvis magnas copias sustineri posse, Cæs.

qua-propter (in *tmesis:* qua me propter adduxi, Ter.) *adv.* [for quam (*sc.* rem); propter] **I.** Interrogative: *For what, wherefore, why:* Ter. **II.** Relative: **A.** *On which account, why, wherefore:* Ter.—**B.** In passing to a new thought: *Wherefore, on which account:* Cic.

quā-quā, *adv. Wheresoever, whithersoever:* Plaut.

quāquam, *adv.* [*Adverbial Fem. Abl.* of quisquam] *Anywhere:* Lucr.

quā-re, *adv.* [*Abl. fem.* of quis; *Abl.* of res] **I.** Interrogative: *From what cause? on what account? wherefore? why?* Cic. **II.** Relative: **A.** *By which means, whereby:* Cic.—**B.** *From what cause or reason; wherefore, why:* Cic.—**C.** For joining on a consecutive clause: *For which reason, wherefore:* Cic.

quartădĕcĭm-āni, ōrum, *m.* [quartadecim-a, *fem.* of quartusdecimus] (*Those belonging to the fourteenth legion;* hence) *The soldiers of the fourteenth legion:* Tac.

quarta, æ, v. quartus.

quartāna, æ, **quartani,** ōrum, v. quartanus.

quart-ānus, a, um, *adj.* [quartus] *Of*, or *belonging to, the fourth:* febris, *the quartan ague*, i. e. *the ague recurring every fourth day:* Pl.—As *Subst.*: **1. quartana,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* febris) *The quartan ague:* Cic.—**2. quartani,** ōrum (*sc.* milites), *m. The soldiers of the fourth legion:* Tac.

quart-ārius, ĭi, *m.* [quart-a] (*A thing pertaining to the fourth part:* hence) *A fourth part, quarter* of any measure, esp. of a sextarius, *a quartern, gill:* vini, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quartier.*

quarte and **quarti,** v. quartus.

quart-o, *adv.* [quart-us] *For the fourth time, the fourth time:* Ov.

quar-tum, *adv.* [id.] *For the fourth time:* quartum consule: Liv.

quar-tus, a, um, *num. adj.* [contr. from quatuor-tus] *The fourth:* pars copiarum, Cæs.: pater (=abavus), Virg.—As *Subst.*: **quarta,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* pars), *A fourth part, a quarter*, esp. of an estate: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quart.*

quartus-dĕcĭmus, quartadecima, quartumdecimum, *adj. The fourteenth:* locus, Cic.

quăsī (the i scanned long, Lucr. 2, 291), *adv.* **I.** Prop.: *As if; just as, as it were:* quasi vero venire debuerint, *just as though they ought to come*, Cic.: quasi parens, id. **II.** Meton.: *About, nearly, almost:* quasi in extrema pagina, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quasi.*

quăsillum, i, *n.*, **-us,** i, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A basket:* Cic.

quassā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [quass(a)-o] *A shaking:* Liv.

quas-so, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. intens. a.* and *n.* [for quat-so; fr. quatio] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To shake or toss violently:* caput, Plaut.: pinum, Virg. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To shatter or shiver; to break or dash to pieces; to batter, make leaky:* classis ventis quassata, Virg.—**2.** *To strike or shake:* ramum super tempora, Virg. **C.** Fig.: *To shake, shatter, impair, weaken:* quassatā republicā, Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To shake itself, to shake:* siliquā quassante, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *quasser*, (mod.) *casser.*

1. **quas-sus** (for quat-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of quat-io.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Shaken, beaten*, or *broken in pieces; battered, shattered:* aula, *a broken pot*, Plaut.: muri, Liv.—**b.** Fig.: *Broken*, quassā voce, *in a broken voice*, Curt.

2. **quas-sus,** ūs, *m.* [for quat-sus; fr. quat-io] *A shaking:* Auct. ap. Cic.

quăt-ĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [quat-io; (e): facio] (Prop.: *To cause to shake*; Fig.) *To cause to waver, to weaken:* Antonium, Cic.

quā-tĕnus, *adv.*: **1.** *Until where, how far:* Cic.—**2.** *How far, to what extent:* Cic.—**3.** *Where:* Liv.—**4.** *How long:* Cic.—**5.** *Seeing that, since, as:* Hor.

quăter, *num. adv.* [akin to Sanscrit *chatur*; Gr. *τέτταρες*; and Latin quatuor] *Four times:* quater substitit, Virg.: quater decies, *fourteen times*, Cic.

quăter-ni, æ, a, *num. distrib adj.* [either fr. quater; or contr. fr. quatuor-ni] **I.** Prop.: *Four each, by fours, four at a time:* quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras exegisse, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Four together:* cohortes, Cæs.

quăt-ĭo, *no perf.*, quassum, quătĕre, 3. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To shake:* alas, Virg.: quercum quatit huc illuc, Ov. **B.** Esp.: Of the wind: *To agitate, disturb:* aquas, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To agitate, move, touch, affect, excite:* quod ægritudine . . . quatiatur, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To plague, vex, harass*, etc.: oppida bello, Virg. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To beat, strike*, etc.: pro

se quatit (*sc.* Boötes) Arctum, Cic.— **B.** *To shake, beat,* or *break in pieces; to batter, shatter:* mœnia ariete, Liv.

quatr-i-d-ŭum (quattr-, quadrid-), i, *n.* [contr. and changed fr. quatuor-i-di-vum; fr. quatuor; (i); di-es] (*A thing pertaining to four days;* hence) *A space of four days, four days:* Cic.

quatringēnārĭus, a, um, v. quad.

quātŭor (quatt-) *num. adj. indecl.* [akin to Sanscrit *chatur*, Gr. τεσσαρ-ες, τέτταρ-ες, "four"] *Four:* en quatuor aras, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quatre.*

quātŭordĕc-ĭes (quattuordec-), *num. adv.* [quatuordec-im.] *Fourteen times:* Pl.

quātŭor-dĕcim (quattuor-), *num. adj.* [for quatuor-decem] *Fourteen:* Suet.

quātŭorvĭr-ātus (quattuorvir-), ūs, *m.* [quatuorvir-i] *The office of the* quatuorviri: Script. ap. Cic.

quātŭor-vĭri (quattuor-), ōrum, *m.* [quatuor; vir] (*The four men;* hence) *A body of four men associated in certain official functions; a board of four magistrates:* Cic.

quāvis, *adv.* [*Adverbial Abl. fem. of* quivis] *In any way whatever, in whatever way one can:* Hor.

quĕ, *encltic conj.* [akin to Gr. τε] **I.** Prop.: *And:* blandimenta voluptatis otiique, Cic. — Particular combinations: Que . . . que, et . . . que, *Both . . . and; as well . . . as; partly . . . partly;* but sometimes to be rendered simply by *and . . . and:* Cic.; Quint. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Rather, but:* non nobis solum nati sumus: ortūsque nostri partem patria vindicat, Cic.—**B.** *Or:* qualis ubi hibernam Lyciam, Xanthique fluenta Desserit, Virg.

queis, v. 1. qui *init.*

quĕm-ad-mŏdum, or, separately, quem ad mŏdum, *adv.* **I.** Relative: **A.** *After the manner in which; as; just as:* semper vigilavi, et providi, quemadmodum salvi esse possemus, Cic. — Particular combinations: **1.** Quemadmodum . . . sic (ita), *As . . . so:* Cic. — **2.** Quemadmodum . . . eodem modo, *As . . . in the same way:* Cic. — **3.** Quemadmodum . . . atque, *As . . . equally:* Liv.— **4.** Quemadmodum . . . item, *As . . . in like manner, as . . . likewise:* Cic.— **B.** In introducing examples: *As, as for instance:* quemadmodum C. Cæsar inquit, Quint. **II.** Interrogative: *In what manner, how:* si non reliquit, quemadmodum ab eo postea exegisti? Cic.

quĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, *v. n.* [etym. dub.] *To be able, I (thou, he,* etc.) *can:* scribere, Cic.: reparare, Hor.

quĕor, quĭtus sum, quīri, *v. dep.* = queo. *To be able, I (thou, he,* etc.), *can:* suppleri summa queatur, Lucr.: forma nosci non quita est, Ter.

querc-ētum, i, *n.* [querc-us] *Thing provided with oaks;* hence) *An oak-wood, oak-forest:* Hor.

querc-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of oak, oaken, oak-:* Tac.

quercus, ūs, *f.* [etym. not known] **I.** Prop.: *An oak, oak-tree,* esp. the *Italian* or *esculent oak,* sacred to Jupiter: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A garland of oak-leaves:* Juv.—**B.** For *Acoras:* Juv.

quĕr-ēla (-ella), æ, *f.* [quer-or] **I.** Prop.: *A complaining, complaint:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of animals or musical instruments: *A plaintive sound, plaintive note, plaint:* Lucr.; Virg.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *querelle.*

quĕr-ĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Complaining:* vox, Cic.

quĕr-ĭmōnĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] *A complaint:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *querimonie.*

quĕr-ĭtor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* [id.] *To complain vehemently:* flentes queritantesque, Tac.

quer-nĕus, a, um, *adj.* [for quercneus; fr. quercus] *Of oaks, oaken, oak-:* corona, Suet.

quer-nus, a, um, *adj.* [for quercnus; fr. id.] *Of oaks, oaken, oak-:* glandes, Virg.

quĕr-or, questus sum, quĕri, 3. *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [root QUER or QUES, akin to Sanscrit root ṛvas, *to draw a breath, to fetch a sigh*] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To complain of, lament, bewail:* fratrem, Cæs.: se relictas esse, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To utter plaintively, to pronounce in a plaintive* or *mournful manner:* moturaque duras Verba queror silices, Ov. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To complain, lament, bewail:* de injuriis, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To make a complaint* in court, etc.: Pl. **B.** Meton.: *To utter a plaintive, melancholy,* or *mournful, sound:* ferali carmine bubo Sæpe queri, Virg.: (with *Acc. of equivalent meaning*) flebile nescio quid queritur lyra, Ov. ☞ Fut. Part. in dus, in Pass. force: fortuna querenda, Ov.

querquētūl-ānus, a, um, *adj.* [fr. querquetul-um, obsol. dim. of querquetum] *Of,* or *belonging to, an oak-forest; named from an oak-wood:* mons, *an earlier name of the* Mons Cœlius *at Rome,* Tac.

quĕr-ŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [quer-or] **1.** *Complaining, full of complaints, querulous:* senex, Hor.: ululatus, Ov.—**2.** *Uttering a plaintive,* or *mournful, sound:* cicadæ, Virg.: tibia, Hor.

ques, v. 1. qui.

1. ques-tus, a, um, *P.* of quer-or, through root QUES.

2. questus, ūs, *m.* [queror, through root QUES] (*A complaining;* hence) **1.** *A complaint, plaint:* Cic.—**2.** Of the *soft, plaintive, note* of the nightingale: Virg.

1. qui, quæ, quod, *Gen.*, cŭjus, *Dat.*, cui (old forms, *Nom.*, quei;—*Gen.*, quojus;—*Dat.*, quoi;—*Abl.*, qui;—*Plur.*, ques *or* queis;—*Neut.*, qua;—*Dat.* and *Abl.*, queis and quis.—Joined with *cum:* quocum, quācum, quicum, quibuscum; rarely cum quo, Liv.: cum quibus, id.—Placed also before other prepositions: quas contra, quem propter, *etc.*), *pron.* **I.** Relative: *Who, which, what, that:* in his levioribus peccatis, quæ magis crebra sunt, Cic.: accusant ii, qui in fortunas hujus invaserunt, id.: Cæsar cognovit Consilium, quod non vidisset, pro viso sibi nunciasse, Cæs.—Particular uses, phrases, *etc.*: **A.** At the beginning of a clause in the place of a demonstrative pron., and a conj.: *And this,* etc.: res loquitur ipsa; quæ (= et hæc) semper valet plurimum, Cic.— **B.** To denote a cause or reason: *As, because, since:* qui incommodissime navigassemus, Cic.—**C.** To point out an intention, design, or purpose: *That, in order that, to:* sordidi putantur, qui mercantur e mercatoribus, quod statim vendant, Cic.—**D.** After dignus, indignus, idoneus, aptus: *Worthy,* etc., *of* doing, *etc.*; *worthy to* do, *etc.*: Cic.— **E.** To complete the idea of a quality, or express the way in which it operates: *As that, that:* num est innocentia afflictio talis animi, quæ noceat nemini, Cic.—**F.** *By virtue of, according to, such:* quæ tua natura est, *according to your disposition,* Cic.—**G.** Quod: **1.** *As much as, as far as, what* (= quantum): quod ad me attinet, *as far as depends on me, for my part,* Cic.—**2.** *Wherein:* si quid est, quod mea operā opus sit vobis, Ter.—**H.** Quo, Abl. Neut. with comparatives (with or without hoc, eo, *or* tanto) *By how much; . . . (by so much); the . . . (the):* quo difficilius, hoc præclarius, Cic. **II.** Interrogative: *Who? which? what? what kind,* or *sort, of a?* (adjectively; while quis, quid is used substantively): **A.** In direct questions: qui cantus dulcior inveniri potest? Cic.—**B.** In indirect clauses: scribis te velle scire, qui sit rei publicæ status, *what is the state of the country,* Cic. **III.** Indefinite: *Anyone, any:* nisi si qui publice ad eam rem constitutus esset, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *qui.*

2. quī, *adv.* [*Adverbial Abl.* of 1. qui] **I.**: **A.** *Wherewith, whereby, wherefrom:* Nep.—**B.** In wishes: *O that! would that!* Plaut.; Cic. **II.**: **A.** *In what manner? how?* Plaut.; Cic.—**B.** *Wherefore? why? how?* Plaut. **III.** In stating a price (for quanti): *How much:* Plaut. **IV.** *Whence:* Ter.

quĭa, *conj.* [old *Acc. Plur.*, from qui, like quod, *Acc. Sing.*] *Because:* urbs, quæ, quia postrema ædificata est, Neapolis nominatur, Cic.—Particular expressions: **A.** Quiane (in a question), *Because?* Virg.—**B.** Quia enim, *Because, forsooth:* Plaut.—**C.** Quia nam (also, as one word), *Why? wherefore?* Virg.

quĭānam and **quĭăne**, v. quia.

quicquam, quicque, v. quisq.

quicquid, v. quisquis.

quĭcum, v. 1. qui *init.*

qui-cumque, quæ-cumque, quod-cumque (in *tmesis:* quam se cumque in partem, Cic.), *pron. relat.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Whoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever, everyone who, everything that, all that:* quicumque is est, ei me, *etc.*, Cic. — As *Subst.*: **quod-**

cunque, *n. Whatever, however much:* Prop. **B.** Esp.: *Howsoever constituted, of whatever kind:* quæcumque mensilia fuit, Gabinii fuit, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Each or every possible; each, every, all:* quæcumque ratione sanabo, *in every possible way,* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quiconque.*

quid, v. 1. *and* 2. quis.

quī-dam, quæ-dam, quod-dam, *pron. indef. Particular or certain; some* indefinite person or thing: quodam tempore, Cic.: (with *Partitive Gen.*) quidam bonorum, Tac.—As *Subst.*: **1. quidam: a.** Sing.: *A certain one, some one or other:* Hor.—**b.** Plur.: *Certain persons; some persons or other; some:* Liv.—**2.**: **a.** Sing.: **quiddam,** *Something:* Cic.—**b.** Plur.: **quædam,** *Certain things:* Hor.

quīdem, *adv.*: **1.** *Indeed:* tantum doleo, et mirifice quidem, Cic.—Particular expressions: **a.** Ne quidem. *Not even:* Cæs.—**b.** Nec (neque) . . . quidem, *And not indeed; and that not:* Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *At least, certainly, in truth, forsooth:* non video causam, cur ita sit, hoc quidem tempore, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: In expressing the utmost indignation: *Indeed, truly:* nam istæc quidem contumelia est, *for that is an affront indeed,* Ter.—3. In introducing an example: *For instance, for example:* qui quidem Serviliam . . . coluerit, Nep.

quidnam, v. quisnam.

quidni, v. 1. quis.

quidpiam, quidquam, v. quispiam and quisquam.

quidquid, v. quisquis.

quī-es, ētis, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit root √*çi, jacere, dormire*; also, to Gr. κει-μαι] **1.** (*A lying down*; hence) **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *Rest, repose* from labour, cares, *etc.*: Cic.—(b) Esp.: (*a*) *A quiet life; a keeping still; neutrality* between political parties: Nep. — (β) *Quiet, peace:* Tac.—**b.** Meton.: *A resting-place, lair* of a wild beast: Lucr.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *Repose, sleep:* Cic.; Ov.—**b.** Esp.: *The sleep of death, death:* Virg.

quīe-sco, quīēvi, quiētum, quiescĕre, *v. n. inch.* [for quiet-sco; fr. quies, quiet-is] (*To become in a state of* quies; hence) **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To rest, repose, keep quiet:* renovat pristina bella, nec potest quiescere, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Politically: *To keep quiet, remain neutral:* Cic.—**b.** Of things: *To rest; to be still; to be still* or *quiet:* quiescunt voces, Ov.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *To suffer* or *allow quietly; to peaceably permit* a thing to be done: quiescere rem adduci ad interregnum, Cic.—**2.** indoctusque pilæ . . . quiescit, Hor. **II.** *To sleep, take rest, rest:* prætor quiescebat, Cic.

quiēt-e, *adv.* [quiet-us] *Calmly, quietly:* quiete acta ætas, Cic.: (*Comp.*) quietius, Liv.: (*Sup.*) quietissime, Cæs.

quiēt-us, a, um: **1.** *P.* of quiesco, through root QUIET.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** (a) Of living beings, the mind, *etc.*: (a) Gen.: *Enjoying rest, keeping quiet, quiet:* quietus et solutus animus, Cic. —(β) Esp.: *Calm, tranquil, free from ambition:* (*Sup.*) ad quam spem (*sc.* præturæ) quietissimus, Pl.—(b) Of things: *Calm, quiet:* (*Comp.*) quietiore æquore ferri, Hor.—**b.** *Sleeping, reposing:* quos simul vescentes dies, simul quietos nox habuerat, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quiet*; *coi*, fem. *coite.*

quī-libet, quæ-libet, quod-libet, *pron. indef.* **I.** Gen.: *Anyone,* etc., *who will; anyone,* etc., *without distinction, whom you will; no matter who; the first that comes; any, all:* quælibet minima res, *any the most trifling circumstance,* Cic. — As *Subst.*: **quidlibet,** *n. All and every:* Hor. **II.** Esp.: With accessory contemptuous signification: *The first that comes, no matter who, any:* motus, Cic.

quī-n, *conj.* [for qui-ne; fr. quī, Abl. of Relative pron. qui; ne=non] (*By which not:* hence) **I.** Relative: **A.** Prop.: *That not, but that:* (with *Subj.*) facere non possum, quin ad te mittam, Cic. **B.** Meton.: 1. *But indeed, really, verily,* or *of a truth:* (with *Indic.*): te nec hortor, nec rogo, ut domum redeas; quin hinc ipse evolare cupio, Cic.—Particular combinations: Quin etiam, quin immo, *Yea indeed, yea rather:* Cic.—2. *Rather, yea rather:* nihil ea res animum militaris viri imminuit; quin contra, *etc.*, Liv. **II.** Interrogative or hortatory: *Why not? wherefore not?* quin consendimus equos? Liv.: quin sic attendite judices, Cic.: quin beneficium ei experiamur reddere, Ter.

qui-nam, quæ-nam, quod-nam, *pron. interrog. Who, which, what pray?* quinam homo, Plaut.: quodnam ob facinus? Ter.

quīnc-unx, uncis, *m.* [for quinqunc-s; fr. quinqu-e; unc-ia] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Five twelfths* of a whole: Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of *five twelfths of an inheritance:* Pl.—**2.** Of interest: *Five per cent.*: Pers. **II.** Meton.: Of trees, troops, *etc.*: *The form of a*

* *

quincunx (*i. e.* * *, the five spots

* *

on dice); also, *oblique lines:* Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quinconce.*

quindĕc-iēs, *adv.* [quindec-im] *Fifteen times:* quindecies sestertium, *fifteen hundred thousand sesterces,* Cic.

quīn-dĕcim, *num. adj.* [for quinquedecem; fr. quinqu-e; decem] *Fifteen:* dies, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quinze.*

quindĕcim-primi, ōrum, *m.* (*The fifteen first men;* hence) *The board of fifteen chief magistrates* in the municipia: Cæs.

quindĕcimvir, v. quindecimviri.

quind-ĕcimvĭr-ālis, e, *adj.* [quindecimvir-i] *Of,* or *belonging to, the quindecimvirs* or *council of fifteen:* Tac.

quindĕcim-vĭri, ōrum (in *tmesis,* quindecim Diana preces virorum, Hor.), *m. plur.* [quindecim; vir] (*Fifteen men;* hence) *A college* or *board of fifteen men* for any official function; esp. in Rome, *the college of priests who had charge of the Sibylline books:* Tac.; Hor.—Sing.: *A member of a board of fifteen* persons: Suet.

quindēni, v. quinideni.

quinetiam, v. quin.

quingen-ārius, a, um, *num. dis trib. adj.* [quingen-i] (*Of,* or *pertaining to,* quingeni; hence) *Consisting of five hundred each:* cohortes, Curt.

quing-ēni, æ, a, *num. distrib. adj.* [contr. fr. quingent-eni; fr. quingenti] *Five hundred each:* denarii, Cic.

quingent-ēsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [fr. id.] *The five hundredth:* annus, Cic.

quin-gent-i, æ, a, *num. adj.* [for quinqu-cent-i; fr. quinqu-e; cent-um] *Five hundred:* Cic.

quingent-ies, *adv.* [quingent-i] *Five hundred times:* quingenties HS., *fifty millions of sesterces,* Cic.

qui-ni, æ, a, *num. distrib. adj.* [for quinqu-ni; fr. quinqu-e] **I.** Prop.: *Five each:* quini in lectulis, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Five:* bidentes, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *quine.*

quīnī-dēni (quīn-), æ, a, *num. distrib. adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Fifteen each:* quina dena jugera, Liv. **II.** Meton.: *Fifteen:* quindenæ hastæ, Plaut.

quinimmo, v. quin.

quini-vicēni (or separately, **quini viceni**), æ, a, *num. distrib. adj. Twenty-five each:* denarii, Liv.

quinquāg-ēni, æ, a, *num. distrib. adj.* [contr. from quinquagint-eni; fr quinquagint-a] **I.** Prop.: *Fifty each:* quinquagenis millibus damnari, Cic.

quinquāg-ēsĭmus, a, um, *num. adj.* [contr. fr. quinquagint-esimus; fr. id.] *The fiftieth:* annus, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **quinquagesĭma,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* pars) *A fiftieth part, a fiftieth,* as a tax: Cic.

quinqu-ā-ginta, *num. adj.* [quinqu-e; (a); ginta=κοντα=ten] (*Five tens;* hence) *Fifty:* millia, Cic.: famulæ, Virg.

Quinqu-ā-trus, ūum, *f.*, **-tria,** ium *or* ōrum, *n.* [quinqu-e; (a); suffix trus] (*The things accomplished in five* days; hence) *The Quinquatrus* or *quinquatrus (a festival in honour of Minerva, held for one day, according to Varro and Festus, viz. on the 19th March, the fifth day after the Ides of that month; and from this circumstance, according to the above-named authors, it derived its name. Ovid, however, states that it continued for five days, and that its name was thence obtained. There was also a second festival of Minerva, termed* Quinquatrus Minores *or* minusculæ, *which fell on 13th,* i. e. *the Ides of June*): Cic.; Suet.; Ov.

quinque, *num. adj.*=πεντε. *Five:* stellæ, Cic.

Quinquĕ-gent-iāni, ōrum, *m.* [quinque; gens, gent-is] (*Pertaining to five nations*) *The Quinquegentiani; a people in Cyrenaica* (Latinized for Pentapolitani): Eutr.

quinquenn-ālis, e, *adj.* [quinquenn-is] (*Belonging to five years;* hence) **1.** *That takes place every fifth year, quinquennial:* quinquennalis celebritas ludorum, Cic.—2. *Continuing five years, quinquennial:* censura, Liv.

quinqu-enn-is, e, *adj.* [for quinquann-is; fr. quinqu-e; ann-us] **I.** Gen.:

Of, or *belonging to, five years:* Olympias, *celebrated every fifth year, quinquennial:* Ov. **II.** Esp.: *Five years old:* vinum, Hor.

quinquenn-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [quinquenn-is] (*The condition of the* quinquennis ; hence) *A period of five years, five years:* Cic.; Ov.

quinquĕ-part-ītus(-pert-ītus), a, um, *adj.* [quinque ; pars, part-is] *Provided with,* i. e. *divided into five parts ; five-fold, quinquepartite:* argumentatio, Cic.

quinquĕ-prīmi (and separated, quinque primi), ōrum, *m.* (*The first five men ;* hence) *The five principal men in a city, after the magistracy in the colonies and* municipia (transl. of πεντάπρωτοι): Cic.

quinquĕ-rēm-is, is, *adj.* [quinque ; rem-us] (*Of, or pertaining to,* quinque remi ; hence) *Having five banks of oars:* naves, Liv.—As *Subst.*: **quinqueremis,** is, *f.* (*sc.* navis) *A ship or galley having five banks of oars ; a quinquereme:* Cic.

quinquĕvir, viri, v. quinqueviri.

quinquĕvĭr-ātus, ūs, *m.* [quinquevir] *The office, condition,* or *dignity of a quinquevir, the quinquevirate:* Cic.

quinquĕ-vīri, ōrum, *m.* (*Five men ;* hence) *A board of five, quinquevirs* (a board or commission of five men for any official function), *five commissioners*) : Cic.—Sing. : **quinquevir,** ĭri, *m. A member of a board of five; a quinquevir:* Cic.

quinqu-ĭes, *adv.* [quinqu-e] *Five times:* absolutus est, Cic.

quinqu-ĭ-plĭco, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [quinqu-e ; (i); plico] *To make five-fold, to quintuplicate:* magistratus, Tac.

quinta-dĕcĭm-āni, ōrum, *m.* [quinta-decim-a, fem. sing. of quintus-decimus] (*Those pertaining to the fifteenth* legion ; hence) *The soldiers of the fifteenth legion :* Tac.

quint-ānus, a, um, *adj.* [quint-us] (*Of,* or *belonging to, the fifth;* hence) *Of,* or *belonging to, the fifth rank* or *order, the fifth in order :* Pl.—As *Subst.* : **1. quintāna,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* via) : **a.** Prop. : *The quintana ; a street in the camp, which intersected the tents of the two legions in such a manner as to separate the fifth* maniple *from the sixth, and the fifth* turma *from the sixth. Here was the market and business-place of the camp:* Liv. — **b.** Meton. : *A market:* Suet.—**2. quintani,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* milites) *The soldiers of the fifth legion :* Tac.

Quintĭlĭānus (Quinct-), i, *m. Quintilian ; a Roman* cognomen ; e. g. *M. Fabius Quintilianus, the celebrated rhetorician.*

Quint-ĭlis (Quinct-), is, *m.* [quint-us] (*The thing pertaining to* quintus ; hence) *Quintilis; the fifth month* (counting from March), *afterwards, in honour of Julius Cæsar, called Julius* (*July*): Suet.—Hence, **Quintĭlis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Quintilis* or *July :* mense Quintili, Cic.

Quintĭlĭus (Quinct-), ĭi, *m.*, -a, æ, *f. Quintilius Quintilia (Quinc-) ; a Roman name.*

Quint-ĭus(Quinct-), ĭi, *m.*[quint-us] *Quintius* or *Quinctius ; the name of a Roman* gens ; esp. *L. Quintius Cincinnatus.*—Hence, **Quint-ĭus (-ĭānus, Quinct-),** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a Quintius ; Quintian.*

quint-o [quint-us] *For the fifth time :* Liv.

quint-um, *adv.* [id.] *For the fifth time :* Liv.

quin-tus, a, um, *num. adj.* [for quinqu-tus ; fr. quinqu-e] *The fifth:* locus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *quint, quinte.*

quintus-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *num. adj. The fifteenth:* castra, Liv.

qui-ppe, *adv.* and *conj.* [qui, Abl. of Relative pron. qui ; suffix ppe = pte] (*From which very thing ;* hence) As a corroborative particle : *Surely, certainly, to be sure, by all means, indeed, in fact:* recte igitur diceres te restituisse ? Quippe: quid enim facilius est? *etc.*, Cic. — Particular combinations: **a.** With enim, etenim, quia, quod, quoniam, quando, quum, *or* ubi : *For indeed, since in fact, inasmuch as :* Plaut. ; Ter. ; Lucr. ; Cic. ; Pl.—**b.** With qui, quæ, quod, *As one in fact who, which, or that ;* i. e. *since,* or *inasmuch as, I, thou, he, it,* etc.: Cic.; Liv. — **c.** With etiam and et, *Since indeed, for even :* Virg. ; Prop.— **d.** With ut. *So that:* Just.—**2.** In an ironical sense : *Certainly, indeed, forsooth :* movet me quippe lumen curiæ, Cic.

quippĭam, v. quispiam.

quippī-ni (-pĕni), *adv.* [quippe ; ni] *Why not?* or, affirmatively, *certainly, to be sure, by all means :* Plaut.

qui-qui, *pron. indef.*, for quisquis, *Whosoever:* Plaut.

Quīr-ĭnus, i, *m.* [usually referred to quir-is, cur-is, a Sabine word = hasta ; and so, a spearman, warrior : —but prob. fr. κῦρ-ος, *might, supreme power ;* and *the one pertaining to might,* etc.; *the mighty* or *supremely-powerful one*] *Quirinus:* **1.** : **a.** Prop. : As a name of *Romulus,* after his deification. —Hence, (a) **Quīr-ĭn-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Quirinus,* i. e. *Romulus, Quirinal.*— (b) **Quīrīnālis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Quirinus* (*Romulus*); *Quirinal:* jugum, *the Quirinal Ridge* or *Hill* (*one of the seven hills of Rome ;* now *Monte Cavallo*).—As *Subst.*: **Quirinalia,** ĭum, *n.* (*sc.* sacra) *The festival in honour of Romulus, celebrated annually on the* 17*th of February ; the Quirinal festival.*—**b.** Meton. : gemini Quirini, *i. e. Romulus and Remus,* Juv.—**2.** : **a.** Prop. : *Janus.*—**b.** Meton. : *The temple of Janus.*—**3.** *Augustus.*—**4.** *Antony.*

1. quīris (cur-), is, *f.* [a Sabine word : *A spear :* Ov.

2. Quīris, ĭtis, v. Quirites.

quīrītā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [quirit(a)-o] *A plaintive cry ; a scream, shriek :* Liv.

Quīr-ites, ium *and* um, *m.* [usually referred to Cures ; and so, *The people of Cures ;*—but prob., like Quirinus, fr. κῦρ-ος, *might,* etc.; **and so,** *the mighty people*] **I.** Prop. : **A.** Gen. : *The Quirites ; an ancient Sabine people :* priscique Quirites, Virg. **B.** Esp. : After the Sabines and Romans had united themselves into one community, under Romulus, the name of *Quirites* was taken in addition to that of *Romani*, the Romans usually calling themselves, in a civil capacity, *Quirites*, while, in a political and military capacity, they retained the name of *Romani* :—but, also, *Quirites* in a military capacity : bellicosis fata Quiritibus Hac lege dico, Hor. — Sing. : **Quiris,** ĭtis, *m. A Quirite ; a Roman citizen.* — Particular combinations, phrases, etc. : **1.** Joined with populus Romanus ; the technical expression was originally populus Romanus Quirites, which afterwards became changed to populus Romanus Quiritum.—**2.** It was a reproach for soldiers to be addressed as Quirites : Suet.—**3.** Jus Quiritium, *Full Roman citizenship :* Pl. **II.** Meton. : Of bees : *Citizens, commonalty:* ipsæ regem, parvospue Quirites Sufficiunt, Virg.

quīrīt-o, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [Quirit-es] (*To call out* "*Quirites,*" or "*Roman citizens,*" as an appeal for assistance ; hence) **I.** Neut. : **A.** Prop. : *To raise a plaintive cry, to wail :* nulla vox quiritantium . . . exaudiri poterat, Liv. **B.** Meton. : Of an orator : *To scream, shriek :* si modo est sanus, non quiritet, Quint. **II.** Act. : *To shriek out, cry aloud* something : illi misero quiritanti, *Civis Romanus natus sum,* Script. ap. Cic.

1. quis, quæ, quid, *pron. interrog.* [*rĭs*] **I.** In direct interrogations : *What?* i. e. *what sort of a person* or *thing?* quis ego sum ? aut quæ in me est facultas ? Cic.—As *Subst.* : *Who? which? what?* **A. quis :** quis clarior in Græciâ Themistocle ? Cic.—Particular usage : Quis as *Fem.*: quis ea est, quam ? *etc., who is she?* Plaut. —**B. quid :** quid dicam de moribus facillimis, Cic. : (with *Gen.*) quid cælati argenti, id.—Particular phrases, etc.: **1.** Quid ? *How? why ? wherefore?* Cic. — **2.** In quid ? *Wherefore? for what?* Sen. — **3.** Quid ? quod, *What shall be said to this, that? how is it that? and furthermore, moreover :* Cic.—**4.** Quid ita ? *Why so?* Cic.—**5.** Quid ni ? (or as one word, quidni) *Why not?* Ter. ; Cic.—**6.** Quid si ? *How if?* Script. ap. Cic.—**7.** Quid tum ? *What then? how then?* Cic. **II.** In indirect clauses : *Who, what person?* rogitat quis vir esset, Liv.—As *Subst.* : **quid,** *What sort :* exponam vobis breviter, quid hominis sit, *what sort of a man he is,* Cic.—Particular phrase : Quis quem, etc., *Who . . . whom? who . . . the other?* considera, quis quem fraudâsse dicatur, *who is said to have defrauded whom?* Cic.

2. quis, quid, *pron. indef.* [*rĭs*]. *Anyone, anybody, anything ; someone, somebody, something :* si te in judicium quis adducat, Cic.: ne quid nimis, Ter.

3. **quĭs**, for **quibus**.

quis-nam, quæ-nam, quid-nam, *pron. interrog. Who, which, what pray.* **I.** In direct interrogations: quisnam igitur tuebitur P. Scipionis memoriam mortui? Cic.: *(in inverted order)* nam quis te nostras Jussit adire domos? Virg.—Adverbial expression: Quidnam? *For what pray? Why?* Ter. **II.** In indirect clauses: miserunt Delphos consultum, quidnam facerent de rebus suis, Nep.

quis-pĭam, quæ-pĭam, quod-pĭam (and as *Subst.*, quidpiam *or* quippiam), *pron. indef. Any; some:* quæpiam cohors, Cæs.: aliæ quæpiam rationes, Cic. — Adverbial expression: Quidpiam *or* quippiam, *In any respect, somewhat:* Ter.; Cic. — As *Subst.*: Of persons: **quispiam, quæpiam,** *etc. Anyone, anybody; someone, somebody:* nomen cujuspiam, Cic.: si cuipiam pecuniam fortuna ademit, id.

quis-quam, quæ-quam, quic-quam (quidquam), *pron. indef. Any:* an invenire postulas quemquam coquum, nisi, *etc.*, Plaut.: quamquam porculam, id.: (with *Partitive Gen.*) estne quisquam omnium mortalium, de quo melius existimes tu? Cic. — Particular usage: Quisquam as *fem.*: nec quisquam alia mulier, Plaut. — Particular combinations: **1.** Nec (neque) quisquam, *And none, and not any:* Virg.; Sall.—2. Nihil quicquam, *Nothing at all, not at all:* Ter. —As *Subst.*: **a. quisquam,** *Anyone, anybody:* Ter. — Particular combinations: (a) Nec (neque) quisquam, *And no one:* = et nemo, Plaut. — (b) Quisquam unus, *A single one:* Liv. — (c) Nec quisquam unus, *And not a single one:* Liv.—**b. quicquam (quid-),** *Anything:* Cic.

quis-que, quæ-que, quod-que (and as *Subst.*: quicque, quidque), *pron. indef.* **I.** Prop.: *Each, every:* quoque tempore, Cic.: (with *Partitive Gen.*) quisque necessariorum, id. — As *Subst.*: **A.** Of persons: *Each person, everyone:* Cic.; Suet.—**B.** Of things: *Each thing, everything:* Cic.—Particular combinations and usage (both of pron. and subst.): **1.** With *Sup.*, to express universality: *Every most . . ., all the most . . .*: doctissimus quisque, *every most learned man*, i. e. *all the most learned*, Cic. — 2. With ordinal numerals, to denote generality, universality: *Every, each:* tertio quoque verbo excitabatur, *at every third word*, Cic.—3. With primus: *The very first, the first possible:* primo quoque tempore, *as soon as possible*, Cic. — 4. Quisque with Plur.: decimus quisque ad supplicium lecti, Liv.—5. Quisque, of two: *Each:* duas civitates ex unâ factas: suos cuique parti magistratûs, suas leges esse, Liv. — 6. Quisque as *fem.*: omnes meretrices, ubi quisque habitant, invenit, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *Whosoever, everyone who, all that:* ut pro suâ quisque patriâ dimicent ferro, Liv.

quisquĭlĭæ, ārum, *f.* [usually referred to quisque; but prob. reduplicated fr. root σκυλ, *to strip off, flay,* etc.; and so, for squil-squil-iæ] (*Things stripped off*, etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The waste,* or *refuse,* of anything; *off-scourings, rubbish, filth:* App. **II.** Fig.: Of vile or worthless persons: *Refuse, outcast, riff-raff, dregs, rubbish, trash:* Cic.

quis-quis, quod-quod, *or* quicquid, *or* quidquid, *pron. indef.* **I.** *Whatever, whatsoever,* etc.: quoquo consilio fecit, *with whatever design*, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) quisquis fuit ille deorum, Ov. — Adverbial expression: Quicquid, *How much soever:* quicquid progredior, Liv.—As *Subst.*: **A. quisquis,** *Whoever, whosoever; everyone, each one, all who:* quisquis ille est, Cic.: — as *fem.*: mulier, quisquis es, Plaut.: (in *connection with plur. verb*) quisquis ubique, viri, dociles advertite mentes, Ov.:—*Plur.*: quiqui integri sunt et sani, Cic. —**B. quicquid,** *Whatever* or *whatsoever thing*, etc.: hoc ego in mari, quicquid inest, reperi, Plaut.: quicquid maleficii, sceleris, cædis erit, Cic. **II.** *Any whatever:* tu quoquo modo hominem investiges velim, Cic. — As *Subst.*: **A. quisquis,** *Anyone whatever, each,* etc.: quocunque in loco quisquis est, Cic. — **B. quicquid,** *Anything whatever, each thing,* etc.: quicquid apprehenderam, Cic.

quĭ-tus, a, um, *P.* of que-or, through root QUI.

qui-vis, quævis, quodvis, *pron. indef.* (and as Subst., quidvis). *Who,* or *what, you please, any whatever:* ad quemvis numerum ephippiatorum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent, Cæs.: (with *Gen.*) vostrûm quivis, Plaut.—Particular combination: Quivis unus, *Anyone you please, anyone whatever:* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **A. quivis,** *Anyone you will,* or *whatever:* Cic.—**B. quidvis,** *Anything whatever, no matter what:* Plaut.

quivis-cumque, quævis-cumque, quodvis-cumque, *pron. indef.*: *Who,* or *what, you please, any whatsoever you will, each, every:* Lucr.

quō, *adv.* [for quo-m, old form of que-m, Acc. of qui] **I.** Relative: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: Of place: *At what place, where:* (with *Gen.*) quo loci illa nasceretur, Cic. — 2. Fig.: **a.** *For which reason, wherefore, whence:* Cic.—**b.** *For the reason that, because:* Cic.—**B.**: **1.** Prop.: *To,* or *in, which place; whither, where:* quo, quo, scelesti ruitis? Hor.: (with *Gen.*) quo amentiæ, *to what a pitch of madness*, Liv.—2. Fig.: **a.** Of persons: *To whom:* Cic. — **b.** *To what end, for what purpose, wherefore, why:* Cic.; Hor.—3. Meton.: *To the end that, in order that, so that, that:* quo mare finiat iram, Ov.—Particular combination: Quo ne, *That not,* etc.: Cic. **II.** Indefinite: *To any place, any where:* ipse, ne quo inciderem, reverti Formias, Cic.

quō-ad (monosyll.: Lucr.; so, Hor.) [for quo(m)-ad; fr. quom, old form of quem; ad] *adv.* **I.** Of time: (*To which* or *what time*, hence) **A.** Prop.: *How long?* Ter. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *As long as:* Cic.— 2. *Till, until, until that:* Cic. **II.** Of space, *etc.* (*To which* or *what extent*, etc.; hence) **A.** Prop.: *How far, as far as:* Cic. **B.** Fig.: Of abstract ideas, matters, *etc.*: *As far as* Cic. **C.** Meton.: *So far as, as much as:* Cic.—Particular phrase: Quoad ejus (facere, *etc.*) possum, *etc., as far* or *as well as I can*, etc.: Cic.; Liv.

quŏăd-usque (or, separately, quoad usque), *adv. Until that:* Suet.

quō-circa (in *tmesis:* quo, bone, circa, Hor.), *adv.* [for quo(m)-circa; fr. quom, old form of quem; circa] (*With respect to which thing*; hence) *For which reason, wherefore:* Cic.

quō-cumque (in *tmesis:* quo nos cumque feret, Hor.: quo res cumque cadent, Virg.), *adv. To whatever place, whithersoever:* Cic.

quod, *conj.* [*Acc. neut.*, from qui] **1.** *That, in that:* mirari Cato se aiebat, quod non rideret haruspex, haruspicem quum vidisset, Cic. — **2.** *Wherefore, why, that:* in viam quod te des hoc tempore, nihil est, *it is not necessary that*, Cic.—**3.** *If so be that, as respects that:* quod scribis, te, si velim, ad me venturam, Cic.—**4.** *Though, although, albeit, even if:* si te in platea offendero hac post unquam, quod dicas mihi, *etc.*, Ter.—**5.** In respect to time: *Since that, since:* jam diu est, quod victum non datis, Plaut.—**6.** With other conjunctions, sometimes merely to connect sentences: *But, though*, etc.: quod si te fors Afris præfecisset, tamen, Cic. —**7.** With verbs of perceiving and declaring, instead of an objective clause: *But:* scio jam, filius quod amet meus istanc, Plaut.

quŏdam-mŏdo (or, separately, quodam modo), *adv.* [Abl. of quidam; modus] *In a certain manner, in a measure:* Cic.

quoi, = cui, v. qui *init.*

quŏjas (-atis, e), v. cujas.

1. **quŏjus**, for cujus, v. qui.

2. **quŏjus**, a, um, v. cujus, a, um.

quō-lĭbet, *adv. Whither it pleases, to any place whatever:* Ov.

quom, v. quum *init.*

quō-mĭnus, *conj. That not, from,* after verbs of hindering, preventing, *etc.*; v. minus under parve.

quŏ-mŏdo (or, separately, quo modo) (in *tmesis:* quo tu me modo voles esse, Plaut.), *adv.* [Abl. of qui; modus] *In what manner, in what way, how:* **1.**: **a.** Relative: hæc negotia quomodo se habeant, Cic. — **b.** Interrogatively: quomodo? quantum poposcerit Apronius, dato, Cic. — **c.** In exclamations: quomodo mortem filii tulit, Cic.—**2.** Corresp. to *sic: In what manner; in the same manner; even as* et quo modo hoc est consequens fi sic illud huic, Cic.

quŏmŏdŏ-cumque, *adv.* Prop.: *In what manner soever, however:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Be it as it may, under any circumstances:* Plaut.

quŏmŏdŏ-nam, *adv. In what manner pray? how?* Cic.

quō-nam, *adv. Whither pray?* **I.** Prop.: eam si nunc sequor, quonam? Cic. **II.** Fig.: quonam hæc omnia,

nisi ad suam perniciem pertinere? Cæs.

quon-dam, *adv.* [for quom-dam; fr. quom, old form of quem] **I.** Prop.: *At a certain time, at one time, once, heretofore, formerly:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *At certain times, at times, sometimes:* Cic.—**B.** Of the future: *One day, some day, ever:* nec Romula quondam Ulло se tantum tellus jactabit alumno, Virg.

quŏn-iam, *conj.* [for quom-iam; fr. quom = quum; jam] *Since now, since then, since, seeing that, because, whereas:* Cic.; Cæs.

quō-quam, *adv.* [for quom-quam; fr. quom, old form of quem; quam] **I. Prop.:** *To any place, any whither:* Nep. **II.** Meton.: *In anything, in aught:* Lucr.

quŏque, *conj. Also, too;* placed after the word to be emphasized: me scilicet maxime, sed proxime illum quoque fefellissem, Cic.

quō-quo (or, separately, quo quo), *adv.* [for quom-quom = quem-quem] *To whatever place, whithersoever:* quoquo sese verterint Stoici, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) quoquo gentium, *to whatever place in the world,* Plaut.

quōquō-mŏdo (or, separately, quoquo modo), *adv.* [Adverbial Abl. of quisquis; modus] *In what way soever, howsoever:* Cic.

quō-quō-versus, *adv.* [for quom-quom-versus; fr. quomquom (= quem-quem, Acc. of quisquis); versus] (*Towards what place soever;* hence) *In every direction, every way:* Cic.

quo-rsum (**-rsus**), *adv.* [contr. fr. quom-versus; fr. quom = quem; versus] **I.** Prop.: *Towards what place, whitherward, whither:* neseio . . . quorsum eam, Ter. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Whither, where:* sane curæ est, quorsum eventurum hoc siet, *i. e. how this may turn out,* Ter.—**B.** Interrogative: 1. *Whither, where* quorsum hæc pertinent? Cic.—2. *To what purpose? to what end? with what view? for what?* quorsum igitur hæc disputo? Cic.

quŏt, *num. adj. indecl.* [Sans. *kati*] **I.** Prop.: Of number: *How many, as many, as:* quot dies erimus in Tusculano, Cic.: quot homines, tot causæ, id. **II.** Meton.: Of time: *All, each, every:* quot Calendis petere cibum, Plaut.—Particular combination: Quot annis (also, as one word, quotannis), *Every year, year by year, yearly:* Cic.; Virg.

quot-annis, v. quot.

quot-cumque, *adv. How many soever, as many as:* Cic.; Cat.

quŏt-ēni, æ, a, *num. distrib. adj.* [quot] *How many each:* Cic.

quŏtīd-iānus (**quottīd-, cotid-**), a, um, *adj.* [quotid-ie] (*Pertaining to* quotidie; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Every day, daily:* labor, Cæs.: sermo, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Every-day, daily, usual, ordinary, common:* verba, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quotidien.*

quŏt-i-dīe (**cot-**), *adv.* [quot; (i); die, Abl. of dies] *On every* or *each day; daily:* Ter.; Cic.

quŏt-ies (**-iens**), *adv.* [quot] *How often, how many times, as often as:* Cic.; Virg.

quŏtĭes-cumque, *adv. How often soever, as often soever as:* Cic.

quot-quot, *adj. indecl. How many soever, as many soever as:* Cic.; Hor.

quŏtus, a, um, *adj.* [κότος, Æol. form of πόσος] Of number: *Which* or *what in number, order,* etc.; *of what number, how many:* quotus erit iste denarius, qui non sit ferendus? Cic.: hora quota est? *i. e. What o'clock is it?* Hor.—As *Subst.:* **quŏta,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* hora) *What hour?* quotâ Pelignis careamfrigoribus, taces, Hor.—Particular combination: Quotus quisque (also, as one word, quotusquisque; and in *tmesis,* quotus enim quisque, Cic.), to designate a small number: *How few;* it may also be rendered into English by *how many:* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quote (part).*

quŏtus-cumque, quŏtăcumque, quŏtumcumque, *adj. Whatsoever in number, order,* etc.; *how great* or *small soever:* pars, Tib.

quŏtusquisque, v. quotus.

quŏ-vis, *adv.* [for quom-vis; fr. quom, old form of quem: vis, fr. volo] (*To what* place *you will;* hence) *To any place whatever:* perduci, Plaut.: (with *Gen.*) quovis gentium, Ter.

quŏ-usque, *adv.* [for quom-usque; fr. quom, old form of quem; usque] (*Until* or *as for that which;* hence) Of time: *Until what time, till when, how long:* Cic.

quum (**quom, cum,** rarely **qum**), *relative adv., and causal conj.* [for quom, old form of quem, fr. qui] **I.** Prop.: *Relative adv.:* Of time: (*To the time which;* hence) *When, since, as, after that, since that, as soon as,* etc. (when simply indicating time, with the *Indic.;* in historical narration, to indicate that two events stand to each other in a causal relation, that one transaction has grown out of the other, in the *Imperf.* and *Pluperf. Subj.*): qui non defendit injuriam neque propulsat a suis, quum potest, injuste facit, Cic.: Zenonem, quum Athenis essem, audiebam frequenter, id.—Particular phrases: **A.** Quum (cum) maxime (also written in one word, quummaxime, cummaxime), *At the very moment, at the very instant:* Sen.; Ter.; Cic.—**B.** Quum (cum) . . . tum, *While . . . so too; not only . . . but also; both . . . and:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Causal conj.: As, since, seeing that:* (with *Subj.*) quum L. Flacci res agatur . . . quumque ab hac perenni contestatăque virtute non degenerârit, *etc.,* Cic.

quummaxime, v. quum.

R

R, r, *indecl. n.* or *f.* **I.** The eighteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, which derives its form from the Greek P, but is not, like that, aspirated. **II.** R medial or final (not initial) is substituted for *s: ara, arbor* for *asa, arbos.* **III.** R is assimilated mostly to a following *l: libellus, tenellus, intelligo,* from *liber, tener, inter-lego:* sometimes to a following *s: dossuarius,* from *dorsum.* **IV.** R is elided in *pejero* (from *perjuro*) and in the forms *crebesco, rubesco, susum,* also written *crebresco, rubresco, sursum,* etc. **V.** As an abbreviation, R. signifies *Romanus;* R.P. *respublica.*

răbĭd-e, *adv.* [rabid-us] *Ravingly, furiously, madly:* Cic.

răb-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [1. rab-o] *Raving, furious, enraged, savage, fierce, mad, rabid:* **I.** Prop.: Of living creatures: tigres, Virg. **II.** Fig.: Of things: mores, Ov.

răb-ies, em, e (*Gen.,* rabies, Lucr.; the other cases do not occur), *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Madness* whether of men or animals: Plaut.; Pl. **II.** Fig.: Of any violent emotion: *Rage, anger, fury, fierceness, eagerness:* Cic.; Hor.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rage.*

răbĭōs-e, *adv.* [rabios-us] *Ravingly, fiercely, madly, rabidly:* Cic.

răbĭōsŭ-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for rabioso-lus; fr. rabiosus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) rabioso-i] *A little rabid:* literæ, Cic.

răbĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [rabi-es] (*Full of* rabies; hence) *Raving, fierce, mad, rabid:* **I.** Prop.: Of persons or animals: homo, Plaut.: canis, Hor. **II.** Fig.: Of things: tortitudo, Cic.

Răbīrius, ii, *m. Rabirius; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Răbīrĭ-ānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a Rabirius; Rabirian.*

1. **răb-o,** *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, *3. v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root RABH, *irasci*] *To rave, be mad:* Poet. ap. Cic.; Sen.

2. **răbo,** ōnis, v. arrhabo.

ră-bŭla, æ, *m.* [for rab-bula; fr. 1. rab-o] (*One bringing about raving;* hence) *A brawling* or *wrangling advocate; a pettifogger:* Cic.

răcēm-i-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [racem-us; (i); fer-o] **1.** *Cluster-bearing, clustering:* uvæ, Ov.—**2.** *Cluster-carrying;* i. e. *crowned with clusters:* Bacchus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *racémifère.*

răc-ēmus, i, *m.* [for rag-emus; fr. ῥαγ, root ῥήγ-νυμι] (*The thing breaking off*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The stalk of a cluster* of grapes, *etc.*: Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A bunch* or *cluster* of grapes, *etc.*: Virg.—**B.** *Wine:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *raisin.*

Racilius, ii, *m. Racilius; a Roman name.*

1. rădĭă-tus, a, um, *P.* of radi(a)-o.

2. rădĭ-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [radi(a)-o] *Provided,* or *furnished, with rays; irradiated, shining:* sol, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *radié.*

rădĭc-ĭtus, *adv.* [radix, radic-is] **I.** Prop.: *From the roots:* Suet. **II.** Meton.: Of the nails: *By the roots, from the quick:* Prop. **III.** Fig.: *From the roots,* i. e. *utterly, completely, radically:* Cic.

rădĭc-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small root:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *radicule.*

rădĭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* and *n.* [radi-us] **I.** Act.: (*To furnish with* radii; hence) **A.** *To furnish with spokes:* rota radiata, Var.—**B.** *To furnish with beams, make braming, irradiate;* only in Pass.: *To be irradiated, to gleam, emit beams:* galeæ gemmis radientur et auro, Ov. **II.** Neut.: (*To have* radii; hence) *To emit beams; to beam, shine, radiate;* radians luna, Virg.: miles radiabat in armis, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *radier, rayer.*

răd-ĭus, ii, *m.* [prob. akin to radix] (*The increased thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A staff* or *rod:* Cic.; Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A spoke* of a wheel: Virg.—**2.** *A staff, rod,* for measuring, *etc.*: Virg.—**3.** *A semi-diameter,* or *radius,* of a circle: Cic.—**4.** In weaving: *A shuttle:* Virg.—**5.** In botany: *A radius; a species of long olive:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A beam* or *ray* of any shining object; esp. of the halo around the heads of divine, or deified, personages: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rayon.*

răd-ix, ĭcis, *f.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root VRIDH, *crescere;* Gr. ῥάδ-ος, ῥίζα (=ῥιδ-σα); Lat. ra-mus] (*The increasing* or *growing thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A root* of a plant (almost exclusively in the *plur.*): Cæs.; Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *An edible root:* Cæs.—**2.** *A radish:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The root,* i. e. *the lower part* of an object; *the foot* of a hill, mountain, *etc.*: Cic.—**B.** Of that upon which anything is fixed *or* rests (*e. g.* the tongue, a feather, a rock): *A root, foundation:* Ov.; Lucr. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *A root, ground, basis, foundation, origin:* Cic.—**B.** Of descent, *etc.*: *Root, stock, origin:* Cic.—**C.** In etymology: *Origin, derivation:* Var. ¶ Hence, Fr. *radis, racine.*

rād-o, rāsi, rāsum, rādĕre, 3. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To scrape,* or *scratch:* parietes, Pl. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To tear, lacerate, mangle:* mulieres genas ne radunto (*i. e.* in mourning), XII. Tabb. ap. Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Of the hair, *etc.*: *To shave* with a razor (while *tondere* is to cut with scissors, *etc.*): Cic.; Suet.—**b.** Pass.: Of persons: *To be shaved;* or, in a reflexive force, *to shave one's self:* Suet.—**3.** *To smoothe off:* tigna, Lucr.—**4.** *To scratch, clean, clear of dirt,* etc.: lapides lutulentā radere palmā, Hor.—**5.** *To erase, scratch out:* nomen Pisonis radendum fastis censuit, Tac.—**6.** Of the throat, *etc.*, as object: *To tear, lacerate, irritate:* radit vox fauces sæpe, Lucr.—**7.** Of the elements as subjects: *To strip, lay waste, sweep, ravage:* Aquilo radit terras, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To touch in passing, touch upon, brush along, graze:* cautes projectaque saxa Pachyni Radimus, Virg.—**B.** *To strip* or *nip off:* damnosa canicula quantum Raderet, Pers. **III.** Fig: **A.** *To shave,* or *cheat,* of money: ista tonstrix radit, Mart.—**B.** *To grate upon, hurt, offend:* auriculas mordaci vero, Pers.—**C.** *To lash, satirize:* pullentes mores, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *raser, raser.*

Ræti (**Rh-**), ōrum, *m. The Ræti* or *Rhæti; the Rætians; a mountain people north of the Po.*

Ræt(Rhæt)-us (**-ĭus, -ĭcus**), a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Ræti; Rætian.*—As *Subst.*: **Rætia** (**Rh-**), æ, *f.* (*sc.* terra) *The land of the Ræti, Rætia.*

rām-āle, is, *n.* [ram-us] (*A thing pertaining to a* ramus; hence) *A twig, shoot,* etc.: Pers.—Plur.: *Brushwood,* etc.: Ov.

rā-mentum, i, *n.* [for rad-mentum; fr. rad-o] (*That which is scraped;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A scraping, shaving, chip,* etc.: Lucr.; Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Morsel, paring, small piece:* Plaut.

rām-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ram-us] *Of,* or *belonging to, a bough, boughs,* or *branches:* Virg.

rām-ex, ĭcis, *m.* [id.] (*Thing having branches;* hence) **1.** Plur.: *The blood-vessels of the lungs:* Plaut.—**2.** Sing. and Plur.: *A rupture, hernia:* Cels.

Ramn-es (**-enses**), ĭum, *m. The Ramnes* or *Ramnenses.* **I.** Prop.: *The Latin stock, from whose union with the* Tatles (*Sabines*) and Luceres (*Etruscans*) *sprang the most ancient Roman State.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *One of the three centuries of knights instituted by Romulus:* Liv.—**B.** *Nobles:* Hor.

rām-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ram-us] (*Full of* ramus; hence) **1.** *Full of boughs; having many branches, branching, branchy:* ilex, Ov.—**2.**: **a.** *Branching, having branches:* cornua cervi, Virg.: (*Comp.*) ramosius folium, Pl.: (*Sup.*) ramosissimum curalium, id.—**b.** Of the clouds: *Branchy, forked:* Lucr.—**c.** Of roads: *Branching, branching off:* Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rameux.*

rāmŭ-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for ramolus; fr. ramus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) ramo-i] *A little branch* or *bough; a twig, sprig:* Cic.

rā-mus, i, *m.* [akin to radix] (*The increasing* or *growing thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A branch, bough, twig:* Lucr.; Cic. **II.** Fig.: *A branch:* **A.** Of troubles, *etc.*: Cic.—**B.** Of relationship: Pers. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *A tree:* Virg.—**B.** Of things having a branching form: **1.** *A branch* of a stag's antlers: Cæs.—**2.** *A branch* of a mountain chain: Pl.—**3.** *A club:* Prop.—**4.** *A branch,* or *arm (of the Greek letter* Y, *used by Pythagoras as a symbol of the two paths of life, leading to virtue and vice):* Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rame, rameau, ranche.*

rā-na, æ, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit root RU or RAW, *sonum edere*] (*One uttering a sound;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A frog:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Rana marina, *The sea-frog; a sea-fish, the frog-fish, fishing frog, angler,* Cic.

rance-ns, ntis, *P.* of obsol. rance-o. *Stinking, putrid, rancid:* viscera, Lucr.

rancĭdŭ-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for rancido-lus; fr. rancidus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) rancido-i] **I.** Prop.: *Stinking, rank, rancid:* opsonia, Juv. **II.** Fig.: *Disgusting, loathsome, offensive:* rancidulum quiddam locutus, Pers.

ranc-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [obsol. ranc-eo, v. rancens] **I.** Prop.: *Stinking, rank, rancid:* aper, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *Disgusting, loathsome, offensive:* (*Comp.*) quid rancidius, quam, *etc.*, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rance.*

rān-un-cŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [for ranon-culus; fr. rana, through obsol. rano, ranon-is] **I.** Prop.: *A little frog, a tadpole:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of the inhabitants of Ulubræ (as residing in the neighbourhood of marshes): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *grenouille;* also, *renoncule.*

răpa, æ, v. rapum.

răpăc-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rapax, rapac-is] (*The quality of the* rapax; hence) *Greediness, rapacity:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rapacité.*

răp-ax, ācis, *adj.* [rap-io] **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: *Grasping, greedy of plunder, rapacious:* fur, Cic.: lupus, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of things: *Rapacious, ravenous:* Orcus, Hor.—**B.** *Grasping, eagerly seizing,* or *laying hold of, prone to grasp,* etc.: (with *Gen.*): (*Comp.*) nihil est appetentius similium sui, nec rapacius quam natura, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *Quickly catching* or *taking:* (with *Gen.*) (*Sup.*) chrysolectrum rapacissimum ignium, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rapace.*

răphānus, i, *m.* = ῥάφανος. *A radish:* Cat.

răpĭd-e, *adv.* [rapid-us] *Hurriedly, hastily, quickly, rapidly.* **I.** Prop.: Cic.: (*Comp.*) rapidius, Tac. **II.** Fig.: Cic.

răpĭd-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* rapidus; hence) *Swiftness, velocity, rapidity:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rapidité.*

răp-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [rap-io] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Tearing away, seizing:* feræ, Ov.—**b.** Meton.: (a) Of fire, heat, *etc.*: *Fierce, consuming:* Ov.; Virg.—(b) *Devouring:* rogi, Ov.: mare, Tib.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Tearing* or *hurrying along, swift, quick, rapid* venenum, *quick working,* Tac.: (*Sup.*) rapidissimum flumen, Cæs.—**b.** Fig.: *Impetuous, vehement, violent, hasty:* oratio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rapide.*

răp-īna, æ, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Robbery, plundering, pillage, rapine:*

ŭic. II. Meton.: *Prey, plunder, booty:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rapine.*

răp-īo, ŭi, tum, ĕre (*Perf. Subj.*, rapsit, Cic.), 3. *v. a.* [akin to Gr. ἁρπάζω] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To seize and carry off; to snatch, tear, drag, draw,* or *hurry away:* 1. With the idea of seizing predominating: quo fessum rapitis? Virg.: a domo, Cic.— 2. With the idea of swiftness predominating: carceribus missos rapit ungula currūs, Hor.: (without *Object*) rapiuntque ruuntque, *gather their things hastily together,* Virg. B. Esp.: 1. *To carry off by force; to seize, rob, plunder:* quantum rapere potuisset, Cic.: (without *Object*) rapere ubi pueri ac clepere discunt, id.—2. *To plunder, ravage, lay waste,* a country, *etc.:* alii rapiunt incensa feruntque Pergama, Virg.—3. *To carry off by violence, to abduct:* virgines, Liv.—4. *To seize* or *occupy by force:* castra urbesque primo impetu rapere, Liv. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *To snatch, force,* or *hurry away:* aliquem in invidiam, Cic.: simul tecum solatia rapta, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. *To carry along* or *away* with passion; *to transport, ravish, captivate;* and with a designation of the limit, *to carry* or *hurry away, to strongly attract* to anything: In a bad or good sense: prædæ ac rapinarum cupiditas cæca te rapiebat, Cic.: rapi ad opes augendas generis humani, Cic.—2. *To seize by violence, to snatch, steal:* oscula, Hor. —3. *To snatch, seize,* or *lay hold of quickly; to hasten, precipitate:* rapiendæ occasio, Juv.: rapiamus amici Occasionem de die, Hor.—4. *To carry off suddenly* or *prematurely by death; to snatch away:* improvisa leti Vis rapuit rapietque gentes, Hor.: (without *Object*) et labor et duræ rapit inclementia mortis, Virg. III. Meton.: A. Of fire, *etc.,* as object: 1. *To take,* or *catch, quickly:* admotam rapiunt vivacia sulfura flammam, Ov.— 2. *To hasten forwards, promote, increase,* etc.: rapuitque in fomite flammam, Virg.—B. *To take,* or *assume, quickly:* barba comæque nigrum rapuere colorem, Ov.—C. *To hurry rapidly onwards; to lead on in haste* or *with rapidity:* mille rapit densos acie, Virg. —D. *To range rapidly through; to speed quickly through* or *over:* pars densa ferarum Tecta rapit, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ravir.*

rap-tim, *adv.* [rap-io] 1. *Violently, eagerly:* Pl.—2. *Hastily, suddenly, speedily, hurriedly:* Cic.; Virg.

rap-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A carrying off, abduction, ravishing, rape:* Ter.

rap-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To seize and carry off; to snatch, drag,* or *hurry away:* ter circum Iliacos raptaverat Hectora muros, Virg. B. Esp.: *To waste, ravage, plunder:* Africam, Tac. II. Fig.: A. *To drag along:* quid raptem in crimina divos? *i. e. accuse, arraign,* Prop.—B. *To hurry along* with passion; *to agitate, disquiet:* ita me amor lassum animi . . . Raptat, *etc.,* Plaut. III. Meton.: *To hurry rapidly; to lead in haste* or *rapidly:* legiones huc atque illuc, Hirt.

rap-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] 1. *A robber, plunderer:* Tac.; Ov.—As *Adj.*: *Plundering, robbing,* etc.: lupi raptores, Virg.—2. *One who carries off* persons *by violence; an abductor, ravisher,* etc.: Tac.; Ov.

rap-tum, i, *n.* (mostly in *Abl. Sing.*) [id.] *Robbery, rapine, plunder:* Liv.; Ov.

1. **rap-tus,** a, um, *P.* of rap-io.

2. **rap-tus,** ūs, *m.* [rap-io] 1. *A dragging* or *tearing away; a violent rending:* Ov.—2. *A carrying off, robbing, plundering:* Tac.—3. *Abduction, rape,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rapt.*

răpŭ-lum, i, *n. dim.* [for rapolum; fr. rapum, (*uncontr. Gen.*) rapo-i] *A little turnip* or *rape:* Hor.

răp-um, i, *n.*; -a, æ, *f.* [akin to Gr. ῥάπ-υς] *A turnip, rape:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rave.*

rār-ē-făcĭo, fēci, factum (in *tmesis* rareque facit, Lucr.), 3. *v. a.* [rarus; (e); fac-io] *To make thin* or *rare, to rarefy:* rarefieri, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *raréfier.*

rār-esco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [rar-us] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To be far apart; to be scattered; to be,* or *grow, scanty, thin,* etc.: rarescunt quoque nubila cœli, Lucr. B. Esp.: 1. Of the body or its parts: *Not to cohere:* Lucr.—2. Of the ground: *To grow,* or *become, loose; to part asunder:* Lucr. II. Meton.: A. Of places: *To open, grow wide:* colles paulatim rarescunt, Tac.—B. *To lose density, become rarefied:* aquæ Humor . . . rarescit ab æstu, Lucr. III. Fig.: Of sound: *To become feeble, diminish, die away:* Prop.

rār-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The state,* or *condition, of the* rarus; hence) 1. *Looseness* of texture, *distance apart:* Cic.—2. Of the hair, *etc.: Thinness, scantiness:* Suet.—3.: a. *Small number, fewness:* Suet.—b. (a) Prop.: *Rarity:* dictorum, Cic.—(b) Meton.: *A rare thing, a rarity:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rareté.*

rār-o, *adv.* [rar-us] *Seldom, rarely:* raro antecedentem scelestum Deseruit pœna, Hor.: (*Comp.*) quod rarius fiet, Cic.: (*Sup.*) rarissime, Suet.

rārus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *Having wide interstices between its parts; of a loose texture; not thick* or *dense; thin:* retia, Virg.: (*Comp.*) rariores silvæ, *the thinner,* or *clearer, parts of the forest,* Tac.: (*Sup.*) rarissima terra, Virg. II. Meton.: A. Of things which stand apart from each other: 1. Gen.: *Far apart, here and there, scattered, thin, scanty:* loci, Cic.: lacrima, Hor.—2. Esp.: Milit. *t. t.: Far apart, here and there, scattered about, dispersed, single:* ut nunquam conferti, sed rari magnisque intervallis prœliarentur, Cæs. — B. *Few, rare:* vitio parentum Rara juventus, Hor. — In Adverbial force: *Seldom, rarely:* nec Iliacos cœtus nisi rarus adibat, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rare.*

rā-sĭlis, e, *adj.* [for rad-silis; fr. rad-o] *Scraped, shaved, smoothed, polished, smooth:* torno rasile buxum, Virg.

rā-sĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [rado, through obsol. freq ras-o] *To shave often, to shave:* faciem, Suet.

rastel-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for rastellus; fr. rastrum, rast(e)r-i] *A hoe, rake, mattock:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *râteau.*

rastri, ōrum, v. rastrum.

rās-trum, i, *n.*, usually in the *Plur.*, **ras-tri,** ōrum, *m.* [for rad-trum, rad-tri; fr. rad-o] (*Accomplisher of scraping* or *scratching;* hence) *A toothed hoe; a rake,* used for breaking up the soil; *a mattock:* Ter.; Virg.

rāsus (for rad-sus), a, um, *P.* of ra-do. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ras.*

rā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reor, through root RA] I. Prop.: *A reckoning, account, calculation, computation:* Cic. II. Fig.: Of abstract things: A. *A reckoning, account:* Cic.; Cæs. — B. *A calculation, computation:* Cic. III. Meton.: A.: 1. *A list, roll, register:* Cic.—2. *A sum, number:* Plaut.; Cic. — 3. *A business-matter, transaction, business:* Cic. — B.: 1.: a. *Relation, reference, respect* to a thing: Cic.—b. *A respect, regard, concern, consideration, care,* for a thing (mostly in the connection rationem habere or ducere): Cic.; Cæs. — c. *Relation* to a thing; *i. e.*: (a) *Course, conduct, procedure, mode, manner, fashion, plan,* etc.: Cic.; Cæs. — (b) *Condition, sort, fashion, way,* etc.: Cic.; Cæs.—2.: a. *The reasoning powers* or *faculty; judgment, understanding, reason:* Cic. — b.: (a) Gen.: The *reasonable cause* of a thing, *a ground, motive, reason,* Cic.—(b) Esp.: In rhetoric: *A showing cause, argument, reasoning* in support of a proposition: Cic. — c. *Reasonableness, reason, propriety, law, rule, order,* etc.: Cic.; Hor. — d.: (a) *A theory, doctrine,* or *system* based upon reason; *science:* Cic.—(b) *Knowledge:* Cic. — e. *A view* or *opinion* resting upon reasonable grounds: Cic.; Nep. —f. In philosoph. lang.: *A production of proof, argumentation, reasoning:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ration, raison.*

rātĭōcĭnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ratiocin-(a)-or] Rhetor. *t. t.*: 1. *An exercise of the reasoning powers; reasoning, ratiocination:* Cic.—2. *A certain form of reasoning, a syllogism:* Cic.—3. *Reasoning in an interrogative form:* Auct. Her.

rātĭōcĭnā-tīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] Rhetor. *t. t.*: *Of,* or *belonging to, reasoning, syllogistic, ratiocinative:* Cic.

rātĭōcĭnā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A reckoner, computant, accountant:* Cic.

rātĭō-cĭnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [for ration-cinor; fr. ratio, ration-is] I. Prop.: *To reckon, compute, calculate:* de pecuniâ, Cic. II. Meton.: *To reason, argue; to infer* or *conclude* from a consideration of circumstances: A. Neut.: si recte ratiocinabimur, Cic. — B. Act.: sic ratiocinabantur . . . aperte jam ac perspicue nulla esse judicia, *etc.*: Cic.

rātiōn-ālis, e, *adj.* [fr. id.] *Of, or belonging to, reason; reasonable, rational:* homo est animal rationale, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rationnel.*

rātiōn-ārium, ii, *n.* [fr. id.] (*A thing pertaining to an account or to accounts*; hence) *A statistical table, a schedule:* imperii, Suet.

rāt-is, is, *f.* [prob. from root ἐρες or ἐρετ, whence ἐρέσ-σω, ἐρετ-μόν; also, Lat. re-mus] **I.** Prop.: *A vessel made of logs fastened together; a float, raft:* Cæs.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: *A bark, boat, vessel:* Virg.

rātĭun-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [for ration-cula; fr. ratio, ration-is] **1.** *A small reckoning, a little account:* Ter. —**2.**: a. *A slight ground or reason:* Cic. — **b.** In dialectics: *A petty syllogism:* Cic.

rătus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of re-or, through root RA. — **2.** *Pa.*: (Prop.: *Reckoned, calculated, fixed by calculation*; Meton.) **a.**: Of things: (a) *Fixed, settled, established, firm, unalterable, sure, certain, valid*, etc.: rata et certa spatia definire, Cic. — (b) *Fulfilled, carried out, accomplished, completed:* rata sint sua visa precatur, Ov. — Particular phrases: (*a*) Pro ratā parte or portione, pro ratā, secundum ratam partem, *According to a certain part*, i. e. *in proportion, proportionally:* Cæs.; Pl.; Liv.; Vitr.— (*β*) Ratum aliquid facere, efficere, habere, *or* ducere, *To make, account*, etc., anything *fixed* or *valid*; *to confirm, ratify, approve:* Cic.; Liv.—(γ) Ratum alicui esse, *To be approved of*, etc., *by anyone:* Cic.—**b.** Of persons: *Resolved, determined:* Enn.

rauc-i-sŏn-us, a, um, *adj.* [raucus; (i); son-o] *Hoarse-sounding:* Lucr.; Cat.

rau-cus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root RU, *to sound, make a sound*] **I.** Prop.: Of living beings, their voice, etc.: *Hoarse:* aliquis, Cic.: vox, Ov. **II.** Meton.: Of things: *Hoarse, hollow*, or *deep sounding, harsh*, etc.: Hadria, Hor.—Adverbial expression: Rauca, *Hoarsely, harshly*, etc.: annis Rauca sonans, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *Faint, feeble, indistinct*, etc.: rumor, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rauque.*

Raudii Campi, or **Raudius Campus.** *The Raudii Campi*, or *Raudius Campus; a plain near Verona, where Marius defeated the Cimbri.*

raud-us (**rod-**, **rud-**), ĕris, *n.* [akin to rud-is] (*A rude mass*; hence) *A piece of brass* used as a coin: Liv.

raudus-cŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [for rauder-culum; fr. raudus, rauder-is] (Prop.: *A little* raudus; Meton.) *A small sum of money:* Cic.

Raurăci, ōrum, *m. The Rauraci; a people of Gaul, on the Rhine, near Basle.*

Răvenna, æ, *f. Ravenna; a celebrated seaport in Gallia Cispadana, still bearing the same name.*—Hence, **Ravenn-as**, ātis, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Ravenna.*

rāvus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; akin to Germ. grau; Eng. gray] *Gray-yellow, grayish, tawny:* Cic.; Hor.

rĕ, or, with *d*, demonstrative, red (so too before vowels and *h*; also in red-do, and with the connecting vowel *i* in rĕdi-vivus. In later Latin words only, *re* is sometimes found before vowels and *h*; e. g. reædifico, reexinanio, reinvito, *etc.* Assimilation of the *d* before consonants produced the forms relligio, relliquiæ; and the suppression of the *d* caused the lengthening of the *e* in rēduco, rēlatum), *inseparable particle* [prob. an abbreviation of Sanscrit *pará*, "retro"] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Back:* reduco. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Backwards, in a backward direction:* reclino, reclivis. — **2.** *Back, behind:* relinquo; repagula.—**3.** Pregn.: *Back*, and so *away:* recanto, *no.* III.; recedo, *no.* II. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of opposition: *Against* or *in opposition:* reluctor, repugno. — **B.** Of repetition or renewal: **1.** Gen.: *Again, re-*: rebello, resumo.—**2.** Esp.: *Again and again*; hence, **a.** *Repeatedly:* recogito, regusto.—**b.** Intensive: reclamo, *no.* II. — **C.** Of reciprocity: **1.** *Back again, in return:* redamo.—**2.** *Mutually, reciprocally:* resaluto. — **D.** Of restoration to original state, *etc.*: *Back again, re-*: recompono.—**E.** Of reversal of *or* release from original state, *etc.*: **1.** *Un-*: 2. resero, retego. — 2. *Dis-, de-*: reprobo, redarguo.—**F.** Of a return, *etc.*: *Back again, in return:* reddo, redono. — **G.** Without force: recaleo; repono, *no.* V.

rĕa, æ, v. reus.

re-apse, *adv.* [contr. from re, *Abl.* of res; and eapse, an old form for ipsă; cf. ipse *init.*] *In fact, in reality, actually, really:* Cic.

Rĕāte, is, *n. Reate; an ancient Sabine town.*—Hence, **Rĕāt-īnus**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Reate; Reatine.*—As *Subst.*: **Rĕātīni**, orum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Reate.*

rĕ-ātus, ūs, *m.* [re-us] *The condition of an accused person, a state of impeachment:* Just.

rĕbellā-trix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *Revolting, rebellious:* Liv.

rĕbellā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rebell(a)-o] *A renewal of war* (by the conquered party); *a revolt, rebellion:* Tac.

rĕbell-ĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rebell-o] *A renewal of war* (by the conquered party); *a revolt, rebellion:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rébellion.*

rĕbell-is, is, *adj.* [id.] *That makes war afresh: insurgent, rebellious.* **I.** Prop.: Ænead*æ*, Virg. — As *Subst.*: **rebelles**, lum, *m.* (*sc.* homines) *Rebels:* Tac. **II.** Fig.: amor, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rebelle.*

rĕbell-ĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *A renewal of war* by the conquered party; *a revolt, rebellion:* Liv.

rĕ-bello, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. To wage war again; to make an insurrection; to revolt, rebel:* Hirt. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*se*) *rebeller.*

rĕ-bŏo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. To bellow back, resound, re-echo:* reboant silvæque et longus Olympus, Virg.

rĕ-calcĭtro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *a. n.* (Prop.: *To kick back*; Fig.) *To deny access:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *récalcitrer.*

rĕ-călĕo, *perf. and sup. prps. not found*, călēre, 2. *v. n. To be warm* or *hot:* recalent nostro Tiberina fluenta Sanguine, Virg.

rĕ-călesco, călŭi, *no sup.*, călescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* **I.** *To grow*, or *become, warm again; to recover warmth:* **A.** Prop.: Thessalici incendio ignes recaluere, Flor. **B.** Fig.: mens recalescit, Ov. **II.** *To grow*, or *become, warm:* motu atque exercitatione, Cic.

rĕ-calfăcĭo, calfēci, calfactum, calfacĕre, 3. *v. a. To make warm again, to warm.* **I.** Prop.: sanguine telum, Ov. **II.** Fig.: tepidam recalfacere mentem, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réchauffer.*

rĕ-candesco, candŭi, *no sup.*, candescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* **I.** Prop.: *To grow white:* percussa recanduit unda, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *To grow hot, to glow:* solibus ætheriis . . . recanduit (*sc.* tellus), Ov. **III.** Fig.: *To glow:* recanduit ira, Ov.

rĕ-canto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. intens. n.* and *a.* **I.** (Prop.: *To chant back*; Meton.) *To recall, recant, revoke:* Act.: recantatis opprobriis, Hor. **II.** (Prop.: *To chant away*; Meton.) *To charm away:* curas, Ov.

rĕ-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To go back, fall back, give ground, retire, withdraw, recede:* multa recedentes (*sc.* anni) adimunt, Hor.—**2.** Esp.: *To retire* to one's bed-chamber, *etc.*; *to go to rest:* Ov. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of place, things, *etc.*: *To recede, stand back:* domus . . . recessit, Virg.—**2.** Of places which seem *to recede* from the sight of persons leaving them: terræque urbesque recedunt, Virg. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To go away, depart from* a place: nec vero a stabulis, pluviâ impendente, recedunt (*sc.* apes) Longius, Virg. **B.** Meton.: Of things: *To separate; to become, or be, separated* from: caput e cervice, Ov. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To withdraw, depart:* penitus a naturâ, Cic.—**2.** *To vanish, disappear, pass away:* in ventos vita recessit, Virg.

rĕ-cello, *no perf. nor sup.*, cellĕre, 3. *v. n. To spring back, fly back, bend back:* Liv.

rĕcens, ntis (*Abl. Sing.*, regularly recenti; in the poets sometimes recente, Cat.; Ov.:—*Gen. Plur.*, regularly, recentium; recentûm, Hor.), *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *That has not long existed, fresh, young, recent:* invidia et infamias, Cic.: (*Sup.*, with *Partitive Gen.*) Senones recentissimi advenarum, Liv.—Adverbial expression: Recens, *Lately, freshly, newly, recently:* Tac.—Particular expression: Recens ab, *Fresh from, shortly* or *immediately after:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: (*Comp.*) *Of later date, modern:* Græci recentiores, Pl.—As *Subst.*: **recentiores**, um, *m.* (*sc.* homines) *The moderns:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Fresh* in strength, *not exhausted by fatigue, vigorous:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *récent*

rĕ-censĕo, censŭi, censum, *and* censitum, censēre, 2. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To count, reckon up, enumerate,* etc.: ordine pisces, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To examine closely, inspect, take an accurate survey of:* omnemque suorum Forte recensebat numerum, carosque nepotes, Virg. — **2.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.: To review, muster, inspect,* etc.: equites, Liv.—**B.** *To go, pass,* or *run through:* signa recensuerat bis sol sua, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *To go over* in thought, in narration, or in critical treatment; *to reckon up, recount, review, revise:* fortunasque virûm moresque manûsque, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *recenser.*

rĕcens-io, ōnis, *f.* [recens-eo] *An enumeration, reviewing, recension:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *recension.*

rĕcens-itus, a, um, *P.* of recens-eo.

1. **rĕcens-us,** a, um, *P.* of recens-eo.

2. **rĕcens-us,** ūs, *m.* [recens-eo] *An enumeration, a review:* populi (for the distribution of the public corn), Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *recense.*

rĕceptā-cŭlum, i, *n.* [recept(a)-o] (*That which serves for receiving;* hence) **1.** Of things: *A magazine, receptacle:* Cic.; Tac. — **2.** *A place of refuge; a lurking-place, shelter, retreat:* (Prop. and Fig.) Cæs.; Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réceptacle.*

rĕceptā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A receiver, shelterer;* in a bad sense, *a hider, harbourer, concealer:* Flor.

rĕcep-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for recap-tio, fr. recip-io; through true root RECAP] *A receiving, reception:* (with *Acc.*) virum, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réception.*

rĕcep-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. intens. a.* [for recap-to; fr. id.] **I.** Gen.: *To take again, receive back; to recover, retake:* id rursum cœli templa recaptant, Lucr. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To receive, harbour, admit,* to one's house, protection, *etc.:* suspectos capitalium criminum, Tac.—**B.** *To tug back, drag out* with force: hastam receptat Ossibus hærentem, Virg.—**C.** With Personal pron.: *To betake one's self* anywhere; *to withdraw, retire, recede:* Ter.; Virg.

rĕcep-tor, ōris, *m.* [for recap-tor; fr. id.] *A receiver, shelterer;* in a bad sense, *a hider, harbourer, concealer:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *receveur.*

rĕcep-trix, icis, *f.* [for recap-trix; fr. id.] *She that harbours* or *conceals;* Fig.: Cic.

rĕcep-tum, i, *n.* [for recap-tum; fr. id.] *An engagement, undertaking,* etc.: Cic.

1. **rĕcep-tus** (for recaptus), a, um, *P.* of recip-io, through true root RECAP. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *recette,* "a receipt."

2. **rĕcep-tus,** ūs, *m.* [recip-io; through true root RECAP] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *A drawing back:* Quint. **B.** Fig.: *A retractation, recantation:* sententiæ, Liv. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: Milit. *t. t.: A drawing,* or *falling, back; a retiring, retreat:* Cic. **B.** Fig.: *A retiring, falling back, retreat:* Cæs.; Liv.

1. **rĕces-sus** (for reced-sus), a, um, *P.* of reced-o.

2. **rĕces-sus,** ūs, *m* [for reced-sus; fr. reced-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A going back, receding, retiring, retreat, departure:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of the sea or tide: *Ebb:* Cic.—**2.** *Means of retreat:* Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A retreat,* etc.: tum accessus a te ad causam, tum recessus, Cic.—**B.** *A background,* etc.: habeat illa in dicendo admiratio ac summa laus umbram aliquam et recessum, *etc.,* Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *A distant, retired,* or *secret, spot; a nook, corner, retreat, recess:* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *recez.*

rĕcĭd-ivus, a, um, *adj.* [1. recid-o] (Prop.: *Falling back;* Fig.) *Returning, recurring:* Pergama, *restored, rebuilt,* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *récidive.*

1. **rĕ-cīdo** (in the poets scanned with ē long), cīdi, cæsum (recasurus, Cic.), cīdĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for re-cado] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To fall back:* quia et recidant omnia in terras, *etc.,* Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To fall back:* in graviorem morbum, Liv.—**2.** *To subside, become subdued:* contentio nimia vocis recideret, Cic.—3. Of an evil, *etc.: To fall back, recoil* upon anyone, esp. upon the author of it: Cæs.; Cic. **II.** *To fall* somewhere; *to light upon, happen, occur:* rex ut in eam fortunam recideret, Liv.

2. **rĕ-cīdo,** cidi, cīsum, cīdĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for re-cædo] **I.** Prop.: *To cut away, cut down, cut off:* sceptrum imâ de stirpe, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To lop off, cut short, retrench, abridge, diminish:* ambitiosa ornamenta, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *réciser.*

rĕcinc-tus (for recing-tus), a, um, *P.* of recing-o.

rĕ-cingo, *no perf.,* cinctum, cingĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To ungird, loose* that which was girded: vestem, Virg. **II.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To ungird one's self:* Ov.

recinium, ĭi, v. ricinium.

rĕ-cĭno, *no perf. nor sup.,* cinĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [for re-cano] **I.**: **A.** Neut.: (Prop.: *To sing again:* Meton.) **1.** *To resound, re-echo, echo forth again:* Cic.—**2.** *To chatter, be noisy, screech:* Hor.—**B.** Act.: (Prop.: *To sing again;* Meton.) **1.** *To repeat:* hæc recinunt juvenes dictata senesque, Hor.— **2.** *To re-echo, give back, echo forth again:* recinit jocosa Nomen imago, Hor. **II.** Act.: *To make the subject of one's song; to sing; to praise,* or *celebrate, in song:* Latonam, Hor.

rĕcĭpĕrātio, onis, *etc.,* v. recup.

rĕ-cĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre (recepso, for recepero, Cat.), 3. *v. a.* [for re-capio] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To receive back; to get back, get again:* merita, Cic.: homines, Cæs.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To retake, recover* a place, *etc.,* from the enemy: Cic.: —**b.** *To recover* what was in danger of being lost; *to save,* etc.: fruges, Virg.—**c.** *To draw out* from a wound, *etc.:* ensem, Virg.—**d.** *To draw off* or *away; to withdraw:* exercitum, Liv.—**e.** *To recover, bear away* from the enemy, *etc.:* illum medio ex hoste, Virg.—**f.** With Personal pron.; *or simply,* recipere: *To draw back, withdraw* from or to any place, *to betake one's self* anywhere; in milit. lang., *to retire, retreat:* Cæs.—**g.** Business *t. t.: To keep back, retain, reserve:* posticulum hoc recepit, quom ædis vendidit, Plaut. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To get back, bring back; to receive again, regain, recover:* ut antiquam frequentiam recipere desertam bellis urbem paterentur, Liv.—**2.** With Personal pron.: **a.** *To betake one's self, withdraw, retire:* Cic.—**b.** *To recover, to collect one's self:* Cæs.; Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To take to one's self, admit, accept, receive:* aliquem, Cic.: (without *Object*) qui recceperant, Cæs. —**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To take, capture,* etc.: civitatem, Cæs.—**b.** Business *t. t.: To take in, receive* as the proceeds of anything: pecuniam ex novis vectigalibus, Cic.—**c.** *To receive* a weapon, *etc.* in the body, *etc.:* totum telum corpore, Cic.—Particular phrase: Recipe ferrum, *Receive the steel* or *take thy death-blow (the cry of the people to a vanquished gladiator, whom they were not inclined to spare):* Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To take to* or *upon one's self; to assume; to receive, accept, admit, allow:* antiquitas recepit fabulas . . . hæc ætas autem respuit, Cic. — **2.** Esp.: **a.** *To take upon one's self, undertake* the performance of a task consigned or intrusted to one: recepi causam Siciliæ, Cic.—**b.** *To take upon one's self; to pledge one's self, pass one's word, be surety for* a thing; *to warrant, promise, engage* a thing to anyone: quæ tibi promitto ac recipio, Cic.—**c.** Law *t. t.*: Of the prætor: Recipere nomen, *To receive (a person's) name,* i. e. *to receive* or *entertain a charge* against one: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *recevoir.*

rĕcĭprŏc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [reciproc-us] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To move backwards,* or *back and forth:* animam, Liv.: rotum, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: Of a vessel: *To turn,* or *tack, about:* Liv. **B.** Fig.: *To reverse, convert* a proposition: Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To move backwards, go back; to move back and forth, to come and go, reciprocate:* fretum Euripi temporibus statis reciprocat, *rises and falls,* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réciproquer.*

rĕcĭprŏcus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Turning back the same way, returning, receding:* mare, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *Alternating, reciprocal,* etc.: voces, *reverberating echoes,* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réciproque.*

rĕci-sus (for recid-sus), a, um, *P.* of recid-o.

rĕcĭtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recit(a)-o] *A reading aloud:* Cic.; Tac.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *récitation.*

rĕcĭtā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A reader, reciter:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *récitateur.*

rĕ-cĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To read out, recite* anything in

publĭce: in medio qui scripta foro recitent, sunt multi, Hor. **II.** Esp.: Law *t. t.*: *To read out, recite:* **A.** A document, statement, report, *etc.*, in public proceedings: testimonium, Cic. —**B.** Of persons as objects: aliquem præterire in recitando senatu, *in the list of senators*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réciter.*

rēclāmā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reclam(a)o] *A cry of opposition* or *disapprobation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réclamation.*

rēclām-ĭto, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [reclam-o] *To cry out against, exclaim against, loudly contradict:* Fig., reclamitat istiusmodi suspicionibus ipsa natura, Cic.

rē-clāmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: 1. Neut.: *To cry out against, exclaim against, loudly contradict:* quum ejus promissis legiones reclamassent, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) quum erat reclamatum, id.—2. Act.: quod quoniam ratio réclamat vera, *etc.*, Lucr. **B.** Meton.: *To reverberate, re-echo, resound:* scopulis illisa réclamant Æquora, Virg. **II.** *To cry out repeatedly* or *aloud:* unā voce omnes judices, ne is juraret, reclamāsse, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réclamer.*

rēclīn-is, e, *adj.* [reclīn-o] *Leaning back, bent back, reclining:* ille, ut erat, reclinis, Tac.

rē-clīno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [re ; Gr. κλίνω] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To lean backwards, bend backwards, recline:* caput, Cic. **B.** Esp.: 1. With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To bend one's self back ;* i.e. *to lean back, recline, rest:* Cæs.; Hor. —2. *To lay back ;* to *lay* or *put aside:* scuta réclinant, Virg. **II.** Fig.: Reclinare aliquem ab aliquā re, *To bend one back from*, i. e. *to release one from ; to remove from one:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *récliner.*

rē-clūdo, si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To unclose* what had been closed ; *to open, throw* or *lay open ; to disclose, reveal:* **A.** Prop.: portam, Virg. **B.** Fig.: virtus recludens immeritis mori Cœlum, Hor. **II.** *To shut up:* matronas in carcerem, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *reclure.*

rēclū-sus (for reclud-sus), a, um, *P.* of reclud-o.

rēcoc-tus (for recoqu-tus), a, um, *P.* of recoqu-o.

rē-cōgĭto, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. To think over, consider, reflect:* Plaut.; Cic.

rēcognĭ-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for recognotio ; fr. recogno-sco] **1.** *A recollection, recognition:* scelerum suorum, Cic.— **2.** *A reviewing, investigation, examination:* Liv.

rē-cognosco, cognōvi, cognĭtum, cognoscĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To know again, recollect, recall to mind, recognise:* recognosse mecum noctem illam superiorem, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Gen.: *To look over, review, investigate, examine, inspect:* dona recognoscit populorum, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To examine* a writing in respect of its genuineness and value ; *to certify, authenticate:* codicem, Cic.—**2.** Of books: *To revise, correct:* libellos, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *recognoistre*, (mod.) *reconnaître.*

rē-collīgo, collēgi, collectum, collĭgĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To gather again* what has been scattered ; *to gather up, collect:* sparsos ignes, Luc. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To gather again:* quod scribis, etiam si cujus animus in te esset offensior, a me recolligi oportere, *to be reconciled*, Cic. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: **1.** *To recover:* Pl.—**2.** *To collect one's self, take courage:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *récolter, recueillir.*

rē-cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, cŏlĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To inhabit again, to revisit* a place: locum, Phæd. **II.** Meton.: *To till,* or *cultivate, again ; to work anew:* desertam terram, Liv. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To exercise,* or *practice, again ; to resume, renew:* artes, Cic.— **B.** *To think over, recall to mind, reflect upon, consider:* quæ si tecum ipse recolis, Cic.—**C.** *To contemplate, survey:* inclusas animas . . . Lustrabat studio recolens, Virg.

rē-compōno, *no perf.*, compŏsĭtum, compōnĕre, 3. *v. a. To put together again ; to reunite, rearrange, readjust:* comas, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *recomposer.*

rēconcĭlĭā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reconcili(a)-o] **1.** *A re-establishing, reinstatement, restoration, renewal:* Cic.— **2.** *A reconciling, reconciliation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réconciliation.*

rēconcĭlĭā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A restorer:* Liv.

rē-concĭlĭo, āvi, ātum, āre (*Fut. Perf. Ind.*, reconciliasso, Plaut. ; —*Perf. Inf.*, reconciliassere, id.), 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons, their feelings, *etc.*, as objects: *To bring together again, reunite, reconcile:* aliquem cum aliquo, Cic.: aliquem alicui, id.—**B.** *To re-establish, restore,* etc.: gratiam, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To appease:* inimicos, Tac. — **B.** *To bring back:* aliquem domum, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *reconcilier.*

rē-concinno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre. *To set right again ; to repair:* detrimentum, Cæs.

rēcond-ĭtus, a, um : **1.** *P.* of recond-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Put away, out of the way, hidden, concealed:* quid Ægyptus ? ut occulte latet! ut recondita est! Cic.—As *Subst.*: **recondita,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* loca) *Remote, sequestered places :* Cæs.—**b.** Fig.: (a) *Hidden, profound, abstruse, recondite:* (*Comp.*) reconditiora, Cic. — (b) *Hidden, concealed:* mores, Cic.—(c) Of disposition: *Reserved:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *recondit.*

rē-condo, condĭdi, condĭtum, condĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To put up again, put back again:* gladium in vaginam, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To lay up ; to put, stow,* or *store, away ; to hoard,* etc.: prome reconditum . . . Cæcubum, Hor.—2. Esp.: Of a sword: *To sheathe:* Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To lay up, store up* or *away:* alia recondit mens, e quibus memoria oritur, Cic. —**2.** *To keep secret:* voluptates, Tac. **III.**: **A.** Gen.: *To hide, conceal,* etc.: quod celari opus erant, habebant sepositum et reconditum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Of a weapon: *To bury, plunge,* etc.: gladium lateri, Ov. **IV.** *To conceal again ;* hence, of the eyes, *to close again:* oculos, Ov.

rē-conflo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. To blow up again, rekindle:* Fig.: sensūs, Lucr.

rē-cŏquo, coxi, coctum, cŏquĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To cook* or *boil over again:* Peliam, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To burn, melt, cast,* or *forge again:* fornacibus enses, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *recuire.*

rĕcordā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [record(a)-or] *A recalling to mind, recollection, remembrance:* Cic.

rē-cord-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *dep. a.* and *n.* [re ; cor, cord-is] (*To bring again from the heart ;* hence) **I.** *To think over, bethink one's self of, be mindful of* a thing ; *to call to mind, remember, recollect:* consilia, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) flagitiorum, id.: (without *Object*) et, ut recordor, tibi meam (epistolam) misi, id. **II.** *To think of, meditate, ponder* something future: nunc ego non tantum, quæ sum passura, recordor, Ov. ☞ Part. Fut. in Pass. force: ea, quæ recordanda et cogitanda, *etc.*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *recorder.*

rē-crĕo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To make* or *create anew ; to remake, reproduce, restore, renew:* lumen, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To restore to a good condition ; to revive, refresh, recruit, invigorate* in body, *etc.*, or mind: mentem, Cic.: humerum leni vento, Hor. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To become refreshed, revived, recruited,* etc., *to revive, recover itself, recruit,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *récréer, recréer.*

rē-crĕpo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: *To send a sound back ; to resound, ring, echo:* cymbala recrepant, Cat. **II.** Act.: *To send back the sound of* anything ; *to echo, re-echo,* etc.: sæpe lapis recrepat Cyllenia murmura (=lyram) pulsus, Virg.

rē-cresco, crēvi, crētum, crescĕre, 3. *v. n. To grow again, to grow up* or *increase again:* luna pleno orbe, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *recroître.*

rē-crūdesco, crūdŭi, *no sup.*, crūdescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch. (To become raw again ;* hence) **I.** Prop.: Of wounds: *To break open afresh.* **II.** Fig.: recruduit pugna, Liv.

rect-a, *adv.* [*Adverbial Abl.* of rectus] *Straightway, straight forward, right on, directly:* Cic.

rect-e, *adv.* [rect-us] **1.** *In a straight line* (perpendicular or horizontal) ; *straightly, perpendicularly, uprightly:* Cic. — **2.**: **a.** (a) *Rightly, correctly, purposely, duly, suitably, well:* recte tu quidem et vere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) rectius occupat Nomen beati, qui, *etc.*, Hor.: (*Sup.*) rectissime quidem judicas, Cic. —(b) With Adjectives, to strengthen

their power: *Right well, thoroughly:* salvus sum recte, Plaut.—(c) Elliptically, esp. in answers: *Well, quite well, right, excellently:* primum ædecis expugnabo. *Gn.* Recte, Ter. — **b.** In colloquial language: (a) As a courteously evasive answer: *All's well, it's all right; there's nothing the matter:* quid festinas, gnate mi? *Ch.* Recte, pater, Plaut.—(b) In politely declining an offer, *etc.*: *No, I thank you:* rogo numquid velit: Recte, inquit, Ter.

rec-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for reg-tio; fr. reg-o] *A leading, guiding, government, direction:* Cic.

rec-tor, ōris, *m.* [for reg-tor; fr. id.] *A guider, leader, director, ruler, master.* **I.** Prop.: Of a helmsman, charioteer, *etc.*: Cic.; Ov.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: civitatis, Cic.: divûm, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *recteur.*

rec-tus (for reg-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of reg-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Led straight along, drawn in a straight line* (horizontal or vertical), *straight, upright:* ut rectis oculis hanc urbem sibi intueri liceat, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: (a) Gen.: *Right, upright, correct, proper, appropriate, befitting:* (*Comp.*) si quid novisti rectius istis, Hor.: (*Sup.*) rectissima ratio, Quint.—As *Subst.*: **recta,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* cœna) *A regular, formal, supper:* Suet.—(b) Esp.: Morally: *Right, correct, lawful, just, virtuous, noble, good:* animus . . . secundis Temporibus dubiisque rectus, Hor.—As *Subst.*: **rectum,** i, *n. That which is good, right, virtuous; rectitude, virtue:* Cic.; Virg.

rĕ-cŭbo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. To lie upon the back; to lie backwards, recline:* sub tegmine fagi, Virg.

rĕcul-tus (for recol-tus), a, um, *P.* of recol-o.

rĕ-cumbo, cŭbŭi, *no sup.*, cumbĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.** Of persons: **A.** Gen.: *To lay one's self back again, lie down again; to lie down:* eum primo perterritum somno surrexisse, dein, quum se collegisset . . . recubuisse, *etc.*, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To recline at table:* rediit horâ dictâ, recubuit, Phæd. **II.** Of inanimate things: *To fall* or *sink down:* at nebulæ magis ima petunt campoque recumbunt, Virg.

rĕcŭpĕrā-tĭo (recipera-), ōnis, *f.* [recuper(a)-o] *A getting back, regaining, recovery:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *récupération.*

rĕcŭpĕrā-tor (recipera-), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A regainer, recoverer.* **I.** Gen.: urbis, *a recapturer*, Tac. **II.** Esp.: Law *t. t.*: Plur.: *A board consisting of three or five members, originally only for processes between Romans and* peregrini, *but subsequently for cases in general which required a speedy decision:* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *récupérateur.*

rĕcŭpĕrātōr-ĭus (reciperatōr-), a, um, *adj.* [recuperator] *Of,* or *belonging to, the* recuperatores: judicium, Cic.

rĕ-cŭp-ĕro (re-cip-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [re; cap-io] **I.** Prop.: *To get* or *obtain again; to regain, recover,* etc.: nostros a Carthaginiensibus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To obtain again, regain, recover:* si et vos et me ipsum recuperâro, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *récupérer, recouvrer.*

rĕ-cūro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To take care of, pay attention to,* etc.: plagas, App. **II.** Esp.: Of persons: *To refresh, restore, invigorate:* me recuravi otioque et urticâ, Cat.

rĕ-curro, curri, currĕre (prps. no *sup.*), 3. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To run back, hasten back:* ad rhedam. Cic.: cœptum sæpe recurrat iter. Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To come back, turn back, return, revert, recur:* ad easdem conditiones, Cæs.

rĕcur-so, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [for recurr-so; fr. recurr-o] *To run,* or *hasten, back; to come back, return.* **I.** Prop.: quid ego huc recursem? Plaut. **II.** Fig.: sub noctem cura recursat, Virg.

rĕcur-sus, ūs, *m.* [for recurr-sus; fr. id.] *A running back, going back, return, retreat,* etc.: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *recours.*

rĕ-curvo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To bend,* or *curve, backwards; to turn back:* colla equi, Ov.

rĕcurv-us, a, um, *adj.* [recurv-o] *Turned backwards; bent, crooked,* or *curved back:* cornu, Virg.: tectum, *i. e. the Labyrinth,* Ov.

rĕcūsā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recus(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: *A refusal:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: Law *t. t.*: **A.** *An objection, protest:* Cic.—**B.** *A plea in defence, counter-plea:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *récusation.*

rĕ-cūs-o, āvi, ātum, āre (*Gen. Plur.* of *Part. præs.*, recusantûm, Virg.), 1. *v. a.* [for re-caus-o; fr. re; caus-a] **I.** Gen.: *To make an objection against,* in statement or reply; *to decline, reject, refuse; to be reluctant,* or *unwilling, to do* a thing, *etc.*: populi Romani amicitiam, Cæs.: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) populum Romanum disceptatorem, Cic.: pedes vitiosum ferre recusant Corpus, Hor. **II.** Esp.: Law *t. t.*: *To protest* against a complaint; *to object, take exception, plead in defence:* Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *récuser.*

rĕcus-sus (for recut-sus), a, um, *P.* of recut-io.

rĕ-cŭtĭo, *no perf.*, cussum, cŭtĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for re-quatio] *To strike back,* or *backwards; to cause to rebound:* utero recusso, Virg.

rĕ-cŭt-ĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [re; cutis] (*Having the skin removed*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Circumcised:* Judæi, Mart. **II.** Meton.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the Jews, Jewish:* sabbata, Pers.

red, v. re.

rĕdac-tus (for redag-tus), a, um, *P.* of redig-o, through true root REDAG.

rĕd-ămo, *perf. and sup. prps. not found*, āre, 1. *v. a. To love back, love in return, return love for love:* Cic.

rĕd-argŭo, argŭi, argūtum, argŭĕre, 3. *v. a. To disprove, refute, confute, contradict:* redargue me, si mentior, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rédarguer.*

redd-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of redi-o.

red-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre (*Fut.*, Act, reddibo, Plaut.—*Fut. Pass.*: reddibitur, Plaut.—*Part. perf.*: reddita Lucr.), 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To give back, return, restore:* hereditatem alicui, Cic. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron. or Passive in reflexive force: *To betake one's self again; to return:* Liv.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *To give, give up, hand over, deliver,* etc., a letter, *etc.*: alicui epistolam, Cic. **2.** *To render, yield, give, pay:* vota Nymphis, Virg.—**3.** *To render, yield,* or *give up; to surrender:* animas ad præsepia, Virg.—**4.** Of punishments: *To suffer, undergo:* Sall.—**5.** *To give* or *place:* lancibus et pandis fumantia reddimus exta, Virg.—**6.** *To give, yield,* or *put, forth:* animam a pulmonibus, Cic.—**7.** *To give, grant, yield, bestow,* etc.: quibus ille pro meritis . . . jura legesque reddiderat, Cæs.—**8.** Law *t. t.*: **a.** Reddere judicium, *To appoint, grant, fix the time of trial:* Tac.—**b.** Reddere jus, *To administer justice, pronounce sentence:* Tac.—**B.** *To give back* in speech or writing; hence, **1.** *To translate, render:* quum ea, quæ legeram Græce, Latine redderem, Cic.: verbo verbum, Hor.—**2.** *To repeat, declare, report, narrate, recite, rehearse:* carmen, Hor.—**3.** *To render in answer,* or *reply; to return in answer,* etc.: huic responsum pancis ita reddidit heros, Virg.—**C.** *To give back,* or *render,* a thing according to its nature or qualities; *to represent, imitate, express:* te nomine reddet Silvius Æneas, Virg —**D.** *To make,* or *cause,* a thing *to be* something or somehow; *to render:* (with *second Acc. of further definition*) tutiorem et opulentiorem vitam reddere, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rendre.*

rĕdem-ptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redim-o, through true root REDEM] **1.** *A buying back, buying off; a releasing, ransoming, redemption:* Liv.; Hirt.—**2.** *A farming* of the revenue: Cic.—**3.** *A buying up* of a court of justice; *a bribing:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rédemption, rançon.*

rĕdem-pto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [fr. id.] *To buy back, ransom, redeem:* a propinquis redemptabantur (*sc.* captivi), Tac.

rĕdem-ptor, ōris, *m.* [fr. id.] Merc. *t. t.*: *One who undertakes a thing by way of contract; a contractor, purveyor, farmer:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rédempteur.*

rĕdem-ptūra, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] *An undertaking by contract; a contracting, farming:* Liv.

rĕdem-ptus, a, um, *P.* of redim-o, through true root REDEM.

rĕd-ĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, ire, *v. n.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To go,* or *come, back; to turn back, return, turn around:* e provinciâ, Cic.: redeunt jam gramina campis, Hor. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To return, go,* or *come back:* cum aliquo in gratiam, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: In speaking: *To go back, return* to a former subject; *to recur* to it: sed de hoc alias; nunc redeo ad augurem, Cic. **II.**: **A.** *To come in* as revenue, income; *to arise, proceed:* pecunia publica, quæ ex metallis redibat, Nep.—**B.** *To come to.*

to brought or *reduced to; to arrive at, reach, attain* a thing: res ad interregnum, Liv.

rĕd-hālo, *perf. and sup. not found,* āre, 1. *v. a.* *To breathe forth again, exhale:* humorem, Lucr.

rĕd-hĭbĕo, *no perf.,* ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [for red-habeo] **I.** *To give back, return* a thing: vinicium salvum tibi redhibebo, Plaut. **II.** Mercant. *t. t.*: **A.** Of the buyer: *To give* or *carry back; to return,* etc.: redhibeatur mancipium jure civili, Cic.—**B.** Of the seller: *To receive back:* dixit (*sc.* venditor) se redhibere (*sc.* ancillam), si non placeat, Plaut.

rĕd-īgo, ēgi, actum, īgĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for red-ago] **I.** *To drive, lead,* or *bring back:* **A.** Prop.: boves in sua rura, Ov. **B.** Fig.: aliquid in memoriam, Cic. **II.**: **A.** *To get together, call in, collect, raise, receire, take* a sum of money, *etc.*: Idibus pecuniam, Hor.: pars maxima (*sc.* prædæ) ad quæstorem redacta est, Liv.—**B.**: **1.** *To bring* or *reduce* a thing to any condition, circumstance, *etc.*; *to make* or *render* it so and so: quo edicto omnia redegerat in suam potestatem, Cic.: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) quæ facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, Cæs.—**2.** *To bring within* a number or extent: *to lessen, diminish, reduce:* ad quingentos qui arma ferre possent, sese redactos esse dixerunt, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rédiger.*

rĕdĭmī-cŭlum, i, *n.* [redimi-o] (*That which serves for binding round,* etc.; hence) **1.** *A fillet, necklace, chaplet, frontlet,* etc.: Cic.; Virg.—**2.** *A bond, fetter.* Fig.: Plaut.

rĕdĭm-īo, ī, ītum, īre (*Imperf.,* redimibat, Virg. Æ. 10, 538), 4. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] *To bind round, wreath round, encircle, gird, crown,* etc.: tempora vittā, Virg.: sertis redimiti, Cic.

rĕd-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum, imĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for red-emo] **I.**: **A.** Gen.: *To buy back, repurchase:* eam (*sc.* domum) non minoris, quam emit Antonius, redimet, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To buy back, ransom, release, redeem* a prisoner, slave, *etc.*: captos e servitute, Cic.—**2.** *To buy off* from anything; *to set free, release, rescue:* fratrem Pollux alternā morte redemit, Virg. **II.** *To purchase,* or *buy, in return:* pallam illi redimam meliorem, Plaut. **III.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To buy up:* libros, Suet.—**2.** Esp.: Merc. and Law *t. t.*: *To take,* or *undertake, by contract; to hire, farm,* etc.: vectigalia parvo pretio, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: (*To buy, purchase;* i. e.) **1.** *To gain, acquire, obtain, procure* anything desirable: mutuam dissimulationem mali, Tac.—**2.** *To buy off,* i. e. *to ward off, obviate, avert* an evil: acerbitatem, Cic.—**3.** *To pay for; to make amends, atone, compensate,* for a wrong: sua perjuria per nostram pœnam, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*se*) *rédimer.*

rĕdintegrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redintegr(a)-o] *A renewal, restoration, repetition:* Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réintégration.*

rĕd-intĕgro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*: (*To make whole again;* hence) **1.** *To restore, renew:* memoriam, Cic.—**2.** *To recruit, refresh,* etc.: legentium animum, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réintégrer.*

rĕdĭ-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rede-o, through true root REDI] *A going,* or *coming, back; a returning, return:* Cic.: (with *Acc. of place*) domum, Cæs.

rĕdĭ-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *A returning, return:* Cic.; Hor.—(b) Esp.: Of the *revolution* of the heavenly bodies: Cic.—**b.** Fig.: Of abstract things: *A returning, return:* Cic.—**2.** *A return, revenue, income, proceeds:* Pl.

rĕd-ĭ-viv-us, a, um, *adj.* [redire; (i); vivo] (Prop.: *That lives again;* Meton.) Of old building materials used as new: *Renewed, renovated:* lapis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *rédivive.*

rĕd-ŏlĕo, ŭi, *no sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: *To emit a scent, diffuse an odour, of; to smell of* or *like; be redolent of* anything: **A.** Prop.: vinum, Cic. **B.** Fig.: orationes redolentes antiquitatem, Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To emit a scent, diffuse an odour; to be redolent:* **A.** Prop.: redolent thymo fragrantia mella, Virg. **B.** Fig.: multa ejus sermonis indicia redolerent, Cic.

rĕ-dŏmĭtus, a, um, *adj. Retamed, broken in again:* cives, Cic.

rĕ-dōno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** *To give back again, restore, return:* aliquem diis patriis, Hor. **II.** *To forgive* or *pardon* for the sake of another: invisum nepotem Marti redonabo, *i. e. I will leave unpunished in order to please Mars,* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *redonner.*

rĕ-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre (rĕduco, Lucr.), 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: **a.** Of living objects: *To lead* or *bring back; to conduct back:* aliquem de exsilio, Cic.: vitulos a pastu ad tecta, Virg.—Particular phrases: (a) Reducere uxorem *or* uxorem in matrimonium, *To lead back home,* i. e. *to take to wife again:* Ter.; Suet.—(b) Reducere aliquem, *To cause one to return, to reinstate one in a former position,* etc.: Cic.—(c) Reducere aliquem (domum), *To conduct,* or *accompany one, home,* etc.: Cic.—**b.** With things as objects: *To bring* or *draw back:* solem, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To draw off, withdraw,* troops, *etc.*: copias, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: *To bring back, restore, replace,* etc.: tu spem reducis mentibus anxiis Viresque, Hor. **II.** *To bring, make, reduce* to some shape, quality, condition, *etc.*: aliquid in formam, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réduire.*

rĕduc-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reduc-o] *A leading* or *bringing back; a restoring, restoration:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réduction.*

rĕduc-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who leads* or *brings back:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (surgical *t. t.*) *réducteur.*

rĕduc-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of reduco.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Drawn back, withdrawn;* of place, *retired, remote, distant, lonely:* **a.** Prop.: **vallis,** Hor.—**b.** Fig.: (*Comp.*) alia reductior fecerunt, *i. e. less prominent* (in painting), Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *réduit,* (mod.) *réduit.*

rĕd-uncus, a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Curved* or *bent backwards:* cornua, Pl.—**2.** *Curved, bent:* ora, Ov.

rĕdunda-ns, ntis, *P.* of redund(a)-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *redondant.*

rĕdundant-ĭa, æ, *f.* [redundans, redundant-is] Of language: *Redundancy:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *redondance.*

rĕd-undo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: Of water, from being over full: *To run back* or *over; to pour over, stream over, overflow:* si lacus Albanus redundāsset, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To flow forth in excess; to be superfluous, redundant; to flow forth freely; to be copious; to abound:* redundantes juvenili dicendi impunitate, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To overflow* with anything: quæ (*sc.* crux) etiam nunc civis Romani sanguine redundat, Cic.—**B.** *To be present in excess; to be redundant:* quod bonum mihi redundat, Cic. ☞ Perf. Part.: redundatus, a, um (as if from a dep. form): **1.** = redundans: amne redundatis fossa madebat aquis, Ov.—**2.** = undans: (Boreæ vis sæva) redundatas flumine cogit aquas, *the swelling, surging waters,* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *redonder.*

rĕ-dŭvĭa (-dīvĭa), æ; *f.* [etym. dub.; but prob. re, and a root DU, akin to Gr. δύ-ω] (*A putting back;* Concr. *a thing put back;* hence) *A hangnail* on the finger: Pl.—Prov.: Of being busy about trifles: quum capiti mederi debeam, reduviam curem, Cic.

rĕdux, ūcis, *adj.* [=reduc-s; fr. reduc-o] **1.** *That leads* or *brings back:* Jupiter, Ov.—**2.** *That is led* or *brought back* from slavery, imprisonment, a distance, *etc.*; *come back, returned:* me reducem esse voluistis, Cic.

rĕfec-tĭo (**refic-**), ōnis, *f.* [for refac-tio; fr. refic-io, through true root REFAC:—also, from refic-io, itself] **I.** Prop.: *A restoring, repairing:* Suet. **II.** Fig.: *Refreshment, refection, recreation, recovery:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réfection.*

rĕfec-tor, ōris, *m.* [for refac-tor; fr. id.] *A restorer, repairer:* Suet.

rĕfec-tus (for refac-tus), a, um, *P.* of refic-io, through true root REFAC.

rĕ-fello, felli, *no sup.,* fellĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for re-fallo] *To show to be false; to disprove, rebut, confute, refute, repel:* mendacium, Cic.

rĕ-fercĭo, fersi, fertum, fercire, 4. *v. a.* [for re-farcio] *To fill up, stuff, cram.* I. Prop.: corporibus Tiberim, Cic. **II.** Fig.: libros fabulis, Cic.

rĕ-fĕrĭo, *no perf. nor sup.,* īre, 4. *v. a.* *To strike back* or *in return.* **I.** Prop.: aliquem, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: speculi referitur imagine Phœbus, *i. e. is reflected,* Ov.

rĕ-fĕro, rettŭli (rettuli), rĕlātum (rĕlātum, Lucr.), rĕferre, *v. a. irr.* I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bear, carry,*

bring, draw, or *give back:* signa militaria, Cæs.—Particular phrase: Referre pedem *or* gradum (gradūs), *To draw back one's foot* or *step; to draw back, withdraw, retire, retreat*, etc., Cæs.; Liv.; Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron.: *To betake one's self back again; to go back, return:* Cic.; Virg.; Hor.—2. *To give back* something due; *to give up, return, restore, pay back, repay:* æra octonis Idibus, *to pay the money for tuition*, Hor.—3. Pass. in reflexive force: *To retreat, retire, withdraw:* Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To bear, carry, bring, draw*, or *give back:* spem, Cic.: annos, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron.: *To betake one's self again; to go back, return*, etc.: Cic.—2. *To give back, repay:* vicem, Ov.—Particular phrase: Referre (alicui) gratiam, *To return thanks, show one's gratitude* (by deeds); *to recompense, requite:* Cic. — **3.** *To bring back* anything; *to repeat, renew, restore:* hunc morem, hos casūs, atque hæc certamina primus Ascanius . . . Retulit, Virg.—**4.** : **a.** *To convey a report, account, intelligence*, by speech or by writing; *to report, announce, relate, recite, repeat; to mention:* sermones referebantur ad me, Cic.: (in Gr. construction) retulit Ajax Esse Jovis pronepos, Ov.: (without *Object*) nullo referente, Cic.—**b.** *To say in return; to rejoin, answer, reply:* tandem pauca refert, Virg.—**c.** Politic. *t. t.*: *To bring, convey, deliver* anything as an official report; *to report, announce, notify:* Ubii referunt, Suevos omnes, *etc.*, Cæs.—Particular phrases: (a) Ad senatum (aliquid) referre, *or simply* referre, *To make a motion, or proposition, in the Senate; to consult, refer to*, or *lay before, the Senate; to move, bring forward, propose:* Cic.; Liv.; Sall.—(b) Referre ad populum, *To propose*, or *refer*, anything *anew to the people:* Cic.—**d.** Referre (aliquid) ad aliquem *or* aliquid, *To make a reference*, or *refer, to anyone* or *anything:* Cic.; Nep.—**e.** Mercant. and Polit. *t. t.*: (a) *To note down, enter* anything in writing; *to inscribe, register, record*, etc.: senatūs consulta, Cic.: nomen in tabulas, id.—(b) Referre rationes, *To give, present*, or *render, an account:* Cic.—(c) Referre aliquid, *To give, present*, or *render an account of something:* Cic.—**f.** Referre aliquem (aliquid) in numero, in numerum, *etc., To count*, or *reckon*, a person or thing *among:* Cic.; Tac.—**5.** *To trace back, ascribe, refer* a thing to anything, *etc.*: pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *référer*.

rĕ-fert (once personal in the *Plur.*: referunt, Plaut.), tŭlit, ferre, *v. n.* and *impers.* [for rem-fert; fr. re = rem, *Acc.* of res; fero] (*It bears* or *carries one's affair* or *property*; hence) **I.** *It is for one's interest* or *advantage, it profits;* or, in gen., *it befits, matters, imports, concerns:* quod tuā nihil referebat, Cic.: neque enim numero comprendere refert, Virg. **II.** (*It belongs, relates*, etc.; *is of importance*, etc.: longitudo in his refert, Pl.: quid id ad me aut ad meam rem refert, Plaut.: dic, quid referat intra Naturæ fines viventi, jugera centum an Mille aret? Hor.

rĕfer-tus (for referc-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of referc-io.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Stuffed, crammed, filled full:* **a.** Prop.: (*Comp.*) refertius ærarium, Cic.: (*Sup.*) theatrum celebritate refertissimum, id.: (with *Gen.*) referta Græcia hominum nefariorum, id.—**b.** Fig.: formula, Cic.

rĕ-fervĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, fervēre, 2. *v. n.* *To boil* or *bubble up; to boil over:* **I.** Prop.: in sartagine referventi, Pl. **II.** Fig.: refervens falsum crimen, Cic.

rĕ-fervesco, fervi *or* forbŭi, *no sup.*, fervescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* **I.** *To boil* or *bubble up:* sanguis refervescere videretur, Cic. **II.** *To cool down, be allayed:* referverat oratio, Cic.

rĕ-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, ficĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for re-facio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To make again, make anew, put in condition again; to remake, restore, renew, rebuild, repair, refit, recruit*, etc.: ea reficere instituit, Cæs. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To remake, restore, renew, rebuild, repair, refit:* ædes, Cic.—**2.** Of forces: *To recruit, fill up:* Cæs.—**3.** Econom. and Mercant. *t. t.*: *To make again*, i. e. *to get back again, get in return:* quod inde refectum, militi divisum, Liv.—**4.** Politic. *t. t.*: *To appoint anew; to reappoint, re-elect:* tribunos, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To restore:* salutem, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To make strong again; to restore, reinvigorate, refresh, recruit* physically or mentally: equos, Cæs.: animum ex forensi strepitu, Cic.—**2.** With Personal pron.: *To refresh, recruit, invigorate*, etc., *one's self:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *refaire*.

rĕfictĭo, ōnis, v. refectio.

rĕ-fīgo, fixi, fixum, figĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To unfix, unfasten, unloose, tear* or *pluck down, pull out* or *off:* refixo clypeo, Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To take down* the tables of the laws suspended in public, *i. e. to annul, abolish, abrogate* laws: leges refixistis, Cic.—**2.** *To take away, remove:* quo facilius nostra refigere, deportareque tuto possimus, Script. ap. Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To remove, carry off, plunder*, etc.: opes, Claud.

rĕ-fingo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To make again, make anew:* cerea regna, Virg.

rĕfixus (for refig-sus), a, um, *P.* of refig-o.

rĕ-flāgĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To demand again, demand back:* eam, Cat.

rĕflā-tus, ūs, *m.* [refl(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A blowing against, blowing:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *A contrary wind:* Cic.

rĕ-flecto, flexi, flexum, flectĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To bend*, or *turn, back* or *backwards; to turn about* or *away:* colla, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To turn one's self*, or *itself, back:* Virg.; Ov. **B.** Fig.: *To turn back, bring back:* animum reflexi, *i. e. I reflected within myself*, Virg. **II.** Neut.: *To bend*, or *turn, back:* Fig.: *To give way, yield:* inde ubi jam morbi rĕflexit causa, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *refléter, réfléchir*.

rĕflexus (for reflect-sus), a, um, *P.* of reflect-o.

rĕ-flo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: *To blow back, blow contrary:* **A.** Prop.: reflantibus ventis, Cic. **B.** Fig.: quum reflavit (*sc.* fortuna), affligimur, Cic. **II.** Act.: *To blow again from one's self; to blow*, or *breathe, out:* ducitur (*sc.* aër) atque reflatur, Lucr.

rĕ-fĭo, *no perf. nor sup. found*, ēre, 3. *v. n.* **I.** *To flow back:* refluit amnis, Virg. **II.** *To overflow:* refluit (*sc.* Nilus) campis, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *refluer*.

rĕformĭdā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reformid(a)-o] *A great fear* or *dread; terror* Cic.

rĕ-formīdo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To fear greatly, to dread, to stand in awe of; to shun*, or *avoid, through fear:* homines maritimos, Cic.: cupiens tibi dicere servus Pauca, reformido, Hor.

rĕ-formo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To shape again* · dum, quod fuit ante, reformet, *i. e. until she resumes her first shape*, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To amend, reform:* mores depravatos, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réformer* (*re-*).

rĕfō-tus (for refov-tus), a, um, *P.* of refov-eo.

rĕ-fŏvĕo, fōvi, fōtum, fŏvēre, 2. *v. a.* *To warm* or *cherish again; to refresh, restore, revive*, etc.: sueti adversum fortuita aspectu principis refoveri, Tac.

rĕfractārĭŏ-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [refractarius, (*uncontr. Gen.*) refractario-i] *Somewhat stubborn* or *refractory:* dicendi genus, Cic.

rĕfract-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [refract-us, in reflexive force] (*Pertaining to the* refractus, or *to the one*, etc., *who breaks* his way *backwards*; cf. refragor; hence) *Stubborn, obstinate, refractory:* Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réfractaire*.

rĕfrac-tus (for refrag-tus), a, um, *P.* of refringo; through true root REFRAG.

refrænātĭo, ōnis, **refræno,** are, v. refren.

rĕ-frāg-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* [etym. dub.; prps. re; FRAG, root of frango] (*To break backwards*; hence) **I.** Prop.: Polit. *t. t.*: *To oppose, resist; to thwart, gainsay:* homini amicissimo, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To resist, oppose, contest, withstand:* tacita quædam cogitatio refragatur his omnibus, Quint.

rĕ-frēno (-fræno), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To hold back* or *in with a bridle; to check, curb:* equos, Curt. **II.** Meton.: *To bridle, check, curb, restrain:* ille rĕfrenat aquas, Ov.: donec eam (*sc.* materiam) rĕfrenavit

per membra voluntas, Lucr. **III.** Fig.: *To bridle, curb, restrain, hold back:* adolescentes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *refréner.*

rĕ-frĭco, frĭcŭi, frĭcātum, frĭcāre, 1. *v.a.* and *n.* **I.** Prop.: Act.: *To rub* or *scratch open again; to tear open:* vulnera, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Act.: *To excite afresh, renew:* admonitu refricatur amor, Ov.—**B.** Neut.: *To break out afresh, appear again:* crebro refricat lippitudo, Cic.

rĕfrĭgĕrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [refriger(a)-o.] *A cooling, coolness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réfrigération.*

rĕ-frĭgĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: 1, Gen.: *To make cool* or *cold; to cool off, cool:* aquam refrigerare, Pl. — 2. Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To cool one's self:* Suet.; Cic. **B.** Fig.: 1. *To cool off, to deprive of warmth* or *zeal:*—Pass.: *To be cooled, wearied, exhausted; to grow cool* or *languid:* defessā ac refrigeratā accusatione, Cic.—2. *To cool;* i. e. *to check, deter, stop, interrupt:* testes, Quint. **II.** Neut.: *To cool; cause, create, produce coolness* or *coldness:* quum summa Saturni refrigeret, Cic.

rĕ-frĭgesco, frixi, *no sup.*, frigescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* **I.** Prop.: *To grow cold* or *cool:* post tela educta, rĕfrixit (*sc.* cor), Ov.: rĕfrigescit enim cunctando plaga per auras, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *To grow cold* or *remiss; to abate, grow stale, lose interest; to fail, flag* in strength or zeal: belli apparatūs refrigescent, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *refreschir,* (mod.) *rafraichir.*

rĕ-frīngo, frēgi, fractum, fringĕre, 3. *v.a.* [for re-frango] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: 1, Gen.: *To break back, break open:* Evoëque sonat, portasque refringit, Ov.—2. Esp.: a. *To break off:* ramum, Virg.—b. *To tear open:* vestes, Ov. **B.** Fig.: Of the sun's rays: *To refract:* Pl. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To break, break in pieces:* refringit virgulta pede vago, Cat. **B.** Fig.: *To break, break in pieces, destroy,* etc.: vim fluminis, Cæs.

rĕ-fŭgio, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, fŭgĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: 1. With persons or things as subjects: *To flee back; to run away, flee, escape:* tremefacta refugit, Virg.: vites a caulibus refugere dicuntur, Cic.—2. Of places, *etc.*: *To run back, recede, disappear, vanish* in the distance: ab litore templum, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To flee back, flee away:* animus, Cic. **II.** Act.: *To flee back, run away from* any thing; *to avoid, shun* a thing: **A.** Prop.: judicem, Cic.: nec Polyhymnia Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton, Hor. **B.** Fig.: vicina jurgia, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *refuir; (se) réfugier.*

rĕfŭg-ium, ĭi, *n.* [refug-io] **I.** Prop.: *A fleeing away; an escaping, escape:* Just. **II.** Meton.: *A place of refuge, a refuge:* Liv. **III.** Fig.: *A refuge:* regum, populorum, nationum portus erat et refugium senatus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *refuge.*

rĕfŭg-us, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Fleeing back, fleeing away, receding:* unda, Ov. —As *Subst.*: **refugus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A fugitive:* Tac.

rĕ-fulgĕo, fulsi, *no sup.*, fulgēre, 2. *v. n. To flash back, reflect a shining light; to shine bright, glitter, glisten:* **I.** Prop.: quorum simul alba nautis Stella refulsit, Hor. **II.** Fig.: fama refulget, Prop.

rĕ-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: Of fluids: 1. Gen.: *To pour back:* æquorque refundit in æquor, Ov.—2. Esp.: Part. Perf. Pass. in reflexive force: *Flowing back:* quā ponto longe sonat unda refuso, Virg. **B.** Meton.: Of things not liquid: *To fling,* or *throw, back:* refunditur alga, Virg. **II.** *To pour forth:* fletu super ora refuso, Ov.

rĕfū-sus (for refud-sus), a, um, *P.* of refu(n)d-o, through true root REFUD.

rĕfūtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [refut(a)-o] Rhetor. *t. t.*: *A refutation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réfutation.*

rĕfūtā-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A refutation:* Lucr.

rĕ-fŭt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [re ; fut-is, a water-pitcher *or* pot] (*To employ the* futis again ; hence) *To drive back, check, repress.* **I.** Prop.: nationes bello, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To repel, repress, resist, restrain, oppose:* virtutem, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To repel, rebut* anything by speech, *etc.*; *to confute, refute, disprove:* tribunos oratione feroci, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réfuter.*

rĕg-ālis, e, *adj.* [rex, reg-is] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* a rex ; hence) 1. *Kingly, royal, regal:* genus, Cic.: (*Comp.*) rex regalior, Plaut. — 2. *Usual with kings, worthy of a king, regal, splendid:* ornatus, Cic.: animus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *régal, royal.*

rēgāl-iter, *adv.* [regal-is] (*After the manner of the* regalis; hence) 1. *Splendidly, magnificently:* Liv.—2. *In a lordly,* or *domineering manner ; imperiously:* Ov.

rĕ-gĕro, gessi, gestum, gĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To bear, carry,* or *bring back:* tellure regestā, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To throw* or *cast back, to retort:* invidiam, Tac.

rĕges-tus (for reger-tus), a, um, *P.* of reger-o.

rēgĭa, æ, v. regius.

rēgī-e, *adv.* [regi-us] 1. *Royally, regally, like a king:* Plaut. — 2. *Imperiously, despotically:* Cic. — 3. *Superbly, sumptuously, splendidly, magnificently:* Var.

rēgĭfĭc-e, *adv.* [regific-us] *Royally, magnificently:* Enn. ap. Cic.

rēg-i-fĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* [for regi-fac-us; fr. rex, reg-is; (i); fac-io] (*Made by* or *for a* rex ; hence) *Magnificent, sumptuous:* luxus, Virg.

rĕ-gigno, *no perf. nor sup.*, gignĕre, 3. *v. a. To beget,* or *bear, again; to reproduce:* Lucr.

Rēgillus, i ; **-i,** ōrum, *m. Regillus* or *Regilli:* 1. *A town of the Sabines.* —Hence, **Regill-anus,** a, um (**-ensis,** e), *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Regillus.* — 2. *A small lake in Latium, celebrated for the victory over the Latins gained there by the Romans, under the dictator Postumius.*—Hence, **Regillensis,** i, *m.* (*One belonging to Regillus*) *Regillensis ;* a cognomen *of the* Postumii.

rēg-īmen, ĭnis, *n.* [reg-o] 1.: **a.** Prop.: *A guiding, guidance, direction:* Tac. — **b.** Meton.: (*The thing that guides;* hence) *A rudder, helm* Ov.—2.: **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *A guiding, directing, governing; rule, guidance, government, command:* Lucr.; Liv.; Tac. — (b) Esp.: *The direction of state affairs, rule, government:* Tac. —**b.** Meton.: *A governor, ruler, director:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *régime.*

rēg-ĭna, æ, *f.* [reg-o] (*The ruling one ;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A queen:* Cic. ; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: *A princess:* Virg. — **B.** For *a noble woman, a lady:* Plaut. **III.** Fig.: Of abstract things: *Queen, mistress, sovereign,* etc.: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *roine, royne;* (mod.) *reine.*

rĕg-io, ōnis, *f.* [reg-o] (*A directing,* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A direction, line:* Cic.; Virg.—Adverbial expression: E regione (alicujus rei): **A.** *In a straight line, directly:* Cic.—**B.** *In the opposite direction, over against, exactly opposite:* Nep.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: 1. Augur. *t. t.*: *The line which bounds the sight ; the visual line, boundary-line, boundary:* Cic.—2. *A boundary-line, limit, boundary:* Cic.—3. *A quarter, region* of the heavens or the earth : Cic.; Virg.—**B.**: 1. Gen.: *A portion* (of the earth or heavens) of indefinite extent ; *a tract, territory, region:* Cic.; Cæs.—2. Esp.: **a.** *A portion of country* of indefinite extent ; *a territory, province, district, region :* Cic.; Cæs.— **b.** Plur.: *Lands, territories:* Cæs.—**c.** *A quarter, ward, district, circle (of Rome and the adjacent territory):* Tac. **III.** Fig.: Of abstract things: **A.** *A boundary line, boundary, limit:* Cic.—**B.** *A province, department, sphere:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *région.*

rēgĭōn-ātim, *adv.* [regio, regionis] *By districts* or *wards:* Liv.

Regĭum, ĭi, *n. Regium ; a city of Gallia Cisalpina, on the Via Æmilia* (now *Reggio*).—Hence, **Regī-enses,** ium, *m. The inhabitants of Regium.*

rēg-ius, a, um, *adj.* [rex, reg-is] **I.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, a king, kingly, royal, regal:* genus, Cic. : res, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **rēgĭa,** æ, *f.*: **A.** (sc. domus): 1. Prop.: a, Gen.: *A royal palace, castle, fortress, residence; the court:* Liv.—**b.** Esp.: *The royal palace of Numa* (*situate on the Via Sacra, close by the temple of Vesta*): Ov.—2. Meton.: a. *The royal tent* in a camp : Liv.; Curt.—b. *The court,* i. e. the royal family : *the king and his courtiers:* Liv.; Tac. — **B.** *A royal city, residence, capital :* Virg.—**C.** *A colonnade, portico, hall :* Suet. **II.** Fig.: *Royal, regal, princely, splendid, magnificent:* moles, Hor. —Particular phrases: Regius morbus, *The jaun-*

lice (because it was said to be cured by delicate remedies, *etc.*): Hor.

rĕ-glūtĭno, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To unglue; to unloose, separate:* Cat.

regnā-tor, ōris, *m.* [regn(a)-o] *A ruler, sovereign:* Virg.

regnā-trix, īcis, *adj. f.* [id.] *Ruling, reigning, imperial:* domus, Tac.

regn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [regn-um] (*To have a* regnum; hence) **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: 1. Gen.: **a.** In a good sense: *To be lord; to rule, govern:* vivo et regno, Hor.—**b.** In a bad sense: *To lord it, tyrannize, domineer:* regnavit paucos menses, Cic.—2. Esp.: *To have royal power; to be king; to rule, reign:* regnante Romulo, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) quā Daunus agrestium regnavit populorum, Hor.: (*Impers. Pass.*) regnabitur, Virg. **B.** Fig.: 1. *To reign, rule, hold sway:* per ramos victor regnat (*sc.* ignis), Virg.—2. *To rule, have the mastery, prevail, predominate:* ardor edendi per fauces regnat, Ov. **II.** Act.: *To rule, sway, govern:* trans Lygios Gothones regnantur paullo jam adductius quam ceteræ Germanorum gentes, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *régner.*

reg-num, i, *n.* [reg-o] (*That which rules;* hence) **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: 1. In good sense: *Dominion, sovereignty, rule, authority:* Cic.; Hor.—2. In a bad sense: *Despotism, tyranny:* Cic. **B.** Meton.: *A place over which one has power,* or *which one possesses; a territory:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *Kingly government, royal authority, royalty:* Cic.; Virg. **B.** Meton.: *A kingdom:* Cæs.:—Poet.: of bees: cerea regna refingunt, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *règne.*

rĕg-o, rexi, rectum, rĕgĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root RADSH, *splendere, regere*] **I.** Prop.: *To rule, govern, sway, have the supremacy over, control,* etc.: Massilienses per delectos et principes cives summā justitiā reguntur, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of abstract objects: *To rule, govern, sway, control:* mores, Cic.: animi partes consilio, id. —**B.**: 1. Gen.: *To guide, lead, conduct, direct:* deus qui omnem hunc mundum regit, Cic. — 2. Esp.: *To guide into the right way* one who has erred; *to set right, correct:* errantem, Cæs. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *To keep straight* or *from going wrong; to lead straight; to guide, conduct, direct:* corpus, Cic.: tela per auras, Virg. **B.** Esp.: Law *t. t.*: Of boundaries or limits: *To draw, mark out:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *régir.*

rĕ-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, grĕdi, 3. *v. dep. n.* [for re-gradior] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To go,* or *come, back; to turn back, return:* ut regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To march back, withdraw, retire, retreat,* etc.: neque regredi nostros patiebantur, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *To go,* or *come, back; to return:* in ĭlium annum, Cic.

1. rĕgres-sus (for regred-sus), **a, um,** *P.* of regredior.

2. rĕgres-sus, ūs, *m.* [for regred-sus; fr. regred-ior] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A going back, return, regress:* Cic.; Virg. **B.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *A retreat:* Liv.; Tac. **II.** Fig.: *A return, retreat, regress:* ab irā, Liv.

rēg-ŭla, æ, *f.* [reg-o] (*The thing keeping straight;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A straight piece of wood; a straight-edged ruler, rule:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *A straight staff;* in gen., *a stick, lath, bar* (of wood or iron): Cæs. **III.** Fig.: *A rule, pattern, model, example:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *règle.*

1. rēg-ulus, i, *m. dim.* [rex, regis] (*A little* rex; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A petty king, prince, chieftain, lord:* Liv.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: *A king's son, a prince:* Liv.

2. Rēgŭlus, i, *m.* [1. regulus] (*A petty king*) *Regulus; a Roman* cognomen: 1. *Of the Atilii* (*among whom was the celebrated consul, M. Atilius Regulus, who was taken prisoner by the Carthaginians in the first Punic war.*—2. *Of the Livinii.*

rĕ-gusto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To taste again* or *repeatedly.* **I.** Prop.: salinum, Pers. **II.** Fig.: literas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *regoûter.*

rĕ-gўro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. To turn about again, to wheel round:* Fig.: bellum, Flor.

rĕjicio, ere, v. rejic.

rēject-ānĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [rejicio, (*Supine*) reject-um] *That is to be rejected, rejectable:* Cic.

rējec-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for rejac-tio; fr. rejic-io, through true root REJAC] **I.** Prop.: *A throwing back:* Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *A rejecting, rejection:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: 1. Law *t. t.*: *A challenging, rejection* of a judge: Cic.—2. Rhet. *t. t.*: *A shifting off* (*from one's self to another*): Cic.

rējec-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for rejac-to; fr. id.] *To throw* or *cast back:* montes Icti rejectant voces, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rejeter.*

rējec-tus (for rejac-tus), a, um, *P.* of rejicio, through true root REJAC.

rē-jĭcĭo (in many MSS. also written reicio), jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre (reice, Virg.), 3. *v. a.* [for re-jacio] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: 1. Gen.: **a.** Of things as objects: *To throw, cast,* or *fling back:* telum in hostes, Cæs.—**b.** Of living objects: *To drive back, chase back, force back, repel:* pascentes a flumine reice capellas, Virg.—2. Esp.: **a.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To force back, beat back,* or *repel* the enemy: hostem, Cic.—**b.** Pass.: Nautical *t. t.*: *To be driven back* by a storm: Cic.; Cæs. **B.** Fig.: 1. Gen.: *To cast off, remove, repel, reject:* audaciam, Cic. —2. Esp.: **a.** *To reject contemptuously; to refuse, scorn, disdain, despise:* rejecit dona nocentium, Hor.—**b.** Law *t. t.*: Of judges, *etc.*: *To set aside, challenge peremptorily, reject,* the judges appointed by lot: Cic.—**c.** *To refer to, make over to, remand to:* ad ipsam te epistolam rejicio, Cic.—**d.** Politic. *t. t.*: *To refer* (*a matter,* or *the one whom it concerns, from one's self to some officer* or *authorised body*): rem ad Pomponium, Cæs.: (without *Object*) tribunos appellati ad senatum rejecerunt, Liv. —**e.** Of time: *To put off to a later period; to defer, postpone:* in mensem Quintilem rejecti sumus, Cic. **II.** With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: **A.** Prop.: *To cast,* or *throw, one's self* anywhere: tum illa Rejecit se in eum, *flung herself upon him,* or *into his arms,* Ter. **B.** Fig.: *To throw one's self* anywhither, *i. e. to apply one's self* to a matter, *etc.*: Script. ap. Cic.

rĕ-lābor, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. *v. dep. n.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To slide* or *glide back; to sink* or *fall back:* quis neget arduis Pronos relabi posse rivos Montibus, Hor. **B.** Esp.: *To go,* or *come,* back *with a swift,* or *easy, motion; to glide back again:* flecte ratem, Theseu, versoque relabere vento, *sail back,* Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To sink* or *fall back; to relapse; to return:* in Aristippi furtim præcepta relabor, Hor.

rĕ-languesco, langŭi, *no sup.*, languescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* **I.** Prop.: *To sink down fainting* or *in a swoon; to grow languid* or *faint:* moribunda relanguit, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To relax; to become feeble, faint, relaxed:* tædio, Liv.

rĕlā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [refero, through RELA, root of Supine rela-tum; v. fero *init.*] **I.** Prop.: *A carrying* or *bringing back:* Quint. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A throwing back, retorting:* Cic.—**B.** *A report; a proposition, motion:* Cic.—**C.** Philosoph. and Gramm. *t. t.*: *Reference, regard, respect, relation:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *relation.*

rĕlā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A mover, proposer* in the senate, *etc.*: Script. ap. Cic.

1. rĕlā-tus, a, um, *P.* of refero, through RELA, root of Supine relatum; v. fero *init.*

2. rĕlā-tus, ūs, *m.* [refero, through id.] **1.** *A reciting; a recital:* Tac.—**2.** *An official report:* Tac.

rĕlaxā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [relax(a)-o] *An easing, relaxation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *relaxation.*

rĕ-laxo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To stretch out,* or *widen, again; to unloose, loosen, open:* calor ille vias et cæca relaxat Spiramenta, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: 1. Gen.: *To slacken, ease, lighten, alleviate, assuage; to cheer up, enliven, relax:* tristitiam, Cic.: animos doctrinā, id.—2. Esp.: With Personal pron., Pass. in reflexive force, or *simply* relaxare: *To release, relax, relieve,* etc., *one's self,* etc.: Cic.—**B.** *To relax, make loose,* or *dissolute:* mores ætas lasciva relaxat, Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *relâcher.*

rĕlec-tus (for releg-tus), a, um, *P.* of 2. releg-o.

rĕlēgā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [releg(a)-o] *A sending away, exiling, banishment, relegation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *relégation.*

1. rĕ-lēgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To send away* or *out of the way; to dispatch, remove:* filium ab hominibus, Cic.: me vel ex

tremos Numidarum in agros Classe relegat, Hor. **B.** Esp.: Politic. *t. t.: To send into exile, to banish* (to a certain distance from Rome, and usually for a limited time): aliquem in decem annos, Tac. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To send,* or *put, away; to reject:* dona, Cic.— **B.** *To refer, attribute, ascribe, impute:* causas alicui, Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. *reléguer.*

2. **rĕ-lĕgo,** lēgi, lectum, lĕgĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To gather together* or *collect again:* filum, Ov. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: Of local objects: **1.** By land: *To travel over* or *through again; to traverse again:* campos, Val. Fl.—**2.** Of the sea, *etc.*, as object: *To traverse,* or *sail over, again:* aquas, Ov.—**3.** Of a coast, country, *etc.*, as object: *To pass,* or *sail, by again; to coast along again:* Asiam, Tac. **B.** Fig.: *To go over again* (*in speech* or *thought*): relegantque suos sermone labores, Ov. **III.** *To read over again:* Trojani belli scriptorem Præneste relegi, Hor.

rĕ-lentesco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch. To grow slack again:* Fig.: amor relentescit, Ov.

rĕ-lĕvo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** *To make light, to lighten:* **A.** Prop.: ut relevent dempti vimina torta favi, Ov. **B.** Fig.: epistolam gravem pellectione, Cic. **II.** *To ease, relieve:* **A.** Prop.: membra sedili, Ov. **B.** Fig.: famem, Ov.: homines ægros, Cic. **III.** *To lift,* or *raise, up:* corpus ex terrā, Ov. **IV.** *To lessen, diminish, abate:* fastidium, Cic. **V.**: **A.** *To alleviate, mitigate, relieve:* luctūs, Ov.—**B.** *To console, comfort:* aliquem, Cic. **VI.** *To ease, relieve, free, from* a thing: curā et metu esse relevati, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *relever.*

rĕ-lĭcĕor, *no perf.,* lĭcĕri, 2. *v. dep. (To bid back again;* hence) *To bid* or *offer a lower price than that before offered:* Cic.

rĕlic-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for reliqu-tio; fr. reli(n)qu-o] *A forsaking, abandoning:* Cic.

rĕlic-tus (for reliqu-tus), a, um, *P.* of reli(n)qu-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *relicte,* "a widow."

relĭcŭus, a, um, v. reliquus.

rĕligā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [relig(a)-o] *A binding up, tying up:* Cic.

rĕlĭgĭo (rell-, in poets), ōnis, *f.* [etym. dub.: acc. to Cicero, from 2. relego; now, usually referred to religo] **I.** Prop.: *Reverence for god (the gods), the fear of god:* connected with a careful pondering of divine things; *piety, religion,* both inwardly and ceremonially: Cic.; Cæs.—Particular phrase: Religio est, *It is a religious custom:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.**: **a.** *Conscientiousness, scrupulousness* arising from religion, *religious scruples, scruples of conscience, religious awe,* etc.: Ter.; Cic.; Hor.; Liv.—Particular phrase: Religio jurisjurandi, *or simply* religio: *Scrupulousness in the fulfilment of an oath, the obligation of an oath, plighted faith:* Cic.; Cæs.—**b.** *A religious offence,* giving rise to scruples of conscience: Cic.; Cæs.—**2.** *A strict scrupulousness, anxiety, punctiliousness, conscientiousness, exactness,* etc.: Cic.—**B.**: **1.** Abstr.: The *holiness, sacredness, sanctity* inhering in any religious object: Cic.—**2.** Concr.: *An object of religious veneration, a sacred place* or *thing:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *religion.*

rĕlĭgĭōs-e, *adv.* [religios-us] **1.** *Piously, religiously:* (*Comp.*) religiosius deos colere, Liv.: (*Sup.*) religiosissime, Cic.—**2.** *Considerately, scrupulously, punctually, exactly, conscientiously:* Cic.

rĕlĭgĭ-ōsus (rell-, in poets), a, um, *adj.* [contr. fr. religion-osus; fr. religio, religion-is] (*Full of* religio; hence) **1.** Of persons or things: *reverencing* or *fearing the gods, pious, devout, religious:* (*Sup.*) religiosissimi mortales, Sall. — **2.**: **a.** (α) In a good sense: (α) Of persons: *Religiously considerate, careful, anxious, scrupulous:* (*Comp.*) religiosiores agricolæ, Col.—(β) Of things: *Connected with religious scruples:* campi fructum religiosum erat consumere, *was a matter of religious scruple,* Liv.—(b) In a bad sense: *Over-scrupulous, over-anxious, superstitious:* Ter.—**b.** *Scrupulous, strict, precise, accurate, conscientious:* natio, Cic. — **3.** Of things: *Holy, sacred:* altaria, Cic.—Particular phrase: Dies religiosus, *A day upon which it was unlucky to undertake anything important, a day of evil omen,* e. g., the dies Alliensis, the dies atri, *etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *religieux.*

rĕ-lĭgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To bind* or *fasten up; to bind fast:* cui flavam religas comam? Hor.: Hector ad currum religatus, Cic.: (with *Gr. Acc.*) comam religata nodo, Hor.—**2.** Esp.: Nautical *t. t.*: *To fasten,* or *moor,* a ship, *etc.*, to the shore, *etc.*: naves ad terram, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: *To bind, fasten:* quæ (*sc.* prudentia) si extrinsecus religata pendeat, *etc., bound to external things,* Cic. **II.** *To unbind:* juga manu, Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *relier.*

rĕ-lĭno, lēvi, *no sup.,* lĭnĕre (*Perf. Subj. Sync.,* relĕrimus for releverimus, Plaut.), 3. *v. a. To unpitch, unseal, open:* relevi dolia omnia, omnes serias, Ter.: mella, Virg.

rĕ-linquo, liqui, lictum, linquĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Gen.: **1.** Prop.: *To leave behind:* quem si reliquissem, Cic.: greges pecorum . . . sub opacā valle, Ov.—**2.** Fig.: *To leave behind:* excusationem ad Cæsarem, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.**: **a.** Of deceased or dying persons: *To leave behind* at death; *to leave* a person or thing: filiam, Ter.: fundos, Cic. — **b.** *To leave, bequeath, give* as a legacy, *etc.*: greges, Ov.: servum testamento, Quint. — **c.** *To leave, appoint, nominate, constitute* one's heir, *etc.*: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) heredem testamento reliquit hunc P. Quintium, Cic.—**2.** *To leave* a thing *behind; to leave remaining; to let remain, to allow to remain, to leave:* Pass.: *To be left, to remain:* **a.** Prop.: dapis meliora relinquens, Hor.—**b.** Fig.: ne qua spes in fugā relinquerētur, Cæs.—Particular phrase: Relinquitur, *etc.,* ut (*c. Subj.*): (**a**) *It remains that,* etc.: relinquitur ut, si vincimur in Hispaniā, quiescamus, Cic.—(b) In a logical sense: *It follows that,* etc.: relinquitur ergo, ut omnia tua genera sint caussarum, Cic.—**3.** *To leave behind* one in a particular state: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) quos incorruptos Jugurtha reliquerat, Sall. **II.**: **A.** Gen.: *To leave, go away from:* **1.** Prop.: domum propinquosque reliquisse, Cæs.—**2.** Fig.: vitam sub nube relinquunt, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Prop.: **a.** Of personal objects: *To leave in the lurch; to forsake, abandon,* etc.: reliquit me homo atque abiit, Ter.—**b.** Of things as objects: *To leave, quit, abandon, forsake, give up,* etc.: relictā non bene parmulā, Hor.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** *To leave, give up, resign, neglect, forsake, abandon, relinquish:* rem et causam et utilitatem communem, Cic.— **b.** *To cease, leave off:* (with *Inf.*) mirari, Lucr.—**c.** *To leave untouched, unhurt,* etc.: paucos, qui ex fugā evaserant, reliquerunt, Cæs.—**d.** *To leave* a person or thing in a particular state; *to let remain, suffer to be, allow to go,* etc.: Sceptius me rogat, ut rem sic relinquam, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *relinquer, relanguir.*

rĕlĭqu-ĭæ (rell-, in poets), ārum, *f.* [reli(n)qu-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *The remains, relics, remnant, rest, remainder* of anything: Hirt.; Virg.—Particular phrase: Reliquiæ cibi, *or simply* reliquiæ, *The refuse of food,* i. e. *the excrements:* Cic.; Sen. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *The leavings, remains, remnants, fragments* of food: Plaut.; Cic.—**2.** *The remains, relics, ashes* of a body that has been burned: Cic.; Virg.—**3.** *The* (unconsumed) *remains* of the flesh of a sacrifice: Suet. **II.** Fig.: Of abstract things: *Remainder, remains, remnants, rest,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *relique.*

rĕlĭqu-us (rell-) relĭcŭus as a quadrisyll., Lucr.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *That is left* or *remains, that is left behind, remaining:* si qua reliqua res est, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **reliquum,** i, *n. The rest, remainder, residue:* vitæ, Liv.: belli, Tac. — Particular phrases: **1.** Reliquum est, folld. by *ut c. Subj.*: *It remains, that:* Cic.—**2.** Reliquum, *etc.*; also, aliquid reliqui, facere (a periphrase for relinquere): **a.** *To leave behind, leave remaining:* Cic.—**b.** Only with a negative: *To leave undone; to omit, neglect:* Sall.; Cæs. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of time: *That is left* or *remains; subsequent, future:* reliquæ vitæ dignitas, Cic. — Adverbial expression: In reliquum, *For the future, in future, henceforward:* Script. ap. Cic. —**2.** Mercant. *t. t.*: Of debts, etc.: *Remaining, in arrear, outstanding:* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **reliqua,** ōrum, *n. The remainder* of a debt; *balance,* or *arrears:* Cic.; Pl. **II.** Meton.: Of that which remains after a part just

mentioned: **A.** Plur.: *The remaining, the other:* murus quum Romuli tum etiam reliquorum regum sapientiâ definitus, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **1. reliqui,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* homines) *The rest, the others:* Cic.—2. **reliqua,** ōrum, *n. The remaining* or *other things; the rest of the things:* Cic.—**B.** Sing.: *The remainder, the rest,* of a thing: reliquus populus, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **reliquum,** i, *n. The remainder, that which remains:* Cic.; Suet.—Particular phrases: Quod reliquum est, de reliquo, *As for the rest; as to,* or *with respect to, what remains:* Cic.

rellig- and **relliq-,** v. relig. and reliqu.

rĕ-lūcĕo, luxi, *no sup.*, lūcēre, 2. *v. n.* (*To send light back;* hence) *To shine back, shine out; to blaze, shine, glow, give light:* olli ingens barba reluxit, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *reluire.*

rĕ-lūcesco, luxi, *no sup.*, lūcescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch. To grow bright again; to shine, become clear:* Ov.; Pl.

rĕ-luctor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* I. Prop.: Of personal subjects: *To struggle against* anything, *resist:* reluctans uxor, Tac. II. Fig.: **A.** Of things as subjects: *To struggle against; to resist:* reluctata luna, Ov.—**B.** *To oppose, resist; to be adverse* or *reluctant:* diu precibus ipsorum reluctatum ægre vicerunt, Curt. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rélucter.*

rĕ-măcresco, măcrŭi, *no sup.*, măcrescĕre, 3. *v. inch. n. To grow very lean* or *thin:* Suet.

rĕ-mălĕdīco, xi, ctum, ĕre, 3. *v. n. To return reproachful language, to abuse* or *revile back:* Script. ap. Suet.

rĕ-mando, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To send back word, to notify in return:* Eutr.

rĕ-mănĕo, mansi, *no sup.*, mănēre, 2. *v. n.* I. Gen.: *To stay* or *remain behind:* Catulus remansit, Cic.: apud aliquem, Cæs. II. Esp.: **A.** *To stay, remain, continue, abide, endure:* vestigia officii antiqui remanent, Cic.—**B.** With an adjectival predicate: *To remain, continue* in a certain state or condition: potentia senatûs gravis et magna remanebat, Cic.

rĕ-mānō, *perf. and sup. not found,* āre, 1. *v. n. To flow back:* Lucr.

rĕman-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [remān-eo] *A staying* or *remaining behind; a remaining, continuing* in one's place: Cic.

rĕ-mĕd-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [re; med-eor] (*That which heals again;* hence) I. Prop.: *A cure, remedy, medicine:* Cic.; Pl. II. Fig.: *A means of aid, assistance,* or *relief; a remedy:* rebus ægris, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *remède.*

rĕmen-sus, a, um, *P.* of remetior, through root REMEN.

rĕ-mĕo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* I. Prop.: *To go* or *come back; to turn back, return:* in patriam, Ov.: nocte, Liv. II. Fig.: *To come back, return:* si natura juberet A certis annis ævum remeare peractum, Hor.

rĕ-mētior, mensus sum, mētīri, 4. *v. dep. a.* I. Prop.: *To measure* or *mete again* or *back:* frumentum pecuniâ, *i. e. to pay for with an equal measure of money,* Quint. II. Meton.: *To trace back:* astra, Virg. III. Fig.: **A.** *To go over* in one's mind; *to think over, reflect upon:* facta ac dicta, Sen.—**B.** *To measure* or *pass over again:* transmissum discrimen convalescendo remetiri, *i. e. to be continually advancing in recovery,* Pl. ☞ Part. Perf. in Pass. force, *Repassed, traversed again:* pelagoque remenso Improvisi aderunt, Virg.

rēmex, ĭgis, *m.* [=remeg-s; for remig-s; fr. remig-o] **1.** *A rower, oarsman:* Cic.—2. In collective force: *Rowers:* Virg.

Rēmi, ōrum, *m. The Remi: a considerable people of Gaul (whose capital was the mod. Rheims).*

rēmĭgā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [remig(a)-o] *A rowing:* Cic.

rēmĭg-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [remig-o] I. Prop.: *A rowing:* Plaut.; Pl. II. Meton.: **A.:** 1. *The oars:* Hor.—2. Poet.: Of wings: *Impulse, gliding motion:* Virg.—**B.** *The oarsmen, rowers:* Cic.

rēm-ĭgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [remi-us] (*To use a* remus; hence) I. Neut.: *To row:* remigandi labor, Cæs. II. Act.: *To row:* alnum (=navem), Claud.

rĕ-mĭgro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. To remove, to return,* or *to journey back; to go back, return.* I. Prop.: trans Rhenum in suos vicos, Cæs. II. Fig.: ad justitiam, Cic.

rĕ-mĭn-iscor, *no perf.*, isci, 3. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [re; root MEN; v. comminiscor] I. *To recall to mind, recollect, remember:* **A.** Neut.: reminiscendo recognoscere, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) incommodi, Cæs.—**B.** Act.: dulces Argos, Virg. II. *To call to mind, imagine, conceive:* plura bona, Nep.

rĕ-miscĕo, *no perf.*, mixtum *or* mistum, miscēre, 2. *v. a. To mix again; to mix up, intermingle.* I. Prop.: venenum cibo, Sen. II. Fig.: veris falsa remiscet, Hor.

rĕmiss-e, *adv.* [remiss-us] *Gently, mildly:* quam leniter, quam remisse, Cic.: (*Comp.*) remissius . . . instare, id.

rĕmis-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for remitt-sio; fr. remitt-o] **1.** *A relaxing, slackening;* hence, *a lowering, letting down:* superciliorum, Cic.—2.: **a.** *A slackening, relaxing, abating, remitting; relaxation, abatement:* Cic.—**b.** *Slackness, laxness* of mind, *etc.:* Cic.—**c.** *Mildness, lenity, gentleness:* Cic.—3. *Relaxation, recreation:* Cic.; Tac.—4.: **a.** *A remitting* or *foregoing* of a penalty, *etc.; a remission, etc.:* Cic.; Tac.—**b.** *A remission, abatement:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rémission.*

rĕmis-sus (for remitt-sus), a, um: 1. *P.* of remitt-o.—2. *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *Slack, loose, relaxed, languid:* remissa corpora, Cic.: arcus, Hor.—(b) Esp.: *Thawed:* vere remissus ager, Ov.—**b.** Fig.: *Relaxed, not rigid, strict,* or *hard:* (a) In a good sense: (α) *Mild, gentle, easy:* remissior ventus, Cæs.—(β) *Cheerful, free, open, good-humoured, gay, merry:* cum tristibus severe, cum remissis jucunde vivere, Cic.—(b) In a bad sense: *Slack, negligent, remiss:* nostris languentibus atque animo remissis, Cæs.—As *Subst.*: **remissum,** i, *n. Slackness, negligence, remissness:* Sall.—**3.** *Prone, given up,* or *inclined, to* anything: (*Sup.*) remississimo ad otium animo, Suet.

rĕ-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. *v. a.* I.: **A.** Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To let go back; to suffer,* or *allow, to go back;* hence, *to loosen, slacken, relax,* anything: habenas vel adducere vel remittere, Cic.—2. Esp.: **a.** Of any part of the body: *To let sink,* or *fall, down:* brachia, Virg.—**b.** Of the effects of warmth: *To loosen, dissolve, melt,* etc.: mella, Virg.—**c.** Of the ground: With Personal pron.: *To loosen itself;* i. e. *to become open* or *soft; to thaw,* etc.: Tib. **B.** Fig.: 1. Act.: **a.** (a) *To slacken, relax, abate:* contentionem, Cic.: (without *Object*) si hoc sibi remitti vellent, remitterent ipsi de maritimis custodiis, Cæs.—(b) *To cease, leave off, omit,* etc., to do anything: quid bellicosus Cantaber cogitet, remittas Quærere, Hor.—(c) With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To relax, abate:* Hor.; Cels.—**b.** (a) Of the mind: *To relieve, recreate, refresh:* Liv.—(b) With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To recreate, refresh one's self,* etc.: Nep.; Pl.—**c.** (a) *To free* one *from* any thing; *to give up, grant, yield, resign, concede, surrender, sacrifice* a thing to anyone: quod natura remittit, Ov.: 'without *Object*) remissum omnibus, Liv.—(b) *To resign, surrender, give up* the possession of a thing: Plaut.; Liv.—(c) *To allow, permit:* nec res dubitare remittit, Ov.—2. Neut.: *To decrease, abate:* quum remiserant dolores pedum, Cic. II.: **A.** Prop.: 1. Gen.: Of persons or things as objects: *To send back, despatch back, cause to go back:* remissis nunciis, Sall.: mulieres Romam, Cic.—2. Esp.: **a.** *To hurl back:* pila, Cæs.—**b.** *To fling back:* calces, *i. e. to kick out behind,* Nep. **B.** Fig.: 1. *To send back, return,* etc.: vocem nemora alta remittunt, Virg.—2. *To return, give back, restore, resign:* utramque provinciam, Cic.—3. *To return, repay:* veniam, Virg.—4. *To refer* a matter causam ad senatum, Tac.—5. *To dismiss, reject, cast off* or *away:* opinionem animis, Cic. III. *To give forth, yield,* etc.: ut melius muriâ, quod testa marina remittit, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *remettre.*

remixtus (-stus) (for remisc-tus) a, um, *P.* of remisc-eo.

rĕ-mōlĭor, mōlītus sum, mōlīri, 4. *v. dep. a.* To *press, push.* or *move back* or *away:* remoliri pondera terræ, Ov.

rĕ-mollesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* I. Prop.: *To become soft again; to become,* or *grow, soft.* sole Cera remollescit, Ov. II. Fig.: **A.** *To be softened, melted, touched*

precibus, Ov. — **B.** *To be enervated or weakened:* vino, Cæs.

rĕ-mollĭo, *no perf.*, mollītum, mollīre, 4. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To make soft, to soften:* terram, Col. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To soften, mollify:* eo se remollitum, *etc.*, Suet. — **B.** *To soften, weaken, enervate:* artūs, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ramollir.*

rĕmōrā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [remor(a)or] (*That which delays;* hence) *A delay, hindrance:* Ov.

rĕ-mordeo, *no perf.*, morsum, mordēre, 2. *v. a.* (Prop.: *To bite;* Fig.) *To vex, torment, disturb:* si juris materni cura remordet, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *remordre.*

rĕ-mŏror, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: *To stay, tarry, linger, loiter, delay:* in Italiā, Liv. **II.** Act.: *To hold back, stay, detain, obstruct, hinder, delay, defer:* eæ res, quæ cæteros remorari solent, Cic. ☞ Part. Perf. in Pass. force: *Delayed, retarded,* etc.: pomi jactu remorata (*sc.* Atalanta), Ov.

rĕmōt-ĭus, *comp. adv.* [remot-us] *At a greater distance, more remotely:* Cic.

rĕmō-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for remov-tio; fr. remov-eo] *A putting away, removing, removal:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *révotion.*

rĕmō-tus (for remov-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of remov-eo.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Removed,* i. e. *afar off, distant, remote:* **a.** Prop.: (*Comp.*) remotius antrum, Ov. — **b.** Fig.: *Removed, disconnected, separate, clear, free* from anything: (*Sup.*) sermo a forensi strepitu remotissimus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *remot,* fem. *remote.*

rĕ-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre (*syncop. Pluperf.*, remōrant, Hor.: — *Inf. Perf.*, remōsse, Lucr.), 2. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To move* or *draw back; to take away, set aside, withdraw, remove:* **A.** Prop.: remotis arbitris, Cic.: comas ad aures, Ov. **B.** Fig.: suspicionem ab se, Cic. **II.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To remove one's self;* i. e. *to depart, withdraw, retire,* etc.: Hor.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *remouvoir,* (mod.) *remuer.*

rĕ-mūgĭo, *perf. and sup. prps. not found,* īre, 4. *v. n.* *To bellow back; to resound, re-echo:* totusque remugit Mons, Virg.

rĕ-mulcĕo, mulsi, mulsum, mulcēre, 2. *v. a.* *To stroke back:* caudam, Virg.

rĕmulc-um, i (for the most part only in *Abl.*), *n.* [ῥυμουλκ-έω] Nautical *t. t.*: *A tow-rope,* or *any contrivance for towing:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *remorque.*

rĕmul-sus (for remulc-sus), a, um, *P.* of remulc-eo.

Rĕmŭlus, i, *m.* *Remulus:* **1.** *Silvius; a king of Alba.* — **2.** *A name of heroes,* in Virg.

rĕmŭnĕrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [remuner-(a)-or] *A repaying, recompense, reward, remuneration:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rémunération.*

rĕ-mūnĕrŏr, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. a.* *To repay, reward, recompense, remunerate:* either in a good or bad sense: meritum, Liv.: aliquem supplicĭis, Cat.: (without *Object*) remunerandi voluntas, Cic.

rĕ-murmŭro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* (*To send a murmur back;* hence) *To murmur back, remurmur:* remurmurat unda, Virg.

1. **rē-mus,** i, *m.* [prob. for ret-mus; fr. root ἐρες or ἐρετ, whence ἐρέσ-σω, ἐρέτ-μον] (*The rowing thing;* hence) *An oar.* **I.** Prop.: Cæs.; Virg.— Particular phrases: Remis velisque, velis remisque, remis ventisque; also, ventis remis, *with sails and oars,* etc., i. e. *with all one's might, with all possible speed:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.:** **1.** Of wings: alarum, Ov. — **2.** Of the hands and feet of a swimmer: Ov. — **B.** Of speech: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rame.*

2. **Rēmus,** i, *m.* *Remus; the twin-brother of Romulus.*

rĕ-narro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To tell over again; to relate:* fata divûm, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *renarrer.*

rĕ-nascor, nātus sum, nasci, 3. *v. dep. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To be born again; to grow,* or *spring up, again:* renascuntur pinnæ, Cic.: corpore de patrio parvum phœnica renasci, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *To come forth again: to spring up* or *rise again:* ab stirpibus lætius renata urbs, Liv. **III.** Fig.: *To be renewed, to revive:* Trojæ renascens alite lugubri Fortuna, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *renaître.*

rĕna-tus, a, um, *P.* of rena-scor.

rĕ-nāvĭgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* *To sail back:* **I.** Neut.: in Cumana regna, Cic. **II.** Act.: Acheron invius Renavigari, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *renaviguer.*

rĕ-nĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 2. *v. a.* *To unspin; to undo, unravel* what has been spun: fila, Ov.

rēnes, renum (renium, Pl.), *m.* [φρενες.] *The kidneys, reins:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rein.*

rĕ-nĭdĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [etym. dub.; prps. for re-niteo] **I.** Prop.: *To shine again, shine back; to glitter, glisten, be bright* or *resplendent:* non ebur neque aureum Meâ renidet in domo lacunar, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To shine:* jam sola renidet In Stilichone salus, Claud. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To shine* or *beam for joy; to be glad, cheerful:* adjecisse prædam Torquibus exiguis renidet, Hor.— **2.** *To smile, laugh:* vultu renidente, Tac.

rĕnīde-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, scĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [renide-o] *To grow bright, to shine:* Lucr.

rĕ-nītor, *prps. no perf.*, nīti, 3. *v. dep. n.* *To strive* or *struggle against, to withstand, resist.* **I.** Prop.: alter motus alteri renititur, Pl. **II.** Fig.: quum illi renitentes pactos dicerent esse, Liv.

1. **rĕ-no,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* *To swim back:* Hor.

2. **rēno** (rhe-), ōnis, *m.* [a Celtic word] *The reno* or *rheno; an animal of northern countries;* prob. *the reindeer:* Cæs.

rĕ-nōdo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To untie, unbind, loosen:* comam Hor.

rĕnŏvā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [renov(a)o] (*That which renews;* hence) *A renewing, renewal:* Ov.

rĕnŏvā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.:** a. Prop.: *A renewing, renewal:* Cic.— **b.** Fig.: *A renewing, repetition:* Liv. —**2.** Mercantile *t. t.*: *A renewing of interest, compound interest:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rénovation.*

rĕ-nŏvo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To renew, restore:* renovare veteres colonias, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To repair,* for the purpose of using: veteres arcūs, Prop.— **2.** Mercantile *t. t.*: *To renew* or *redouble interest,* i. e. *to take interest on interest, take compound interest:* renovato in singulos annos fenore, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To renew, restore:* societatem, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To renew in strength; to refresh, recreate, recover, revive:* renovato modicâ quiete exercitu, Liv. — **2.** With Personal pron.: *To renew* or *refresh one's self:* Cic.

rĕ-nŭmĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** *To count up, count over:* aliquid, Cæs. **II.** *To pay back again; to repay:* dotem huc, Ter.

rĕnuntĭā-tĭo (renuncia-), ōnis, *f.* [renunti(a)-o] *A report, declaration, proclamation, notice, announcement:* Cic.

rĕ-nuntĭo (-nuntio), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.:** **A.** Gen.: *To bring* or *carry back word: to report, give notice, declare, announce:* hoc mihi renunciant, Plaut.: (*Impers. Pass.*) mihi renunciatum est de obitu Tulliæ, Script. ap. Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Prop.: Politic. and Law *t. t.*: **a.** *To state officially; to report, declare, proclaim, announce,* etc.: legationem, Cic.: (without *Object*) imperant pullario: ille renunciat, id.—**b.** *To announce, declare,* etc., someone as elected or appointed to an office: aliquem consulem, Cic. —**2.** Meton.: *To announce, report,* etc.: renuncio vobis, nihil esse, quod adhuc de republicâ dictum putemus, Cic. **II.** (*To send a message in opposition* to something previously stated or agreed upon; hence) *To retract, revoke, recall, refuse; to give up, break off, protest against, disclaim, renounce:* hospitium ei renunciat, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *renoncer.*

rĕ-nŭo, nŭi, *no sup.*, nŭĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (*To nod back the head;* hence) *To deny by a motion of the head; to deny, oppose, disapprove, reject, decline, refuse.* **I.** Neut.: renuit negitatque Sabellus, Hor. **II.** Act.: convivium, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *renuer.*

rĕ-or, rātus sum, *Inf. not found,* 2. *v. dep.* [root RE or RA; prps. akin to re-s] (Prop.: *To reckon, calculate;* Fig.) *To believe, think, imagine, judge, suppose, deem,* etc.: hoc servi esse officium reor, Plaut.: quos quidem plures, quam rebar, esse cognovi, Cic.

rĕ-pāgŭla, ōrum, *n.* [re; PAG, root of pa(n)go] (*Things fastening back* or *behind*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Bolts* or *bars* of a door: Cic.; Ov. **II.** Fig.: Of abstract things: *Bars, restraints, limits.*

rĕ-pandus, a, um, *adj. Bent backwards, turned up*: calceoli, Cic.

rĕpărā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [repar(a)-o] *That may be repaired, restored,* or *regained*: *retrievable, reparable*: damnum, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réparable.*

rĕ-parco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: *To be sparing* with anything: suaviis, Plaut. **II.** Act.: *To spare; to refrain* or *abstain from*: facere, Lucr.

rĕ-păro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To get, acquire,* or *procure again; to recover, retrieve; to restore, repair, renew*: exercitum, Liv.: aliquid ex agro, Cic.: corpora labori, *i. e. to fit again for labour*, Ov. **B.** Esp.: Merc. *t. t.*: *To procure by exchange; to purchase, obtain* with something: vina Syrā reparata merce, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: 1. *To renew, restore*, etc.: tribunician potestatem, Liv.—2. *To seek to arrive at*, etc.: latentes oras Classe, Hor.—**B.** *To refresh, restore, revive, recruit*: animos, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réparer.*

rĕpastĭnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repastin(a)-o, to dig again] Agricult. *t. t.*: *A digging up again*: Cic.

rĕ-pecto, *no perf.*, pexum, pectĕre, 3. *v. a. To comb again, to comb*: coma repexa, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *repeigner.*

rĕ-pello, rĕpŭli (also, reppŭli), rĕpulsum, rĕpellĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To drive, crowd,* or *thrust back; to reject, repulse, repel*, etc.: homines armis, *by arms*, Cic.: foribus repulsus, *from the doors*, Hor.: æra ære repulsa, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To drive away, reject, remove*: dolorem a se, Cic.—**B.** *To drive, force, compel* to anything: aliquem ad aliquid, Plaut.—**C.** *To ward off, keep off, repel*: vim, Cic.—**D.** *To reject, disdain*: preces, Ov.—**E.** *To refuse, reject, decline to accept*, etc.: diadema, Suet.

rĕ-pendo, pendi, pensum, pendĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To weigh back again*: æquaque formosæ pensa rependis heræ, *i. e. return in equal weight*, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *To pay back again* or *in return; to pay with the same weight; to purchase* a thing *with its weight* in money, *etc.*, Cic.: pro Gracchi capite erat aurum repensum, Cic. **III.**: **A.** *To pay in kind, pay back, repay, requite, recompense, return, reward*, in a good *or* bad sense: magna, Virg. — **B.** *To redeem, ransom*: auro repensus miles, Hor.—**C.** *To balance, counterbalance*: fatis contraria fata rependens, Virg.

1. **rĕp-ens**, entis, *P.* of rep-o.

2. **rēpens**, entis, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Sudden, hasty, unexpected, unlooked for* (mostly in Nom. Sing.): repens adventus hostium, Cic.; repenti fulminis ictu, Luer.—Adverbial expression: Repens, *Suddenly, unexpectedly*: Ov. **II.** Meton.: *New, fresh, recent*: neque discerneres, quid repens, aut vetustate obscurum, Tac.

rĕpen-so, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for repend-so; fr. repend-o] *To make up for, counterbalance, recompense*: merita meritis, injurias injuriis, Sen.

rĕpen-sus (for repend-sus), a, um, *P.* of repend-o.

rēpent-e, *adv.* [repens, repent-is] *Suddenly, unexpectedly*: Cic.; Virg.

rēpentīn-o, *adv.* [repentin-us] *Suddenly*: mori, Cic.

rēpent-inus, a, um, *adj.* [repens, repent-is] (*Pertaining to the* repens; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Sudden, hasty, unlooked for, unexpected*: mors, Cic.: (*Comp.*) uimbus repentinior, App.; Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of persons: *Upstart*: homines, Cic.

1. **rēpercus-sus** (for repercutsus), a, um, *P.* of repercut-io.

2. **rēpercus-sus**, ūs, *m.* [for repercut-sus; fr. repercut-io] *A rebounding, reverberation, repercussion*, of light, sound, *etc.*; *reflection, echo, counter-pressure*: Pl.: vocis, Tac.

rē-percŭtio, percussi, percussum, percŭtĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To strike, push,* or *drive back; to cause to rebound*: discus repercussus, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To cast back, retort, repel*: orationes dicto, Pl.—**B.** *To avert*: fascinationes, Pl. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of light, *etc.*: *To reflect*: repercusso . . . Phœbo, Ov. —**B.** Of sound, *etc.*: *To re-echo, reverberate, resound*: repercussæ valles, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *répercuter.*

rē-pĕrio, rĕpĕri (also, reppĕri), rĕpertum, rĕpĕrire (*Fut. Pass.*, reperibitur, Plaut.: — *Inf. Pass.*, reperirier, Lucr.), 4. *v. a.* [prob. for re-pario] (*To produce again*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To find, meet with*, either by searching or by accident: curculiones in tritico, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To find, find out, discover*: veræ amicitiæ difficillime reperiuntur in iis, qui, *etc.*, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.**: **a.** Act.: *To find, discover, perceive, learn, ascertain* a person or thing to be of such a kind or in such a state: re ipsā repperi facilitate nihil esse homini melius, Ter.: (without *Object*) sic reperiebat, Cæs.—**b.** Pass.: *To be found, discovered, recognised*, to be of such a kind, or in such a state, *etc.*: vestræ sententiæ optimo cuique infestissimæ atque inimicissimæ reperiantur, Cic.—2. *To find out, hit upon, invent, devise, discover*: nihil novi reperiens, Cic.—3. *To find, obtain, procure, get*: salutem sibi, Cæs.

rĕper-ta, ōrum, *n. plur.* [reper-io] *Inventions*: præclara, Lucr.

rĕper-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A discoverer, inventor, deviser, author*: Virg.; Tac.

rĕper-tus, a, um, *P.* of reper-io.

rēpĕt-ens, entis, *P.* of repet-o.

rēpĕtent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [repetens, repetent-is] (*A recalling* to mind; hence) *Memory, remembrance*: Lucr.

rēpĕt-ītio, ōnis, *f.* [repet-o] **I.** Gen.: *A repetition*, in speaking or writing: Quint. **II.** Esp.: Rhetor. *t. t.*: *A repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences*: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *répétition.*

rēpĕt-ītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One that demands back, a reclaimer*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *répétiteur.*

rēpĕt-ītus, a, um, *P.* of repet-o.

rē-pĕto, pĕtīvi *or* pĕtĭi, pĕtītum, pĕtĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To fall upon*, or *attack, again* or *anew*: Nolam armis, Liv. **B.** Fig.: *To prosecute again*: si quem quis repetere vellet, Suet. **II.** *To seek again; to go back to, return to, revisit* a person or thing: Penates ab orā Hispanā, Hor. **III.**: **A.** Prop.: *To fetch, bring*, or *take back*: ad hæc repetenda, Cæs.: eum Syracusas, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To take hold of* or *undertake again*; *to enter upon again; to recommence, resume, renew, repeat*, etc.: prætermissa, Cic.: susurri Compositā repetantur horā, Hor.—2. In discourse: *To draw, deduce, derive*: populi originem, Cic.—Particular expressions: Repetere memoriā, *etc.*, memoriam alicujus rei, memoriam ex aliquā re, aliquid *or simply* repetere, *To call up again in the mind; to call to mind, recall, recollect*: Cic.; Liv.; Pl.; Virg. **IV.**: **A.** Gen.: *To demand back again*; *to demand* or *claim* what is due: **1.** Prop.: bona sua, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: dignitatem, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Politic. *t. t.*: Of the fetiales: Repetere res, *To demand back from the enemy things which they had taken as booty*; hence, in gen. *to demand satisfaction*: Cic.—2. Law *t. t.*: Res repetere, *To demand back* or *reclaim one's property* before a court: Cic.—3. Pecuniæ repetundæ, *or simply* repetundæ, *Money* (or *other things*) *extorted by a provincial governor, and that are to be restored* (at a later period, referring to any bribed officer): Cic.

rēpĕtundæ, ārum, v. repeto.

rēpexus (for repect-sus), a, um, *P.* of repect-o.

rē-plēo, plēvi, plētum, plēre, 2. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To fill again, refill; to fill up, replenish, complete*, etc.: exhaustas domos, Cic.—2. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To fill one's self*, or *itself; to become filled again* by one's own agency: Ov. **B.** Fig.: *To supply, make up for, complete*: quod voci deerat, plangore rĕplebam, Ov. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To fill up, make full*, or *fill*: campos strage hominum, Liv.—2. Esp.: Of the effect of the winds: *To fill*, or *swell, up*: undas Cogentes ursus rĕplent (*sc.* Etesiæ), Lucr. **B.** Fig.: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To fill, fill up*: populos sermone, Virg.—**b.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To fill one's self; to become filled* by one's own agency: Cic. —2. *To complete, make up in full* numerum, Lucr.

rēplē-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of reple-o. —2. *Pa.*: *Filled, full*: **a.** Prop.: pomis et odoro flore rĕpletum (*sc.* cornu), Ov.—**b.** Fig.: vi morbi repletos, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *replet.*

rēplĭcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [replic(a)-o]

a folding, rolling, turning, or *bending back again:* Cic.

rĕplĭcā-tus, a, um, *P.* of replic-(a)-o.

rĕ-plĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, l. *v. a.* **I.:** **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To fold* or *roll back, to bend* or *turn back:* labra, Quint.—**2.** Esp.: Of light, *etc.*: *To reflect:* radios solis, Sen. **B.** Fig.: *To bend,* or *turn, back:* in se sæpe replicatur (*sc.* acumen), Sen. **II.** (Prop.: *To unfold, unroll, open;* Fig.) *To unfold, unroll, turn over:* annalium memoriam, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *répliquer.*

rĕp-o, si, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [akin to ἕρπ-ω] **I.** Prop.: *To creep, crawl:* per angustam tenuis nitedula rimam Repserat in cumeram frumenti, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of persons or things moving slowly: *To creep, crawl,* etc.: millia tum pransi tria repimus, Hor.—**B.** Of language, *etc.*: *To crawl;* i. e. *to be low, common, mean:* sermones Repentes per humum, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ramper.*

rĕ-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pŏnĕre (*Perf. Ind.,* reposivi, Plaut.:— *Part. Sync.,* repŏstus, a, um, on account of the metre in all hexameter poems), 3. *v. a.* **I.:** **A.** Prop.: *To lay, place, put,* or *set back again;* i. e. *to lay, place, put,* or *set* a thing *back in its former place; to replace, restore,* etc: lapideni suo loco, Cic.: nos in sceptra, *i. e. reinstate,* Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To put* or *bring back; to replace, restore, renew:* reponi deterioribus (*sc.* virtutibus), Hor.—**2.** Of a play, *etc.*: *To represent over again, to repeat:* Hor.—**3.** *To describe again, to represent anew:* Achillem, Hor.—**4.** *To repay, requite, return:* tibi ego idem reponam, Cic.: (without *Object*) semper ego auditor tantum? nunquamne reponam? Juv. **II.** *To place* or *bend backwards:* mollia crura reponit (*sc.* pullus), Virg. **III.:** **A.:** **1.** Gen.: *To lay aside* or *away* for preservation; *to lay up, store up, keep, preserve, reserve:* **a.** Prop.: fructūs, Cic.: caseum hiemi, Virg.—**b.** Fig.: mente repōsitum Judicium Paridis, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: *To lay up* in the earth, *etc.*, i. e. *to bury:* eadem (*sc.* gratia) sequitur tellure repŏstos, Virg.—**B.** *To lay aside, lay down, lay by, put away:* arma omnia, Cæs. **IV.** *To put in return* or *in the place of; to substitute:* **A.** Prop.: non puto te meas epistolas delere, ut reponas tuas, Cic. **B.** Fig.: præclarum diem illis reposuisti, Verria ut agerent, Cic. **V.:** **A.** Prop.: *To lay, place, put, set* a thing anywhere: grues in tergo prævolantium colla et capita reponunt, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To lay, place, put:* in vestrā mansuetudine causam totam repono, Cic.—**2.** *To place, count, set, reckon:* hominēs in deos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *reposer.*

rĕ-porto, āvi, ātum, āre, l. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bear, carry,* or *bring back* candelabrum secum in Syriam, Cic.: legiones classe, *in the fleet,* Tac.: exercitum Britanniā, *from Britain,* Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron.: *To return:* Hirt.—**2.** *To carry off, bear away; to get, gain, obtain;* nihil, præter laudem, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To bring back:* verba reportat (*sc.* Echo), Ov. **B.** Esp.: *To bring back, carry back* an account, *etc.*; *to report:* nuncius . . . reportat Advenisse viros, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rapporter.*

rĕ-posco, *perf. prps. not found, no sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To demand back, to ask for again:* pecuniam, Tac.: (with *Acc. of person and Acc. of thing*) eum simulacrum Cereris, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To ask for, claim, demand, exact, require,* as something due: ab altero rationem vitæ, Cic.: natos ad pœnas, Virg.

rĕpŏs-ĭtus (-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of repono, through true root REPOS; v. pono *init.*—**2.** *Pa.*: *Remote, distant:* penitusque repōstas Massylum gentes, Virg.

rĕpos-tor, ōris, *m.* [repono, through id.] *A restorer:* templorum, Ov.

rĕpostus, a, um, v. repositus.

rĕ-pōt-ĭa, ōrum, *n.* [re; pot-o] (*A drinking again;* hence) *A drinking* or *carousing on the day after an entertainment:* Hor.

rĕpræsentā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repræsent(a)-o] **1.** *A representing, representation:* Quint.—**2.** Mercant. *t. t.*: *A cash-payment:* Cic.

rĕ-præsent-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. *v. a.* [re; præsens, præsent-is] **I.** Gen.: *To make present;* i. e. *to bring before one; to show, exhibit, manifest, represent:* templum repræsentabat memoriam consultatūs mei, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.:** **1.** Prop.: Mercantile *t. t.*: *To pay immediately* or *on the spot; to pay in ready money:* quam summam repræsentari jussit, Suet.: (without *Object*) si qua etiam jactura facienda sit in repræsentando, Cic.—**2.** Meton.: *To do, perform,* or *execute* any act *immediately, without delay,* or *forthwith;* hence, *not to defer* or *put off; to hasten:* medicinam, *i. e. to employ immediately,* Cic.: iras, *i. e. to fulfil immediately,* Liv. —**B.:** **1.** Prop.: Mercantile *t. t.*: *To obtain,* or *receive, in ready money, immediately,* or *on the spot:* pecuniæ usuram alicui, Cic.—**2.** Meton.: *To get,* or *have, at once, immediately,* etc.: diem promissorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *représenter.*

rĕ-prĕhendo (-prendo), prĕhendi, prĕhensum, prĕhendĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.:** **A.** Prop.: *To hold back; to hold fast, take hold of, seize:* membra, Ov. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To hold fast; to take* or *lay hold of; to retain, seize,* etc.: nec porro poterunt ipsi (*sc.* sensūs) reprendere sese, Lucr.: (without *Object*) revocat virtus, vel potius reprehendit manu, Cic.—**2.** *To hold back, check, restrain* from doing something: ne quid dicerem, Ter.—**3.** *To hold back, hinder, prevent,* from something: ab exitio reprehendere euntes, Lucr.—**4.** *To hold back, check, restrain, curb:* vestros cursūs, Prop.—**5.** *To check, restrain* an erring person: aliquem, Cic. **C.** Meton.: **1.** *To blame, censure, find fault with, rebuke, reprehend:* vir bonus et sapiens versūs reprehendet inertes, Hor.—**2.** In Rhet.: *To refute,* expone nunc de reprehendendo, Cic. **II.:** **A.** Prop.: *To lay hold of again; to catch, seize, take again:* elapsum semel Non ipse possit Jupiter reprehendere, Phæd. **B.** Fig.: *To recover, restore,* etc.: quod erat prætermissum, id reprehendisti, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *reprendre.*

rĕprĕhen-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for reprehend-sio; fr. reprehend-o] **1.** *A checking, check,* in speaking: Cic.—**2.** : a. Prop.: *Blame, censure, reprimand, reproof, reprehension:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *A fault:* Cic.—**3.** Rhetor. *t. t.*: *A refutation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réprehension.*

rĕprĕhen-so, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, l. *v. a. intens.* [for reprehend-so; fr. reprehend-o] *To hold back* or *detain with eagerness:* singulos, Liv.

rĕprĕhen-sor, ōris, *m.* [for reprehend-sor; fr. id.] **I.** Prop.: *A blamer, censurer, reprehender:* Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: *An improver:* Cic.

reprĕhen-sus (for reprehend-sus), a, um, *P.* of reprehend-o.

reprendo, ere, v. reprehendo.

repres-sor, ōris, *m.* [for reprem-sor; fr. reprim-o, through true root REPREM] *A restrainer, represser, limiter:* Cic.; Enn.

repres-sus (for reprem-sus), a, um, *P.* of reprim-o, through true root REPREM.

rĕ-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, prĭmĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for re-premo] **I.** Prop.: *To press back, keep back; to check, curb, restrain:* letiferos répressit Sirius æstus, Sil.: retroque pedem cum voce répressit, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To check, curb, restrain, limit, confine, repress:* furorem, Cic. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To control, check, restrain one's self:* Plaut.; Ter.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réprimer.*

rĕ-prŏbo, *no perf.,* ātum, āre, l. *v. a.* *To disapprove, reject, condemn:* voluptatem et dolorem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réprouver, reprocher.*

rĕprōmis-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for repromitt-sio; fr. repromitt-o] Mercantile *t. t.*: *A counter-promise:* Cic.

rĕ-prōmitto, prōmīsi, prōmissum, prōmittĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.:** **A.** Prop.: Mercantile *t. t.*: *To promise in return, to engage* or *bind one's self:* alicui partem, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To promise in return,* etc.: ad hunc gustum totum librum repromitto, Pl. **II.** *To promise again* or *anew:* imperaturum repromittens, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *reprométtre.*

rep-to, āvi, ātum, āre, l. *v. intens.* and *a.* [rep-o] *To creep, crawl.* **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: hospes, Claud. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Of persons walking slowly or lazily: silvas inter reptare salubres, Hor.—**2.** Of animals: lanigeræ reptant pecudes, Lucr. **II.** Act.: *To creep* or *crawl through*:—so only in the *Part. perf.*, **reptatus,** a, um, *Crept* or *crawled through:* Creta tenero Tæ anti, Claud.

rēpūdĭā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repudi(a) o] *a rejection, refusal, disdaining* : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *répudiation.*

rēpūdĭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [repudi-um] **I.** Prop.: Law *t. t.*: Of persons married or betrothed: *To cast off, put away, divorce, repudiate*: sponsum, Suet.: virginem, Id. **II.** Meton.: *To reject, refuse; to scorn, disdain, repudiate*: gratiam, Cæs.: virtus minime repudianda est, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *répudier.*

rē-pūdĭ-um, ĭi, *n.* [etym. dub.; usually referred to re; pudeo] Of married or betrothed parties: *A casting off, putting away* of the opposite party; *a dissolution of the marriage contract, a separation, divorce, repudiation*: Plaut., Cæs.

rē-pŭĕrāsco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* **I.** Prop.: *To become a boy again*: Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To become childish*: Plaut. **B.** *To play*, or *frolic, like a child*: Cic.

rēpŭgna-ns, ntis, *P.* of repugn-(a)-o. — As *Subst.*: **repugnantĭa**, ium, *n. plur.*: Rhet. *t. t.*: *Contradictions*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *répugnant.*

rēpŭgnan-tĕr, *adv.* [for repugnanter, fr. repugnans, repugnant-is] *Unwillingly, with repugnance*: Cic.

rēpŭgnant-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr. Id.] **I.** *A means of resistance, opposition*: Pl. — **2.** *A contradiction, contrariety, incompatibility, repugnance*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *répugnance.*

rē-pŭgno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Prop.: *To fight against, oppose; to make resistance, resist, defend one's self*: in repugnando, Liv.: nostri primo integris viribus fortiter repugnare, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To resist, make resistance; to oppose, contend against*: **1.** Neut.: repugnante natura, Cic. **2.** Act.: quod fieri contra communem naturam repugnat, Lact. **B.** *To disagree with, be contrary to*; of several things compared together, *to be contradictory, inconsistent, incompatible, repugnant*: simulatio . . amicitiæ repugnat maxime, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *répugner.*

rēpŭl-sa, æ, *f.* [repel-lo, through root REPUL; v. pello *init.*] **I.** Prop.: Politic. *t. t.*: *A refusal, denial, repulse* in soliciting for an office: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *A rejection, denial, refusal, repulse*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *repulse, repulce.*

rēpŭlsa-ns, ntis, *P.* of obsol. repuls(a)-o [re; pulso] **I.** Prop.: *Driving or beating back*: colles verba, *re-echoing*, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *Repelling*: dicta, Lucr.

1. rēpŭl-sus, a, um, *P.* of repel-lo, through root REPUL; v. pello *init.*

2. rēpŭl-sus, ūs, *m.* [through Id.] *A driving back, repulsion, rebounding, reflection, reverberation* of light, sound, etc.: Lucr.; Cl.mud.

rē-pungo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a. To prick* or *goad again*; Fig.: animos, Cic.

rē-pūrgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To clean, cleanse*, or *clear again*: humum sanie, Ov. **I.** Fig.: *To purge away; to take away, remove*, for the sake of cleansing, quicquid in Alma Tuenti mortale repurgat, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *repurger.*

rēputā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reputa(re) o] *A thinking over, pondering, considering, consideration*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réputation.*

rē-pŭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To count, reckon, calculate, compute*: nulla detectiones, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To think over, ponder, meditate, reflect upon, regard*: Cic.: mutua secum, de civium fluctu, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *reputer.*

rē-quĕs, ētis or ĭ, *f.* : **1.** *Afterrest*, i. e. *rest, repose* from labour, suffering, care, etc.; *relaxation, respite, intermission, remission*: Cæs., Cic., etc. — **2.** *Rest, repose*: Lucr. ¶ Neither the Dat. Sing., nor any of the cases of the plural number are found.

rē-quiesco, quiēvi, quiētum, quiescĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (Perf. sync. requiesset, Cat. requiesset, Id.; requiesse, Liv.), **3.** *v. n.* and *a.* : **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To rest one's self*, or *it's self; to rest, repose*: requiescere lectulis, Cic.: hinc sacra requiescunt humina, Tib. **2.** Esp.: Of the dead: *To rest, repose* in the grave, etc.: Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To repose, find rest, take consolation*: ubi animus ex multis miseriis requievit, Sall. **II.** Act.: *To let rest, cause to rest; to stop, stay, arrest*: mutata suos requiescunt flumina cursus, Virg.

rēquiē-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of requiesco. — **2.** *Pa.*: *Rested, refreshed*: miles, Liv.: (*Comp.*) terra requietior, Col.

rē-quīro, quīsīvi *or* quĭĭ, quīsītum, quīrĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for requærere] **I.** Gen.: *To seek again; to look after, to seek* or *search for; to seek to know, to ask* or *inquire after*: juvenem oculis, Ov.: (*Imperv. Pass.*) requiri debuit forte nunc, quemadmodum, etc., Cic. — Particular phrases: Requirere ex, *or* ab, aliquo aliquid (*or* n clause), *To ask, demand, enquire anything of a person; to question a person about anything*: Cic.; Tac. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: With the necessary idea of need: **1.** Act.: *To ask for* something needed; *to need, want, require*: auxilium, Cic. **2.** Pass.: *To be required, i. e. to be requisite, necessary*: in hoc bello virtutes animi requirantur, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To perceive to be wanting, to look in vain for, to miss*: libertatem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *requérir.*

rēquīsī-tus (for requæsĭtus), a, um, *P.* of requiro, through root REQUÆS; v. quæro *init.*

res, rei (rēī, with *e* long: Lucr.; — rel, Gen., monosyll. ah the end of the verse, Id.), *f.* [akin to βη-μα, from βά-ω (*That which is spoken of*; hence) **I.** Gen.: *A thing, object, being; a matter, affair, event, circumstance, occurrence, condition*, etc.: Cic.; Liv.; Hor. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *An actual thing; the thing itself; reality, truth, fact*: Cic. — Particular phrase: Re vera *or* (as one word) revera, *In truth, in fact, in reality, really, truly, indeed*: Cic. **B.** *Effects, substance, property, possessions*: Cic. **C.** *Benefit, profit, advantage, interest, weal*: Plaut.; Ter. **D.** *Cause, reason, ground, account*; only in the connection ob (hanc) re, and eam ob rem, adverbially: *Therefore, on that account*: Plaut.; Liver.; Cic. **E.** *An affair, matter of business, business*: Cic. — Particular phrases: Res alicui est cum aliquo, *or* res est cum aliquo, *To have to do with anyone*: Cic. **F.** *A case in law; a lawsuit, cause, suit*: Cic. **G.** Res publica, also as one word, respublica, *also, simply* res: *The common weal, commonwealth, state, republic*; also, *civil affairs, administration, or power*, etc.: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rien.*

rē-sălūto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To greet* or *salute in return, return a salutation*: membrum, Cic.

rē-sānesco, sānŭi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch. To grow sound again, to heal again*: Fig.: animus, Ov.

rē-sarcĭo, *no perf.*, sartum, sarcīre, 4. *v. a. To patch* or *mend again, to repair, restore*. **I.** Prop.: tecta, Liv. **II.** Fig.: damnum, Suet.

rē-scindo, scĭdi, scīssum, scindĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To cut off, cut loose, cut* or *break down; to cut* or *tear open*: pontem, *to break down*, Cæs.: munitiones eadem, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To annul, abolish, abrogate, repeal, rescind* a law, decree, agreement, etc.: nota, Cic.: beneficium, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *To open*: si quis ferro potuit rescindere summum Glaucis os, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rescinder, rescindre.*

rescisco, scīvi *or* scĭi, scītum, scīscĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* *To learn, find out, ascertain* a thing: quam id resciscerit, Cic.: simul atque Carmina rogo reperta nos fingere, Hor.

rescis-sus (for rescid-sus), a, um, *P.* of rescid(a)d-o, through true root SCID.

rē-scrĭbo, scrīpsi, scriptum, scribĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To write back or in return, to reply in writing*: hoc, Hor.: Pompeius rescripserat sese rem in summum periculum deducturum non esse, Cæs. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To write in reply to, or against*, an oration, etc.: Quint.; Suet. **2.** Politic. and Law *t. t.*: *To answer in writing* a petition or legal question; *to give a rescript or a judicial decision*: Lact. **3.** In account-books: *To make an entry* per contra; *to place to one's credit*; hence, *to pay back, to repay*: Cic. **4.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To transfer* from one kind of troops to another: decimam legionem ad equum, Cæs. **II.** A. Gen.: *To write over again, write anew*: actiones, Pl. **B.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To enrol anew, to reenlist*: legiones, Liv. **III.** *To write* ex quo perspicuum est ea cuncta tum falsos rescriptos vocum sonis, et carmina, *i. e. songs consisting of written*

words, and airs. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *récrire.*

rēscrip-tum, i, *n.* [for rescribtum; fr. rescrib-o] *An imperial rescript:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rescrit.*

rēscrip-tus (for rescrib-tus), a, um, *P.* of rescrib-o.

rē-sĕco, sĕcŭi, sectum, sĕcāre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To cut loose, cut off:* partem exiguam de tergore, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To cut off, curtail; to check, stop, restrain:* spatio brevi spem longam reseces, Hor.

rē-sĕcro (-sacro), *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [for re-sacro] *To free from a curse:* Nep.

rēsec-tus, a, um, *P.* of resec-o.

rēsĕc-ūtus (for resequ-utus), a, um, v. resequ-or.

rē-sēmĭno, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. To beget or produce again, reproduce:* Ov.

rē-sĕquor, sĕcūtus *or* sĕquūtus sum, sĕqui (only in *Perf. and Part. Perf.*), 3. *v. dep. a. To follow* in speaking, *i. e. to answer, reply to* one: aliquam. Ov.

rē-sĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [etym. dub.; *either,* re; 2. sero. or re; sera] (*To dusjoin;—to put the bolt or bar back;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To unlock, unclose, open:* portas hosti, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To open, unclose, lay open:* Italiam exteris gentibus, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To disclose, reveal* something unknown: oracula mentis, Ov.

rē-servo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** *To keep back, save up* as if for future use; *to reserve:* inimicitias in aliud tempus, Cic. **II.** *To keep back from perishing; to save, preserve:* omnes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réserver.*

rēse-s, rĕsĭdis (*Nom. Sing.* does not occur), *adj.* [for resid-s; fr. resid-eo] (*That remains sitting;* hence) **1.** *That stays behind, remaining:* plebs in urbe, Liv. — **2.** *Motionless, inactive, inert, unoccupied, idle, sluggish, lazy:* residesque movebit Tullus in arma viros, Virg.

rē-sĭdeo, sēdi, *no sup.,* sĭdēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [for re-sedeo] **I.** Prop.: *To sit back, remain sitting* anywhere; *to remain behind; to remain, rest, abide, reside:* ter fessus valle resedit, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To remain behind, remain, be left:* periculum residebit, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Neut.: *To sit inactive, to remain idle or listless:* pœnitentiā. Pl. —**B.** Act.: *To keep,* or *celebrate,* a holiday: venter gutturque resident esuriales ferias, Plaut.: quia residentur mortuis, Cic. ¶ Hence (in the late Latin meaning "to reside"), Fr. *résider.*

rē-sīdo, sēdi, *no sup.,* sĭdēre, 3. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To sit down, settle* anywhere: consessu exstructo, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of feathers, *etc.*: *To settle,* or *gather,* on the body, *etc.*: residunt cruribus asperæ Pelles, Hor.— **B.** Of things: *To settle,* or *sink down; to sink, subside:* si montes resedissent, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *To sink* or *settle down; to abate, grow calm, suoside:* tumidā ex irā tum corda residunt, Virg.

rēsĭd-ŭus, a, um, *adj.* [resid-eo] **I.** Gen.: *That is left behind; that remains over and above; remaining, residuary:* odium, Cic. — As *Subst.*: **residuum,** i, *n. A remainder, residue; the rest:* Suet. **II.** Esp.: Mercantile *t. t.*: Of payments: *Outstanding, due:* pecuniæ, Cic. — As *Subst.*: **residua,** ōrum, *n. Arrears, dues:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *résidu.*

rē-signo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To unseal, open:* literas, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To annul, cancel, invalidate, rescind, destroy:* tabularum fidem, Cic.—**2.** *To disclose, reveal:* venientia fata, Ov. **C.** Meton.: *To open, unclose:* lumina morte, Virg. **II.**: (Prop.: *To transfer* in an account; *to assign back* to one; Meton.) *To give back, resign:* cuncta, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *résigner.*

rē-sĭlĭo, sĭlŭi, *no sup.,* sĭlire, 4. *v. n.* [for re-salio] **I.** Prop.: Of living subjects: *To leap,* or *spring, back:* in lacūs, Ov. **II.** Meton.: Of things as subjects: **A.** *To rebound, recoil, spring back:* resilire guttas, Pl.—**B.** *To recoil; to start,* or *shrink, away from:* a jugo, Flor.—**C.** *To retreat, retire, draw back, recede:* resilit (*sc.* Taurus mons) ad Septentriones, Pl. **III.** Fig.: *To recoil, start,* or *shrink, from:* ab hoc crimen resilire vides, Cic.

rē-sīmus, a, um, *adj. Turned up; turned* or *bent backwards:* Ov.

rēsīna, æ, *f.* [prps. akin to ῥητίνη] *Resin, rosin:* Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *résine.*

rēsĭn-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Resined:* Juv.

rē-sĭpio, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for re-sapio] *To savour, taste,* or *smack, of* something; *to have a savour,* or *flavour, of* something. **I.** Prop.: picem, Pl. **II.** Fig.: Epicurus minime resipiens patriam, Cic.

rēsĭp-isco, īvi *or* ĭi (ŭi once in Cic.), *no sup.,* iscĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [resip-io] *To recover one's senses, come to one's self again; to revive, recover:* Ter.; Cic.; Pl.

rē-sisto, stĭti, *no sup.,* sistĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.** *To stand back, remain standing* anywhere; *to stand still, halt, stop, stay; to stay behind, remain, continue:* **A.** Prop.: qui restitissent, Cic. **B.** Fig.: ego in hoc resisto, *I stop at this, pause here,* Cic. **II.** *To withstand, oppose, resist; to make opposition* or *resistance:* cæco Martc resistunt, Virg.: vis tribunicia libidini restitit consulari, Cic. **III.** *To stand up again, to rise again:* Fig.: nihil est jam, unde nos reficiamus, aut ubi lapsi resistamus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *résister.*

rēsŏlū-tus (for resolv-tus), a, um, *P.* of resolv-o.

rē-solvo, solvi, sōlūtum, solvĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: (*To loose* or *loosen;* i. e.) **1.** *To unyoke:* equos, Ov.—**2.** *To untie, unbind, unfasten:* vestes, Ov. — **3.** *To release, set free* from: virginem catenis. Ov.—**4.** *To separate:* fila, Ov.—**5.** *To open:* literas, Liv.—**6.** *To melt, dissolve:* aurum, Lucr.—**7.** *To melt, thaw,* etc.: nivem, Ov.—**8.** Of the soil: With Persona pron.: *To become loose, soft, friable, crumbling,* etc.: Zephyro putris se gleba resolvit, Virg.—**9.** *To disperse, dissipate, scatter,* etc.: tenebras, Virg. —**10.** *To relax:* immania terga resolvit (*sc.* Cerberus) Fusus humi, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To relax, unnerve, enervate, enfeeble* the body, *etc.*: Ov.—**2.** *To pay* a debt, sum of money, *etc.*: Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *To disclose, lay open, show, reveal,* etc.: Lucr.—**2.** *To release, liberate, set free:* teque piacula nulla resolvent, Hor.—**3.** *To do away with, end:* litem lite, Hor.—**4.** Of care, sorrow, *etc.*: *To banish, dispel, set free from,* etc.: Virg.— **5.** *To unravel, detect,* etc.: dolos tecti ambagesque, Virg. —**6.** *To abolish:* vectigal et onera commerciorum, Tac.—**B.**: **1.** *To relax, soften:* disciplinam militarem, Tac.—**2.** *To pay:* ea summo studio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *résoudre.*

rēsŏnā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [reson(a)-o] *Resounding:* Echo: Ov.

rē-sŏno, āvi, *no sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: (*To send a sound back;* hence) *To sound* or *ring again; to resound, re-echo:* resonabat eburnea telorum custos (=pharetra), Ov.: (with *Gr. Acc.*) littoraque alcyonem resonant, acalanthida dumi, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To resound, re-echo:* gloria virtuti resonat, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** *To give back the sound of; to resound, to re-echo with* anything: formosam resonare doces Amaryllida silvas, Virg.: in fidibus testudine resonatur (*sc.* sonus) aut cornu, Cic.— **B.** *To make resound* or *re-echo:* lucos, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *résonner.*

rēsŏn-us, a, um, *adj.* [reson-o] *Resounding, re-echoing:* voces, Ov.

rē-sorbĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. a. To suck back, swallow again:* Tac.; Hor.

rēspec-to, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. intens. n.* and *a.* [respic-io; through true root RESPEC] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: Gen.: *To look back, behind,* or *round repeatedly* or *earnestly:* ad tribunal, Liv.—2. Esp.: *To turn* one's face *round* to the ground, when lying down: Lucr. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To gaze around:* lethi janua . . . vasto respectat hiatu, Lucr.—**2.** *To cast a look behind:* intuentes et respectantes, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To look earnestly,* or *repeatedly, at:* alius alium, Tac. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To regard:* si qua pios respectant numina, Virg. —**2.** *To look for, expect:* par munus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *respecter.*

rēspec-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A looking back* or *about:* Liv. — **b.** Meton.: *A refuge, retreat, asylum:* Cic.; Liv.—**2.** *A looking round upon* or *at:* Cic.—**3.** (Prop.: *A looking at* some object; Meton.) *Respect, regard, consideration:* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *respect.*

rē-spergo, spersi, spersum, spergĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for re-spargo] **I.** Prop.: *To sprinkle over* anything; *to besprinkle, bestrew:* manūs, os, simulacrum sanguine, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To*

besprinkle, bespatter, etc.: servili probro respersus est, Tac.

rēsper-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for respergsio ; fr. resperg-o] *A sprinkling over, sprinkling:* Cic.

rēsper-sus (for resperg-sus), a, um, *P.* of resperg-o.

rē-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, spĭcĕre (old form of *Subj. perf.*, respexis, Plaut.), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [for re-specio] I.: **A.** Neut.: *To look back* or *behind:* circumspiciens aut respiciens, Liv.— B. Act.: 1. *To look back upon:* modo prospicit occasūs, interdum respicit ortūs, Ov. — 2. *To look back for:* aliquam, Virg. — 3. *To see behind* one, *at one's back*, or *in one's rear:* Virg. **II.**: A. Neut.: 1. Prop.: *To look, turn one's eyes*, etc.: respice ad me huc, Plaut. — 2. Fig.: *To look:* ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat, *i. e. was centered in him*, Cæs. — B. Act.: 1. Gen.: *To look at, regard, look to:* exemplar vitæ, Hor. — 2. Esp.: **a.** (a) In a good sense: *To look at with solicitude*, i. e. *to have a care for; to regard, be mindful of, consider*, etc.: quæ (*sc.* libertas), sera tamen, respexit inertem, Virg.—(b) In a bad sense: *To think of, remember*, for harm: at vos, devota capita, respiciant dī, Just.—**b.** With Personal pron.: *To think of* or *have regard for one's self:* Cic.

rēspīrā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [respir(a)-o] *The breathing thing*; hence) *The windpipe:* Ov.

rēspīrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A breathing, respiration:* Cic. **b.** Fig.: *A breathing* in the course of an action, *i. e. an intermission, pause:* Cic.; Liv. — 2. *An exhalation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *respiration.*

rēspīrā-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A drawing breath, inhaling, inspiration:* Cic.

rē-spīro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: **A.**: 1. Prop.: *To take breath again, to respire:* ad respirandum, Cic. — 2. Fig.: **a.** *To fetch one's breath again, to recover breath; to recover, revive, be relieved* or *refreshed* after anything difficult, *etc.*: a metu, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) ita respiratum, Liv. — **b.** Of the exertion or passion itself: *To abate, diminish, cease:* Cic. — **B.** *To breathe* or *blow back:* quod nisi respirent venti, *etc.*, Lucr. **II.** Act.: *To breathe* or *blow back* or *out; to exhale:* animam a pulmonibus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *respirer.*

rē-splendĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n. To shine brightly; to glitter, be resplendent.* I. Prop.: fulvā resplendent fragmina arenā, Virg. **II.** Fig.: resplendet gloria Martis, Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *resplandre*, (mod.) *resplendir.*

rē-spondĕo, spondi, sponsum, spondēre, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Prop.: *To promise* a thing *in return* for something else ; *to offer* or *present in return:* so, only in a few examples, in the phrase par pari (*dat.*) respondere, *to return like for like:* Plaut.; Ter.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To answer, reply, respond:* **1.** Gen.: **a.** Act.: hoc quidem verbum respondit mihi, Plaut. — **b.** Neut.: respondet Lælius, Cic. — **2.** Esp.: Neut.: **a.** Of lawyers, priests, oracles, *etc.*: *To give an opinion, advice, decision, response:* Cic.; Liv.; Tac.; Nep.—**b.** Of a person summoned: *To answer* to one's name, *i. e. to appear:* casu tum respondere vadato Debebat, Hor. — **B.** Neut.: *To answer to; to agree, accord*, or *correspond, with* a thing : amori amore respondere, *i. e. to repay it*, Cic. **III.** Fig.: Neut.: **A.**: 1. *To answer, respond, resound, re-echo*, etc.: respondent flebile ripæ, Ov. — 2. *To give an answer to*, i. e. *prove a match for:* urbes coloniarum respondebunt Catilinæ tumulis silvestribus, Cic. — **B.** *To appear, be present:* ad tempus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *répondre.*

rēspon-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for respondsio ; fr. respond-eo] *An answer, reply; a refutation:* Cic.

rēspons-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [respons-o] Of lawyers: *To give an answer, opinion, advice:* Cic.

rēspon-so, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [for respond-so ; fr. respond-eo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To return an answer; to answer, reply, respond:* neu quisquam responset, Plaut. **B.** Esp.: Of servants, *etc.*: *To answer back:* num ancillæ aut servi tibi Responsant? Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To answer, respond, resound, re-echo:* ripæque lacusque Responsant circa, Virg. — **B.** *To suit*, etc.: ne gallina malum responset dura palato, Hor. — **C.** *To withstand, resist, oppose:* cupidinibus, Hor.

rēspon-sum, i, *n.* [for respondsum ; fr. id.] **I.** Gen.: *An answer, reply, response:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: *An answer, reply* of a lawyer, priest, oracle, *etc.*; *an opinion, response, oracle:* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *respons*, (mod.) *réponse*, also (Eccl.) *répons.*

rēspon-sus (for respond-sus), a, um, *P.* of respond-eo.

respublĭca, reipublicæ, v. res. ¶ Hence, Fr. *république.*

rē-spŭo, spŭi, *no sup.*, spŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To spit back* or *out:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To cast out, eject, expel*, etc.: quas natura respuerit, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *To reject, repel, refuse; to dislike, disapprove, not accept:* quum id dicat, quod omnium mentes aspernentur ac respuant, Cic.

rē-stagno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: Of water: *To run over, overflow:* Liv. **II.** Meton.: Of the inundated place : *To be overflowed*, etc.: Cæs.

rē-staur-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [re ; σταυρ-ός ; cf. instauro *init.*] (In transitive force, *To make to stand again*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To restore, repair, rebuild:* theatrum, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *To renew, repeat:* bellum, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *restaurer.*

rē-stillo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To drop back, to instil again:* Cic.

rēstinc-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for restingtio ; fr. resting-uo] *A quenching* (of thirst): Cic.

rēstinc-tus (for resting-tus), a, um, *P.* of resting-uo.

rē-stinguo, stinxi, stinctum, stinguĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To put out, quench, extinguish:* ignem, Cic.: (without *Object*) omnes restinguere velle videres, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *To extinguish, exterminate, annihilate, destroy:* bellum, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To quench, slake, assuage, allay:* sitim rivo, Virg. —**B.** Of wine, *etc.*: *To remove the fiery heat of* by mixing water ; *to mix*, etc.: Falerni Pocula prætereunte lymphā, Hor.

rest-ĭo, ōnis, *m.* [rest-is] (*One having* a restis ; hence) **1.** *A ropemaker, ropeseller :* Suet. — **2.** *One who is scourged with ropes :* Plaut.

rēstĭpŭlā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [restipul(a)-or] *A counter-engagement, counter-obligation :* Cic.

rē-stĭpŭlor, *perf. prps. not found*, āri, 1. *v. dep. To stipulate, promise*, or *engage in return :* Cic.

restis, is (*Acc. Sing.* mostly restim ; sometimes restem ; *Abl. Sing.* mostly reste), *f.* [etym. dub.] *A rope, cord:* Plaut.—Prov.: Ad restim res rediit, *The affair has returned to the rope*; i. e. *matters are come to such a pass that a man might hang himself:* Ter.

rēst-ĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [rest-o] *To stay behind; to loiter, tarry, hesitate:* Liv.

rē-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for re-statuo] **I.** Gen.: *To put* or *set up again ; to replace :* **A.** Prop.: Minervam (=Minervæ statuam), Cic. **B.** Fig.: tribuniciam potestatem, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *To give back, deliver up, return, restore* a person or thing belonging to a person or place : agrum Veientibus, Liv.—**2.** Politic. and Law *t. t.*: *To bring back* or *restore* to a previous state or condition ; *to recall, reinstate* a person condemned, banished, deprived of his property, *etc.*: restitutus in patriam, patriam ipsam restituit, Liv. — **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of things: *To deliver up again ; to make restitution of, restore :* nihil erat, quod restitui posset, Cic.— **2.** Of a previous judicial sentence, or of injustice committed : *To reverse*, i. e. *to make null and void; to make good again, repair :* Cic.—**C.** Fig.: *To restore* to a former state or condition ; *to re-establish*, etc.: aliquem rursus in gratiam, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *restituer.*

rēstĭtū-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [restitu-o] **1.** *A restoring, restoration :* Suet.—**2.** *A replacing, reinstating* one condemned, or proscribed, in his former condition : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *restitution.*

rēstĭtū-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A restorer :* Cic.; Liv.

rēstĭtū-tus, a, um, *P.* of restitu-o.

rē-sto, stĭti, *no sup.*, stāre (*Perf. Subj.*, restaverit, Prop.), 1. *v. n.* **I.** *To stop behind, to stand still:* Prop. **II.** (*To withstand, resist, oppose*; hence) *To stand firm, hold out, not yield :* paucis plures vix restatis, Liv.: (*Impers. Pass.*) ut restatur, id. **III.**: **A.** Gen.: *To be left, remain :* quæ (*sc.* studia) ei sola in malis restiterunt, Cic.: (*Im*

pers.) restat, ut his ego me ipse regam solerque elementis, Hor. **B.** Esp.: With reference to the future: *To remain for, await* one: Cic.: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rester.*

rēstrict-e, *adv.* [restrict-us] **1.** *Closely, sparingly:* facere, Cic.: (*Sup.*) restrictissime, Pl.—**2.** *Closely, strictly, exactly, precisely:* Cic.

rēstric-tus, (for restrig-tus), a, am: **1.** *P.* of restri(n)g-o, through root RESTRIG. — **2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Bound fast, bound up, tight, close:* togæ, Suet.—**b.** Fig.: (a) *Close, niggardly, stingy:* restricti et tenaces, Cic. — (b) *Moderate, modest,* etc.: (*Comp.*) restrictius, Pl. — (c) *Strict, stern, rigorous, stringent:* imperium, Tac.

rē-stringo, strinxi, strictum, stringĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To draw back tightly; to bind back* or *fast,* etc.: restrictis lacertis, Hor. **B.** Fig.: *To confine, restrain, restrict, check,* etc.: animum mæstitiā, Tac. **II.** *To draw back, unfasten, unclose, open:* dentes, *i. e. to show the teeth,* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *restreindre.*

rē-sūdo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* *To sweat:* Curt.

rēsul-to, *no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. intens. n.* [for resal-to ; fr. resil-io, through true root RESAL] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To spring* or *leap back, to rebound:* tela irrita galeā clipeoque, Virg. **B.** Esp.: Of sound: *To reverberate, resound, re-echo:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of places, *etc.*: *To give back a sound; to resound, re-echo, reverberate:* Virg. **III.** Fig.: Of pronunciation or words: *To leap, hop;* i. e. *to produce a jumping,* or *jerking, effect:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *résulter,* "to result."

rē-sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, sumĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To take up again, take back, resume.* **I.** Prop.: arma, Tac. **II.** Fig.: sacramentum Vespasiani, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *résumer.*

rē-sūpīno, *no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To bend* or *turn back:* assurgentem regem umbone resupinat, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To make proud* or *elated, to puff up:* aliquem, Sen.

rē-sūpīnus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Bent back* or *backwards; lying on one's back,* or *with the face upwards; supine:* Ov. **B.** Esp.: Of a proud person who walks along *with the head back:* Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Lazy, slothful, effeminate, careless, negligent:* voluptas, Quint.

rē-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, surgĕre, 3. *v. n.* *To rise* or *raise one's self again, to appear again.* **I.** Prop.: de mediis aquis, Ov. **II.** Fig.: relictis, per quos resurgeret bellum, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *resourdre.*

rē-suscĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (Prop.: *To raise up again;* Fig.) *To rouse again, renew, resuscitate:* positam iram, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ressusciter.*

rēsū-tus, a, um, *P.* of obsol. resu-o [re ; suo] *Ripped open:* tunica ex utrāque parte, Suet.

rĕtardā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retard(a)-o] *A hindering, delaying, retarding:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *retardation.*

rē-tardo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: *To keep back, hinder, delay, detain, impede, retard:* **A.** Prop.: aliquem in viā, Cic. — **B.** Fig.: loquacitatem, Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To tarry, remain behind, delay:* tum antecedendo, tum retardando, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *retarder.*

rē-taxo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* *To censure, reprove:* Suet.

rēte, is, *n.* (*Abl. Sing.,* reti, Plaut. more freq., rete.—Collat form, *Acc.,* retem, Plaut.) [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A net:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: Of abstract things: *A net, toil, snare:* Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rets.*

rētec-tus (for reteg-tus), a, um, *P.* of reteg-o.

rē-tĕgo, texi, tectum, tĕgere, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To uncover, bare, open:* thecam, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To disclose, make visible:* diem, Ov.—**B.** *To discover, disclose, reveal:* scelus, Virg.

rē-tendo, tendi, tentum *or* tensum, tendĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To unbend; to release from tension; to slacken, relax:* arcum, Ov.

rētен-sus (for retend-sus), a, um, *P.* of retend-o.

rētен-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retin-eo; through true root RETEN] **I.** Prop.: *A holding back, a holding in:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *A withholding:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *retention.*

1. rētен-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] **I.**: **A.** Gen.: *To hold back firmly; to keep back; to hold fast:* equos arte, Ov. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To restrain one's self:* sese, Auct. Her. **II.** *To preserve, maintain:* hominum vitas, Cic.

2. rē-tento, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To try* or *attempt again; to reattempt:* digitis morientibus ille retentat Fila lyræ, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *retenter.*

1. rētен-tus (for retend-tus), a, um, *P.* of retend-o.

2. rētен-tus, a, um, *P.* of retin-eo, through true root RETEN.

3. rētен-tus, ūs, *m.* [retin-eo; through true root RETEN] *A holding fast, grasping:* Claud.

rē-texo, texŭi, textum, texĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To unweave, unravel,* what has been woven: telam, Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of bodies: *To decompose:* Lucr.—**2.** *To lessen, diminish:* luna quater plenum tenuata retexuit orbem, Ov. **C.** Fig.: *To break up, cancel, annul, reverse:* scriptorum quæque, *i. e. to revise, correct,* Hor. **II.** *To weave again* or *anew; to renew, repeat:* idemque retexitur ordo, Ov.

rētex-tus, a, um, *P.* of retex-o.

rēti-ārius, ii, *m.* [rete, (*uncontr. Gen.*) reti-is] (*One pertaining to a* rete; hence) *A retiarius,* i. e. *one who fights with a net, a net-fighter* (*a kind of gladiator, who endeavoured to hold his adversary by throwing a net over his head*): Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rétiaire.*

rētĭcen-tia, æ, *f.* [reticens, reticent-is] **I.** Gen.: *A keeping silent, silence:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: Rhet. t. t.: *A pause in the midst of a speech:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réticence.*

rē-tĭcĕo, ŭi, *no sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [for re-taceo] **I.** Neut.: *To be silent, keep silence:* **A.** Prop.: Of living subjects: quum Sulpicius reticuisset, *etc.*, Cic. **B.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: lyra, quæ reticet, Claud. **II.** Act.: *To keep* a thing *silent; to keep secret, conceal:* quæ audierat, Sall.: multaque præterea linguæ reticenda modestæ, Ov.

rēt-ĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [ret-e] (*A small* rete; hence) **1.** *A little net, a cloth made like a net, a network bag* for carrying or keeping anything in; *a reticule:* Cic.; Hor.—**2.** *A network cap* for confining the hair: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*réticule,* corrupted to) *ridicule.*

rētĭnā-cŭlum, i, *n.* [for retineculum; fr. retine-o] (*That which serves for holding back,* etc.; hence) *A holdfast, band, tether, halter, halser, cable:* Virg.; Ov.

rētĭne-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of retine-o. —**2.** *Pa.*: *Holding fast, tenacious, observant* of anything: (with *Gen.*) juris dignitatisque retinens, Cic.: (*Sup.*) retinentissimus, Gell.

rētĭnent-ia, æ, *f.* [retinens, retinent-is] *A retaining in the memory, recollection:* Lucr.

rē-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre, 2. *v. a.* [for re-teneo] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To keep back, not let go; to detain, retain; to restrain:* homines, Cic.: ægre sunt retenti, quin oppidum irrumperent, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: aliquem in officio, Cic. **II.** *To hold fast, keep, preserve, maintain,* etc.: **A.** Prop.: oppidum, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: veritatem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *retenir.*

rētis, is, v. rete *init.*

rē-tŏno, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* *To thunder back, resound:* loca, Cat.

rē-torquĕo, torsi, tortum, torquēre, 2. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To twist* or *bend back; to turn* or *cast back:* oculos sæpe ad hanc urbem, Cic.: brachia tergo, Hor. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To wheel round:* Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To change, alter,* etc., one's mind: Virg.—**B.** *To retort, fling back,* etc.: scelus in auctorem, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *retorquer*

rē-torrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *Parched up, dried up, burned up:* Pl.

rĕtor-tus (for retorqu-tus), a, um, *P.* of retorqu-eo.

rētractā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retract(a)-o] *Hesitation, refusal* (only in Abl. with sine): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rétractation.*

rētractā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of retract(a)-o.- **2.** *Pa.*: *Revised, corrected:* (*Comp.*) retractatius, Cic.

rē-tracto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *To take hold of* or *handle again; to take in hand again, undertake anew,* etc.: **A.** Prop.: arma, Liv. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To rehandle, reconsider,* etc.: omnia diligenter, Cic.: (without *Object*) augemus dolorem retractando, id.—**2.** *To repeat* an act: Lucr. **II.**: **A.** Neut.: *To withdraw*

one's self from an act; *to draw back, refuse, decline, be reluctant:* quid jam, Turne, retractas? Virg.—**B.** Prop.: *To withdraw, retract* anything: dicta, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rétracter.*

rĕtrac-tus (for retrah-tus), a, um: 1. *P.* of retrah-o.—2. *Pa.*: *Drawn back, long back, remote, distant:* (*Comp.*) retractior a mari murus, Liv.

rĕ-trăho, traxi, tractum, trăhĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To draw back, withdraw; to call back:* manum, Cic.—2. Esp.: **a.** With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To withdraw one's self, retreat, retire,* etc.: Cic.; Lucr.—**b.** *To drag back, bring back* a fugitive: Tarraciná comprehensos omnes retraxerunt, Liv. **B.** Fig.: *To draw back, withdraw, remove,* etc.; aliquem a republicâ, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To draw again* or *anew:* aliquem postero die ad eosdem cruciatûs, Tac. **B.** Fig.: *To bring forth* or *to light again; to make known again:* ærarii monimenta, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *retraire.*

rĕ-trĭbŭo, trĭbŭi, trĭbūtum, trĭbŭĕre, 3. *v. a. To give back, return, restore, repay:* illis fructum, Cic. ¶ Hence, (in late Lat. meaning of "to requite," *etc.*) Fr. *rétribuer.*

rĕtro, *adv.* [re] **I.** Prop.: Of place: *Backwards, back; on the back side, behind:* abduxere rĕtro longe capita ardua ab ictu, Virg.: vestigia rĕtro Observata sequor, id. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of time: *Back; in time back, in past times, before, formerly:* Cic.—**B.** In other relations: *Back, behind, in return, on the contrary, on the other hand:* Cic.

rĕtrōcēd-ens, entis, *P.* of obsol. rĕtroced-o [retro; cedo] *Going back* or *backwards:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (Law *t. t.*) *rétrocédant.*

rĕtrō-grădĭor, *no perf.*, grădi, 3. *v. dep. n. To go back* or *backwards, to retrograde:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rétrograder.*

rĕtro-rsum (**-rsus**), *adv.* [contr. fr. retro-versum] **I.** Prop.: *Back, backwards:* Hor. **II.** Fig.: *Back, backwards, in return, in reversed order:* Cic.

rĕtrō-versus (**-vorsus,** and syncop. **retrorsus**), a, um: *adj. Turned back* or *backwards:* Ov.; Pl.

re-trūdo, *no perf.*, trūsum, trūdĕre, 3. *v. a. To thrust back:* me invitum, Plaut.

retrū-sus (for retrud-sus), a, um: 1. *P.* of retrud-o.—2. *Pa.*: *Removed, concealed:* **a.** Prop.: simulacra deorum, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: voluntas, Cic.

rĕ-tundo, tŭdi (rettŭdi, Phæd.), tūsum (retunsus, Plaut.), tundĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To bend,* or *pound, back* anything sharp, *i. e. to blunt, dull:* ferrum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To blunt, dull, deaden, weaken, restrain, check,* etc.: aliquem, Cic.

rĕtun-sus (for retund-sus), a, um, *P.* of retund-o.

rĕtŭ-sus (or retud-sus), a, um: 1. *P.* of retu(n)d-o; through true root RETUD.—2. *Pa.*: *Blunted, blunt, dull:* **a.** Prop.: ferrum, Virg.—**b.** Fig.: ingenia, Cic.

Reudigni, ōrum, *m. The Reudigni; a people in the north of Germany.*

rē-us, i, *m.*, **-a,** æ, *f.* [re-s] Law *t. t.*: (*One belonging* or *pertaining to* res; hence) 1. *A party to an action* (res), whether plaintiff or defendant: Cic.—2.: **a.** Prop.: *A party obliged,* or *under obligation,* to do or pay anything; *one answerable,* or *responsible,* for anything; *a debtor:* Fest.—**b.** Fig.: *One who is bound* by anything, *who is answerable* for anything, *a debtor:* voti reus, *bound by a vow (in having obtained one's desire),* Virg.—3.: **a.** *One who is accused* or *arraigned; a defendant, prisoner, criminal, culprit:* Cic.—**b.** With a statement of the crime or the punishment: *One guilty* of any crime, *one condemned* to any punishment: Cic.; Ov.

rē-vălesco, vălŭi, *no sup.*, vălescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch. To grow well again; to regain one's former strength, state,* or *condition; to recover:* **I.** Prop.: quâ (*sc.* ope) revalescere possem, Ov. **II.** Fig.: Laodicea, tremore terræ prolapsa, propriis opibus revaluit, Tac.

rē-vĕho, vexi, vectum, vĕhĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To carry* or *bring back, to convey back:* tela ad Græos, Ov. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To return* in any way; *to drive, ride, sail,* etc., *back:* Hor.; Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To bring back:* famam optimam ex Bithyniâ revexisti, Pl. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To go back:* Cic.

rē-vello, velli, vulsum, vellĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To pluck* or *pull away; to pull* or *tear out; to tear off* or *away:* crucem quæ fixa est ad portum, Cic.: telum altâ ab radice, Virg. **B.** Esp.: *To tear,* or *break, apart; to rend asunder:* humum dente curvo, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To tear,* or *rend, away:* cujus totus consulatus est ex omni monumentorum memoriâ revulsus, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *To violate, disturb:* cinerem manesque, Virg.

rē-vēlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To unveil, uncover, lay bare:* frontem, Tac.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *révéler.*

rē-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, vēnīre, 4. *v. n. To come again, come back, return:* **I.** Prop.: reveni, ut illum persequar, Plaut.: domum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: ex inimicitiâ in gratiam, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *revenir.*

rē-vento, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. intens. To come back, return:* Lucr.

rē-verbĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To beat, cast,* or *drive back; to repel:* **I.** Prop.: saxa, Sen. **II.** Fig.: iram Fortunæ, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réverbérer.*

rĕvĕre-ndus, a, um: 1. *P.* of revere-or.—2. *Pa.*: *Inspiring awe, venerable:* nox, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *révérend.*

rĕvĕre-ns, ntis: 1. *P.* of revereor.—2. *Pa.*: **a.** *Respectful, regardful, reverent:* (*Comp.*) sanctius et reverentius visum de actis deorum credere, quam scire, Tac.: (*Sup.*; also, with *Gen.*) Gabinium reverentissimum mei expertus, Pl.—**b.** *Bashful, modest:* ora, Prop.

rĕvĕre-ns, ntis, *P.* of revere-or.

rĕvĕren-ter, *adv.* [for reverenter; fr. reverens, reverent-is] *Respectfully:* Pl.: (*Comp.*) reverentius, Tac.: (*Sup.*) reverentissime, Suet.

rĕvĕrent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] 1.: (*A reverencing,* etc.; hence) **a.** Prop.: *Timidity* arising from high respect or (more rarely) from fear; *respect, regard, fear, awe, reverence:* Tac.; Juv.—**b.** Meton.: Personified: *Reverence: as a deity:* Ov.—2. (*A being reverenced, etc.*; hence) *Deference, regard, veneration* for a person or thing: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *révérence.*

rĕ-vĕrĕor, vĕritus sum, vĕrēri, 2. *v. dep. a. To stand in awe* or *fear of; to regard, respect, honour; to fear, be afraid of; to reverence, revere:* oratores, Tac.: suspicionem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *révérer.*

rĕver-sĭo (**revor-**), ōnis, *f.* [for revert-sio; fr. revert-o; and for revort-sio; fr. revort-o] 1. Of living beings: *A turning back* before reaching one's destination: Cic.—2. Of things: *A returning, return:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réversion.*

rĕver-sus (for revert-sus), a, um, *P.* of revert-or.

rĕverto (**-vorto**), ĕre, v. revertor *init.*

rĕ-vertor (**-vortor**), versus sum, verti (old Inf. revortier, Phæd.), 3. *v. dep. n.* (the authors of the ante-Aug. age make the perfect forms, with the exception of the *Part.* reversus, only from the active root: reverti, revertĕram, revertisse, *etc.*: but in the present tenses the active form is unusual, and prps. critically certain only in revortit, Lucr. 5, 1152) [re; verto] **I.** Prop.: *To turn back, turn about; to come back, return:* reversus ille, Cæs.: persæpe revertit ex itinere, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To return:* nescit vox missa reverti, Hor. **B.** Esp.: In speech (after a digression): *To return, revert* to a theme: ad propositum, Cic.

rĕvic-tus, a, um, *P.* of revi(n)c-o through root REVIC.

rĕ-vincĭo, vinxi, vinctum, vincīre, 4. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To bind back* or *backwards; to bind around, bind fast, fasten:* zonam de poste, Ov.: ancoræ pro funibus ferreis catenis revinctæ, Cæs.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) ecce manûs juvenem interea post terga revinctum, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To bind, fasten,* etc.: mentem amore, Cat. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of liquids: *To stiffen, freeze,* etc.: latices in glaciem, Claud.—**B.** *To gird:* latus ense, Prop.

rĕ-vinco, vīci, victum, vincĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To conquer, vanquish, subdue:* victrices catervæ Consiliis juvenum revictæ, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To conquer, vanquish, subdue:* vires aliquâ ratione revictæ, Lucr.—**B.** *To repress, check, overpower:* revicta conjuratio, Tac.—**C.** *To convict · to refute*

disprova: nunquam hic neque suo, neque amicorum, judicio revincetur, etc.

rĕvinc-tus, a, um, *P.* of revincio.

rĕ-vīresco, vīrŭi, *no sup.*, vīrescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* **I.** Prop.: *To become green again:* læsas revirescere silvas, Ov. **II.** Meton.: Of an old man: *To become young again:* spes est . . . revirescere posse parentem, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *To grow strong,* or *vigorous, again; to grow young again; to be renewed; to flourish again; to revive:* ad renovandum bellum revirescent (*sc.* res), Cic.

rĕ-vīso, *perf. and sup. not found,* ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: *To look back* on a thing; *to come back,* or *again, to see; to pay a visit again:* furor ille revisit, Lucr. **II.** Act.: *To go,* or *come, to see again; to revisit:* tu modo nos revise, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *reviser,* "to revise."

rĕ-vīvisco (-vivesco), vixi, *no sup.*, viviscĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* **I.** Prop.: *To come to life again; to be restored to life; to live again:* reviviscat eorum aliquis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To revive,* etc.: civitates suis legibus usæ revixerunt, Cic.

rĕvŏcā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [revoc(a)-o] *That may be recalled,* or *revoked; revocable;* with a negative, for *irrevocable:* Prop.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *révocable.*

rĕvŏcā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] (*That which calls back;* hence) *A calling back,* or *away; a recall:* Ov.

rĕvŏcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.: a.** *A calling back:* Cic.—**b.** Rhet. *t. t.*: *A withdrawing, withdrawal, revocation:* Cic.—**2.** *A recalling, calling off, withdrawal:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *révocation.*

rĕ-vŏco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To call back, recall:* aliquem ex itinere, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** (a) Milit. *t. t.*: *To call back, recall; to call off, withdraw* soldiers, *etc.*: Cæs.— (b) In other than milit. language: *To recall, call back:* (Neptunus Tritona) jubet fluctūs et flumina signo Jam revocare dato, Ov.—**b.** *To call for the repetition of* a speech, *etc.; to call back* an actor: Cic.; Pl. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To call back, recall; to regain, recover; to draw back, draw off* or *away; to withhold, restrain:* studia, Cic.: et vires et corpus amisi: sed si morbum depulero, facile illa revocabŏ, id.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** With Personal pron.: *To withdraw, retire:* Cic.—**b.** *To apply, reduce, refer* a thing to something as a standard: omnia ad artem et ad præcepta, Cic.—**c.** *To recall, revoke, retract, cancel:* si facta mihi revocare liceret, Ov. **C.** Meton.: Of things: *To draw,* or *fetch, back; to withdraw, to turn back,* etc.: pedem ab alto, Virg. **II.** *To ask back again, to invite in return:* Cic. **III.** *To call again, summon anew:* easdem tribūs, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *révoquer.*

rĕ-vŏlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To fly* or *wing the way back:* celeres revolant ex æquore mergi, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To speed,* or *hasten, back:* telum, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *revoler.*

rĕvŏlū-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [for revolvbilis; fr. revolv-o] *That may be rolled back:* pondus (*i. e.* saxum), Ov.

rĕvŏlū-tus (for revolv-tus), a, um, *P.* of revolv-o.

rĕ-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, volvĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To roll back:* hibernus auster revolvit fluctūs, Tac. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of the heavenly bodies, time, *etc.*: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To roll itself back, revolve, return:* Virg.; Pl. —**2.** Pass. in reflexive force: **a.** *To return, to come* or *go back:* Cic.—**b.** *To fall, sink,* or *roll, back:* Virg.; Ov. —**3.** Of a book, *etc.*: *To unroll, turn over, read over, repeat:* Liv.; Hor.—**4.** *To unroll, unwind:* fila, Sen. **II.** Meton.: *To go over,* or *traverse, again:* iter omne revolvens, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *To lead,* or *conduct, back; to bring again:* ir eadem nos revolvit pauperias, Quint.—**2.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To return* to anything: omnia necessario a tempore atque homine ad communes rerum et generum summas revolventur, Cic.—**3.** *To relate again, repeat; to brood* or *reflect upon:* sed quid ego hæc nequiquam ingrata revolvo? Virg.—**B.** *To go through* or *experience again:* iterumque revolvere casūs Iliacos, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *révolver.*

rĕ-vŏmo, vŏmŭi, *no sup.*, vŏmĕre, 3. *v. a. To spew* or *vomit forth again; to vomit up, disgorge.* **I.** Prop.: fluctūs pectore, Virg. **II.** Fig.: victoriam, Flor. **III.** Meton.: Of the sea: *To cast up again:* purpuram aurumque in ripam maria revomebant, Flor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *revomir.*

revorsio, onis, *etc.*, v. rever.

rĕvul-sus, a, um, *P.* of revel-lo, through root REVUL, v. vello *init.*

1. **rex,** rēgis, *m.* [= reg-s; fr. reg-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of men: **1.** Gen.: **a.** *A ruler* of a country, *a king:* Cic.—As *Adj.*: *Ruling, that rules,* etc.: populum late regem, Virg.—**b.** *A tyrant, despot:* Cic.—**c.** Relig. *t. t.*: For *priest:* Suet.—**2.** Esp.: *The King (of Persia):* Ter.; Suet.—**B.** Of deities: *King, ruler, sovereign,* etc.: Virg.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of persons, animals, or things: **1.** For *Head, chief, leader, master,* etc.: Virg.; Phæd.; Pl.—**2.** Of *a governor, preceptor* of youth: Hor. —**3.** Of the *leader, king* in children's games: Hor.—**4.** Of *the son of a king* or *chieftain; a prince:* Virg.—**5.** Of *a powerful, rich,* or *fortunate person:* Hor.—**6.** Reges sts. signifies *The king and queen:* Liv.:—sts. *the whole royal family:* id.—**B.** *The character, sentiments,* or *feelings of a king:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *roi.*

2. **Rex,** regis, *m.* [1. rex] *Rex; a Roman name.*

Rhădămanthus, i, *m.*, Ῥαδάμανθος (Staff-shaker). *Rhadamanthus; a judge in the infernal regions.*

Rhæti, *etc.*, v. Ræti, *etc.*

Rhamnus, untis, *f.*, Ῥαμνοῦς. *Rhamnus; the most northern town of Attica, famed for a statue of Nemesis.* —Hence, **1. Rhamnūs-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Rhamnusian:* virgo, *i. e. Nemesis,* Cat.— As *Subst.*: **Rhamnusia,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* dea) *The Rhamnusian goddess,* i. e. *Nemesis:* Ov.—**2. Rhamnūsis,** ĭdis, *f. The Rhamnusian,* i. e. *Nemesis:* Ov.

rhapsōdĭa, æ, *f.* = ῥαψῳδία. *A rhapsody:* secunda, *i. e. the second book of the Iliad,* Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rhapsodie* (*ra-*).

1. Rhēa, æ, *f. Rhea* (*an old Italian name*): **1.** *Rhea Silvia; daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus.* — **2.** *The name of a fabled priestess* in Virg.

2. Rhēa, æ, *f.*, Ῥέα. *Rhea; another name for Cybele.*

rhēda, æ, *f.* [a Gallic word, acc. to Quint.] *A four-wheeled carriage:* Cæs.

rhēd-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [rhed-a] *Of,* or *belonging to, a* rheda: muli, Var.—As *Subst.*: **rhedarius,** ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* auriga) *The driver of a* rheda: Cic.

Rhedŏnes (Red-), um, *m.* [Northern word = *Fern-people*] *The Rhedones* or *Redones; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis.*

Rhēgĭum (Reg-), ĭi, *n.*, Ῥήγιον. *Rhegium* or *Regium; a town of Italy on the Sicilian Straits* (now *Reggio*): — *Gr. Acc.*, Rhegion, Ov. — Hence, **Rheg-ini,** ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Rhegium.*

rhēno, onis, v. reno.

Rhēnus, i, *m.* **I.** Prop.: *The Rhine.* **II.** Meton.: *The dwellers on the Rhine, the Germans.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Rhin.*

Rhēsus, i, *m.*, Ῥῆσος. *Rhesus; a Thracian king, who was robbed of his horses and killed by Diomedes and Ulysses before Troy.*

rhētor, ōris, *m.* = ῥήτωρ: **1.** *A teacher of oratory* or *rhetoric; a rhetorician:* Cic.—**2.** *An orator* (with the accessory notion of contempt); *a rhetorician, sciolist:* Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rhéteur.*

rhētŏrĭc-e, *adv.* [rhetoric-us] *In an oratorical* or *rhetorical manner; oratorically, rhetorically:* Cic.

rhētŏrĭcōtĕros, i, *adj.* = ῥητορικώτερος. *More,* or *too, oratorical:* Lucil. ap. Cic.

rhētŏrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ῥητορικός. *Of,* or *belonging to, a rhetorician; rhetorical:* doctores, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **1. rhetorica,** æ, -e, ēs, *f. The art of oratory, rhetoric:* Cic.; Quint.—**2. rhetorica,** ōrum, *n. Rhetoric:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rhétorique.*

rhīnŏcĕros, ōtis, *m.* = ῥινόκερως (Horn-nose). **I.** Prop.: *A rhinoceros:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *A vessel made of the horn of the rhinoceros:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rhinocéros.*

Rhīpæi (-phæi, Rip-), montes, *The Rhipæi, Ripæi,* or *Ripæi; a mountain-range in the north of Scythia.*— Hence, **Rhipæ-us (Rhiphæ-),** a, um, *adj. Riphæan.*

rho, *n. indecl.* = ῥῶ. *Rho; the Greek name of the letter* r: Cic.

Rhŏdānus, i, *m.* [prob. Northern word = *The swift-passer* or *swift-flower*] *The Rhodanus; a river of Gaul* (now *the Rhone*). ¶ Hence, Fr. *Rhône.*

Rhŏdŏpē, ēs, *f.,* Ῥοδοπη [prob. "The rose-faced thing" or "The roseate Mountain;" cf. a modern name of one of the Swiss Alps, *Monte Rosa*] **I. Prop.:** *Rhodope; a mountain-range in Thrace, a part of the Hæmus.* **II. Meton.:** *Thrace.* — Hence, **Rhŏdŏp-ēĭus,** a, um, *adj. Thracian:* vates, *i.e. Orpheus,* Ov.

Rhŏdos (-us), i, *f.,* Ῥόδος [prob. "A thing with roses;" i.e. here "Roseisland"] *Rhodos* or *Rhodus.* **I. Prop.:** *An island on the coast of Asia Minor, celebrated for its Colossus, its school of Rhetoric, and the skill of its people in navigation* (now *Rhodes*). — Hence, **Rhŏd-ĭus,** a, um (**-iensis,** e), *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Rhodes; Rhodian.* —**As** *Subst.:* **Rhodii,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The people of Rhodes, the Rhodians.* **II. Meton.:** *The nymph of the island of Rhodes:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Rhodes.*

1. Rhœtēus (-ēĭus), a, um, *adj.,* Ῥοιτειος. **I. Prop.:** *Of,* or *belonging to, the promontory of Rhœteum; Rhœtean.*—As *Subst.:* **Rhœteum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* mare) *The sea about the promontory of Rhœteum.* **II. Meton.:** *Of,* or *belonging to, Troy; Trojan:* ductor, *i.e. Æneas,* Virg.

2. Rhœteus (dissyll.), ĕi *and* ĕos, *m. Rhœteus; a Rutulian.*

Rhœtus, i, *m. Rhœtus:* **1.** *A giant.* —**2.** *A centaur.*—**3.** *A companion of Phineus.*—**4.** *A king of the Marsians.*

rhombus, i, *m.* = ῥόμβος : **1.** *A magician's circle:* Prop.—**2.** *A kind of flat-fish;* prps. *a turbot:* Hor. ¶ Hence (in late Latin meaning, "a rhombus"). ¶ Hence, Fr. *rhombe.*

rhomphæa, æ, *f.* = ῥομφαία. *A long missile weapon* (or perhaps, *a large broad sword*) of barbarous nations: Liv.

Rhŏsos, i, *f.,* Ῥῶσος. *Rhosos; a town of Cilicia.*—Hence, **Rhŏs-ĭăcus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Rhosos.*

rhythmĭcus, i, *m.* = ῥυθμικός. *One who pays attention to rhythm or who teaches the art of preserving rhythm in composition:* Cic.

rhythmos (-us), i, *m.* = ῥυθμός. *Symmetry, harmony, rhythm* in music or speech: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rhythme.*

ric-ĭnĭum (rec-), ĭi, *n.* [rica, *a veil*] (*A thing pertaining to* or *with a* rica; hence) *A mantle, with a hood* or *veil attached:* Cic.

ric-tum, i, *n.* **-tus,** ūs, *m.* [ri(n)g-or, through true root RIG] (*A wide opening of the mouth;* hence) **1.** Of persons: *The aperture of the mouth, the mouth wide open:* Lucr.; Cic.—**2.** Of animals: *Gaping* or *distended jaws:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rictus.*

rĭd-ĕo, rīsi, rīsum, rīdēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [prob. Bœotian κριδ-δω = γελαω] **I.** Neut.: **A. Gen.:** *To laugh:* ridetque (*sc.* deus), si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat. Hor. **B. Esp.:** **1.: a. Prop.:** *To laugh pleasantly, to smile:* cui non risere parentes, Virg.—**b. Fig.:** Of things, *To laugh* or *smile,* = *to look cheerful* or *pleasant:* domus argento, Hor.—**2.** *To laugh in ridicule, to mock:* muneribus æmuli, Hor. **II.** Act.: **A. Gen.:** *To laugh at, laugh over* anything: hæc, Cic.: vitia, Tac. **B. Esp.:** **1.** *To smile upon one:* me rident, Plaut.—**2.** *To laugh at, ridicule* a person or thing: ridetur largitas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rire.*

rĭdĭcŭl-e, *adv.* [ridicul-us] **1.** *Laughably, jokingly, humorously:* Cic. —**2.** *Ridiculously:* Cic.

rĭd-ĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [rid-eo] (*Making to laugh,* or *exciting laughter;* hence) **1.** In a good sense: *Laughable, droll, funny, amusing, facetious:* Of living beings: facetiis ridiculus. Cic.: (*Sup.*) tum sum ridiculissimus, Plaut. — **Particular expression:** Ridiculum, used parenthetically: *How comical:* Ter.—As *Subst.:* **a. ridiculus,** i, *m. A jester, buffoon:* Plaut.—**b. ridiculum,** i, *n. Something laughable, a laughing matter; a jest, joke,* etc.: Cic.—**2.** In a bad sense: *Laughable, silly, absurd, ridiculous:* ridiculus alis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ridicule.*

rĭg-ĕo, ŭi, *no sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* [akin to ῥιγ-έω, frig-eo] **I. Prop.:** *To be stiff* or *numb; to stiffen:* Cerealia dona rigebant, Ov. **II. Meton.:** *To stand stiff, rigid,* or *upright:* mœnia, Ov.

rĭge-sco, rĭgŭi, *no sup.,* rĭgescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [rige-o] **I. Prop.:** *To grow stiff* or *numb; to stiffen, harden:* vestesque rigescunt Indutæ, Virg. **II. Meton.:** *To stand up, bristle up:* metu riguisse capillos, Ov. **III. Fig.:** *To grow firm; to be manly* or *serious:* nunquam corrupta rigescent Secula? Claud.

rĭgĭd-e, *adv.* [rigid-us] *Rigorously, severely:* Ov.: (*Comp.*) rigidius, Val. Max.

rĭg-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [rig-eo] **I. Prop.:** *Stiff, hard, inflexible, rigid:* crura, Cic.: (*Comp.*) signa rigidiora, Id. **II. Fig.:** In character, *etc.: Stiff, hard, rigid; hardy, stern, rough:* Sabini, Hor. **III. Meton.:** *Stiffening, making rigid:* mors, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rigide, roide.*

rĭg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [prob. akin to Gr. βρεχ-ω; Germ. reg-en, Goth. rign, Eng. rain] **I. Prop.:** *To wet, moisten, water, bedew* anything with a liquid: arva, Hor. **II. Meton.:** **A.:** **1.** *To suckle:* natos vitali rore, Poet. ap. Cic.—**2.** *To overspread, flood,* etc.: solis uti lux ac vapor . . . cernuntur cœlum rigare, Lucr.—**B.** *To lead, convey,* or *conduct,* water, etc., to a place: aquam Albanam emissam per agros rigabis, an old oracle in Liv. **III. Fig.:** **A.** *To water, bedew,* etc.: omnium ingenia, Auct. Her.—**B.** *To direct, convey:* motūs per membra rigantur, Lucr.

rĭg-or, ōris, *m.* [rig-eo] **I. Prop.:** *Stiffness, inflexibility, rigidity, numbness, hardness, firmness, rigour:* Lucr.; Virg.; Tac. **II. Fig.:** *Hardness, stiffness, roughness, severity, rigour:* Ov.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rigueur.*

rĭg-ŭus, a, um, *adj.* [rig-o] **1.** *That waters* or *irrigates; watering, irrigating:* amnes, Virg. —**2.** *Watered, well-watered:* hortus, Ov.

rī-ma, æ, *f.* [prps. for rig-ma, fr. RIG, root of ri(n)g-or] (*The gaping,* or *yawning, thing;* hence) *A cleft, crack, chink, fissure:* tabernæ rimas agunt, *are cracked,* Cic.: ignea rima micans *i.e. a flash of lightning* (*cleaving the sky*), Virg.

rim-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. a.* [rim-a] (*To make a cleft,* etc.; hence) **I. Prop.:** Agricult. *t. t.:* **A.** Of implements: *To lay open, tear up, turn up,* the ground: rastris terram, Virg. —**B.** Of animals: *To root up, turn up, grub through:* volucres rimantur prata Caystri, Virg. **II. Meton.:** *To tear up, turn over,* in search of anything; *to pry into, search, examine, explore:* rimaturque (*sc.* viscera) epulis, Virg. **III. Fig.:** *To examine thoroughly, investigate:* aliquid, Cic.

rim-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of cracks, chinks,* or *fissures.* **I. Prop.:** cymba, Virg.: (*Comp.*) rimosior pulmo, Gell. **II. Fig.:** quæ rimosā bene deponuntur in aure, *i.e. that keeps nothing secret,* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rimeux.*

rĭ(n)g-or, rictus sum, ringi, 3. *v. dep. n.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.:** *To open wide the mouth, to show the teeth:* Auct. ap. Non. **II. Fig.:** *To be vexed, angry: to chafe, snarl:* Ter.

rĭp-a, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.:** *The bank* of a stream: Hor.; Cic. **II. Meton.:** For *the shore* of the sea: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rive.*

rĭp-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [rip-a] *A little bank* or *margin:* Cic.

riscus, i, *m.* = ῥίσκος. *A trunk, chest:* Ter.

rī-sor, ōris, *m.* [for rid-sor; fr. rid-eo] *A laugher, mocker, banterer.* Hor.

rī-sus, ūs, *m.* [for rid-sus; fr. id.] *A laughing, laughter, laugh:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ris, risée.*

rītē, *adv.* [an old abl. form of ritis: v. ritus *init.*] **I. Prop.:** *According to religious ceremonies* or *observances: with due religious observances,* or *rites* Liv. **II. Meton.:** **A.** *In a proper* or *just manner; fitly, duly, rightly, aright, well:* Cic.; Virg.—**B.** *In the usual way, manner,* or *fashion;* *according to custom* or *usage:* Hor.

rītus, ūs (*Abl. Sing.,* rītē nefasto, Stat.), *m.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.:** *The form and manner of religious observances; a religious usage* or *ceremony, a rite:* Liv.; Virg. **II. Meton.:** **A.** *Custom, usage, manner, wont, fashion,* etc., of a thing (only in *Abl. Sing.*): Cic.; Hor.—**B.** *Habit, custom, usage:* Ov.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rit, rite.*

rīv-ālis, e, *adj.* [riv-us] **I.** *Of,* or *belonging to, a brook, brook-:* Col.—As *Subst.:* **rivalis,** is, *m.* (*sc.* homo): **A. Prop.:** *One who has,* or *uses, a brook in common with another, a near neighbour:* Gell. **B. Fig.:** *One who has a*

ame mistress as another; a competitor in love, *a rival:* Plaut.; Ter.—Prov.: Amare sine rivali, *To love or be fond of without a rival,* i. e. *without anyone's thinking it worth while to envy one:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rival.*

rīvālĭ-tās, ātis, *f.* [rival-is] (*The state or quality of the* rivalis; hence) *Rivalship, rivalry* in love: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rivalité.*

rīvŭ-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for rivo-lus; fr. rivus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) rivo-i] *A small brook; a rill, rivulet:* Fig.: Cic.

rī-vus, i, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit root sru, *fluere;* Gr. ῥέ-ω] **I.** Prop.: *A small stream of water; a brook:* Lucr.; Cic.—Prov.: E rivo flumina magna facere, *To make great rivers out of a brook,* i. e. *to magnify an insignificant object;* or, as we say, *to make a mountain of a molehill:* Ov. **II.** Fig.: Of abstract things: *A stream:* Hor. **III.** Meton.: *A channel, stream,* etc., of any liquid, or anything liquefied: Lucr.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ru.*

rixa, æ, *f.* [prob. for rid-sa; fr. ἐρίζω = ερ-ριδ-σω] **I.** Prop.: *A quarrel, brawl, dispute, contest, strife:* Cic.; Hor.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: *A battle, contest:* Ov.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rixe.*

rix-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* [rix-a] **I.** Prop.: *To quarrel, brawl, wrangle, dispute:* de aliquâ re, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To oppose or resist; to clash, disagree,* etc.: dum inter se non rixentur cupiditas et timor, Sen.

rōb-igo (**rūb-**), ĭnis, *f.* [prob. rub-eo] (*Redness;* hence) **I.** Prop.: Of metals: *Rust:* Virg. **II.** Fig.: Of abstract things: *Rust:* Ov.; Sen. **III.** Meton.: *The dark deposit,* etc. (*on the teeth*): Ov.

rōbŏr-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [robur, robor-is] *Oaken, of oak, oak-*: pons, Ov.

rōbŏr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make strong; to strengthen:* **I.** Prop.: artūs, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To strengthen, invigorate, confirm:* cultūs pectora roborant, Hor. — **B.** With Personal pron.: *To strengthen itself,* etc.; *to become strong:* Cic.

rō-b-ur (an older form, **-bus,** Cato), ŏris, *n.* [prob. akin to Gr. root ῥω, in ῥώ-ννυμι] (*The strong thing;* hence) **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *The robur: a species of very hard oak:* Pl.—**2.** *An oak:* Ov.—**3.** *The trunk* (*of an oak*): Ov.—**4.** *A hard wood* or *tree* (of any kind): Virg. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *Oak-wood* or *-timber, oak:* Hor.—**2.** Of things made of oak or any hard wood: **a.** *An oaken bench.* Cic.—**b.** *Of the wooden horse* before Troy: Virg.—**c.** *The shaft* or *pole* of a lance: Virg.—**d.** *A club:* Ov.—**e.** *The lower part of the prison at Rome, built by Servius Tullius:* Tac. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *Hardness, firmness,* etc.: Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *Power, strength, force, vigour:* Cic.; Quint.—**2.** *The strongest, most effective,* or *best part* of anything; *the pith, kernel,* or *strength* of anything: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rouvre, roure, robre.*

rōbus-tus, a, um, *adj.* [for robor-tus, fr. robur, robor-is] (*Provided with* robur; hence) **1.** *Of oak-wood, oaken, oak-*: tores, Hor. — **2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Hard, firm, solid, strong, hardy, lusty, robust:* robustus exercitatione, Cic.: (*Sup.*) robustissima juventus, Suet.—**b.** Fig.: *Firm, solid, strong:* (*Comp.*) robustior improbitas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *robuste.*

rōd-o, rōsi, rōsum, rōdĕre, 3. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To gnaw:* clipeos, Cic.: pollicem dente, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *To eat away; to waste away, corrode, consume:* ferrum robigine, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *To backbite, slander, disparage, speak ill of:* absentem amicum, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ronger.*

rōg-ālis, e, *adj.* [rog-us] *Of, or belonging to, a funeral pile:* Ov.

rōgā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rog(a)-o] **1.** *A question, interrogation* (only as a figure of speech): Cic.—**2.** Politic. *t. t.*: *An inquiry* (*put to the people as to whether they will decree this or that*); *a proposal* (*to the people for passing a law or decree*); *a proposed law* or *decree; a bill.*—**3.** *An asking, demanding; a prayer, entreaty, request.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *rogations,* "rogation-days."

rōgātĭun-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [for rogation-cula; fr. rogatio, rogation-is] **1.** *A little, or trifling, question:* Cic. —**2.** *A little bill* or *proposed law:* Cic.

rŏgā-tor, ōris, *m.* [rog(a)-o] **1.** Politic. *t. t.*: **a.**: (a) Prop.: *One who proposes a law; a presenter of a bill:* Lucil. ap. Non.—(b) Fig.: *One who makes a proposal, a proposer:* Cic.—**b.** *An officer in the voting comitia who asked the people for their votes; a collector of votes; a polling clerk:* Cic.—**2.** *A beggar, mendicant:* Cic.; Mart.

1. rŏgā-tus, a, um, *P.* of rog(a)-o.

2. rŏgā-tus, ūs, *m.* [rog(a)-o] *A request, suit, entreaty,* (only in *Abl. sing.*) Cic.

rŏg-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [rog-o] *To ask,* or *enquire, with eagerness* about a thing: super Hectore multa, Virg.: (with *Acc. of person and Acc. of thing*) illum hoc, Ter.

rŏg-o, āvi, ātum, āre (*Fut. Perf.* rogassit for rogaverit, Cic.), 1. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To ask, question, interrogate* one about a thing: men' rogas? Plaut.: aliquid rogaturus, Suet.: (with *Acc. of person and Acc. of thing*) quid me istuc rogas? Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Politic. *t. t.*: **a.** Rogare aliquem, *to entreat, or* aliquem sententiam, *To ask one* (*for one's opinion or vote*): Cic.—**b.** Rogare legem, *or simply* rogare (*To ask the commons about a law;* hence) *To bring the plan of a law before the people for their approval; to propose a law, introduce a bill:* Cic.; Liv.—**c.** Rogare populum magistratum, magistratum, *or simply* rogare, *To propose a magistrate to the people for their choice, to offer him for election:* Cic.; Liv.—**2.** Milit. *t. t.*: Rogare milites sacramento, *To ask the soldiers if they will take and keep an oath,* i. e. *to bind them by an oath, administer an oath to them:* Cæs. —**3.** Law *t. t.*: *To ask* a person *if he will promise* something in making an agreement; *to propose a stipulation of:* roga me viginti minas, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *To ask, beg, request, solicit* one for a thing: Achillem, Quint.: res turpes, Cic.: (with *Acc. of person and Acc. of thing*) otium divos, Hor.

rōgus, i, *m.* [prps. = ῥόγος, "a stack" or "rick;" hence, from some similarity of shape] **I.** Prop.: *A funeral pile:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *The grave:* Prop.

Rōma, æ, *f.*, Ῥώμη (Strength). *Rome; a city of central Italy, on the banks of the Tiber, the capital of the Roman empire.*—Hence, **Rōmānus,** a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Rome; Roman.*—As *Subst.*: **Rōmānus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A Roman.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Rome; Roman, Romain, Romance.*

Rōm-ŭlus, i, *m.* [Rom-a] (*The one belonging to* Roma; hence) *Romulus; the founder and first king of Rome, worshipped after his death as* Quirinus.—Hence, **1. Rōmŭl-ĕus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Romulus.*—**2. Rōmŭl-us,** a, um, *adj.*: a. Prop.: *Of Romulus.*—b. Meton.: *Roman.*—**3. Rōmŭl-ĭdæ,** ārum, *m. The posterity of Romulus, the Romans.*

rōr-ārĭi, ōrum, *m.* [ros, ror-is] (*Those pertaining to* ros, or *the bedewers*) *The rorarii; light-armed Roman troops, who usually made the first attack and then retired:* Liv.

rōr-esco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [id.] (Prop.: *To become dew,* Meton.) *To dissolve* like dew: Ov.

rōr-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Bedewed, dewy, wet with dew:* Prop.

rōr-ĭ-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [ros, ror-is; (i); fer-o] *Dew-bringing:* Lucr.

rōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [ros, ror-is] **I.** Prop.: *To let fall, drop,* or *distil dew:* **A.** Neut.: quum croceis rorare genis Tithonia conjux Cæperit, Ov.—**B.** Act.: si roraverit quantulumcunque imbrem, Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Neut.: *To drop, trickle, drip, distil:* rorabant sanguine vepres, Virg.—**B.** Act.: *To bedew, to moisten, wet:* lacrimis rorantes ora genasque, Lucr.

rōs, rōris, *m.* [prob. akin to Gr. δρόσος; and the Sanscrit *rasa,* "succus," "aqua," from the root √ras, *plurere*] **I.** Prop.: *Dew:* Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Moisture:* Virg.: rores pluvii, *i. e. rain-clouds,* Hor. — **B.** Ros marinus, marinus ros, or in one word, rosmarinus, and in a neut. collat. form, rosmarinum; *also,* ros maris, *or simply* ros, *Rosemary:* Col.; Hor., Pl.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rosée.*

rŏs-a, æ, *f.* [akin to ῥόδ-ον] **I.** Prop.: *A rose:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: As a term of endearment: *Rose:* Plaut. **III.** Meton.: Collect.: *For Roses, wreaths of roses:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rose.*

rŏs-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ros-a] *Of roses, rose-*: Suet.—As *Subst.*: **rŏsārĭum,** ĭi, *n. A place planted with roses, a rose-garden:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rosaire,* "a rosary."

ros-cĭd-us, a, um, *adj.* [for ror-cad-us; fr. ros, ror-is; cad-o] (*Dew-falling;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Full of dew, wet with dew, dewy:* herba, Var. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Dropping like dew:* mella, Virg. — **B.** *Moistened, watered, wet:* saxa rivis, Virg.

Roscĭus, ĭi, *m. Roscius; a Roman name:* **1.** *L. Roscius Otho; a friend of Cicero, who, when tribune of the people,* A.U.C. 686, *carried through a law that fourteen rows of seats in the theatre next to those of the senators should be appropriated to the knights.*—Hence, **Rosci-us**, a, um, *adj. Roscian.* — **b.** Meton.: Of *an adept* in any profession or art: Cic.— **3.** *Sex. Roscius, of Ameria, defended by Cicero,* A.U.C. 674, *in an oration still extant.*

Rōsĕa (-ĭa), æ, *f. Rosea or Rosia; a very fertile district near Reate* (now *Le Roscie*).—Hence, **Rōsē-us (Rosi-)**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Rosea; Roscan.*

rōs-ētum, i, *n.* [ros-a] (*A thing provided with* rosa; hence) *A garden* or *bed of roses, a rosary:* Virg.

1. **rōs-ĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Of roses, rose-:* convalles, *filled with roses,* Claud. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Rose-coloured, rosy:* Phœbus, Virg. — **B.** *Rosy, ruddy, blooming:* cervix, Hor.

2. **Rōsĕus**, a, um, v. Rosea.

rostr-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [rostr-um] (*Provided with a* rostrum; hence) *Having a beak, hook,* or *crooked point; beaked, curved at the end, rostrated:* navis, Cic.

ros-trum, i, *n.* [for rod-trum; fr. rod-o] (*The accomplisher of gnawing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The bill, beak, snout, muzzle, mouth* of animals. **II.** Fig.: In familiar or contemptuous language, of persons: *Muzzle, snout:* Plaut. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of things having the shape of a *rostrum:* **1.** *A curved point:* Pl.; Col. — **2.** *The curved end of a ship's prow; a ship's beak:* Cæs. **B.** Plur.: *The Rostra; an erection for speakers in the Forum* (*so called from being adorned with the beaks of ships taken from the Antians,* A.U.C. 416): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rostres.*

rō-sus (for rod-sus), a, um, *P.* of rod-o.

rōta, æ, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit *ratha,* "currus"] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A wheel:* Lucr. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A potter's wheel:* Hor.— **2.** *A wheel for torture:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A car, chariot:* Ov.— **B.** Of things in the shape of a wheel or disk: **1.** *The disk* of the sun: Lucr. — **2.** *A species of sea-fish:* Pl. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *A wheel:* **1.** Of Fortune: Cic.— **2.** Of metre: imparibus vecta Thalia rotis, *i. e. in elegiac metre,* Ov.— **B.** *The wheel,* or *rack,* of love: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *roue.*

rōt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, **1.** *v. a.* and *n.* [rot-a] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To turn round like a wheel; to swing round, whirl about:* ensem, Virg.: Learchum bis terque per auras More rotat fundæ, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To turn,* or *go round, in a circle; to roll round, revolve,* etc.: Ov.—**B.** Fig.: Part. Perf.: Of language: *Round, compact, concise:* sermo, Juv. **II.** Neut.: *To turn* or *roll round; to revolve:* saxa rotantia late Impulerat torrens, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *roder.*

rōtund-e, *adv.* [rotund-us] *Roundly, smoothly, elegantly:* Cic.

rōtund-o, āvi, ātum, āre, **1.** *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To make round; round off, round:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of a sum of money: *To make up* a round sum: mille talenta rotundentur, Hor.

rŏt-undus, a, um, *adj.* [rot-a] **I.** Prop.: *Wheel-shaped,* i. e. *round, circular, spherical, rotund:* (*Comp.*) nihil rotundius, Cic.—Prov.: Diruit, ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis, *i.e. turns everything upside down,* Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Round, rounded:* in se ipso totus, teres atque rotundus, Hor. —**B.** Of speech: *Round, well-turned, smooth, polished, elegant:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rond.*

rŭb-ĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [rub-eo; (e); facio] *To make red* or *ruddy, to redden:* setas sanguine, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rubéfier.*

rūbe-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of rube-o.— **2.** *Pa.: Being red, red, reddish:* rubente dexterâ, Hor.: (*Comp.*) rubentior superficies, Pl.

rŭb-ĕo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ēre, **2.** *v. n.* [prob. akin to Gr. root ῥυθ, in *ἐ-ρυθ-αίνω, ἐ-ρυθ-ρός,* etc.] **I.** Gen.: *To be red* or *ruddy:* aviaria sanguineis baccis, Virg. **II.** Esp.: *To grow red; to redden, blush, colour up:* Cic.

rŭb-er, ra, rum, *adj.* [rub-eo] *Red, ruddy:* sanguis, Hor.:(*Comp.*) rubriore pilo, Pl.: (*Sup.*) nitri quam rubcrrimi,Cels.—Particular phrases: **1.** Rubrum Mare, *The Red Sea, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs:* Cic.—**2.** Saxa Rubra, *The Red Rocks; a place between Rome and Veii, near Cremera, with stone-quarries:* Cic.

rūbe-sco, rŭbŭi, *no sup.*, rūbescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [rube-o] *To grow red, turn red, redden:* Aurora, Virg.

1. **rŭb-ēta**, æ, *f.* [rub-us] (*The one having* rubus; hence) *The rubeta; a species of venomous toad living among bramble-bushes:* Juv.

2. **rŭb-ēta**, ōrum, *n.* [id.] (*Things provided with* rubus; hence) *Brambly thickets:* Ov.

rŭb-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *belonging to, the bramble-bush; bramble-:* virga, Virg.

Rŭbi, ōrum, *m. Rubi; a town of Calabria* (now *Rivo*).

Rŭbĭco, ōnis, *m. The Rubico* or *Rubicon; a small stream which formed the boundary between Italy and Cis-Alpine Gaul* (now, prob. *Pisatello*).

rŭbĭcundŭ-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for rubicundo-lus; fr. rubicundus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) rubicundo-i] *Somewhat ruddy:* Juv.

rŭb-icundus, a, um, *adj.* [rubeo] *Very red* or *ruddy:* Ceres, Virg.: (*Comp.*) rubicundior habitus cometæ, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rubicond.*

rŭb-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Red, reddish:* Plaut.; Suet.

rūbĭgo, inis, *etc.*, v. robig.

rŭb-or, ōris, *m.* [rub-eo] **I.** Gen.: *Redness* of all shades: Cic.; Virg.; Pl. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *A blush:* Cic.; Ov. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *Shamefacedness, bashfulness, modesty:* Cic.— **2.** *The cause of shame; shame, disgrace:* Cic.

rūbr-ĭca, æ, *f.* [ruber, rubr-i] (*A thing pertaining to* ruber; hence) **I.** Gen.: *red earth:* Pl. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *Red earth for colouring; ruddle, red ochre, red chalk:* Hor. **B.** Meton.: (*The title of a law; the rubric,* because written in red; hence) *A law:* Quint.; Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rubrique.*

rŭb-us, i, *m.* [prob. rub-eo] (*The red* or *ruddy-coloured thing;* hence) **1.** *A bramble-bush, blackberry-bush:* Virg. —**2.** *A blackberry:* Prop.

ruc-to, āvi, ātum, āre, **1.** *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to Gr. *ἐ-ρεύγ-ομαι*] **I.** Neut.: *To belch, eructate:* Cic.; Juv. **II.** Act.: *To belch up* a thing, *to void by belching:* glandem, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *roter.*

ruc-tor, ātus sum, āri, **1.** *v. dep.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To belch up* a thing; *to void by belching:* aliquid, Var. **II.** Fig.: In a contemptuous sense: *To belch out, give out, utter:* versus, Hor.

ruc-tus, ūs, *m.* [for ruct-tus; fr. ruct-o] *A belching, eructation, rising of the stomach:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rot.*

1. **rŭd-ens**, entis, *m.* (*f.* Plaut.) [etym. dub.; acc. to the ancients fr. rud-o, on account of the creaking or rattling] *A rope, line,* belonging to the standing or running rigging of a ship; *a stay, halyard, sheet,* etc.: Plur. collect. *the rigging, cordage:* Cic.; Virg.

2. **rŭd-ens**, entis, *P.* of rud-o.

Rŭdĭæ, ārum, *f. Rudiæ; a town of Calabria, the birthplace of Ennius.*—Hence, **Rudĭnus**, a, um, *adj. Of Rudiæ, Rudian.*

rŭdi-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [2. rudis, (*uncontr. Gen.*) rudi-is] (*One pertaining to a* rudis; hence) *A gladiator presented with a* rudis, *i. e. who receives his discharge:* Suet.

rŭd-imentum, i, *n.* [akin to 1. rud-is] (*That which is* rudis; hence) *A first attempt, trial,* or *essay; a beginning, commencement* in anything. **I.** Gen.: regni, Liv. **II.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: belli, Virg. — Particular phrase: Adolescentiæ rudimentum ponere, *To lay down the rudiments, complete the first beginnings, of youth, to pass one's novitiate:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rudiment.*

1. **rŭdis**, e, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Unwrought, untilled, unformed, unused, rough, raw, wild:* carapus, Virg.: vestis, *i. e. coarse,* Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Young, new:* Amphitrite

untried, not yet sailed on, Cat.: agna, Mart. **III.** Fig.: *Rude, unpolished, uncultivated, unskilled, awkward, clumsy, ignorant;* hence, with the *Gen.*: *unacquainted with, inexperienced in*, etc.: discipulus, Cic.: rerum, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rude.*

2. **rūdis,** is, *f.* [etym. dub.] **1.** *A slender rod*, to stir with in cooking; *a spatula:* Pl.—**2.** *A staff used by soldiers and gladiators in their exercises*, answering to *a quarter-staff; a foil:* Liv. — A gladiator received such a rudis when honourably discharged (whence he was called rudiarius): Cic. —Particular phrase: Rude donare aliquem, *To present one with a* rudis; *i. e. to give one an honourable discharge:* Fig.: Hor.

rŭdo, īvi, ĭtum, īre (ŭ, Pers. 3, 9), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root RU, *sonum edere, ululare*] **I.** Prop.: Of animals: Neut.: **A.** *To roar, to bellow:* ĭræque leonum Vincla recusantûm, et serâ sub nocte rudentûm, Virg. — **B.** Of an ass: *To bray:* Pers. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of persons: Act.: *To roar, or bellow, out:* Virg.— **B.** Of things: Neut.: *To creak, groan*, etc.: Virg.

rūdus, ĕris, *n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Gen.: *Stones broken small and mingled with lime* for plastering walls, *etc.*: Hirt. **II.** Esp.: *Old rubbish*, of the stones, plaster, *etc.*, of buildings: Tac.

Rūfræ, ārum, *f. Rufræ; a town of Campania* (now *Lacosta Rufuria*).

Rūf-ŭli, ōrum, *m.* [2. Ruf-us] (*Rufus's men* — first named after a Rutilius Rufus) *The Rufuli; military tribunes chosen by the general himself:* Liv.

1. **rūf-us,** a, um, *adj.* [akin to rubber] **I.** Gen.: *Red, reddish*, of all shades: sanguis, Cels.: (*Comp.*) siligo rufior, Pl. **II.** Esp.: *Red-haired, red-headed:* virgo, Ter.

2. **Rūfus,** i, *m.* [1. rufus] (*Red-haired*) *Rufus; a Roman name.*

rūga, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A crease in the face, a wrinkle:* Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A crease, fold*, etc.: Juv.—**B.** *A wrinkle, corrugation*, etc.: Juv.

Rugĭi, ōrum, *m. The Rugii; a German people* (who have given their name to the island *Rügen*).

rūg-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [rug-a] **I.** Prop.: *Full of wrinkles or creases; wrinkled:* (*Comp.*) rugosiorem quum geras stolâ frontem, Mart.: rugosus frigore pagus (=pagani), Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *That causes*, or *produces, wrinkles* in the face; *wrinkling:* sanna, Pers.—**B.** *Wrinkled, corrugated, shrivelled:* cortex, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rugueux.*

rŭ-ĭna, æ, *f.* [ru-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A rushing*, or *tumbling, down; a falling down; a fall:* Hor.; Liv. **B.** Esp.: Of buildings, *etc.*: *A tumbling*, or *falling, down; ruin:* Cæs.; Cic.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: *Downfall, fall, ruin; accident, catastrophe, disaster, overthrow, destruction:* Cic.; Liv.; Tac. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *That which tumbles*, or *falls, down: a fall:* Virg.—**B.** *A building that has tumbled down, a ruin, ruins:* Liv.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ruine.*

rŭĭn-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ruin-a] (*Full of* ruina; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Falling*, or *tumbling, down; going to ruin; ruinous:* ædes, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *That has already fallen, ruined, in ruins:* domus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ruineux.*

rūm-en, ĭnis, *n.* [prob. akin to ἐ-ρεύγ-ομαι, Lat. ructor] (*The belching thing;* hence) *The throat, gullet:* Fest.

rūmĭnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rumin(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *A chewing over again, chewing the cud, rumination:* Pl. **II.** Fig.: *A thinking over, revolving in the mind, ruminating, rumination:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rumination.*

rūmĭn-or, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [rumen, rumin-is] (*To bring up from the throat;* hence) *To chew over again, chew the cud, to ruminate.* **I.** Neut.: bubus, ovibus, omnibusque quæ ruminant, Pl. **II.** Act.: ruminat (*sc.* bos) herbas, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ruminer.*

rūmis, is, *f.* [etym. dub.] *A breast that gives suck; a teat*, etc.: Var.; Pl.

rumo, are=ruminor, acc. to Fest.

rūm-or, ōris, *m.* [etym. dub.; acc. to some, rum-o; and so, Prop.: *A chewing over again*; hence, Fig.: *a repeated saying* or *telling:*— acc. to others, akin to Sanscrit root RU, *sonum edere*; and so *the uttering of a* mere *sound*; hence] **1.** *Common talk, authenticated report, hearsay, rumour:* Cic.; Hor.— **2.** *Common* or *general opinion, current report, the popular voice:* Cic.; Tac.— **3.** *Fame, reputation:* Hor.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rumeur.*

ru(m)p-o, rūpi, ruptum, rumpĕre, 3. *v. a.* [root RUP, akin to Sanscrit root LUP, *to rend, burst*, etc.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To break, burst, tear, rend, rive, rupture; to break asunder, burst in pieces, force open*, etc.: vincula, Cic.: rupit Iarbitam Timagenis æmula lingua, Hor.—Particular phrases: **1.** Rumpere viam, iter, *etc., To burst*, or *force, a way, road*, etc.: Liv.—**2.** Rumpere agmina, acies, *etc., To burst*, or *break, through forces, troops*, etc.: Liv.—**3.** Rumpere fontem, *To break open a fountain; to cause a fountain to break*, or *burst forth:* Ov.—**4.** Rumpere alicui reditum, *To break*, or *cut, off one's return; to prevent one from returning:* Hor. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron. *or* Pass. in reflexive force: *To burst*, or *split, one's self; to burst, split*, etc.: Cic.; Hor.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To break, violate, destroy, annul, make void, interrupt*, etc.: fœdera, Cic.: silentia sermone, Ov.—**B.** *To cause to burst forth, send forth, utter, give vent to*, etc.: tantos illa suo rumpebat pectore questûs, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rompre.*

rūmus-cŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [for rumor-culus; fr. rumor] *Idle talk, common gossip:* Cic.

rūna, æ, *f. A runa; a javelin, dart*, etc.: Cic.

runco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To weed out, root up; to weed, clear of weeds.* segetes, Var. **II.** Meton.: *To pluck, deprive of hair:* Pers.

rŭ-o, rŭi, rūtum, rŭĕre (rŭ*turus, a, um, Ov.), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [root RU, prob. akin to Sanscrit root SRU, *fluere*] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To fall with violence; to fall* or *rush down:* ruere illa non possunt, Cic.: ruit æthere toto Turbidus imber aquâ, Virg.—Particular phrase: Æther, *etc.*, ruit, *The sky is falling*, i. e. *it rains heavily*, or *there is a storm*, etc.: Virg. — Prov.: Of anything very improbable: Cœlum ruit, *The sky is falling:* Ter.—**2.** Esp.: Of buildings, *etc.*: *To fall* or *tumble down; to fall*, or *go, to ruin:* Liv.; Hor. **B.** Meton.: Of hasty or rapid movements: *To hasten, hurry, run*, etc.: ruere Pompeium nunciant, Cic.: de montibus, Virg. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To fall, fail, sink:* nemo est quin intelligat ruere rempublicam, Cic. — **2.** *To rush, dash, hurry, hasten, run*, etc.: crudelitatis odio in crudelitatem ruitis, Liv.: omnia fatis In pejus ruere, Virg. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To cast down with violence; to dash down, hurl to the ground, prostrate:* cumulosque ruit male pinguis ærenæ, Virg. **B.** Meton.: *To cast up* from the bottom; *to turn up, throw up:* spumas salis æræ ruebant, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ruer.*

rūp-es, is, *f.* [ru(m)p-o] (*The broken* or *rent thing;* hence) *A cliff* or *steep rock:* Cæs.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *roche.*

Rupĭlĭus, ĭi, *m. Rupilius; a Roman name.*

rup-tor, ōris, *m.* [ru(m)p-o] *A breaker, violator:* fœderis, Liv.

rup-tus, a, um, *P.* of ru(m)p-o.

rūr-ĭ-cŏl-a, æ, *adj. gen. omn.* [rus, rur-is; (i); col-o] **I.** *That tills the country* or *the ground:* ruricolæ boves, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **ruricola,** æ, *m. A tiller of the soil:* **A.** *A countryman, rustic, husbandman:* Col.—**B.** *An ox* or *bull:* Ov. **II.** *Inhabiting*, or *dwelling, in the country; rural, rustic;* Phryges, Ov.

rūr-ĭ-gĕn-a, æ, *m.* [rus, rur-is; (i); gen-o] *One born in the country; a countryman, rustic:* Ov.

rursus (-um), *adv.* [contr. from reversus *or* reversum] **I.** Prop.: *Turned back* or *backwards; back, backwards:* ne rursum cadas, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *On the contrary, on the other hand, in return, again:* æquum est, Peccatis veniam poscentem reddere rursus, Cæs.; Cic.; Hor. — **B.** *Back again, again, anew:* ut rursus plebes in Aventinum sevocanda esse videatur, Cic.

rus, rūris (in *plur.* only in the *Nom.* and *Acc.*), *n.* [etym. dub.] *The country; lands, fields; a country-seat, farm, estate*, etc.: Cic.; Virg.; Hor.

ruscum, i, *n. Butcher's broom:* Virg.

rus-sus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Gr. ἐ-ρυθ-ρός; Lat. rub-eo, rub-er] *Red:* vela, Lucr.: gingiva, Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *roux.*

rustĭca, æ. v. **rusticus.**

rustĭc-ānus, a, um, *adj.* [rusticus] (*Of, or pertaining to, the* rusticus; hence) *Rustic, country-*: homines, Cic.

rustĭcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rustic(a)-or] *A living in the country, country-life:* Cic.

rustĭc-e, *adv.* [rustic-us] *In a countrified manner, clownishly, boorishly, awkwardly*· loqui, Cic.: (*Comp.*) rusticius, Hor.

rustĭc-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The state, or quality, of the* rusticus; hence) *The manners of the country*, or *of country people; rustic behaviour, rusticity:* in a good or bad sense: Pl.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rusticité.*

rustĭc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* [id.] *To be a rustic*, i. e. *to live in the country, to rusticate:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *rustiquer.*

rustĭcŭl-us, i, *m.* [for rusticolus]; fr. 2. rusticus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) rustico-i] *A little countryman, a little rustic:* Cic.

1. **rus-tĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [for rur-ticus; fr. rus, rur-is] **I.** Prop.: *Of*, or *belonging to, the country; rural, rustic, country-*: prædia, Cic.: opprobria, Hor.—As *Subst.*: **A. rustĭcus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A countryman, rustic, peasant:* Cic.; Hor.—**B. rustĭca**, æ, *f.*: **1.** (*sc.* puella) *A country girl:* Ov. —**2.** (*sc.* gallina) *A heath-cock:* Mart. **II.** Meton.: **A.** In a good sense: *Country-like, countrified:* mores, Cic.: (*Comp.*) simus hoc titulo rusticiore contenti, Sen. —**B.** In a bad sense: *Plain, simple; rough, coarse, gross, awkward, clownish*, etc.: vox, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rustique.*

2. **rustĭcus**, i, v. 1. rusticus.

1. **ruta cæsa**, v. rutus.

rūta, æ, *f.* = ῥυτή. **I.** Prop.: (*The herb*) *rue:* Ov. **II.** Fig.: For *bitterness, disagreeableness, unpleasantness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rue.*

Rŭtēni (Ruth-), ōrum, *m. The Rutini or Rutheni; a people of Aquitanian Gaul.*

Rutĭlius, ĭi, *m. Rutilius; a Roman name.*

rŭtĭl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [rutil-us] **I.** Act.: *To make red; to colour* or *dye red*, etc.: rutilatæ comæ, Liv. **II.** Neut.: *To be red, to have a red glow, tint*, or *tinge:* arma . . . rutilare vident, Virg.

1. **rŭt-ŭlus**, a, um [prob. akin to rub-eo] *Red* (inclining to golden yellow): fulgor, Cic.: ignis, Virg.

2. **Rŭtŭlus**, i, *m.* [1. rutilus] *Rutilus; a Roman name.*

rū-trum, i, *n.* [ru-o] (*The accomplisher of throwing up*; hence) *A spade, shovel.*

Rŭtŭba, æ, *m. Rutuba; the name of a gladiator.*

rūt-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [2. rut-a] *A little (piece of) rue:* Cic.

Rŭtŭli, ōrum, *m. The Rutuli; an ancient people of Latium, whose capital was Ardea.* —Sing.: **Rutulus**, i, *m. A Rutulian.* —Hence, **Rutul-us**, a, um, *adj. Rutulian.*

Rŭtŭp-īnus, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Rutupiæ (a city and haven of the Caverni, in Britain):* Juv.

ru-tus, a, um: 1. *P.* of ru-o. —**2.** *Pa.*, found only in the phrase *rūta et cæsa* or *rūta cæsa:* Law *t. t.*: *Everything dug up* (ruta) *and cut down* (cæsa) *on an estate without being wrought*, and which is reserved by the owner at a sale; *the timber and minerals:* Cic.

S

S, s, *indecl. n.* or *f.* **I.** The nineteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding in form to the old Greek S for Σ. **II.** As an initial and medial *s* has a hard sound, and is therefore joined only with the tenues (*c, p, t*).—As a medial, also written double after long vowels: *caussa, cassus, divissiones* (so wrote, for instance, Cicero and Virgil, acc. to Quint.). **III.** As a final, *s* has a softer sound, and therefore not only admitted the medial *b* before it (*plebs, urbs, abs; Arabs, chalybs*, etc.), but often entirely disappeared. So in the ante-class. poets down to the early years of Cicero (and also in his own poem, entitled Aratus, written in his youth), before words beginning with a consonant, to avoid position: *Ratu'* Romulus, *Fulviu'* Nobilior, *gravi'* Terra, est *sati'* bella, *Hyperioni'* cursum, *Virgine'* nam sibi, *etc.*; less freq. before words beginning with a vowel, in which case, to avoid hiatus, the vowel before *s* was also elided; *vas' argenteis* for vasis argenteus.—Final *s* is also elided (and the preceding vowel either dropped with it or weakened) in the forms *sat* from *satis*; *mage* from *magis;* in the neut. forms of adjectives of the 3d declension, *acre, egreste, facile;* in the collateral forms of the 2d Pers. Sing. Pass., *fatere, fateare, fatebare*, etc.; in the Gen. Sing. of the 1st, 2d, and 5th declension, and in the Nom. Plur. of the 1st and 2d declension (*aurai* for *aura-is*, analog. to *regis*, etc.).—Lastly, *s* disappears in the forms, *abin', scin', viden', satin'*, from *abisne, scisne, viâ-*

esne, satisne, etc. **IV.** *S* appears as an equivalent for the aspirate in many words of Greek origin; *semi-, serpo, sex, super*, corresp. to ἡμι-, ἕρπω, ἕξ, ὑπέρ, *etc.* —It is also prefixed to some words obtained from Greek originals which take the soft breathing: *si* (old form *sei*), *sero, Segesta*, corresp. to εἰ, ἙΡΩ (whence εἴρω), Ἔγεστα. —Less freq. in radical words beginning with a consonant: *sculpo* corresp. to γλύφω; *scribo*, to γράφω.—To soften the termination, *s* appears in *abs* = *ab*, and *ex* corresp. to ἐκ.—Sometimes, on the contrary, an initial *σ* appears in Greek, where the corresponding Latin word has not taken the *s:* Lat. fallo, Gr. σφάλλω. **V.** *S* is interchanged: **A.** Most freq. with *r;* see that letter, *no.* II. —**B.** With *d:* Claudius, from the Sabine Clausus; and, on the other hand, *rosa*, corresp. to the Gr. ῥόδον. —**C.** With *t: tensus* and *tentus; resina* corresp. to ῥητίνη; and, on the contrary, *mertare, pultare*, for *mersare, pulsare.* **VI.** *S* is assimilated before *f* in the compounds of dis: *differo, difficilis, diffluo*, etc.; v. 3. dis.—On the other hand, it arises by assimilation from *d*, in *assum, assumo, cessi*, for *adsum, adsumo, ced-si*; from *t* in *fassus*, from *fateor;* from *b* in *jussi*, from *jubeo;* from *m* in *pressi*, from *premo;* from *r* in *gessi*, from *gero;* and *dossuarius*, from *dorsum.* **VII.** As an abbreviation, S denotes *sacrum, semis, sibi, suis*; S. C., *senatusconsultum*; S. P., *suā pecuniā*; S. P. Q. R., *Senatus Populusque Romanus*, etc.

Sāba, æ, *f.*, Σάβα. *Saba; the largest town in Arabia Felix, especially celebrated for its myrrh, frankincense, ...* —Hence, **Săb-æus**, a, um, *adj.*, Σαβαῖος. *Sabæan.* —As *Subst.*: **1. Sabæa**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* terra) Prop.: *The territory of Saba*; Meton.) *Arabia Felix.* —**2. Sabæi**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The inhabitants of Arabia Felix.*

Săbāzĭus, ĭi, *m.* = Σαβάζιος. *Sabazius; a surname of Bacchus.*—Hence, **Săbāzĭ-a**, ōrum, *n. The Sabazia; a festival in honour of Sabazius* or *Bacchus.*

Sabbăta, ōrum, *n.* = σάββατα [Orig. Hebr.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *The (Jewish) day of rest, the Sabbath (considered by the Romans to have been ordained as a fast-day)*: Just. —**B.** Esp.: *Saturday*: Suet. **II.** Meton.: Of other Jewish *holidays:* tricesima, *i. e. the new moon*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Sabbat.*

Săbel-lĭ, ōrum, *m.* [prob. for Sabin-li; fr. Sabin-i] *The Sabelli* or *Sabines.* —Sing.: **Sabellus**, i, *m. The Sabellus* or *Sabine* (i. e. *Horace, as the owner of an estate in the Sabine territory*). —Hence, **Sabell-us (-icus)**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, the Sabelli; Sabellian, Sabine.*

Săbīna, æ, v. Sabini.

Săb-īni, ōrum, *m.* [Sab-us] (*Those belonging to* Sabus; hence) *The Sabini* or *Sabines; an ancient Italian people adjoining the Latins, a part of whom, as early as the time of Romulus, were united with the Romans as one people, under the name of Quirites.* —Hence, **Săbīn-us**, a, um, *adj. Sabine.* —As

Subst.: **1. Săbīnus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A Sabine.* — **2. Sabina,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* mulier) *A Sabine woman.* — **3. Sabinum,** i, *n.*: **a.** (*sc.* vinum) *Sabine wine:* Hor. — **b.** (*sc.* prædium) *A Sabine estate:* Hor.

Sabis, is, *m. Sabis; a river of Gallia Belgica* (now the *Sambre*).

Sabrina, æ, *f. The Sabrina; a river of Britain* (now the *Severn*).

săburra, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] *Sand* for ballast; *ballast:* Virg.

Săbus, i, *m. Sabus; the progenitor and god of the Sabines.*

sacc-o, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [sacc-us] (*To use a* saccus *for anything*; hence) *To strain through a bag; to strain, filter.* **I.** Prop.: aquam, Sen. **II.** Meton.: Of urine: saccatus humor corporis, Lucr.

saccŭ-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for saccolus; fr. saccus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) sacco-i] (*A little* saccus; hence) **1.** *A little money-bag, a purse:* Cat. — **2.** *A small bag (for filtering wine):* Auct. ap. Cic.

saccus, i, *m.* = σακκος. **I.** Gen.: *A sack, bag:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *A money-bag:* Hor. — **B.** For straining liquids, *etc.*: *A bag:* Pl. — **C.** *A beggar's wallet:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sac.*

săcel-lum, i, *n. dim.* [for sacerlum; fr. sacrum, sac(e)r-i] *A little sanctuary; a chapel:* Cic.

săc-er, săc-ra, săc-rum, *adj.* [root SAC; akin to ἅγ-ιος, ἁγ-νός; Sanscrit root YAJ, *to worship* by sacrifices, *to inaugurate*] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *Dedicated* or *consecrated to a divinity; holy, sacred:* lapis, *i. e. a stone landmark* or *boundary-stone,* Liv.: (*Sup.*) jura sacerrima lecti, Ov.: (with *Gen.*) terra . . . sacra deorum omnium est, Cic.: (with *Dat.*; also, with *Gr. Acc.*) laurus Sacra Jovi comam, Virg. — As *Subst.*: **sacrum,** i, *n.*: **1.** *A holy,* or *sacred, thing:* Hor. — **2.** *A sacred building* or *edifice; a temple:* Cic. — **3.** *A sacred vessel* or *utensil,* etc.; *a consecrated statue,* etc.: Cic. — **4.** *A sacrifice:* Liv. — **5.** Plur.: *Sacrificial gifts, offerings,* etc.: Cic. — **6.** *A religious solemnity, rite, act,* or *ceremony:* Cic.; Hor. — **7.** Plur.: **a.** Prop.: *Divine worship* or *religion* in gen.; *public religious solemnities, rites, festivals,* etc.: Cic. — **b.** Meton.: *Secrets, mysteries:* Tac. — **8.** *The private religious rites* of a gens, a family, *etc.*: Cic. — **9.** Plur.: *Poems* (as things sacred to the Muses): Ov. **B.** Meton.: *Holy, sacred, awful, venerable:* silentium, Hor. **II.** Esp.: With bad accessory signification: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *Devoted* to a divinity for destruction; *forfeited:* caput Jovi sacrum, Liv. — **2.** *Accursed, criminal, impious, wicked,* etc.: eum, qui eorum cuiquam nocuerit, sacrum sanciri, Liv. **B.** Meton.: *Accursed, execrable, detestable, horrible, infamous:* auri sacra fames, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sacre.*

săcer-do-s, dōtis, *comm.* [for sacerda-t-s; fr. sacer; do] (*One given,* or *giving himself,* etc., *to sacred things*) 1. Masc.: *A priest:* Cic.; Virg. — **2.** Fem.: *A priestess:* Cic.

săcerdōt-ālis, e, *adj.* [sacerdos, sacerdot-is] *Of,* or *belonging to, a priest* or *priestess; priestly, sacerdotal:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sacerdotal.*

săcerdōt-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.] (*The office of a* sacerdos; hence) *The priesthood; the sacerdotal office:* Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sacerdoce.*

săcŏpēnĭum, ¶ĭi, **săgăpēnon,** i, *n.* = σαγαπηνον. *Sacopenium,* or *sagopenon; the gum-like juice of an umbelliferous plant:* Pl.

săcrā-mentum, i, *n.* [sacr(a)-o] **1.** (*The consecrated thing* or *thing set apart as sacred;* hence) **a.** Prop.: Law *t. t.*: *The sum which the two parties to a suit at first deposited, but afterwards became bound for, with the* tresviri capitales; so called, either because the sum deposited by the losing party was used for religious purposes; or, else, because the money was deposited in a sacred place: Cic. — **b.** Meton.: *A cause, a civil suit* or *process:* Cic. — **2.** (*The thing setting apart,* or *devoting,* to anything; hence) **a.** Milit. *t. t.*: *The preliminary engagement (entered into by newly-enlisted troops):* Liv. — **b.** (a) Prop.: Milit. *t. t.*: *The military oath of allegiance:* Cæs.; Cic. — (b) Meton.: *An oath; a solemn obligation* or *engagement:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *serment;* also (Eccl.) *sacrement.*

Săcrānus, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Sacrani, an ancient people of Latium.*

săcr-ārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [sacr-um] (*A thing pertaining to* sacrum; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A place for the keeping of holy things; a shrine, sacristy; an oratory, chapel:* Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: *A secret place:* Cic.

Săcrātor, ōris, *m. Sacrator; a warrior mentioned in Virgil.*

săcrā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of sacr(a)-o. — **2.** *Pa.*: *Hallowed, consecrated, holy, sacred:* jura parentum, Ov.: (*Comp.*) dies săcratior, Mart.: (*Sup.*) numen sacratissimum, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sacré.*

săcr-i-cŏl-a, æ, *com.* [sacr-um; (i); col-o] *One who conducted the* sacra; *a sacrificing priest* or *priestess:* Tac.

săcr-i-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [sacrum; (i); fer-o] *Bearing sacred things:* Ov.

săcrĭfĭcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A sacrificing, sacrifice:* Cic.

săcrĭfĭc-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [sacrific-o] *A sacrifice:* Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sacrifice.*

săcr-i-fĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [for sacr-i-fac-o; fr. sacrum; (i); fac-io] **I.** Neut.: *To make,* or *offer, a sacrifice; to sacrifice:* in sacrificando, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) pure et caste a matronis sacrificatum, Liv. **II.** Act.: *To make a sacrifice of, to offer in sacrifice, to sacrifice:* pecora, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sacrifier.*

săcrĭfĭc-ŭlus, i, *m.* [sacrific-o] *A sacrificer, sacrificing priest:* Liv.

săcrĭfĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *belonging to, sacrificing; sacrificial:* Ov.

săcr-i-lĕg-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [sacr-um; (i); leg-o] **I.** Prop.: *The robbing of a temple, stealing of sacred things, sacrilege:* Tac. **II.** Meton.: *Violation* or *profanation of sacred things, sacrilege:* Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sacrilége.*

săcr-i-lĕg-us, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *That steals sacred things, that robs a temple, sacrilegious:* manūs, Liv. — As *Subst.*: **sacrilegus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *One who robs* or *steals from a temple; one who commits sacrilege:* Cic.; Quint. **II.** Meton.: *That violates* or *profanes sacred things; sacrilegious, impious, profane:* (*Sup.*) exi e fano, sacrilegissime, Plaut. — As *Subst.*: **A. sacrilegus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* vir) *An impious, wicked,* or *profane man; a violator,* or *breaker,* of what is right, *etc.*: Sall. — **B. sacrilega,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* femina) *An impious* or *wicked woman:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sacrilége.*

săcr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [sacer, sacr-i] **I.** Prop.: **A.** In a good sense: *To declare* or *set apart as sacred; to consecrate, dedicate,* or *devote* to a divinity: mæstasque săcravimus aras, Virg. — **B.** In a bad sense: *To devote* or *doom to destruction, to declare accursed, to condemn:* Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To set apart, consecrate, devote, give* a thing to anyone; in a good or bad sense: injecere manum Parcæ, telisque săcrārunt Evandri, Virg. — **B.:** 1. *To render sacred* or *inviolable* by consecration; *to devote, hallow, consecrate:* fœdus, Liv. — **2.** Of a deity: *To hold sacred; to worship* or *honour as sacred:* Liv. — **C.** *To render imperishable, to immortalize:* miraturque nihil, nisi quod Libitina sacravit, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sacrer,* "to consecrate."

săcr-o-sanctus (also sts. separately, sacro sanctus, and in *tmesis,* sacroque sanctum, Pl.), a, um, *adj.* [sacr-um; (o); sanc-io] (*Inaugurated* or *consecrated with religious ceremonies;* hence) **1.** *Fixed* or *decreed as inviolable; sacred, inviolable, sacrosanct:* possessiones, Cic. — **2.** *Most holy, most sacred, venerable:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *sacrosainct.*

sæclum, i, *etc.*, v. sec.

sæp-e, *adv.* [sæp-is] *Often, oft, oftentimes, many times, frequently:* **1.** Pos.: quum sæpe mecum ageres, Cic. — Particular expression: Sæpe numero, or, as one word, sæpenumero: *Oftentimes, over and over again:* Cæs. — **2.** *Comp.*: sæpius, quam vellem, Cic. — **3.** *Sup.*: de quo (*sc.* Homero) sæpissime vigilans (*sc.* Ennius) solebat cogitare et loqui, Cic.

sæpĕnŭmĕro, v. sæpe.

sæpes, is, *etc.*, v. 1. sep.

sæpis, e, *adj. That happens often, frequent.* As an *adj.* cited only once in the *Comp.*, SÆPIOR, by Prisc.; and once in the *Sup.*: sæpissimam discordiam fuisse, Auct. ap. Prisc.

sæta, æ, *etc.*, v. set.

sæv-e, *adv.* [sæv-us] *Fiercely, furiously, ferociously, cruelly, barbarously:*

sæve facere omnia, Luc.: (*Comp.*) sævius, Ov.: (*Sup.*) sævissime, Col.

sæv-ĭ-dĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* [sæv-us; (i): dic-o] *Spoken furiously or angrily:* dicta, Ter.

sæv-ĭo, ĭi, ītum, īre (*Imperf.*, sævībat, Lucr.), 4. *v. n.* [sæv-us] **I.** Prop.: Of animals: *To be fierce or furious; to rage; to vent one's rage:* sævit (*sc.* lupus) pariter rabieque fameque, Ov. **II.** Meton.: Of any strong, passionate excitement: *To rage, rave; to be furious, mad, violent,* etc., quum sævire ventus cœpisset, Cæs.: pater ardens Sævit, quod, *etc.*, Hor.: (*Impers. Pass.*) sævītum esse, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sevir.*

sæv-ĭtĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* sævus; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of animals: *A raging, rage, fierceness, ferocity:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: Of any violent, passionate excitement: *Fierceness, sarageness, cruelty, severity,* etc.: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sévices.*

sæv-us, a, um, *adj.* [prob. akin to Sans. root sĪ, *to incite*] (*Incited;* hence) **I.** Prop.: Of animals: *Roused to fierceness; raging, furious, fell, savage, ferocious,* etc.: belua, Hor.: (*Sup.*) animalia sævissima dentibus, Pl. **II.** Meton.: Of any vehement, passionate excitement: *Fierce, cruel, violent, harsh, severe, fell, dire, barbarous,* etc.: novercæ, Virg.: hiems nive sæva, Liv.: (*Comp.*) sævior ante alios, Sil.

sāga, æ, v. sāgus.

sāgăc-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sagax, sagacis] (*The quality of the* sagax; hence) **1.**: **a.** *Keenness (of scent):* Cic.; Pl.— **b.** Of the *keenness, acuteness* of the other senses: Sen. — **2.** *Keenness of perception; acuteness, shrewdness, sagacity:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sagacité, sagesse.*

sāgăc-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] (*After the manner of the* sagax; hence) **1.** *Quickly, sharply, keenly, with quickness of scent, with a fine sense of smell:* (*Comp.*) sagacius unus odoror, Hor.: (*Sup.*) quam sagacissime, Cic.—**2.** *Acutely, shrewdly, accurately, sagaciously:* sagaciter pervestigare, Cic.

sāgāpēnon, i, v. sacopenium.

Sāgāris, i, *m.*, or **Sangārius**, ĭi, *m. The Sagaris or Sangarius; a river of Phrygia and Bithynia, which falls into the Propontis* (now the *Sacaria*).—Hence, **Sāgār-ītis**, ĭdis, *adj. f. Of Sagaris.*

sāg-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [sag-um] (*Provided with a* sagum; hence) *Clothed in* or *having on a* sagum: Cic.

sāg-ax, ācis, *adj.* [sag-io] **I.** Prop.: *Of quick perception, whose senses are acute, sagacious:* **A.** Of the sense of smell: *Keen-scented:* canes, Cic.: (with *Gerund in* di) venandi sagax virtus, Ov.—**B.** Of other senses: (*Comp.*) canibus sagacior anser, Ov.: (*Sup.*) palatum in gustu sagacissimum, Pl. **II.** Fig.: (*Intellectually*) *quick, keen, acute, shrewd, sagacious:* animal, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) utilium rerum, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sagace;* also subst.) *sage.*

sāg-ĭna, æ, *f.* [akin to σαγ, root of σάττω, to stuff full, to cram] (*The thing stuffing full, the cramming thing;* hence) *Food, nourishment:* **I.** Prop.: Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A stuffing, cramming, fattening, feeding,* etc.: Cic. —**B.** *A fatted animal:* Plaut. — **C.** *Fatness* produced by much eating, *corpulence.* Just.

sāgĭn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [sagin-a] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of animals: *To fatten, fat:* glires fagi glande, Pl. —**B.** Of persons: *To cram, stuff, feast:* aliquem, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To nourish, feed, enrich:* rei publicæ sanguine saginari, Cic.

sāg-īo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* [etym. dub.] *To perceive quickly, acutely or keenly:* Cic.

sāgitta, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *An arrow, shaft, bolt:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A constellation, the arrow:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *sagitte, sagette,* (mod.) *saette.*

sāgitt-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sagitt-a] *Of,* or *belonging to, an arrow; arrow-:* Pl.—As *Subst.*: **sagittarius**, ĭi, *m.*: **1.** Prop.: (*sc.* miles) *An archer, bowman:* Cæs.; Tac.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *The constellation Sagittarius,* or *the Archer* (otherwise called Arcitenens): Cic.— **b.** *An assailant, assassin,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sagittaire.*

sāgitt-ĭ-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [sagitt-a; (i); fer-o] *Arrow-bearing:* Ov.

Sāgitt-ĭ-pŏtens, entis, *m.* [sagitt-a; (i); potens) (*The one powerful with arrows*) *Sagittipotens = Sagittarius,* or *the constellation of the Archer:* Ov.

sāgitt-o, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [sagitt-a] *To discharge arrows, to shoot with arrows:* Just.

sag-men, ĭnis, *n.* [root SAC; akin to Gr. root ἀγ, whence ἀγ-ιος, etc.) (*The sacred thing;* hence) *The tuft of sacred herbs plucked within the citadel by the consul* or *prætor, by bearing which the persons of the Roman fetiales and ambassadors became inviolable:* Liv.

Sagra, æ. *m. Sagra; a river of Lower Italy.*

sāgŭl-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [sagul-um] (*Provided with a* sagulum; hence) *Clothed in,* or *wearing, a* sagulum: comites, Suet.

sāgŭ-lum, i, *n. dim.* [for sagolum; fr. sagum, (*uncontr. Gen.*) sago-i] *A small military cloak:* Cæs.

sāgum, i, *n.* = σάγος [acc. to Polybius, a Celtic word] (hence the Eng. shag): **1.** *A coarse woollen blanket* or *mantle,* e. g. of servants: Cato.—**2.** For soldiers: *A military cloak:* Cæs.— Particular phrases: **a.** Saga sumere, *To assume the* saga = *to take up arms, prepare for battle:* Cic.—**b.** Ad saga ire, *To go to the* saga = saga sumere: Cic.—**c.** In sagis esse, *To be in* saga, *i. e. under arms:* Cic.—**d.** Saga ponere, *To lay down the* saga, i. e. *one's arms:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sayon.*

Sāguntum, i, *n.*, **-us (-os)**, i, *f.*, Σάγουντον. *Saguntum, Saguntus,* or *Saguntos; a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the Mediterranean, beyond the Iberus, the besieging and reduction of which by Hannibal led to the breaking out of the second Punic war* (now *Murviedro*). — Hence, **Săgunt-ĭnus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Saguntum; Saguntine.*—As *Subst.*: **Saguntini**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives). *The Saguntines.*

sāg-us, a, um, *adj.* [prps. sag-io] *Presaging, predicting, prophetic:* aves, Stat.—As *Subst.*: **saga**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* mulier) *A female diviner, a wise woman, a fortune-teller, soothsayer:* Hor

Sāĭs, is, *f.*, Σαΐς. *Sais; the capital of Lower Egypt.* — Hence, **Sa-ĭtæ**, ārum, *m. The inhabitants of Sais.*

sāl, sālis, *m.* (rarely *n.*) [akin to ἅλς] **I.** Prop.: *Salt:* Cic.; Hor.; Vitr. **II.** Meton.: *The salt water, brine, sea:* Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Intellectual acuteness, good sense, shrewdness, cunning, wit, facetiousness, sarcasm; a clever* or *witty saying:* Cic.; Hor.— **B.** *Good taste, elegance:* Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *sal,* (mod.) *sel.*

sălăco, ōnis, *m.* = σαλάκων. *A swaggerer, braggart:* Cic.

Sălămis, is (Acc. Salamina, Hor.) (a Latinized collat. form, **Salamina**, æ), *f.*, Σαλαμίς: **1.** *Salamis* or *Salamina; an island in the Saronic Gulf, opposite Eleusis* (now *Coluri*).—Hence, **Sălămĭn-ĭus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Salamis.*—As *Subst.*: **Salaminii**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The inhabitants of Salamis.*—**2.** *The city of Salamis in Cyprus, founded by Teucer on the Island of Salamis.* — Hence, **Sălămĭn-ĭus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Salamis.*

Sălăpĭa (**Salp-**), æ, *f. Salapia* or *Salpia; a city in Daunian Apulia.*— Hence, **1. Sălăp-ĭnus** (**Salp-**), a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Salapia; Salapian.* — As *Subst.*: **Salapini**, ōrum *m.* (*sc.* cives). *The inhabitants of Salapia; the Salapians.* — 2. **Sălăpītāni**, ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Salapia.*

sălăpūtĭum, ĭi, *n.* A humorous appellation for *A little, tiny man, a manikin, Lilliputian:* Cat.

sălārĭum, ĭi, v. salarius.

săl-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sal] *Of,* or *belonging to, salt; salt-*: annona, *the yearly revenue from salt,* Liv. — As *Subst.*: **1. Salaria**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* via). *The Salarian* or *Salt Road* (*beginning at the* Porta Collina, and *leading into the country of the Sabines:—so called because the Sabines used it when conveying salt from the sea*): Cic.— **2. salarium**, ĭi, *n.* (*sc.* argentum) (Prop.: *Money given to the soldiers for salt, salt-money*; Meton.) *A pension, stipend, allowance, salary:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *salaire.*

săl-ax, ācis, *adj.* [sal-io] **I.** Prop.: *Fond of leaping, lustful, lecherous, salacious:* aries, Ov.: (*Comp.*) salaciora animalia, Lact.: (*Sup.*) salacissimi mares, Col. **II.** Meton.: *That provokes lust, provocative:* herba, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *salace.*

săl-ēbra, æ, *f.* [sal-io] (*That which brings about the leaping or springing*

nence) **I.** Prop.: *A jolting, rugged, uneven road:* Prop.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: Of speech: *Harshness, roughness, ruggedness:* Cic.

Sālentīni (**Sall-**), ōrum, *m.* **I.** Prop.: *The Salentini* or *Sallentines; a people of Calabria, on the south-eastern extremity of Italy.*—Hence, **Sālentīn-us** (**Sallentin-**), a, um, *adj. Salentine.* **II.** Meton.: *The country of the Salentines:* Cic.

Sālernum, i, *n. Salernum; a maritime town in the Picentine territory* (now *Salerno*).

Sālī-āris, e, *adj.* [Sali-i] **I.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the Salii; Salian:* carmen, Hor.—Because splendid banquets were connected with the processions of the Salii. **II.** Meton.: Of banquets: *Splendid, sumptuous:* dapes, Hor.

sālic-tum, i, *n.* [salix, salic-is] (*A thing provided with* salix; hence) *A willow-bed:* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *saussaie;* also, *saulaie.*

sālī-ens, entis: **1.** *P.* of sali-o.—**2.** As *Subst.*: **saliēntes,** ĭum, *m.* (*sc.* fontes) *Springs, natural fountains:* Cic.

sālĭg-nus, a, um, *adj.* [for salicnus; fr. salix, salic-is] **1.** *Of,* or *belonging to, willow; willow-:* fronde salignā, Ov.—**2.** *Made of willow; willow-:* fustis, Hor.

Sālī-i, ōrum, *m.* [2. sali-o] (*The Leapers* or *Jumpers*) *The Salii:* **1.** *A college of priests at Rome, dedicated by Numa to the service of Mars, who, armed and bearing the* ancilia, *with songs and dances, made solemn processions every year, in the first half of March, about the city and its sacred places.*—**2.** In Tibur such Salii were *priests of Hercules:* Virg.

sālīl-lum, i, *n. dim.* [for salinum; fr. salin-um] *A little saltcellar:* Cat.

sălĭ-næ, ārum, *f. plur.* [sal] (*Things pertaining to* sal; hence) *Salt-works, salt-pits:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *saline.*

sāl-īnum, i, *n.* [id.] (*A thing pertaining to* sal; hence) *A salt-cellar:* Hor.

1. **săl-īo** (**sall-**), *no perf.,* ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [id.] *To salt down, to salt:* pisces, Cels.

2. **săl-īo,** ŭi, tum, īre, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to ἅλ-λομαι] I. Neut.: *To leap, spring, bound, jump, hop:* **A.** Prop.: unctos saluere per utres, Virg. **B.** Fig.: Of things: aliena negotia centum Per caput, et circa saliunt latus, Hor. **II.** Act.: Of animals: *To leap, cover,* etc.: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *saillir.*

sălĭunca, æ, *f. The wild* or *Celtic nard:* Virg.

sălīva, æ, *f.* [akin to σίαλον] **I.** Prop.: *Spittle, saliva, slaver:* Lucr.; Cat. **II.** Fig.: *Taste, flavour; longing, appetite:* Sen.; Pers. ¶ Hence, Er. *salive.*

săl-ix, īcis, *f.* [prob. sal-io] (*The springing-up thing* or *tree;* hence) *A willow-tree, willow:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *saule.*

Sallustĭus (Salust-), ĭi, *m. Sallustius* or *Salustius: a Roman name.*—Hence, **Sallusti-ānus (Salusti-),** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Sallust; Sallustian.*

Salluvĭi, ōrum, *m. The Salluvii; a people of Gallia Narbonensis.*

Salmăcis, ĭdis, *f. Salmacis.* **I.** Prop.: *A very clear fountain in Caria; fabled to render soft and effeminate all who drank of it.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** Personified: *The nymph of the fountain Salmacis (Voc.:* Salmaci, Ov.).—**B.** *A weak effeminate person:* Enn. ap. Cic.

Salmōneus (trisyll.), ĕos, *m.,* Σαλμωνεύς. *Salmoneus; a son of Æolus, brother of Sisyphus, who imitated lightning with burning torches, and was on that account hurled into Tartarus by a thunderbolt from Jupiter.*—Hence, **Salmōn-is,** ĭdis, *f.,* Σαλμωνίς. *A daughter of Salmoneus,* i. e. *Tyro, mother of Neleus and Pelias.*

Sālōnæ, ārum, -a, æ, *f. Salonæ* or *Salona; a maritime town of Dalmatia.*

salpa, æ, *f. The salpa; a species of stock-fish:* Ov.

Salpīnātes, um, *m. The Salpinates; a people of Etruria.*

salsāment-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [salsament-um] *Of,* or *belonging to, salted-fish:* cadi, Pl.—As *Subst.*: **salsamentarius,** ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* negotiator) *A dealer in salt-fish:* Auct. Her.

sals-āmentum, i, *n.* [sals-us] (*A thing pertaining to* salsus; hence) **1.** *Fish-pickle, brine:* Cic.—**2.** *Salted* or *pickled fish* (so usually in *Plur.*): Ter.

sals-e, *adv.* [2. sals-us] *Wittily, acutely, facetiously:* dicere aliquid, Cic.: (*Sup.*) salsissime, id.

sal-sus, a, um, *adj.* [1. sal-io] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Salted, salt:* fruges (as a sacrifice), Virg.: (*Sup.*) salsissimus sal, Pl. **B.** Esp.: *Salt, briny:* sudor, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Sharp, acute, witty, facetious:* (*Comp.*) sales salsiores quam illi Atticorum, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **salsa,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* dicta) *Sharp, witty, humorous sayings,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) (old) *saulce,* (mod.) *sauce.*

saltā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [salt(a)-o] *A dancing; the act of dancing:* Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *saltation.*

saltā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A dancer:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *saltateur,* (mod.) *sauteur.*

saltātōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [saltator] *Of,* or *belonging to, a dancer; dancing-:* orbis, *a dancing in a ring,* Cic.

saltā-trix, īcis, *f.* [salt(a)-o] *A female dancer, a dancing girl:* Cic.

saltā-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A* religious *dance:* Liv.

saltem, *adv.* [perhaps contr. fr. salutem] (*By a being saved* or *without violation;* hence) *At least, at the least, at all events, anyhow:* Cic.—Particular combination: Non, neque (nec) saltem, *Not at least, not even: nor even, nor (and not) at least,* etc.: Liv.: Quint.; Pl.

sal-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. intens. n.* and *a.* [2. sal-io] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To dance:* nisi saltare didicisset, Cic.: ad tibicinis modos, Liv. **B.** Fig.: Of an orator: *To speak in a jerking manner* (i. e. *in little clauses*): Cic. **II.** Act.: *To dance,* i. e. *to represent by dancing and gesticulation to perform in pantomime* a play or *a* part: Cyclopa, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sauter.*

saltŭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. saltus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) saltu-is] (*Full of* saltus; hence) *Full of woods* or *forests, well-wooded, woody:* loca, Sall.

1. **sal-tus,** ūs, *m.* [2. sal-io] *A leaping, leap, spring, bound:* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *sault,* (mod.) *saut.*

2. **saltus,** ūs, *m.* [akin to ἄλσος] **I.** Gen.: *A forest-pasture, woodland-pasture, woodland; a forest:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Esp.: *A forest-pass; a mountain-pass:* Cæs.

sălū-bris, e (masc. collat. form, **salu-ber,** Ov.), *adj.* [for salut-bris; (-ber); fr. salus, salut-is] **1.** (*Bringing* salus; hence) **a.** Prop.: *Health-bringing, health-giving, promoting health, healthful, wholesome, salubrious:* annus, Cic.: fluvius, Virg.—**b.** Fig.: *Salutary, serviceable, advantageous, beneficial:* Of things or persons: (*Comp.*) res salubrior, Liv.: (*Sup.*) saluberrima consilia, Tac.—**2.** (*Brought* or *produced by* salus; hence) *Healthy, sound, well, vigorous:* corpus, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *salubre.*

sălūbr-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [salubr-is] (*The condition,* or *state, of the* salubris; hence) **1.: a.** Prop.: *Healthfulness, wholesomeness, salubrity:* Cic. — **b.** Fig.: Of abstract things: *Healthfulness:* Cic.—**2.** *Health, soundness, vigour:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *salubrité.*

sălūbr-ĭter, *adv* [id.] **1.** *Healthfully, wholesomely, salubriously:* (*Comp.*) refrigerari salubrius, Cic. — **2.: a.** Gen.: *Serviceably, advantageously, beneficially:* (*Sup.*) quam saluberrime, Pl.—**b.** Esp.: *To advantage,* in purchasing, i. e. *at a cheap rate:* salubriter emere, Pl.

sălum, i, *n.* = σάλος. **I.** Prop.: *The open sea, the high sea, the main, the deep* (only in *Sing.*, and mostly in the *Acc.* and *Abl.*): Cic.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The sea:* Hor.—**B.** *Sea-sickness:* Cæs.

sălu-s, ūtis, *f.* [for salv-t-s; fr. salv-eo] (*The being well;* or *in good health;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A sound,* or *whole, condition; health:* Ter.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Welfare, prosperity, preservation, safety, deliverance,* etc.: Cic. — **B.** *A wish for one's welfare* (verbal or written); *a greeting, salute, salutation:* Cic. — **C.** Personified: *Salus* or *Safety; a deity, whose temple stood on one of the summits of the* Quirinalis: Cic.

sălūt-āris, e, *adj.* [salus, salut-is] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* salus; hence) **1.** *Healthful, healthy:* cultura agrorum est salutaris, Cic.—**2.** *Of,* or *belonging to, one's welfare; salutary, serviceable, beneficial, advantageous:* (*Comp.*) nihil est nobis salutarius, Cic.—**3.** *Of,* or *pertaining to, safety; saving, delivering,* etc.: litera, *i. e. the letter A,* written

on the voting tablets as an abbreviation for "absolvo," Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *salutaire.*

sălūtārĭter, *adv.* [salutar-is] *Profitably, beneficially, salutarily:* Cic.

sălūtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [salut(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: *A greeting, saluting, salutation* whether personal or written: Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *A visit; a waiting upon* one: Cic.—**B.** In the time of the emperors, of *paying respects, paying court,* to the emperor: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *salutation.*

sălūtā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *One who greets; a greeter, saluter:* Stat. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *One who makes complimentary visits, who pays his respects to* another; *a visitor:* Cic.—**B.** In the time of the emperors: *A courtier:* Suet.

sălūtā-trix, īcis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *She that salutes:* pica, Mart. **II.** Esp.: *She that makes complimentary visits, that pays court:* turba, *i. e. the crowd of clients who came to salute their patron in the morning,* Juv.

sălūt-i-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [salus, salut-is; (i); fer-o] *Health-bringing, healing, salubrious:* Ov.

sălūt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [salus, salut-is] **I.** Gen.: *To greet, wish health to, pay one's respects to, salute* one: aliquem, Cic.: deos, id. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To bid farewell, to take leave:* etiamnunc saluto te, Plaut.—**B.** *To visit out of compliment, to pay one's respects to, to wait upon* a person: Cic.; Hor.—**C.** *To greet* one's visitors: Cic.—**D.** Under the emperors: *To attend,* or *wait upon, at the morning levée:* salutantium agminibus contendunt, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *saluer, sauver.*

1. **salv-e,** *adv.* [salv-us] *Well, in good health, in good condition* or *circumstances:* Plaut.—So the ellipt. expression, satin' salve? (*sc.* agis? agitur? *etc.*) *Is all well? all right?* Liv.

2. **salve,** *imperat.,* v. salveo.

salv-ĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* [salv-us] **I.** Gen.: *To be well* or *in good health:* So only in a lusus verbb. with *no.* II.: salve. *St.* satis mihi est tuæ salutis: nihil moror, non salveo, Plaut. **II.** Esp.: As a term of salutation: **A.** Salve, salveto, salvete, *Heaven keep you; how are you? I hope you are well;*—salvere jubeo, *I bid you good-day, good-day, welcome;* also, salvebis, *You will be greeted:* Ter.; Cic.; Virg.; Hor.—**B.** Sts. like *vale,* in taking leave: *Farewell, good-bye, adieu:* Cic.—So in bidding farewell to the dead: salve æternum mihi, maxime Palla, Æternumque vale, Virg.

salv-us, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; prps. akin to Sanscrit *sarv-a* "omnis;" and Gr. ὅλ-ος] (*Whole, entire;* hence) *Saved, preserved, unharmed, safe, unhurt, uninjured, well, sound,* etc.: ut omnes salvi conservaremini, Cic.: siquidem ager nobis salvus est, Plaut. — Particular combination: With a noun in the *Abl. Abs.*: *Without violation of, saving:* salvâ lege, Cic.—Particular phrase: Salvus sum, *etc.*: *I, etc., am safe, all is well with me, I am freed from my difficulties,* etc.: Ter.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sauf.*

Sămărĭtæ, ārum, *m. The inhabitants of Samaria, the Samaritans.*

Sămărobrīva, æ, *f. Samarobriva; a town of Gallia Belgica* (now, acc. to some, *St. Quentin,* acc. to others, *Amiens*).

sambūca, æ, *f.* = σαμβύκη. *The sambuca; a triangular stringed-instrument of a very sharp, shrill tone:* Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sambuque.*

sambūcistrĭa, æ, *f.* = σαμβυκίστρια. *A woman that plays on the* sambuca: Liv.

Sāme, ēs, **-os,** i, *f.*, Σάμη, Σάμος. *Same,* or *Samos; another name for the island Cephalenia, in the Ionian Sea.*

Samn-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [contr. fr. Sabin-ium; fr. Sabin-i] *Samnium; an ancient country of Italy, in the neighbourhood of Latium, whose inhabitants were an offshoot from the Sabines.*—Hence, **Samn-is,** ĭtis, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Samnium; Samnite.*—As *Subst.*: **Samnītes,** ium (*sc.* homines), *m. Samnites:* **1.** Prop.: *The inhabitants of Samnium, the Samnites.*—Collect.: **Samnis,** ĭtis, *m. The Samnite people, the Samnites.*—Hence, **Samnĭt-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Samnites; Samnitic:* bellum, Suet. — **2.** Meton.: Of *a class of gladiators who were armed with Samnite weapons.*

Sămos, i, v. Samus.

Sămŏthrāc-ĭa, æ (**-e,** es, **-a,** æ), *f.* (also **Threicia Samos** or **Samus**) *Samothrace; an island off the coast of Thrace, famed for the mystic worship of the Cabiri.*—Hence, **Sămŏthrāc-ĭus,** a, um (**Samothrac-s,** Samothracis), *adj. Samothracian.* — As *Subst.*: **Samothraces,** um, *m.* (*sc.* dii) *The Samothracian deities,* i. e. *the Cabiri:* Juv.

Sāmus (-os), i, *f.*, Σάμος. *Samos* or *Samus:* **1.** *An island on the coast of Asia Minor opposite Ephesus, famed as the birthplace of Pythagoras, as also for its earth and the vessels made from it.*—Hence, **Sām-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Samos; Samian.*—As *Subst.*: **a. Samius,** ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *The Samian,* i. e. *Pythagoras.* — **b. Samia,** ōrum, *n. plur.* (*sc.* vasa) *Samian ware* (*the brittleness of which was proverbial*): Auct. Her.—**c. Samii,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The inhabitants of Samos, the Samians.*—**2.** *Another name of the island Cephalenia.*

sānā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [san(a)-o] *That can be healed, curable, remediable:* vulnus, Ov.: sanabiles (*sc.* iracundi, *etc.*), Cic.: (*Comp.*) sanabilior, Sen.

sānā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A healing, curing:* Cic.

sanc-īo, sanxi, sanctum, sancīre (*Part. Perf.*, sancītus, Lucr.), 4. *v. a.* [SANC, a strengthened form of the root SAC; v. sacer *init.*] **I.** Prop.: *To render sacred* or *inviolable* by a religious act; *to appoint as sacred* or *inviolable,* mostly of legal ordinances or other public proceedings: *to fix unalterably; to establish, appoint, decree, ordain;* also, *to make irrevocable* or *unalterable; to confirm, ratify, sanction:* fœdus, Cic.: in nosmet legem, Hor.: augurem, Cic.: lege sanxerunt, ut, *etc.*, id. **II.** Meton.: *To forbid under pain of punishment, to enact a penalty against:* noli observantiam sancire pœnâ, Cic.

sanct-e, *adv.* [sanct-us] *Solemnly, conscientiously, scrupulously, religiously, with holy awe:* sancte colimus naturam excellentem, Cic.: (*Comp.*) sanctius, Mart.: (*Sup.*) . . . sanctissime, Cic.

sanct-ĭmōnĭa, æ, *f.* [sanct-us] (*A being* sanctus; hence) *Sacredness, sanctity, moral purity, virtuousness, chastity:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *sanctimonie.*

sanc-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sanc-io] *An establishing, ordaining,* or *decreeing as inviolable* under penalty of a curse; *a decree, ordinance, sanction:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sanction.*

sanct-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sanct-us] (*The condition,* or *quality, of the* sanctus; hence) **1.** *Inviolability, sacredness, sanctity:* Cic.; Tac.—**2.** *Moral purity, holiness, sanctity, virtue, piety, integrity, honour, purity, chastity,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *sanctité,* (mod.) *sainteté.*

sanc-tor, ōris, *m.* [sanc-io] *An establisher, ordainer:* legum, Tac.

sanc-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of sanc-io. —**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Rendered sacred, established as inviolable,* i. e. *sacred, inviolable:* societas, Cic. — **b.** *Venerable, august, divine, sacred, pure, holy, innocent, pious, just:* (*Comp.*) sanctior dies, Hor.: (*Sup.*) sanctissimi viri, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *sainct,* (mod.) *saint.*

Sanc-us, i, *m.* [sanc-io] (*The Ratifier* or *Confirmer*) *Sancus; a deity of the Sabines, also worshipped at Rome.*

sandălī-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sandali-um] *Of,* or *belonging to,* sandals: Suet.

sandălĭum, ĭi, *n.* = σανδάλιον. *A slipper, sandal:* Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sandale.*

sandăpĭla, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] *A common kind of bier* (*for people of the lower classes*): Juv.

sandix (-yx), īcis, *f.* = σάνδυξ (σανδιξ) *Vermilion* or *a colour like vermilion:* Virg.

sān-e, *adv.* [san-us] **I.** Prop.: *Soberly, sensibly, reasonably, discreetly:* (*Comp.*) non ego sanius Bacchabor Edonis, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Well, indeed, truly, forsooth, right, very,* etc.: odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium, Cic.—**B.** *To be sure, indeed, certainly; however:* Cic.

sanguen, ĭnis, v. sanguis *init.*

sanguĭn-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sanguis, sanguin-is] **I.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, blood; blood-:* herba, *an herb that stanches blood,* Col. **II.** Fig.: *Bloodthirsty, bloody, sanguinary:* juventus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sanguinaire.*

sanguĭn-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Of,* or *pertaining to,* sanguis; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Of blood, bloody, blood-*

ættæ, Ov. II. Meton.: *Blood-coloured, blood-red:* jubæ anguium, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sanguin*; also (subst.) *sanguine*, "a bloodstone."

sanguĭn-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [id.] (Prop.: *To be bloody*; Fig.) *To be bloodthirsty, sanguinary:* sanguinans eloquentia, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *saigner.*

sanguĭn-ŏlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] I. Prop.: *Full of blood, bloody:* soror, Tib. II. Meton.: *Blood-red:* color, Ov. III. Fig.: *Full of blood, bloody, sanguinary:* palma, Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *sanguinolent*, (mod.) *sanglant.*

san-guis, ĭnis, *m.* (*Neut.* collat. form, **sanguen,** Lucr.) [akin to Sanscrit *asan*, "blood"] I. Prop.: *Blood* (only in Sing.): Cic.; Liv. II. Meton.: *Blood*, i. e.: A. *Consanguinity, descent, race, stock, family:* Cic.; Virg. —B. Concr.: *A descendant, offspring:* Hor. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: *Vigour, strength, force, spirit, life:* civitatis, Cic. B. Esp.: Of style: *Vigour, force:* Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sang.*

sān-ies, em, e, *f.* [akin to sanguis] I. Prop.: *Diseased or corrupted blood, bloody matter, sanies:* Virg. II. Meton.: *Of the slaver* of a serpent, or of Cerberus: Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sanie.*

sān-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [san-us] (*The condition or quality of the* sanus; hence) 1.: a. Prop.: *Soundness of body, health, healthy state or condition:* Cic. — b. Fig.: *A healthy state, soundness,* etc.: victoriæ, Tac. — 2. *Soundness of mind, right reason, good sense, discretion, sanity:* Cic. — 3. Of style: *Soundness* or *correctness of style, propriety, regularity, purity,* etc.: Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *santé.*

sanna, æ, *f.* [σάννας] *A mimicking grimace:* Pers.

sann-ĭo, ōnis, *m.* [sann-a] (*One having a* sanna; hence) *One who makes mimicking grimaces, a buffoon:* Cic.

sān-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [san-us] I. Prop.: *To make sound; to heal, cure, restore to health:* aliquem, Cic.: vomicam, id. II. Fig.: *To heal, correct, restore, repair, allay, quiet,* etc.: incommodum, Cic.

Sanqu-ālis (-gualis), e, *adj.* [for Sanc-alis; fr. Sanc-us] *Of, or belonging to, Sancus:* avis, *a bird sacred to Sancus: the osprey.* Pl.; Liv.

Santŏni, ōrum, *m. The Santoni; a people of Aquitania.*—Hence, **Santŏn-icus,** a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, the Santoni; Santonian:* cucullus, Juv.

sā-nus, a, um (sanun', for sanusne, Plaut.: sanan' for sanane, id.: sanin' for sanine, id.), *adj.* [akin to σά-ος, σῶς] I. Prop.: Of living beings: *Sound in body, whole, healthy, well:* pars corporis, Cic.: sanum recteque valentem, Hor.—As *Subst.*: **sanum, i,** *n. Soundness, health,* etc.: Prop. II. Fig.: A. Of things: *Of, or in, sound condition; sound, whole,* etc.: res publica, Cic. —B. *Sound in mind, in one's right mind, rational, sane, sober, discreet* (*Sup.*) quinquam sanissimus, Cic.: male sana Dido, *i. e. raving,* Virg.: male sani poetæ, *i. e. inspired,* Hor. —C. Of style: *Sound, sensible, sober, chaste:* (*Comp.*) oratores saniores, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sain.*

săp-a, æ, *f.* [akin to ὀπ-ός and Eng. sap] *Must; new wine boiled thick:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sape, sève.*

Săpæi, ōrum, *m.*, Σαπαῖοι. *The Sapæi; a Thracian people.*

săperda, æ, *m.* = σαπέρδης. *The saperda; an inferior kind of salt-fish from the Black Sea: a kind of herring:* saperdam advehe Ponto, Pers.

săpi-ens, entis: 1. *P.* of sapi-o.—2. *Pa.*: a. Gen.: *Wise, knowing, sensible, well-advised, discreet, judicious:* Of living beings or things: exensatio, Cic.: (*Comp.*) aleator sapientior, Plaut.: (*Sup.*) sapientissimus rex, Cic. —As *Subst.*: sapiens, entis, *m.* (*sc.* homo): (a) *A sensible, shrewd, knowing, discreet, or judicious person:* Hor. —(b) In a lusus verbb., with the signif. of sapio, *no.* I.: *A person of nice taste:* Hor.—b. Esp.: *Well acquainted with the true value of things, wise* (= σοφός): quos sapientes nostri majores judicabant, Cic.—As *Subst.*: (a) *A wise man, a sage:* Cic.—(b) Plur.: *The (seven) wise men* or *sages (of Greece):* Val. Max. ¶ Hence, Fr. *savant.*

săpien-ter, *adv.* [for sapient-ter; fr. sapiens, sapient-is] *Sensibly, discreetly, prudently, judiciously, wisely:* sapienter videre, Cic.: (*Comp.*) sapientius suadere, id.: (*Sup.*) sapientissime retinere, id.

săpient-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] 1. *Good taste,* i. e. *good sense, discernment, discretion, prudence:* Hor. —2.: a. Prop.: *Wisdom.*—b. Of single departments of *knowledge* or *wisdom:* sapientiæ professor, *i. e. of mathematics,* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sapience.*

săp-io, īvi or ĭi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to ὀπ-ός, σαφ-ής, and σοφ-ός] I. Prop.: A. Of eatables or drinkables: 1. Neut.: *To taste, savour:* nil rhombus, nil dama sapit, Juv.—2. Act.: *To taste, smack, or savour, of; to have a taste, or flavour, of* a thing: quis (*sc.* piscis) saperet ipsum mare, Sen. —B. Of that which tastes: *To have a taste or a sense of taste* (prps. so used for the sake of the play upon the signif. *no.* II.): nec sequitur, ut cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus, Cic. II. Fig.: *To have good taste,* i. e. *To have sense, or discernment; to be sensible, discreet, prudent, wise,* etc.: A. Neut.: qui (*sc.* puer) quum primum sapere cœpit, Cic.: cui cor sapiat, id. —B. Act.: *To know, understand* a thing: te quicquam sapere corde, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *savoir.*

sapo, ōnis, *m.* [German word] *Soap:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *savon.*

săp-or, ōris, *m.* [sap-io] I. Prop.: *A taste, relish, flavour, savour* inherent in a thing: Lucr.; Cic. II. Meton.: A. *A sense of taste, a taste* which a person has of anything: Lucr. — B. *That which tastes well; a dainty, delicacy:* Tib.; Virg. III. Fig.: Of style: *Taste, elegance:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *saveur.*

Sapphō, ūs, *f.*, Σαπφώ. *Sappho; a celebrated poetess, born at Mytilene, in Lesbos, who, on account of her hopeless love for Phaon, threw herself from the Leucadian Rock into the sea.* — Hence, **Sapph-icus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Sappho; Sapphic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Sapphique.*

sarc-ĭna, æ, *f.* [sarc-io] I. Prop.: *A package, bundle, burden, load, pack;* —Plur.: *baggage:* Cæs.; Hor. II. Fig.: *A burden, weight* of cares, etc.: Ov.

sarcĭn-ārius, a, um, *adj.* [sarcin-a] *Of,* or *belonging to, burdens* or *baggage; pack-, baggage-:* jumenta, Cæs.

sarcĭn-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little pack, bundle,* or *fardel:* Pl.; Juv.

sarc-īo, sarsi, sartum, sarcire, 4. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *To patch, botch, mend, repair, restore,* etc.: incumbent (*sc.* apes) generis lapsi sarcire ruinas, Virg. II. Fig.: *To make good, make amends for; to correct, repair:* injuriam honore, Cic.

sarcŏphăgus, a, um, *adj.* = σαρκοφάγος. *Flesh-devouring:* lapis, *a kind of limestone used for coffins (so called because the corpses were quickly consumed by it),* Pl. —As *Subst.*: **sarcophagus, i,** *m. A grave, sepulchre:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sarcophage.*

sar-cŭlum, i, *n.* [for sarr-culum; fr. sarr-io] (*That which serves for hoeing;* hence) *A light hoe.*

Sardānăpălus, i, *m.*, Σαρδανάπαλος. *Sardanapalus: an effeminate king of Assyria, who at last burned himself, together with his treasures.*

Sardes, ĭum (also *Nom.* **Sardis,** Hor.; and in the *Acc.*, Cic.), *f.* Σάρδεις. *Sardis; the very ancient capital of Lydia, on the Pactolus, the residence of Croesus* (now Sart).—As *Subst.*: **Sardĭāni,** ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Sardis, the Sardians.*

Sardi, ōrum, *m.* (from Σαρδώ, Sardinia) *The Sardi; the inhabitants of the Island of Sardinia; the Sardinians.* —Hence, **I. Sard-us** (-ōus), a, um, *adj., Sardinian.*—2. **Sard-ĭnĭa,** æ, *f. The Island of Sardinia.* — Hence, **Sardĭnĭ-ensis,** e, *adj., Sardinian.*

sardŏnyx, ўchis, *comm.* = σαρδόνυξ. *A sardonyx, a precious stone:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sardoine.*

sargus, i, *m.* = σάργος. *The sargus, a species of sea-fish:* Ov.

sārissa, æ, *f.* = σάρισσα. I. Prop.: *A long Macedonian lance:* Liv. II. Meton.: Plur.: For *Macedonians:* Auct. Her.

sārissŏphŏros, i, *m.* = σαρισσοφόρος. *A sarissa-carrier; the name given to a Macedonian lancer:* Liv.

Sarmătæ (**Saurŏm-**), ārum, *m.* Σαυρομάται. *The Sarmatians; a great Slavic people dwelling from the Vistula to the Don* (in mod. *Poland and Russia*).—Sing. **Sarmăta** (**Saurŏmăta, -es,** æ, *m.* — Hence, 1. **Sarmăt-icus,** a, um, *adj., Sarmatian.* 2. **Sarmăt-is,** ĭdis, *adj. f., Sarmatian:* tellus, Ov.

Sarmătĭc-e, *adv.* [Sarmatic-us] *After the manner of the Sarmatians; as the Sarmatians do:* loqui, Ov.

Sarmătĭcus, a, um, v. Sarmatæ.

sar-mentum, i, *n.* [for sarpmentum ; fr. sarp-o] (*The thing topped or pruned*; hence) *A twig:* Plur.: *Twigs, light branches, brushwood; a faggot, fascine:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sarment,* "a vine twig."

Sarnus, i, *m. The Sarnus; a river of Campania, near Pompeii* (now the *Sarno*).

Sarpēdon, ŏnis, *m.,* Σαρπηδών. *Sarpedon; a son of Jupiter and Europa; king of Lycia; killed by Patroclus before Troy.*

sarp-o, sarpsi, sarptum, sarpĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to ἁρπ-άζω] Agricult. *t. t.: To cut off, trim, prune, clean:* Fest.

Sarra (Sara-), æ, *f. Sarra* or *Sara; the city of Tyre, in Phœnicia, celebrated for its purple dye.*—Hence, **Sarr-ānus,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Sarra;* Meton.) *Tyrian.*

sarrācum, i, *n.* **I.** Prop.: *A sarracum; a kind of weapon or cart:* Juv. **II.** Metŏn.: Of the constellation of *The Wain:* Juv.

Sarrastes, um, *m. The Sarrastes; a people of Campania, near the Sarnus.*

sarr-ĭo (sar-), ŭi *and* īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub.] Agricult. *t. t.: To hoe* the soil, plants, *etc.,* for the purpose of destroying weeds; *to weed:* Plaut.; Col.; Mart.

sarri-tor (sari-, sar-), ōris, *m.* [sarri-o] *A hoer, weeder.* **I.** Prop.: Var. **II.** Fig.: scelerum, Plaut.

sartāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [etym. dub.] *A frying-pan.* **I.** Prop.: Juv. **II.** Fig.: sartago loquendi, *a hotch-potch, mixture, medley,* Pers.

sar-tus (for sarc-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of sarc-io.—**2.** *Pa.: Mended, repaired, put in order,* only in the phrase sartus tectus, *adj.;* or more freq. subst. in *Neut. Plur.,* sarta tecta, *Buildings in good repair:* Prop. and Fig.: Cic.

sat, v. satis.

sā-ta, ōrum, *n. plur.* [1. se-ro, through root SA] (*Things sown*; hence) *Standing corn, crops:* Virg.

sātāgĭto, are, **sātāgo,** ĕre, v. satis.

sătelles, ĭtis, *comm. gen.* **I.** Prop.: *An attendant* upon a distinguished person, esp. a prince; *a life-guard:*—Plur.: *Attendants, escort, train, retinue:* Hor.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: Of *an attendant* analog. to the preceding: Jovis pinnata satelles, *i. e. the eagle,* Cic.: Orci, *i. e. Charon,* Hor. **III.** Fig.: **A.** In a good sense: *An attendant,* etc.: Hor.—**B.** In a bad sense: *An assistant in crime; an accomplice, partner, abettor,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *satellite.*

sătĭă-s, tis, *f.* [for satia-t-s; fr. sati(a)-o; *t,* euphonic; nominative case-ending *s*] (*The satisfying thing*; hence) **I.** Gen.: *A sufficiency, abundance, plentifulness:* Plaut.; Lucr. **II.** Esp.: *Satisfied desire, satiety; a loathing, disgust:* Ter.; Tac.

Sătĭcŭla, æ, *f. Saticula: a town of Campania.*—Hence, **1. Sătĭcŭl-anus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Saticula.*—As *Subst.:* **Saticulani,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Saticulans.*—**2. Sătĭcŭl-us,** i, *m. A Saticulan.*

sāt-ĭētas, ātis, *f.* [sat-is (in adjectival force)] (*The state, or quality, of* satis; hence) **1.** *A sufficiency, abundance:* Plaut. —**2.** *The state of being glutted or sated; a loathing, disgust, satiety.* **a.** Prop.: Of food, *etc.:* Cic. —**b.** Fig.: Of abstract things: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *satiété.*

sātĭn', sātine, v. satis.

1. sāt-ĭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [root SAT, akin to Gr. root ἀδ, whence ἀδ-έω, *be sated.*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To fill, satisfy; to sate, satiate:* sitim, Mart.: animo quieto satiare desideria naturæ, *i. e. appease:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To fill or satisfy one's self,* etc.: Ov.; Pl. **II.** Metŏn.: *To fill sufficiently:* fretum aquis, Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To still, satisfy, content; to glut, satiate* a desire, in good or bad sense: animum, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) quum satiata ferinæ Dextera cædis erat, Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To satisfy,* etc., *one's self:* Lucr.—**2.** *To overfill, cloy; to satiate, disgust:* novitate aurem, Quint.: (without *Object*) numerus satiat, Cic.—**3.** Pass.: *To be cloyed, disgusted, wearied* with a thing: Cic.

2. sā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. sero; through root SA] *A sowing, a planting:* Cic.; Virg.

satĭra, æ, v. satur.

sāt-is, and in a pure form, **sāt** (satin', contr. for satisne, Plaut.), *adv.* [root SAT; v. satio *init.*] **I.** Adjectively: **A.** Pos.: *enough, sufficient, satisfactory:* sum avidior etiam, quam satis est, gloriæ, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) legioni sat, Plaut.: (with *Gen.*) satis nivis atque diræ Grandinis, Hor. —**B.** Comp.: Satius: (Prop.: *More satisfying,* etc.; Meton.) *Better, more serviceable, fitter, preferable:* repertus est nemo, qui mori diceret satius esse, Cic. **II.** Adverbially: **A.** Gen.: *Enough, sufficiently:* istuc satis scio, Ter.: sat prata biberunt, Virg.: satis multa, Cic.—Particular expression: Satis superque, *Enough and more* (*than enough*): satis superque dictum est, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Enough;* i. e. *tolerably, moderately, passably:* satis literatus, Cic.: satis honeste, id.: satis bene, *well enough,* i. e. *tolerably, moderately, pretty well:* Cic.—Particular combinations, *etc.:* **1.** Sat agito (also in one word, satagito), *To have enough to do, have one's hands full; to be busy, be troubled:* Plaut. —**2.** Satis ago *or* sat ago (also in one word, satago): **a.** Mercantile *t. t.: To satisfy, content, pay* a creditor: Plaut. —**b.** *To have enough to do, have one's hands full; to be in trouble:* Cic.; Hirt. —**3.** Satis accipio, *or* do: Mercantile *t. t.: To take,* or *give, sufficient bail* or *security:* Cic. — Particular expression: Satisdato, *By giving bail* or *security:* Cic.—**4.** Satisfacio, or, in one word, satisfacio: **a.** Gen.: *To give satisfaction; to satisfy, content:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: (a) Mercantile *t. t.: To satisfy, content,* by payment or security: *to pay* or *secure* a creditor: Cæs.; Cic.—(b) *To give satisfaction* by word or deed; *to make amends* or *reparation; to make excuse: to ask pardon, apologize* to a person offended, injured, *etc.:* Cæs.; Cic. — (c) *To satisfy by proving, to prove sufficiently:* Nep.

sātis-dā-tĭo (or, separately, satis datio), ōnis, *f.* [satis; d(a)-o; v. satis] *A giving of bail* or *security:* Cic.

satisdato, satisdo, sātisfācĭo, v. satis.

sātisfac-tio, ōnis, *f.* [satisfac-io] *Satisfaction,* i. e. *amends, reparation, excuse, apology,* etc., given to a person offended, insulted, injured, *etc.:* Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *satisfaction.*

satius, v. satis.

sā-tor, ōris, *m.* [1. se-ro; through root SA] **1. a.** Prop.: *A begetter, father, creator:* Virg.—**2.:** Prop.: *A sower, planter:* Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *A sower, promoter, author:* litis, Liv.

Sātrăpes (-a), æ; also, **Satraps,** is, *m.,* σατράπης [orig. a Persian word] *A governor of a province, a viceroy* among the Persians; *a satrap:* Pl.; Nep.; Curt.—Hence, **Satrapīa (-ēa),** æ, *f.,* σατραπεία. *The office* or *province of a satrap; a satrapy:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *satrape.*

Satrĭcum, i, *n. Satricum; an ancient town of Latium, on the Appian Way.*—Hence, **Satrĭc-āni,** ōrum, *m. The Satricans.*

sătur, ŭra, ŭrum, *adj.* [root SAT; v. satis *init.*] **I.** Prop.: *Full* of food, *sated, that has eaten enough:* pulli, Cic.: conviva, Hor.: (with *Gen.*) omnium rerum, Ter. **II.** Meton.: Of things: **A.** Of colour: *Full, deep, strong, rich:* (*Comp.*) quo melior saturiorque est (*sc.* purpura), Sen.—**B.** *Well filled, full:* præsepia, Virg. — Hence, **sătŭra,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* lanx) (Prop.: *A dish filled with various kinds of fruits, a plate of fruit:* also, *food composed of various ingredients; a mixture, medley, olio,* etc. — both significations, however, rest only on the statements of the grammarians—hence; Meton.) **1.** Per saturam, *In the gross,* or *in the lump,* i. e. *without order* or *distinctness, confusedly:* Sall.—**2. sătŭra (-ĭra),** æ, *f. A satire* (*a species of poetry, originally dramatic and afterwards didactic, peculiar to the Romans*): Hor.—**C.** *Rich, abundant, fertile:* Tarentum, Virg. **III.** Fig.: Of speech or speaker: *Rich, fruitful:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *satire.*

Sătŭræ palus. *The marsh of Satura; a marsh in Latium, now unknown;* prps. *a part of the Pontine Marshes.*

sătŭrēia, ōrum, *n. plur. Satureia; the name of a plant;* prps. *savory:* Ov.

Sătŭrēiānus, a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Satureian; the appellation of a region in Appulia;* Meton.) *Appulian.*

sătŭr-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [satur] (*The state*, or *quality, of the* satur; hence) **1.** Prop.: *Fullness, repletion, satiety:* Plaut.—**2.** *Fullness, plenty, abundance:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *saturité.*

Sāturnālĭa, ĭum, *etc.*, v. Saturnus.

Sāt-urnus, i, *m.* [2. sat-us] (*The one belonging to* satus;—*The Sower*) **I.** Prop.: *Saturn; according to the myth, the most ancient king of Latium, who came to Italy in the reign of Janus; afterwards honoured as the god of agriculture, and of civilisation in general; early identified with the* Κρόνος *of the Greeks.*—Hence, **A. Sāturn-ĭus**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Saturn; Saturnian.*—As *Subst.*: **1. Sāturnĭus**, ii, *m.*: (*sc.* filius) *A son of Saturn:* a. *Jupiter:* Ov.—**b.** *Pluto:* Ov.—**2. Sāturnĭa**, æ, *f.*: a. (*sc.* filia) *A daughter of Saturn;* i. e. *Juno:* Virg.—**b.** (*sc.* urbs) *The town built by Saturn on the Capitoline Hill (the fabled beginning of Rome):* Virg.—**B. Sāturn-ālis**, e, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Saturn; Saturnian.*— As *Subst.*: **Saturnalia**, ĭum *and* iōrum, *n.* (*sc.* festa) *The Saturnalia; a festival in honour of Saturn, beginning on the 17th of December and lasting several days.* **II.** Meton.: *The planet Saturn:* Liter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Saturne;* also, *Saturnales.*

sătŭr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [satur] (*To make* satur; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To fill, glut, cloy, satiate:* ubertate mammarum saturantur, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To fill, furnish abundantly, saturate* with a thing: nec saturare fimo pingui pudeat sola, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To fill, satisfy, content, sate:* crudelitatem, Cic.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) necdum antiquum saturata dolorem, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To fill, satisfy,* etc., *one's self:* saturavit se sanguine civium, Cic.—**B.** *To cause to loathe, to make weary of,* or *disgusted with,* a thing: hæ res vitæ me saturant, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *saturer.*

1. să-tus, a, um, *P.* of 1. se-ro, through root SA.

2. să-tus, ūs, *m.* [1. se-ro, through root SA] **1.** *A begetting, producing; origin, stock, race:* Cic.—**2.**: **a.** *A sowing, planting:* Cic.—**b.** Fig.: Of abstract things: *Seed:* philosophia præparat animos ad satûs accipiendos, Cic.

Sătўrĭscus, i, *m. dim.* Σατυρίσκος. *A little Satyr:* Cic.

sătўrus, i, *m.* = σάτυρος: **1.** *A satyr; a species of ape:* Pl.—**2.**: **a.** (a) Prop.: *A Satyr; a wood-deity, resembling an ape; with two goat's fee, and very lascivious:* Hor.—(b) Meton.: *A statue of a Satyr:* Cic.—**b.** Plur.: Σάτυροι: Greek *satiric plays:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *satyre.*

saucĭā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sauci(a)-o] *A wounding:* Cic.

saucĭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [sauci-us] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To wound, hurt:* Of persons or things: aliquem, Cic.: genas ungue, Ov. **B.** Esp.: *To kill:* quem Brutus noster saucĭavit, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To dig into, tear,* etc., the ground: Ov. **III.** Fig.: *To hurt, wound, injure, destroy:* famam, Plaut.

saucĭus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Wounded, hurt:* videmus ex acie efferri sæpe saucios, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Smitten, injured, enfeebled, ill, sick, distempered,* etc.: gladiator, Cic.: malus celeri saucius Africo, Hor.: fato saucia, Prop. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Wounded, smitten* by love: ipse a nostro igne, Ov.—**B.** *Wounded, hurt, offended, injured* in any way: animus, Cic.

Saurŏmătæ, *etc.*, v. Sarmatæ.

sāvĭo, *etc.*, v. suav.

sax-ātĭlis, e, *adj.* [sax-um] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* saxum; hence) **1.** *That dwells, or is found, among rocks:* pisces, *that frequent rocks,* Col.—**2.** *That takes place among rocks:* piscatus, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *saxatile.*

sax-ētum, i, *n.* [id.] (*A place provided,* or *furnished, with* saxum; hence) *A rocky place:* Cic.

sax-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Of,* or *pertaining to,* saxum; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Consisting* or *made of rock* or *stone; rocky, stony:* mater ad auditas stupuit ceu saxea voces, Ov.—**b.** Fig.: *Stony,* i. e. *hard, unfeeling, obdurate:* saxeus ferreusque es, Pl.—**2.** *Caused,* or *given, by rocks:* umbra, Virg.

sax-ĭ-fĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* [for saxi-fac-us; fr. sax-um; (i); fac-io] *That turns into stone, petrifying:* Medusa, Ov.

sax-ĭ-frăg-us, a, um, *adj.* [saxum; (i); fra(n)g-o] *Stone-breaking, stone-crushing:* Poët. ap. Cic.

sax-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sax-um] *Full of rocks* or *stones; rocky, stony:* montes, Virg.

saxŭ-lum, i, *n. dim.* [for saxolum; fr. saxum, (*uncontr. Gen.*) saxo-i] *A little rock:* Cic.

saxum, i, *n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Gen.: *A large, rough stone; a detached fragment of rock; a rock* in general: Cæs.; Cic. — Prov.: Saxum volvere, *To roll a rock,* i. e. (alluding to Sisyphus) *to strive* or *endeavour in vain:* Ter. **II.** Esp.: *The Tarpeian Rock:* Luer.; Hor.

scăb-ellum (**-illum**), i, *n. dim.* [for scamn-ellum] **I.** Prop.: *A low stool, foot-stool:* Var. **II.** Meton.: *An instrument of the nature of the castonet, played on by the foot:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *escabeau; scabellon.*

scăb-er, ra, rum, *adj.* [scab-o] (*Scratched;* hence) **1.** *Rough, scurvy, scabrous:* homo, Hor.: (*Comp.*) arbor myrrhæ scabrior junipero, Pl. — **2.** *Scabby, mangy, itchy:* oves, Cato.

scăb-ĭes, ēi, e, *f.* [id.] (*A scratching;* hence) **1.** *A roughness, scurf:* Virg.—**2.**: **a.** As a disease of persons, animals, or plants: *The scab, mange, itch:* Hor.; Virg.; Pl.—**b.** Fig.: *An itching, longing, pruriency:* Cic.; Hor.

scăbillum, i, v. scabellum.

scăbĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [scabi-es] (*Full of* scabies; hence) **1.** *Rough, scurfy:* coralium, Pl. — **2.** *Scabby, mangy:* boves, Col. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scabieux.*

scăb-o, i, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [prob. akin to σκάπ-τω] *To scratch, to scrape:* caput, Hor.

Scæa porta, æ, *f.*, Σκαιαὶ πύλαι. *The Scæan* (western, σκαιός) *gate of* Troy: Virg.

1. **scæva**, æ, v. scævus.

2. **Scæv-a**, æ, *m.* [scæv-us] (*A left-handed person*) *Scæva; a Roman name.*

Scæv-ŏla, *m.* [prob. a *dim.* of 2. Scæv-a, *the Left-handed*] *Scævola:* **1.** *A* cognomen *of C. Mucius, who made his way into the camp of Porsenna to kill him, and, on being discovered, burned off his own right hand.*—**2.** *Q. Mucius Scævola, an augur, the most famous jurist of Cicero's time.*

scæv-us, a, um, *adj.* [σκαι-ός] *Left, that is on the left, towards the left side:* itinera portarum, *i. e. running from right to left,* Vitr.—As *Subst.*: **scæva**, æ, *f. A sign* or *token in the sky* (observed by a Roman on his left), *an omen:* canina scæva, *taken from the barking of a dog,* Plaut.

scā-la, æ, *f.* (mostly plur.) [for scand-la; fr. scand-o] (*The mounting thing;* i. e. *that serves for mounting;* hence) **1.** *A ladder, scaling-ladder:* Virg.—**2.** *A flight of steps* or *stairs:* a *staircase:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *scalle,* (mod.) *échelle.*

Scaldis, is, *m. The Scaldis; a river in Gallia Belgica* (now *the Scheldt*).

scalmus, i, *m.* = σκαλμός. *A peg to which an oar was strapped; a thole, thole-pin:* Cic.

scalpel-lum, i, *n. dim.* [for scalper-lum; fr. scalprum, scalp(e)r-i] *A small surgical knife; a scalpel, lancet* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scalpel.*

scalp-o, si, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [with an initial sibilant from γλαφ-ω, like the kindr. sculp-i from γλυφ-ω] **1.** Prop.: *To cut, carve, scrape, scratch, engrave:* sepulchro querelam, Hor.: (without *Object*) ad scalpendum agita manus est, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To scratch* caput digito, Juv.—**B.** Of the ground as object: *To scratch,* i. e. *to make a slight impression in,* etc.: terram unguibus, Hor. **III.** Fig.: *To tickle:* tremulo scalpuntur ubi intima versu, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scalper.*

scalp-rum, i, *n.* [scalp-o] (*The cutting thing;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *A sharp cutting instrument; a chisel, knife:* Liv. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *A pen-knife:* Tac.—**B.** *A surgeon's knife; a scalpel:* Cels.

scalp-tūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *A cutting, carving,* or *graving* in stone: Suet.

Scămander, dri, *m.*, Σκάμανδρος. *Scamander; a river of Troas.*

scambus, a, um, *adj.* = σκαμβός. *Bow-legged, bandy-legged:* Suet.

scammōnea (-ia), æ, *f.* = σκαμμωνία; **-eum (-ium)**, i, *n. Scammony:* Cic.; Cato; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scammonée.*

scam-num, i, *n.* [for scand-num] (*The mounting thing;* i. e. *that serves for mounting;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A step, stool* for stepping: Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A bench* for sitting: Ov.—**B.** Of *horizontal branches of trees serving as seats:* Pl.

scand-o, scandī,scansum, scandĕre, *v. a.* and *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root SKAND, *to leap upwards; to mount:*—in Latin and Greek the root appears to be SCAD, σκαδ ; cf. scat-eo, and σκαζω= σκαδσω] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To climb, mount, clamber, or get up; to ascend:* malos, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To mount, ascend,* etc.: scandit æratas vitiosa naves Cura, Hor. **II.** Neut.: *To mount, rise, arise, ascend:* **A.** Prop.: Of living subjects: in aggerem, Liv.: ad nidum volucris, Phæd. **B.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: arx, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scander.*

scăpha, æ, *f.* = σκάφη (A dig-out). *A light boat, a skiff:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *esquif.*

scăphĭum, ĭi, *n.* = σκαφίον (*A* small dig-out). **I.** Gen.: *A vessel* or *basin in the form of a boat:* Lucr. **II.** Esp.: *A drinking-vessel in the form of a boat:* Cic.

scăpŭlæ, ārum, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The shoulder-blades* (of men or animals): Ov. **II.** Meton.: *The shoulders, back:* Plaut.

scāpus, i, *m.* = σκάπτος (Doric for σκήπτρον): **1.** *A shaft, stem, stalk, trunk,* etc.—**2.** *A cylinder* (*on which paper* or *books were rolled*): Pl.—**3.** *A* weaver's *yarn-beam:* Lucr.—**4.** *The shank* of a candlestick: Pl.

scărus, i, *m.* = σκάρος. *The scarus; a species of sea-fish much esteemed by the Romans:* Hor.

scătē-bra, æ, *f.* [scate-o] (*The thing effecting the bubbling-up;* hence) *Bubbling* or *gushing water:* Virg.

scăt-ĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* (also acc. to 3. conj. scatit, Lucr.: and scatĕre, Poet. ap. Cic.) [akin to scando ; cf. scando *init.*] **I.** Prop.: *To bubble, gush, well, spring,* or *flow forth;* fons scatit, Lucr. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To be plentiful; to swarm, abound:* cuniculi scatent in Hispaniâ, Pl.—**B.** *To gush forth with,* i. e. *to be full of; to swarm* or *abound with, be rich in* or *crowded with* anything, *etc.:* arx (*sc.* Corinthi) scatens fontibus, Liv. (with *Gen.*) terra ferarum scatit, Lucr.

scăto, ĕre, v. scateo *init.*

scătūrī-gĭnes, um, *f.* [scaturi-o] (*That which produces bubbling-up,* hence) *Gushing* or *bubbling waters; a spring, spring-water:* Liv.

scăt-ūrĭo, *no perf. nor sup.,* īre, 4. *v. n.* [scat-eo] **I.** Prop.: *To stream, flow,* or *gush, out:* aqua, Pall. **II.** Meton.: *To be full of,* or *with,* a thing: Col. **III.** Fig.: *To be full of, abound in:* totus, ut nunc est, hoc scaturit, *he is all possessed with it,* Script. ap. Cic.

scaurus, a, um, *adj.* = σκαῦρος. *With large and swollen ankles:* Hor.

scĕlĕrāt-e, *adv.* [scelerat-us] *Impiously, wickedly, nefariously:* scelerate feci, Cic.: (*Sup.*) scelleratissime, id.

scĕlĕrā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of sceler(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Polluted, profaned* by crime: terra, Virg.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Bad, impious, wicked, accursed, infamous, vicious, flagitious:* (*Comp.*) ego sim sceleratior illo, Ov.: (*Sup.* with *Partitive Gen.*) homo omnium sceleratissimus, Sall.—As *Subst.*: **sceleratus,** i, *m. A bad, impious,* or *vicious person; a wicked wretch; a miscreant:* Cic.—(b) *Of,* or *for, guilt* or *crime:* pœnæ, Virg.—Particular expression: Sceleratæ sedes, *The Abodes for Guilt,* i. e. *of the guilty; the place of punishment for the wicked in Tartarus:* Ov.:—called also sceleratum limen, Virg. — (c) *Hurtful, harmful, noxious, pernicious, unhappy, unfortunate, calamitous,* etc.: frigus, Virg.—Particular expressions: (a) Sclerata Porta, *The Unfortunate Gate* (also called Porta Carmentalis); i. e. *the gate through which the three hundred* Fabii *marched on their fatal expedition:* Flor.—(β) Sclerata Castra, *The Unfortunate Camp;* i. e. *the camp in which D. Drusus died:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scélérat.*

scĕlĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [scelus, sceler-is] *To pollute, defile, contaminate, desecrate:* pias manūs, Virg.

scĕlĕr-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of wickedness, vicious, abominable, accursed:* Ter.

scĕlest-e, *adv.* [scelest-us] **I.** Prop.: *Wickedly, viciously, impiously, abominably, detestably:* Liv. **II.** Fig.: *Roguishly:* Cic.

scĕles-tus, a, um, *adj.* [for sceleratus, fr. scelus, sceler-is] (*Having* scelus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Wicked, villanous, infamous, accursed, abominable, knavish, roguish:* Hor.; Tacinus, Cic.: (*Sup.*) scelestissimum te arbitror, Plaut.—As *Subst.*: **scelestus,** i, *m. A wicked person; a knave, rogue, scoundrel; miscreant:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: *Baneful, calamitous, unlucky:* (*Comp.*) scelestior annus, Plaut.

scĕlus, ĕris, *n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *An evil deed; a wicked, heinous,* or *impious action; a crime, sin, enormity:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of animals or things: *A bad quality; a vice, fault:* Pl.—**B.** *Rascal, scoundrel, villain;* and of women, *drab, baggage,* etc.: Plaut.; Ter.—With *Masc. pron.*: scelus quemnam hic laudat? *what knave?* Ter.—**C.** *A mishap, misfortune, calamity:* so, only prps. in Plaut.; Ter.; Mart.—**D.** Of poison: *An accursed thing; a thing by which guilt is wrought:* Pl.

scēna (**scœn-**), æ, *f.* = σκηνή. **I.** Prop.: *The stage, scene* of a theatre: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A wide place, like a stage scene:* Virg.—**B.** Of a school of rhetoric, as a *Scene* for the display of eloquence: Tac. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *The public stage, the public:* Cic.; Hor.—**B.** *Outward show, parade, pretext:* Script. ap. Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scène.*

scēnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = σκηνικός. **I.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the stage; scenic, dramatic, theatrical:* artifices, *players, actors,* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **scenicus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* vir) *A player, actor:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Fictitious, pretended:* rex, Flor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scénique.*

sceptr-i-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [sceptr-um; (i); fer-o] *Sceptre-bearing:* manūs, Ov.

scēptrum, i, *n.* = σκῆπτρον. **I.** Prop.: *A royal staff, a sceptre:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: Plur.: *Kingdom, rule dominion, authority:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sceptre.*

scēptŭchus, i, *m.* = σκηπτοῦχος. *A sceptre-bearer* (*a high officer of state in the East*): Tac.

schēda (**scīda,** Cic.), *f.* = σχίδη (σχιδη) **I.** Prop.: *A strip of papyrus-bark:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *A leaf of paper:* Cic.

schĕd-ŭla (**scĭd-, schid-**), æ, *f. dim.* [sced-a *or* scid-a] *A small leaf of paper:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *schédule.*

schēma, æ, *f.* = σχῆμα. **I.** Gen.: *A shape, figure, form, fashion, manner,* etc.: Plaut.; Suet. **II.** Esp.: *A figure of speech, rhetorical figure* (pure Lat. figura): Quint.

Schœneus, ei, *m.*, Σχοινεύς (Rushman). *Schœneus; a king of Bœotia, father of Atalanta.*—Hence, **1.** Schœnēĭus, ĭdis, *f. The daughter of Schœneus,* i. e. *Atalanta.*—**2.** Schœn-ēĭus, a, um, *adj. Of, or pertaining to, Schœneus; Schœnean:* virgo, i. e. *Atalantæ,* Ov.—As *Subst.*: Schœnēĭa, æ, *f.* (*sc.* virgo) *The Schœnean,* i. e. *Atalanta:* Ov.

Schœnobătes, æ, *m.* = σχοινοβάτης. *A rope-dancer?* Juv.

schœnus, i, *m.* = σχοῖνος, ὁ. **A.** *A rush,* of an aromatic kind: Cato.—**B.** *A measure of distance* among the Persians: Pl.

schŏla, æ, *f.* = σχολή (spare time, leisure; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Leisure given to learning, a learned conversation or debate; a disputation, lecture, dissertation,* etc.: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A place for learned conversation* or *instruction; a place of learning; a school:* Cic.—**B.** *The disciples* or *followers of a teacher; a school, sect:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *école.*

schŏlastĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = σχολαστικός. *Of,* or *belonging to, a school; scholastic:* controversiæ, Quint. — As *Subst.*: **1. scholastica,** ōrum, *n. School-exercises:* Quint. — **2. schŏlasticus,** i, *m. One who teaches* or *studies rhetoric; a lecturer in the schools, a rhetorician:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scholastique (sco-).*

Sciăthos (-us), i, *f.*, Σκίαθος. *Sciathos* or *Sciathus; an island in the Sinus Thermaicus.*

scīda, æ, v. schеda.

sci-ens, entis: **I.** *P.* of sci-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: (*Knowing,* i. e.) **a.** *Knowingly, wittingly, purposely, intentionally,* etc.: me oblinam sciens, Cic.—**b.** *Knowing, understanding, acquainted* with, *skilled* or *expert* in anything: (*Comp.*) scientior venefica, Hor.: (*Sup.*) scientissimus gubernator, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old subst.) *escient.*

sciēn-ter, *adv.* [for scient-ter; fr. sciens, scient-is] *Knowingly, understandingly, wisely, skilfully, expertly,* etc.: scienter dicere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) eo scientius, Cæs.: (*Sup.*) scientissime, Cic.

scient-ia, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] *A knowing, or being skilled in,* anything; *knowledge, science, skill, expertness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *science.*

sci-licet, *adv.* [contr. from scire licet, which is frequently used interchangeably with scilicet in Lucret. and in ancient lang. in Liv., and occurs several times in Cels.] (*It is permitted to know* or *understand; you may know;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *It is evident, clear, plain,* or *manifest; of course, naturally, evidently, certainly, undoubtedly:* (with *Objective clause* on account of scire) neque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, *etc. Di.* Optumumst: Ita scilicet facturam, *very good; of course she will do so,* Plaut.: (as *simple Adv.*) a te literas exspectabam: nondum scilicet; nam has mane rescribebam, *not yet to be sure,* Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Of course, to be sure, doubtless, certainly, forsooth,* in an ironical or sarcastic sense, when the contrary is meant: scilicet is superis labor est, Virg. **II.** Meton.: As an expletory or explanatory particle: *Namely, to wit, that is to say:* Suet.

scilla (squi-), æ, *f.* = σκίλλα: **1.** *A sea-onion, sea-leek, squill:* Pl.—**2.** *A small fish of the lobster kind:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scille, squille.*

scin' for **scisne**, v. scio *init.*

sci(n)d-o, scidi, scissum, scindĕre, *3. v. a.* [root SCID, akin to Sanscrit root TSHID, Gr. σχιδ in σχίζω] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To cut, tear, rend,* or *break asunder; to split, to divide* or *separate* by force, *etc.*: epistolam, Cic.: lignum cuneis, Virg.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) scissæque capillos, Ov.—Particular expression: Scindere penulam alicui, *To tear off one's travelling coat,* i. e. *to urge, press, solicit one to stay:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To divide, separate, part asunder,* etc.: Lucr.; Ov.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To tear,* or *rend, open; to renew* grief, *etc.*: dolorem, Cic.—**B.** *To tear, rend, harass, vex, disturb, agitate,* etc.: aliquem turpedine, Lucr.—**C.** **1.** Gen.: *To sunder, separate, divide,* etc.: necessitudines, Pl.—**2.** Esp.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To separate itself,* etc.; *to separate, divide, part,* etc.: Quint.; Virg.—**D.** *To interrupt, break off, hinder,* etc.: verba fletu, Ov.—**E.** With Personal pron.: *To divide, branch off,* etc.: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *sciader.*

scintil-la, æ, *f. dim.* [spinther-la; fr. σπινθήρ] **I.** Prop.: *A spark:* Virg.; Liv. **II.** Fig.: *A spark, glimmer, faint trace:* belli, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *scintille,* (mod.) *étincelle.*

scintill-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [scintil-a] *To sparkle, glitter, gleam, glow, flash:* testā quum ardente vident Scintillare oleum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scintiller.*

scintill-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little spark:* Fig.: virtutum, Cic.

scĭo, scīvi *or* scĭi, scītum, scīre (*Imperf.*, scibam, Plaut.:—*Fut.*: scibo, Plaut.:—*Pass.*: scibitur, Plaut.—Scin' for scisne, Ter.:—*Perf. Sync.*: scisti, Ov.; so regularly, *Inf.*, scisse, Cic.), *4. v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To know,* in the widest signif. of the word; *to understand, perceive; to have knowledge of,* or *skill in,* anything, *etc.*: nec scire fas est omnia, Hor.: id de Marcello aut certe de Postumiâ sciri potest, *can be learned from Marcellus,* etc., Cic.: (used parenthetically) quem, ut scitis, unice dilexi, id.—Particular phrases: **A.** Scin' quomodo? *do you know how* (I shall serve you)? a threatening phrase in Plaut.—**B.** Quod *or* quantum sciam, *For aught I know, as far as I know:* Cic.; Quint. **II.** Meton.: Politic. *t. t.*: Of the people: *To ordain, decree, appoint* anything after knowledge obtained regarding it: ut tribunus plebis rogationem ferret, sciretque plebs, uti, *etc.*, Liv.

1. scĭpĭo, ōnis, *m.* [σκίπων, σκήπων, σκῆπτρον] *A staff* carried by persons of distinction, *etc.*: eburneus, Liv.

2. Scipĭo, ōnis, *m.* [1. scipio] (*Staff*) *Scipio; the name of a celebrated family in the* gens Cornelia, *the most famous members of which were the two conquerors of the Carthaginians, P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus major, in the second, and P. Cornelius Scipio Æmilianus Africanus minor, in the third Punic war.*— Hence, **Scīpĭ-ādes**, æ, *m.* (contr. fr. Scipion-ades) *One of the Scipio family, a Scipiad.*

Scīron, ōnis, *m.*, Σκίρων (Prop.: The Hard One). *Sciron; a noted robber on the rocky coast between Megaris and Attica, destroyed by Theseus.*

scirp-ĕus (**sirp-**), a, um, *adj.* [scirp-us] *Of rushes, rush-*: ratis, Plaut.—As *Subst.*: **scirpea** (**sirp-**), æ, *f. Basketwork of rushes* (*to form the body of a waggon*): Ov.

scirpus (**sirp-**), i, *m. A rush, bulrush:* Plaut.—Prov.: Nodum in scirpo quærere, *To seek a knot in a bulrush,* i. e. *to find a difficulty where there is none:* Ter.

scisc-ĭtor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. a.* [scisc-o] *To inform one's self; to ask, inquire, question, examine, interrogate:* Epicuri ex Velleio sciscitabar sententiam, Cic.: (without *Object*) de victoriâ sciscitantes, id.

sci-sco, scīvi, scītum, sciscĕre, 3. *v. a. inch.* sci-o] **I.** Prop.: *To seek to know; to search, inquire:* ocyus accurro, ut sciscam, quid velit, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Politic. *t. t.* of the people; after inquiry or examination: **1.** *To accept, approve, assent to* something proposed; and hence, *to appoint, enact, decree, ordain:* quæ scisceret plebes, Cic.: Athenienses sciverunt, ut, Æginetis . . . pollices præciderentur, id. —**2.** *To approve, assent to, vote for* anything: primus scivit legem de publicanis, *etc.*, Cic.—**B.** *To learn, ascertain, know:* id factum, Plaut.

scis-sūra, æ, *f.* [for scid-sura; fr. sci(n)d-o] *A tearing, rending, dividing; a rent, cleft:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scissure.*

scis-sus (for scid-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of sci(n)d-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: a. Prop.: *Split, cleft, divided,* etc.: scissæ aures, Pl.—**b.** Fig.: *Harsh, grating, cracked,* etc.: genus vocum, Cic.

scīt-e, *adv.* [scit-us] *Shrewdly, cleverly, skilfully, adroitly, nicely, tastefully, elegantly:* scite facta, Cic.: (*Comp.*) scitius, Gell.: (*Sup.*) scitissime, Plaut.

scī-tor, tātus sum, tāri (*Inf.*, scitarier, Ov.), **1.** *v. dep. a. intens.* [sci-o] *To seek to know; to ask, inquire, inquire of, consult,* etc.: Eurypylum scitatum oracula Phœbi Mittimus, Virg.

scīt-um, i, *n.* [sci-sco] **I.** Prop.: *An ordinance, statute, decree:* **A.** Gen.: Liv. **B.** Esp.: In connection with plebis (plebei), or, in one word, plebiscitum and plebeiscitum: *An ordinance* or *decree of the people* or *of the citizens* (when the decrees of foreign nations are mentioned *populi* is employed instead of *plebis;* yet Tacitus uses *populi* in decrees of the Roman people): Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A maxim, tenet, dogma:* Sen.

1. scī-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of sci-o and sci-sco.—**2.** *Pa.*: a. Prop.: (a) Of persons: In reflexive force: (*That has informed himself, obtained knowledge, had experience;* hence) *Knowing, shrewd, wise, acute, experienced, skilful, adroit,* etc.: (*Comp.*) non sum scitior, quæ hos rogem, *etc.*, Plaut.: (with *Gen.*) Nessus scitus vadorum, *acquainted with,* Ov.—(b) Of things: *Fit, suitable, proper, judicious, sensible, witty,* etc.: scitum est, quod Carneades noster dicere solebat, Cic.: (*Sup.*) oratio scitissima, Plaut.—b. Meton.: *Beautiful, elegant, fine,* etc.: scitum filum mulieris, Plaut.

2. scī-tus, ûs, *m.* [sci-sco] with plebis, for the more usual plebiscitum. *A decree, or ordinance, of the people:* Cic.

scĭ-us, a, um, *adj.* [sci-o] *Knowing.* Petr.

scŏb-is, is, *f.* [for scab-is; fr. scab-o] (*The scratched thing;* hence) *Powder,* or *dust, produced by sawing,* etc.; *saw-dust, scrapings, filings,* etc.: Hor.

scomber, bri, *m.* = σκόμβρος. *A species of tunny; a mackerel:* Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scombre.*

scŏpæ, ārum, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Thin branches, twigs, shoots:* Hirt.—**II.** Meton.: *A broom, besom* made of twigs: Hor.—Prov.: Scopas dissolvere, *To untie a broom,* i. e. *to throw anything into disorder* or *confusion:* Cic.

Scŏpas, æ, *m.*, Σκόπας. *Scopas; a Greek sculptor of Paros, who flourished between the 97th and 105th Olympiads.*

scŏpos, i, *m.* = σκοπός (A seen *or* observed thing) *A mark, aim* at which one shoots: Suet.

scŏpŭl-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [scopulus] *Full of rocks, rocky, shelving, craggy:* mare, Cic.

scŏpŭlus, i, *m.* = σκόπελος (A look-out place) **I.** Prop.: *A projecting point of rock; a rock, cliff, crag,* esp. *a rock, shelf, ledge* in the sea: Cæs.; Hor.; Ov. **II.** Fig.: *A rock;* i. e. *a difficulty, danger, harm, evil,* etc.: Cic.

Scordisci, ōrum, *m.* *The Scordisci; a people on the borders of Illyria.*

Scordus (Scodrus), i, *m.* *Scordus* or *Scodrus; a mountain of Illyria.*

scorpĭo, ōnis, **-ĭus** (**-ĭos**), ĭi, *m.* = σκορπιων, σκόρπιος. **I.** Prop.: *A scorpion:* Pl.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The Scorpion;* one of the signs of the zodiac: Hor.—**B.** *A kind of prickly sea-fish:* Ov.—**C.** *A military engine for throwing darts, stones, and other missiles; a scorpion:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr *scorpion.*

scortā-tor, ōrĭs, *m.* [scort(a)-or] *A fornicator:* Hor.

scort-ŏus (-ĭus), a, um, *adj.* [scort-um] (*Of, or pertaining to,* scortum, hence) *Made of hides or leather, leathern:* pulvinus, Cels.—As *Subst.*: **scort-ĭa (-ĕa),** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* indumenta) *Garments of skins or leather:* Ov.

scort-illum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *A little or young harlot:* Cat.

scort-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* [id.] *To whore:* Tert.

scortum, i, *n.* [a sibilated collat. form of corium, from χόριον] **I.** Prop.: *A skin, hide:* Var. **II.** Meton.: *A prostitute:* Hor.

scrĕā-tor, ōris, *m.* [scre(a)-o] *One who hawks or hems:* Plaut.

scrĕā-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A hawking, hemming:* Ter.

scrĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [etym. dub.] *To hawk, hem:* Plaut.

scrīb-a, æ, *m.* [scrib-o] (*One who writes;* hence) *A public or official writer; a clerk, secretary, scribe:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scribe.*

scriblīta (-ilita), æ, *f.* *A kind of tart:* Mart.; Plaut.

scrīb-o, scripsi, scriptum, scrībĕre (*Perf. Sync.*: scripsti, Plaut.), 3. *v. a.* [akin to γράφ-ω] (*To scratch, grave, engrave with a sharp point;* hence) **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *To write, draw,* or otherwise *make* lines, letters, figures, *etc.*: literas, Plaut. **B.** Fig.: dicta in animo, Ter. **II.** Esp.: **A.** With the accessory idea of intellectual action: *To write, write down, compose; to draw up, communicate, announce in writing:* historiam, Cic.: literas ad aliquem, id.: (*Impers. Pass.*) Scipioni scribendum, ne bellum remitteret, Liv.—Particular phrases: **1.** Scribere salutem, *To send a greeting,* etc.: Plaut.—**2.** Scribere aliquem: **a.** *To write one down:* Plaut.—**b.** *To depict, describe,* or *represent one:* Hor.—**B.**: **1.** Politic. *t. t.*: *To draw up, draught* a law, decree, treaty, *etc.*: Cic.; Liv.—Particular phrase: Senatusconsulto scribendo, *or simply* scribendo adesse, *or also,* ad scribendum esse, *To witness the drawing up of a decree of the Senate; to subscribe it:* Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To enlist, enrol, levy:* milites, Sall.: supplementum legionibus, Cic.—**b.** Poet.: Fig.: *To enrol,* etc.: scribe tu gregis hunc, *enrol him among your retinue,* Hor.—**3.** Law *t. t.*: **a.** Prop.: (a) Dicam scribere (alicui), *To bring an action in writing against* anyone: Cic.—(b) Of a lawyer: *To draw up* legal instruments: testamentum, Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *To appoint* or *designate* one as heir, *etc.*: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) aliquem heredem, Cic.—**4.** Commercial *t. t.*: Of contracts, notes, drafts, *etc.*: *To write a note of hand,* etc.: pulchre scripsti: scitum syngraphum! Plaut. —Particular phrase: Scribere tabulam, *etc.*: *To give a note* or *bond:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *écrire.*

scrī-nĭum, ii, *n.* [for scrib-nium; fr. scrib-o] (*The thing pertaining to a* scriba; hence) *A* cylindrical *case, chest,* or *box for keeping books, papers, letters; a book-box, letter-case, escritoir:* Hor.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *scrin,* (mod.) *écrin.*

scrip-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for scrib-tio; fr. scrib-o] **1.** *The act of writing:* Cic.—**2.** *A composing in writing, composition:* Cic.

script-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [scribo, through obsol. freq. script-o] **I.** *To write often:* Pl. **II.**: **A.** *To write, compose,* etc.: M. Bibulus scriptitavit accurate. Cic.—**B.** *To write* a letter, *etc.*: hæc ad me scribas velim, vel potius scriptites, Cic.

scrip-tor, ōris, *m.* [for scrib-tor; fr. scrib-o] **1.** *A writer, scribe, secretary:* Cic.; Hor.—**2.** *One that composes in writing; a writer, composer, author, reporter, narrator,* etc.: Cic.—**3.** Politic. and Law *t. t.*: *A drawer up, draughter* of legal instruments, *etc.*: Cic.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *scripteur.*

scriptŭ-la, ōrum, *n. dim.* [for scripto-la; fr. scriptum, (*uncontr. Gen.*) scripto-i] *The lines* (*on the draught-board in the game of* duodecim-scripta): Ov.

scrip-tum, i, *n.* [for scrib-tum; fr. scrib-o] **1.** *A line;* so only, duodecim scripta, *a game played on a draught-board marked into squares by twelve lines:* Cic.—**2.** *A written composition, writing, treatise, book, work,* etc.: Cic.; Hor. — Particular phrase: Scriptum, *etc., or* in scriptis relinquere, *etc. To leave* something *written* or *in writing: to speak of* something *in one's writings,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *écrit.*

scrip-tūra, æ, *f.* [for scrib-tura; fr. scrib-o] **1.** *A writing, written characters:* Cic.—**2.**: **a.** (a) Prop.: *A writing, composing, composition:* Cic.—(b) Meton.: *Something written, a writing:* Ter.; Tac.—**b.** *A tax* (*paid on public pastures*): Cic. — **c.** *A written law:* Suet. — **3.** Law *t. t.*: *A testamentary provision:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *écriture.*

scrip-tus, a, um, *P.* of scrib-o.

scrŏb-is, is, *m.* (less freq. *f.*) [etym. dub.; prob. from same root as scrofa] (*The scraped* or *scooped thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A ditch, dike, trench:* Ov.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: *A grave:* Tac.

scrōf-a, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.; prps. akin to γραφ-ω in the force of "to grave, scrape," *etc.*] (*The scraping* or *grubbing animal;* hence) *A breeding-sow:* Juv.

scrūp-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [scrup-us] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* scrupus; hence) *Consisting of pointed,* or *sharp, stones; sharp, rough, steep, rugged:* spelunca, Virg.

scrūp-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Full of* scrupus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Full of sharp,* or *rough, stones; jagged, rough, rugged:* via, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *Rough, hard, arduous:* ratio, Lucr.

scrūpŭl-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [scrupul-us] (*Full of* scrupulus; hence) **1.** *Full of small sharp,* or *pointed, stones; rough, rugged, jagged:* cotes, Cic.—**2.** *Very nice, exact, precise, anxious, careful, scrupulous:* (*Comp.*) scrupulosior ratio ventorum, Pl.: (*Sup.*) scrupulosissimus cultus deorum, App. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scrupuleux.*

scrūpŭlum, i, v. scrupulus, *no.* II.

scrūpŭ-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for scrupolus; fr. scrupus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) scrupo-i] (*A small* scrupus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A small sharp,* or *pointed, stone:* Sol. **II.** Meton.: Medic. *t. t.*: *The smallest division of weight* (the 24th part of an ounce), *a scruple:* in this signification there is (prps. on account of pondus) a *neut.* collat. form, **scrupulum** (**scrip-**), i: Cic.; Vitr. **III.** Fig.: *Uneasiness, difficulty, trouble, anxiety, doubt, scruple:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scrupule.*

scrūpus, i, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A rough* or *sharp stone:* Petr. **II.** Fig.: *Anxiety, solicitude, uneasiness:* Cic.

scrūt-a, ōrum, *n.* [akin to γρύτ-η] *Old* or *broken stuff, trash, frippery, trumpery:* Hor.

scrūtā-tor, ōris, *m.* [scrut(a)-or] *A searcher, examiner:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scrutateur.*

scrūt-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. a.* [scrut-a] (*To search even to the rags;* hence) **I.** Prop.: Of things or persons as objects: *To search carefully, examine thoroughly, explore* a thing; *to search, examine* a person: occulta saltuum, Tac. **II.** Meton.: *To seek for, search out:* abditos, Tac. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To examine thoroughly; to explore, investigate:* desinamus aliquando ea scrutari, quæ sunt inania, Cic.—**B.** *To search into; to search out, find out* a thing: fibras Inspiciunt, mentesque deûm scrutantur in illis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scruter.*

sculp-o, si, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to γλυφ-ω] **I.** Prop.: *To carve, cut, grave, chisel* in stone, brass, wood, *etc.*; *to form, fashion,* or *produce by carving, graving,* etc.: non est e saxo sculptus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: dicet . . . sculpta, *things wrought out, elaborated,* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sculpter.*

sculp-tĭlis, e, *adj.* [sculp-o] *Formed,* or *produced, by carving, graving,* etc.: opus, Ov.

sculp-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who cuts, carves,* or *engraves* in stone, wood, etc.; *a stone-cutter, graver, sculptor.* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sculpteur.*

sculp-tūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *A cutting out* or *carving* in stone, wood, *etc., sculpture:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sculpture.*

sculp-tus, a, um, *P.* of sculp-o.

scurr-a, æ, *m.* [prps. akin to the Greek σκαιρ-ω, *to skip, dance*] (Prop.: *The skipper*; Meton.) **1.** *An elegant, town-bred man; a fine gentleman, gallant, dandy*: Plaut.—**2.** *A city buffoon, droll, jester* (usually in the suite of wealthy persons, and accordingly a kind of parasite): Plaut.; Cic.

scurr-ĭlis, e, *adj.* [scurr-a] (*Pertaining to a* scurra; hence) - *Buffoon-like, jesting, scurrilous*: jocus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr (old) *scurrile*.

scurrĭl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [scurril-is] (*The quality of the* scurrilis; hence) *Buffoonery, scurrility*: Tac.

scurr-or, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. n. dep.* [scurr-a] *To act the part of a jester; to play the buffoon*: Hor.

scūt-āle, is, *n.* [scut-um] (*A thing pertaining to a* scutum; hence, in reference to its shape) Prob.: *The lower part of a sling, in which the stone is placed*: Liv.

scūt-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Provided or armed with a* scutum *or long shield*: cohortes, Cæs. — As *Subst.*: **scutati**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* pedites) *Troops bearing shields*: Liv.

scūtel-la, æ, *f. dim.* [for scutula; fr. 1. scutul-a] *A salver, or waiter*, of a nearly square form: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *écuelle*.

scūt-ĭca, æ, *f.* [akin to σκῦτ-ος] *A lash, whip*: Hor.

1. **scŭtŭla**, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A little dish or platter* of a nearly square form: Mart. **II.** Meton.: *A diamond-, rhomb-, or lozenge-shaped figure*: Tac.

2. **scūtŭla** (**scȳtăla**, **scytăle**), æ, *f.* = σκυτάλη (a staff, stick). **I.** Prop.: *A wooden roller or cylinder*: Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *A secret writing, secret letter* among the Lacedæmonians (it being written on a slip of papyrus wrapped round a σκυτάλη): Nep.

scūtŭ-lum, i, *n. dim.* [for scutulum; fr. scutum, (*uncontr. Gen.*) scuto-i] *A small shield*: Cic.

scūt-um, i, *n.* [Sanscr. root SKU, *to cover*] (*The covering thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *An* oblong *shield. a buckler*: Cic.; Liv. **II.** Fig.: *A defence, protection*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *écu*.

Scȳlăcēum (**-ium**), i, *n.*, Σκυλακεῖον. *Scylaceum* or *Scylacium; a town on the coast of Bruttium* (now *Squillace*). — Hence, **Scȳlăcē-us**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Scylaceum; Scylacean.*

Scylla, æ, *f.*, Σκύλλα. *Scylla.* **I.** A. Prop.: *A rock between Italy and Sicily, opposite to Charybdis.* B. Meton.: *The daughter of Phorcys, transformed by Circe, through jealousy, into a sea-monster, with dogs about the haunches.*—Hence, **Scyll-æus**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Scylla; Scyllæan.* **II.** *The daughter of Nisus of Megara, who, for love of Minos, cut off her father's hair, upon which his life depended, and was transformed in consequence into the bird Ciris.*

scȳmnus, i, *m.* = σκύμνος. *A young animal; a cub, whelp*: Lucr.

scȳphus, i, *m.* = σκύφος. *A cup, goblet*: Cic.; Virg.

Scȳros (**-us**), i, *f.*, Σκῦρος. *Scyros* or *Scyrus; one of the Sporadic Islands, opposite Eubœa, where Achilles was concealed by Lycomedes.*—Hence, **1. Scȳrĭus**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Scyros; Scyrian.*—**2. Scȳr-ĭas**, ădis, *adj. f. Scyrian*: puella, *i. e. Deidamia*, Ov.

Scythæ, ārum, *m.*, Σκύθαι. *The Scythians; a general designation of the nomadic tribes of the north of Europe and Asia, beyond the Black Sea.*—Sing.: **Scythes**, æ. *A Scythian.*—Hence, 1. **Scȳth-ĭa**, æ, *f. The country of the Scythians; Scythia.*—**2. Scȳth-ĭcus**, a, um, *adj. Scythian*: amnis, *i. e. the Tanais*, Hor.—**3. Scȳth-is**, ĭdis, *f. A Scythian woman*: Ov.—**4. Scȳthissa**, æ, *f. A Scythian woman*: Nep.

1. **se**, v. sui.

2. **se** (**sēd**): **1.** *Præp.*, v. sine *init.* —**2.** *Inseparable particle*: **a.** For sine, *Without*: securus (=sine curâ). — **b.** *Aside, by itself*: sepono, *to lay aside.*—**3.** = semi. *Half*: selibra, semodius.—**4.** = sex: semestris.

Sēbēthos (**-tos**), i, *m. Sebethos* or *Sebetos; a small stream in Campania.* —Hence, **Sēbēth-is** (**Sebet-**), ĭdis, *adj. f. Of, or belonging to, Sebethos; Sebethian.*

sēbum (**sev-**), i, *n.* [etym. dub.] *Tallow, suet, grease*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suif*.

sē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** Of living subjects: *To go apart, go away, separate, withdraw*: secedant improbi, Cic. — **2.** Of inanimate subjects: *To remove, withdraw*; in Perf., *To be distant*: tantum secessit ab imis Terra, Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To go aside, withdraw, retire*: in abditam partem ædium, Sall.: ab urbe, Suet.—**2.** Politically: *To separate one's self* by rebellion, *to revolt, secede*: in Sacrum montem, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To withdraw, retire*: a fesso corpore sensus, Cat.

sē-cerno, crēvi, crētum, cernĕre (*Inf. Pass.*, secernier, Lucr.), 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To put apart; to sunder, sever, separate*: terras et Mare, Lucr.: me gelidum nemus Nympharumque leves chori Secernunt populo, Hor. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To separate one's self*, to withdraw, *etc.*: Cic.; Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To separate, disjoin, dissociate; to distinguish, discern*: blandum amicum a vero, Cic.: sacra profanis, Hor.

sēces-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for seced-sio; fr. seced-o] **1.** *A going aside*: Cic.—**2.** *A political insurrectionary withdrawal* or *separation; a schism, secession*: Cæs.; Cic.; Liv. — Particular phrase: Secessionem facere, *etc.*, *To secede*, etc.: Cæs.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sécession*.

sēces-sus, ūs, *m.* [for seced-sus; fr. id.] **1.** *A going away, departure, separation*: Gell. — **2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Retirement, solitude*: Tac.; Ov.—**b.** Meton.: *A retreat, recess*, etc.: Virg. — **3.** *A political secession*: Pl.

sēcĭus, *adv.* v. secus.

sē-clūdo, clūsi, clūsum, clūdĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To shut off, shut in a separate place, shut up, seclude*: seclusa aliqua aquula, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To shut one's self off*, etc.: Pl. **II.** Meton.: *To separate, sunder*: Cæsar muntitione flumen a monte seclusit, Cæs. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To shut off, seclude*: a libero spiritu atque a communi luce seclusus, Cic.—**B.** *To shut out, exclude*: curas, Virg.

seclum, i, v. seculum.

sēclū-sus (for seclud-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of seclud-o. — **2.** *Pa.*: *Sundered, separated, remote, secluded*: nemus, Virg.

1. **sĕc-o**, ŭi, tum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To cut, cut off, cut up*: cape cultrum, seca Digitum vel aurem, Plaut.: omne animal secari ac dividi potest, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Medic. *t. t.*: *To cut* surgically: *to operate on; to cut off* or *out, amputate, excise*, etc.: id uri secarique patimur, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To scratch, tear, wound, hurt, injure*: ah tibi ne teneras glacies secet aspera plantas, Virg.—**B.**: **1.** *To divide, cleave, separate*: medios agros (Tiberis), Pl. — **2.** *To cut through*, i. e. *To run, sail, fly, swim*, etc., *through*: cornus auras Certa secat, Virg. — **3.** Of a road: *To take one's way along, to travel*, etc.: Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To cut up, lash* in speaking, *i. e. to censure, satirize*: secuit Lucilius Urbem, Pers. — **B.** *To gnaw* with pain; *to torment, afflict*, etc.: si quem podagra secat, Cat.—**C.**: **1.** *To divide*: causas in plura genera secuerunt, Cic. — **2.** Of disputes: *To cut off*, i. e. *to decide*: lites, Hor. — **D.** Of hope: *To follow*, or *entertain* (once in Virg.): Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scier*.

2. sĕco, ĕre, fundamental form of sequor, inseco, insece, insexit, *etc.* (Freund).

sĕcordĭa, æ, v. socordia *init.*

sēcrē-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [secerno, through root SECRE] *A dividing, sundering, separation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sécrétion*.

sēcrēt-o, *adv.* [secret-us] **1.** *By itself, separately*: Col. — **2.** *In secret, secretly*: audire, Cic.: loqui, Hor.: (*Comp.*) secretius, Sen.

secretum, i, v. secretus.

sēcrē-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of secerno, through root SECRE. — **2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Gen.: *Severed, separated*; hence, *separate, apart*: imperium, Liv.: arva, Virg.— **b.** Esp.: (α) (α) Of things, or places pertaining to them: *Out of the way, retired, remote, lonely, solitary, secret*: Hor.; Tac.—(β) Of persons and transactions: *Private, secret*: (*Sup.*) invadit secretissimos tumultūs, Sen. — As *Subst.*: (αα) **secretum**, i, *n. Retirement, solitude, secrecy*; also, *a solitude, solitary place, retreat*: Virg.; Pl.—(ββ) **secretiora**, um, *n.* (*sc.* loca) *More secret places; more remote parts*: Germaniæ, Tac. — (b) *Hidden, concealed, secret*: (*Comp.*) ex secretioribus ministeriis, Tac.—As *Subst.*: **secretum**, i, *n. Something secret*: (α) *Secret*

conversation, doing, feeling, etc.: Tac.; Suet. — (β) *A secret:* Tac. — (γ) *A mysterious being:* Tac. — (δ) Plur.: Of a deity: *Mysteries:* Ov. — (ε) Plur.: *Secret papers or private correspondence:* Suet. — (c) *Wanting, deprived of*, or *wanting* something: secretus cibo, Lucr.: (with *Gen.*) teporis, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *secret.*

sec-ta, æ, *f.* [sec-o] (Prop.: *A trodden*, or *beaten, way; a path; footsteps;* hence, Fig.) **I.** Gen.: *A* prescribed *way, mode, manner, method* of conduct or procedure: Cic. **II.** Esp.: In philosoph. lang.: *Doctrines, school, sect:* Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *secte.*

sectā-tor, ōris, *m.* [2. sect(a)-or] **I.** Gen.: *A follower, attendant, adherent;* — Plur., *a train, retinue, suite:* Cic.: Tac. **II.** Esp.: *A follower, adherent* of a leader or sect: Tac.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sectateur.*

sec-tīlis, e, *adj.* [sec-o] **1.** *Cut, cleft, divided*, etc.: ebur, Ov.—**2.** *That may be cut*, etc.: lapides, Pl.

sec-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.** *A cutting, cutting off, cutting up:* Pl.—**2.** Politic. *t. t.: A dividing, parcelling out*, or *distribution* by auction of captured or confiscated goods, *etc.*: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *section.*

1. **sec-tor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *One who cuts* or *cuts off; a cutter:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: Politic. *t. t.: A bidder, purchaser* at the public sale of goods captured, or confiscated, by the State: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *secteur*, "a sector."

2. **sec-tor,** ātus sum, āri (*Inf.*, sectarier, Plaut.; Hor.), 1. *v. dep. intens. a.* [for sequ-tor; fr. sequ-or] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To follow continually* or *eagerly*, in a good or bad sense; *to run after, attend, accompany; to follow after, chase, pursue:* ejusmodi est, ut eum pueri sectentur, Cic.: ne scutica dignum horribili sectere flagello, Hor. **B.** Esp.: *To pursue, chase, hunt* animals: apros, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To follow* or *strive after; to pursue eagerly:* eminentes virtutes, Tac.

sec-tūra, æ, *f.* [sec-o] **I.** Prop.: *A cutting, cut:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: *Diggings, mines:* Cæs.

sec-tus, a, um, *P.* of sec-o.

sēcŭl-āris (sæc-), e, *adj.* [seculum] *Of*, or *belonging to, a* seculum: ludi, *secular games*, celebrated at the expiration of a long period (under Augustus, of a hundred and ten years), and continuing three days and three nights: Suet.: carmen, *a hymn sung at the secular games*, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *séculaire.*

sēc-ŭlum (sæc-, -clum), i, *n. dim.* [prps. akin to root SEC = SEQU] (*The following thing;*—in fig. sense—hence) **1.** Prop.: *A race* brought forth: *a breed, generation:* Lucr. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *A lifetime, generation, age* (of 33⅓ years): Cic.—**2.** Of the human race living in a particular age: *A generation; an age; the times:* Cic.; Hor.—**3.** *The spirit of the age* or *times:* Tac.—**B.**: **1.** Of the utmost lifetime of man: *A period of a hundred years, a century:* Var.; Hor.—**2.** Of an indefinitely long period: *An age:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *siècle.*

sēcum, v. 1. cum.

sĕcund-āni, ōrum, *m.* [secund-us] (*Persons belonging to* secunda legio) *Soldiers of the second legion:* Liv.

sĕcund-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Of*, or *belonging to*, secundus; hence) *Of the second class, sort*, or *quality; second-rate, middling, inferior:* status, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *secondaire.*

1. **sĕcund-o,** *adv.* [id.] **1.** *Secondly:* Cic.—**2.** *For the second time:* Hirt.

2. **sĕcund-o,** *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** *To direct favourably, to adjust, adapt, accommodate:* tempus ei rei secundes, Plaut. **II.** *To favour, further, second:* dī nostra incepta secundent, Virg.: (without *Object*) secundante vento, *the wind proving favourable*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *seconder.*

sĕcund-um, *adv.* and *prep.* [id.] **I.** *Adv.*: **A.** *After, behind:* Plaut.—**B.** *For the second time:* Liv. **II.** *Prep. c. Acc.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** In space: **a.** *Following after*, i. e. *after, behind:* secundum me, Plaut.—**b.** Following an extension in space, *i. e. By, along:* secundum mare, Cic.—**2.** In time or succession: *Immediately after, after, next to:* secundum ludos, Plaut.: secundum deos, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *Agreeably to, in accordance with, according to:* secundum naturam, Cic.—**2.** *According to the will of, in favour of, to the advantage of:* de absente secundum præsentem judicare, Cic.

sĕc-undus, a, um, *adj.* [for sequundus; fr. sequ-or] (*Following*; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *The following* in time or order; *the next, the second:* annus, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **secundæ,** ārum, *f.* (*sc.* partes) *The second*, or *inferior, parts:* Hor.—**b.** Fig.: (a) *Following, next, second* in rank, value, *etc.*: nec viget quicquam simile aut secundum, Hor.—(b) *Secondary, subordinate, inferior:* haud ulli veterum virtute secundus, Virg.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: Of the water, wind, *etc.*: *Favourable, fair:* (*Sup.*) secundissimus ventus, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *Favourable, propitious, fortunate:* secundo populo aliquid facere, *i. e. with the consent of the people*, Cic.: res, id.: (*Comp.*) reliqua militia secundiore famâ fuit, Suet.—As *Subst.*: **secundæ,** ārum, *f.* (*sc.* res) *Good fortune:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *second.*

sĕcūr-e, *adv.* [secur-us] **1.** *Carelessly, heedlessly, fearlessly, unconcernedly, quietly:* aliquid ferre, Suet.: (*Comp.*) securius, Sen.—**2.** *Safely, securely:* Pl. Ep.

sĕcūr-i-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [secur-is; (i); fer-o] *Axe-bearing:* Pyracmon, *i. e. armed with a battle-axe*, Ov.

sĕcūr-i-ger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [secur-is; (i); ger-o] *Axe-bearing:* puellæ, *i. e. Amazons armed with battle-axes:* Ov.

sĕc-ūris, is, *f.* [sec-o] (*The cutting thing*; hence) **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *An axe* or *hatchet* with a broad edge: Cat.; Hor.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Prop.: *An executioner's axe*, for beheading criminals: Cic.; Liv.—**b.** Fig.: (a) *A blow, death-blow*, etc.: Cic.—(b) With reference to the axe in the fasces: *Authority, dominion, sovereignty:* Tac. —**B.** *The cutting edge* of a vine-dresser's bill: Col.

sēcūr-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [secur-us] (*The state of the* securus; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** In a good sense: *Freedom from care, unconcern, composure:* Cic.; Pl. —**B.** In a bad sense: *Carelessness, heedlessness, negligence:* Vell.; Quint. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Freedom from danger, safety, security:* Tac.—**B.** Personified: *Securitas; the tutelary goddess of the Roman State:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sécurité.*

sē-cūr-us, a, um, *adj.* [2. se; cur-a] **I.** Prop.: **A.** In a good sense: **1.** Of living beings: *Free from care, careless, unconcerned, untroubled, fearless, quiet, easy, composed:* securus Hermippus Temnum proficiscitur, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) de linguâ Latinâ securi ea animi, id.: (*Comp.*) securior ab Samnitibus, Liv. —**2.** Of things: **a.** *Free from care, untroubled, safe, serene, cheerful, bright:* ævum, Lucr.—**b.** *That frees from care* or *anxiety:* latices, Virg.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Careless, reckless, heedless, negligent:* castrensis jurisdictio, Tac. **II.** Meton.: Of a thing or place: *That is not to be feared, free from danger, safe, secure:* locus, Liv.: (*Sup.*) Tripolim securissimam reddidit, Spart.: (with *Gen.*) loca secura ejusmodi casuum, *secure from such accidents*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sûr.*

1. **sēcus,** v. sexus.

2. **sēcus** (*Comp.*: sēcĭus (with ē long), sēquius) [prob. for sequ-us; fr. sequ-or] **I.** *Adv.* (*Following, later* in rank or order, *i. e. less* than something mentioned before; hence): **A.** Gen.: **1.** Affirmatively: *Otherwise, differently, not so:* recte an secus, Cic.: (*Comp.*) quo secius feratur lex, Auct. Her. —**2.** With a negative: Non (nec) secus *or* haud secus, *etc.*: *Not otherwise*, i. e. *even so, just so*, etc.: æquam memento rebus in arduis Servare mentem; non secus in bonis, Hor.: non multo secus, Cic.: non secus atque, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Pos.: *Not well, ill, badly:* secius loqui de aliquo, Tac. —**2.** Comp.: Non, nec, haud nihilo secius, *None*, or *not the less just as much, not otherwise, nevertheless, even so*, etc.: Cæs.; Virg. **II.** *Prep. c. Acc.*: *By, beside, along, on:* secus fluvios, Pl.—Particular combination: Affixed to a pron. = *Side:* altrinsecus, *on the other side:* utrinsecus, *on both sides*; so, circumsecus, *on all sides, round about.*

sĕc-ūtor (sequ-), ōris, *m.* [sequ-or] *A pursuer*, or *chaser* (*a name given to*

the gladiator who fought with the retiarii): Juv.

I. sĕd (also old form set), *conj.* [the same word as sed = sine; v. sine *init.*] (*Apart from, setting aside, except, only,* etc.; hence) **1.** *But, yet:* scio tibi ita placere; sed tamen velim scire, *etc.*: Cic.—**2.** After negative clauses, to limit the negative statement: **a.** In simple opposition: *But, on the contrary;* and in ascending signification: *but also, but even, but in fact,* etc.: non ego herus tibi, sed servus sum, Plaut. nec leges imponit populo, quibus ipse non pareat; sed suam vitam, ut legem, præfert suis civibus, Cic.—**b.** In a climax: (a) Non modo (solum, *etc.*) . . sed *or* sed etiam (et, quoque), *Not only, not merely . . . but, but also, but even, but indeed:* Cic.—(b) Non modo (solum) non . . . sed, sed etiam; sed ne . . . quidem, *Not only not . . . but, but even, but indeed, but not even,* etc.: Cic.—**3.** After purely affirmative clauses: *But, but in fact, but also:* Volusium, certum hominem, sed mirifice etiam abstinentem, misi in Cyprum, Cic.

2. sēd = sine, v. sine.

sēdāt-e, *adv.* [sedat-us] *Calmly, tranquilly, sedately:* ferre, Cic.: (*Comp.*) exercitu sedatius procedente, Amm.

sēdā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sed(a)-o] *An allaying, assuaging, calming* of the passions: Cic.

sēdā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of sed(a)-o. —**2.** *Pa.*: *Composed, moderate, calm, quiet, tranquil, sedate:* animis, Cic.: (*Comp.*) in ipsis numeris sedatior, id.: (*Sup.*) sedatissima vox, Anct. Her.

sē-dĕcim (sexd-), *num. adj.* [for sex-decem] *Sixteen:* Cæs.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *seize.*

sēdē-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [sedes, *(uncontr. Gen.)* sede-is] *A little seat, a low stool:* Cic.

sĕd-eo, sēdi, sessum, sēdēre, 2. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root SAD, Gr. ἕδ in ἕδος, ἕζομαι] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To sit:* sedens iis assensi, Cic.: post aliquem, Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To sit in court,* or *on the bench:* Of magistrates, judges, advocates, witnesses, *etc.*: iisdem consulibus sedentibus, Cic.—**2.** *To continue sitting, to sit still; to continue, remain, tarry* in a place; and with an implication of inactivity, *to sit idle, be inactive; to linger, loiter,* etc.: meliora deos sedet omina poscens, Virg.—**3.** *To sit,* i. e. *to remain encamped, to keep the field* before an enemy's army, *etc.*: sedendo expugnare urbem, Liv.: circum castella, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To sink* or *settle down, to subside:* sedisse imtnensos montes, Tac.: memor illius escæ, Quæ simplex olim tibi sederit, *sat well upon your stomach,* i. e. *agreed well with you,* Hor.—**B.** *To sit, sit close* or *tight; to hold* or *hang fast; to be fast, firm, fixed, immovable:* in liquido sederunt ossa cerebro, *stuck fast,* Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To be settled, fixed, established,* etc., in the mind, determination, *etc.*: idque pio sedet Æneæ, Virg. — **B.** *To sit,* etc.: quam bene humeris tuis sederet imperium, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *seoir.*

sēd-es, is (*Gen. plur.*, sedum, Cic.: sedium, Liv.), *f.* [sed-eo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: (*That on which one sits;* hence) *A bench, chair, throne,* etc.: Cic. **B.** Esp.: Of the human body: *The seat, fundament:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A seat, dwelling-place, residence, habitation, abode* (in plur. usually of the dwellings of several): Cic.; Hor.—**B.** *A seat, place, spot, base, ground, foundation, bottom,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *siége.*

sĕd-īle, is, *n.* [sed-eo] (*A thing pertaining to a sitting;* hence) *A seat, bench, stool, chair,* etc.: **I.** Gen.: Ov. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Of *a seat* in a theatre, etc.: Hor.—**B.** *A* rower's *bank* or *bench* in a vessel: Virg.

sēd-I-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [acc. to some, sed = sine; I, root of eo; and so, *a going apart;*—acc. to others, se = sine; 3. d-o, *a putting apart, a separating*] (*A going aside, going apart;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *An insurrectionary separation,* political or military: *dissension, civil discord, insurrection, mutiny, sedition:* Cic.; Liv. **II.** Fig.: *Sedition, insurrection:* animi, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Dissension, discord, strife, quarrel:* Liv.; Suet.—**B.** Personified: *Sedition; one of the attendants of* Fama: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sédition.*

sēdĭtĭōs-e, *adv.* [seditios-us] *Seditiously:* Cic.: (*Comp.*) seditiosius, Tac.: (*Sup.*) seditiosissime, Cic.

sēdĭtĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [for sedition-osus; fr. seditio, sedition-is] **1.** Of persons or things: *Full of civil discord, factious, turbulent, mutinous, seditious:* civis, Cic.: (*Sup.*) triumviri seditiosissimi, id.—**2.** *Quarrelsome:* ea est seditiosa, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *séditieux.*

sēd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [akin to sed-eo] (*To cause to sit, to seat;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *To allay, settle, still, calm, assuage, appease, quiet, check, end, stop, stay,* etc.: controversiam, Cic.: juventutem, Liv. **II.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To subside, abate, lull,* etc.: Cic.

sē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To lead aside* or *apart; to draw aside; to lead away, carry off; to set aside, put by,* etc.: With Persons or things: aliquem manu, Ov.: aliquem a peste, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To remove, separate:* consilia seducta a plurium conscientia, Liv. **III.** Meton.: *To put asunder, separate, divide:* seducit terras hæc brevis unda duas, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *séduire.*

sēduc-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [seduc-o] *A leading* or *drawing aside:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *séduction.*

sēduc-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of seduc-o. —**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Remote, distant:* alto seductas æthere longe Despectat terras, Ov.—**b.** *Retired; living at a distance from men,* or *in solitude:* Pl.

sēdŭl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sedul-us] (*The quality of the* sedulus; hence) **1.** In a good sense: *Assiduity, application, zeal, earnestness, sedulousness, sedulity:* Cic.—**2.** In a bad sense: *Officiousness, obtrusiveness:* Hor.

sēdŭl-o, *adv.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *Busily, diligently, zealously, unremittingly, assiduously, solicitously, sedulously* Cic.; Liv. **II.** Esp.: With implication of design: *On purpose, designedly, intentionally:* Plaut.; Liv.

sēd-ŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [sĕdeo; the *e* long, as in sēdo and sēdes] (*Sitting fast, persisting* in some course of action; hence) **1.** In a good sense: *Busy, diligent, zealous, careful, unremitting, solicitous, assiduous, sedulous:* Cic.; Hor.—**2.** In a bad sense: *Officious, obtrusive:* Hor.; Ov.

Sedūni, ōrum, *m. The Seduni; a people of Helvetia* (in the region of the mod. *Sion* or *Sitten*).

Sedusii, ōrum, *m. The Sedusii; a people of Germany:* Cæs.

sĕ-ges, ētis, *f.* [se-ro; cf. stra-g-es] (*The sown* thing or place; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A corn-field:* Cic.; Virg.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *The standing corn, growing corn, crop* in a field: Cæs.; Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *A field, ground, soil:* gloriæ, Cic.—**B.:** **1.** *A crop, fruit, produce:* Juv.—**2.** Of a multitude of things crowded together: *A crop:* Virg.

Sĕgĕsta, æ, *f.* [sibilated from Ἔγεστα] *Segesta; an ancient city on the northern coast of Sicily, near Mount Eryx.*—Hence, **Sĕgest-ānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Segesta; Segestan.*

sĕges-tre, is, *n.* [for seget-tre: fr. seges, seget-is] (*A thing made from standing corn* or *straw;* hence) *A covering, wrapper* of straw: Suet.

segment-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [segment-um] *Provided,* or *ornamented, with strips of tinsel,* etc.; *trimmed, flounced,* etc.: cunæ, Juv.

seg-mentum, i, *n.* [for sec-mentum; fr. sec-o] (*The thing cut off;* hence) **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *A cutting, cut; a piece cut off, a slice:* Pl. **B.** Meton.: *A strip, zone, segment* of the earth: Pl. **II.** Esp.: Plur.: *Strips of tinsel, brocade,* etc.; *trimmings, bands, flounces,* etc.: Ov.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *segment.*

segn-e, *adv.* [segn-is] *Slowly, sluggishly, slothfully, lazily:* haud segne, Liv.: (*Comp.*) segnius fieri, Tac.—Particular combinations with the Comp.: Non, haud, nec, neque, nihilo, segnius (for which, in the MSS., sequius or secius is freq. interchanged): *None the slower, not the less actively, earnestly,* or *zealously, with the same activity* or *earnestness, with undiminished zeal:* Sall.; Ov.; Tac.; Pl.

Segni, ōrum, *m. The Segni; a people of Gallia Belgica.*

segn-I-pes, ĕdis, *m.* [segn-is; (i); pes] *Slow-foot;* a poet. designation of a worn-out horse: Juv.

segnis, e, *adj.* [etym. dub.] *Slow, tardy, slack, dilatory, lingering, sluggish, lazy:* obsides, Liv.: (*Comp.*) segniores ad imperandum, Cic.: (*Sup.*) segnissimum corpus, App.

segn-ĭter, *adv.* [segn-is] *Slowly, sluggishly, slothfully, lazily:* Liv.

segn-ĭtĭa, æ (less freq. **-es,** em, e), *f.* [id.] *Slowness, tardiness, dilatoriness, sluggishness, inactivity:* Cic.; Liv.

Segontĭăci, ōrum, *m. The Segontiaci; a British people* (acc. to Reichard, in the mod. *Carnarvon in Wales*).

sē-grĕg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (in *tmesis,* seque gregari, Lucr.) [2. se; grex, greg-is] **I.** Prop.: *To set apart,* or *separate, from the flock:* oves, Phæd. **II.** Meton.: *To set apart, lay aside, put away; to separate, remove, segregate:* aliquem a numero civium, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To divide, separate, cause to cease, put a stop to:* pugnam, Liv.—**B.** *To separate, keep asunder, remove away* from: publicam causam a privatorum culpā, Liv.

Sēgusiāni (Sec-), ōrum, *m. The Segusiani* or *Secusiani; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis.*

sē-jŭgă-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. se; jug(a)-o] *Disjoined, separated:* Cic.

sē-jŭg-is, e, *adj.* [sex; ju(n)g-o] *Having,* or *with, six* animals *joined* or *yoked* together; *drawn,* etc., *by six horses:* sejuges currūs, App. — As *Subst.*: **sejugis,** is, *m.* (*sc.* currus) *A team of six horses, a chariot drawn by six horses:* Liv.

sējunc-tim, *adv.* [for sejung-tim: fr. sejung-o] *Disjointly, separately:* Tib.

sējunc-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for sejung-tio; fr. id.] *A disjunction, separation, division:* Cic.; Flor.

sējunc-tus (for sejung-tus), a, um, *P.* of sejung-o.

sē-jungo, junxi, junctum, jungĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To disunite, disjoin; to part, sever, separate:* sejunge te aliquando ab iis, cum quibus, *etc.*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To separate, part, sever,* etc.: quam (*sc.* Fortunam) nemo ab inconstantiā et temeritate sejunget, Cic. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To separate one's self, stand aloof,* etc.: Cic.

Sējus (Sei-), i, *m. Sejus* or *Seius; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Sēj-ānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Sejus; Sejan.*—As *Subst.*: **Sejanus,** i, *m. Sejanus* (*L. Ælius*); *the son of Sejus Strabo, the powerful* Præfectus prætorii *of Tiberius.*

sēlec-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for seleg-tio; fr. SELEG, true root of selig-o] *A choosing out, choice, selection:* Cic.

sēlec-tus (for seleg-tus), a, um, *P.* of selig-o, through true, root SELEG.

Sēleucĭa (-cea), æ *f.*, Σελεύκεια. *Seleucia* or *Seleucea:* **1.** *A city of Syria, on the Orontes* (now *Kepse*).—**2.** *The capital of the Parthians.*

Sēleucus, i, *m.*, Σέλευκος. *Seleucus:* **1.** *The name of several kings of Syria; their ancestor, Seleucus Nicator, a general of Alexander the Great, after the latter's death founded the kingdom of the Seleucidæ.*—**2.** *Name of a player on the cithern.*

sē-lĭbra (*e* short, Mart.), æ, *f. A half-pound:* farris, Liv.

sē-lĭgo, lēgi, lectum, lĭgĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for se-lego] *To separate by culling out; to choose out, cull, select:* omnia expendet et seliget, Cic.

Sēlīnus, untis, *f.*, Σελινοῦς. *Selinus:* **1.** *A town on the coast of Sicily, near Lilybæum* (now *Selinonto*).—**2.** *A town on the coast of Cilicia* (now *Selenti*). —**3.** *A river near* Selinus, *no.* 2.

sel-la, æ, *f.* [for sed-la; fr. sed-eo] (*The sitting thing, the thing for sitting upon;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *A seat, settle, chair, stool:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *A* mechanics' *work-stool:* Cic. — **B.** *A* teacher's *chair:* Cic.—**C.** *A portable chair* or *sedan:* Suet. — **D.** *A close stool:* Var.—**E.** *A* magistrate's *seat* or *chair:* ¶ Hence, Fr. *selle.*

sell-i-stern-ĭa, ōrum, *n.* [sell-a; (i); stern-o] (*Spreading of seats;* hence) *Religious banquets offered to female deities:* Tac.

sell-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [sell-a] *A little sedan:* Tac.

sellŭl-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sellul-a, as dim. of sella] (*of,* or *belonging to, a little seat* or *chair:* Gell. — As *Subst.*: **sellularius,** ii, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A mechanic:* Liv.

semanimis, e, v. semianimis.

sĕm-el, *adv. num.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit *sam-a,* Gr. ὁμ-ος, ἁμ-α] **1.** *Once, a single time:* quem (*sc.* Crassum) semel ait in vitā risisse Lucilius, Cic.— **2.**: **a.** *No more than once, but once, but a single time, once for all:* nullā reparabilis arte Læsa pudicitia est; deperit illa semel, Ov.—**b.** Of speech: *At once, once for all, in a word, briefly:* Cic.— **3.** In a series of numbers: *The first time, first:* semel profecti sunt, Cæs.— **4.** *Once, ever, at some time, at any time:* quod semel dixi, haud mutabo, *what I have once said,* Plaut.

Sĕmĕle, ēs (in oblique cases sometimes formed as from a pure Latin form **-a**), *f.*, Σεμέλη. *Semele; a daughter of Cadmus and mother of Bacchus by Jupiter.*—Hence, **Sĕmĕl-ēius,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Semele:* proles, *i. e. Bacchus,* Ov.

sē-men, ĭnis, *n.* [for sa-men; fr. SA, true root of se-ro] **1.** (*The sown thing;* hence) **a.** Prop.: *Seed:* Cic.; Ov.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *The elements* of fire, water, *etc.*: Virg.—(b) *A stock, race:* Liv.—(c) *Posterity, progeny, offspring, child:* Ov.—**c.** Fig.: *Seed,* i. e. *origin, occasion, ground, cause:* of persons, *an author, prompter, instigator,* etc.: semen malorum omnium, Cic.— **2.** (*The planted thing;* hence) *A shoot* used for propagating; *a graft, scion, set, slip, cutting:* Virg.

sĕment-ĭvus, a, um, *adj.* [sementis]=sementivus: Ov.

sēmen-tis, is (*Acc.*, sementim, Cato: sementem, Cic.:—*Abl.*: semente, Cic.: sementi, Col.), *f.* [for semin-tis; fr. semin-o] **I.** Prop.: *A seeding, sowing:* Cæs.; Cic.—Prov.: Ut sementem feceris, ita metes, *As you sow, so will you reap:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *A sowing:* malorum, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Seed-time:* Cato.—**B.** *Seed-corn, seed sown:* Col.—**C.** Plur.: *The growing crops, young crops, young corn:* Ov.

sēment-īvus, a, um, *adj.* [sementis] *Of,* or *belonging to, seeding* or *sowing:* dies, Ov.

sē-mes-tris, e, *adj.* [for se-mens-tris; fr. se = sex; mens-is] *Of six months, half-yearly, semi-annual:* Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *semestre.*

sēm-ē-sus (**-iesus**), (in poetry by *synæresis,* **semj-**) a, um, *adj.* [for sem-ed-sus; fr. sem-i; ed-o] *Half-eaten, half-devoured, half-consumed.* pisces, Hor.

sēmet, v. sui.

sēmi- (sometimes before vowels, merely sēm-; and before libra, and modius, sē), an inseparable particle [Sans. *sâmi*; Gr. ἡμι] **I.** Prop.: *Half-, demi-, semi-*: semesus, *half-eaten*: semideus, *demiyod.* **II.** Meton.: For *small, thin, light,* etc.: semicinctium. ¶ Hence, Fr. *demi-.*

sēmī-ădăper-tus (in poetry by *synæresis,* **semj-**), a, um, *adj.* [semi; adaper-io] *Half-opened:* janua, Ov.

sēmī-ambus-tus (in poetry by *synæresis,* **semj-**), a, um, *adj.* [for semi-ambur-tus; fr. semi; ambur-o] *Half-burned, half-consumed:* cadaver, Suet.

sēmī-ănĭm-is, e, **-us,** a, um (in poetry by *synæresis,* **semjan-,** and sometimes written **seman-**), *adj.* [semi; anim-us] *Half-alive, half-dead* Virg.; Liv.

sēmī-ăper-tus, a, um, *adj.* [semi, aper-io] *Half-opened, half-open:* Liv.

sēmī-barbărus, a, um, *adj. Half-barbarian, semi-barbarous:* Suet.

sēmī-bos, bŏvis, *m. adj. Half-ox:* vir, Ov.

sēmī-căper, pri, *m. adj. Half-goat:* Faunus, Ov.

sēmī-cinc-tĭum, ĭi, *m.* [for semicing-tium; fr. semi; cing-o] (*The small surrounding thing;* hence) *A semi-girdle, a narrow girdle,* or *apron:* Mart.

sēmī-crĕmā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [semi; crem(a)-o] *Half-burned:* Ov.

sēmī-crĕm-us, a, um, *adj.* [semi; crem-o] *Half-burned:* Ov.

sēmī-crūdus, a, um, *adj. Half-raw:* exta, Suet.

sēmī-cūbĭtālis, e, *adj. Pertaining to a half-cubit; a half-cubit long:* Liv.

sēmī-dĕus, a, um, *adj. Half-divine:* Dryades, Ov. — As *Subst.*: **semideus,** i, *m. A demi-god:* Ov.

sēmī-doctus, a, um, *adj. Half-taught, half-learned:* Cic.

sēmī-ermis (**sēm-**), e, *adj.* [for semi-armis; fr. semi; arm-a] *Half-armed; badly,* or *indifferently, armed:* Liv.

sēmĭ-ermus (**sēm-**), a, um, *adj.* [for semi-armus; fr. id.] *Half-armed; badly,* or *indifferently, armed:* Tac.

sēmĭēsus, a, um, v. semesus.

sēmī-factus, a, um, *adj. Half-made, half-finished:* Tac.

sēmī-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [semi; fer-us] **1.** *Half-a-wild-animal; half man and half beast:* semifero suh pectore, Virg. — As *Subst.*: **semifer,**

fĕri, *m.* *The half-beast;* i. e. *Chiron:* Ov.—**2.** *Half-wild, half-savage:* Cacus, Virg.

sēmĭ-germānus, a, um, *adj.* *Half-German, semi-German:* Liv.

sēmĭ-græcus, a, um, *adj.* *Half-Greek, semi-Grecian:* Flor.

sēmĭ-grăvis, e, *adj.* *Half-heavy,* i. e. *half-drunken:* Liv.

sēmĭ-hĭans, antis, *adj.* *Half-opened, half-open:* Cat.

sēmĭ-hŏmo, ĭnis (in oblique cases in poetry, by *synæresis,* **semj-**), *m. adj.* **I.** Prop.: *A half-man,* i. e. *half man and half beast:* Centauri, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Half-human,* i. e. *half-wild, half-savage:* Cacus, Virg.

sēmĭ-hōra, æ, *f.* *A half-hour, half an hour:* Cic.

sēmĭ-lăcer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* *Half-lacerated, half-mangled:* Ov.

sēmĭ-lautus, a, um, *adj.* *Half-washed:* crura, Cat.

sēmĭ-lĭber, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* *Half-free:* Cic.

sēmĭ-lixa, æ, *m.* *Half a sutler, one little better than a sutler* (as a term of reproach): Liv.

sēmĭ-mārīnus, a, um, *adj.* *Half in the sea:* Lucr.

sēmĭ-mas, āris, *m.* **I.** Prop.: *A half-male, hermaphrodite:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Adj.: Gelded, castrated:* Ov.

sēmĭ-mortŭus, a, um, *adj.* *Half-dead:* membra, Cat.

sēmĭn-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [semen, semin-is] *Of,* or *belonging to, seed:* pilum, *for bruising seed,* Cato.—As *Subst.:* **seminarium,** ĭi, *n. A nursery, nursery-garden, seed-plot, seminary:* **1.** Prop.: Cato. — **2.** Fig.: triumphorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *séminaire.*

sēmĭnā-tor, ōris, *m.* [semin(a)-o] *An originator, producer, author.* **I.** Prop.: omnium rerum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: omnium malorum, Cic.

sēmĭ-nĕc-is (*Nom.* does not occur), is, *adj.* [semi; nex, nec-is] *Half-dead:* Virg.; Liv.

sēmĭn-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [semin-o] (Prop.: *A procreating;* Meton.) *A race, stock, breed* of animals: Lucr.

sēmĭn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [semen, semin-is] *To sow.* **I.** Prop.: triticum, Col. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To beget, engender, procreate:* puer seminatus, Plaut.—**B.** Of plants: *To bring forth, produce:* viscum quod non sua seminat arbos, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *semer.*

sēmĭ-nūdus, a, um, *adj.* *Half-naked:* consules, Liv.

sēmĭ-pāgānus, i, *m.* *A half-rustic, half a clown:* Pers.

sēmĭ-perfectus, a, um, *adj.* *Half-finished:* Suet.

sēmĭ-plăcentīnus, i, *m.* *A half Placentine, half a Placentine:* Cic.

sēmĭ-plēnus, a, um, *adj.* *Half-full:* naves, Cic.

sēmĭ-pŭtā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [semi; put(a)-o] *Half-pruned:* vitis, Virg.

Sēmĭrămis, is or ĭdis, *f.*, Σεμίραμις. *Semiramis: the celebrated queen of Assyria, consort and successor of Ninus.*—Hence, **Sēmĭr-ămĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Semiramis.*

sēmĭ-rā-sus, a, um, *adj.* [for semi-rad-sus; fr. semi; rad-o] *Half-shaven:* ustor, Cat.

sēmĭ-rĕduc-tus, a, um, *adj.* [semi; reduc-o] *Half bent back:* Ov.

sēmĭ-rĕfec-tus, a, um, *adj.* [for semi-refac-tus; fr. semi; REFAC, true root of refic-io] *Half-repaired:* classis, Ov.

sēmĭ-rŭ-tus, a, um, *adj.* [semi; ru-o] *Half-pulled down, half-overthrown, half-demolished, half-destroyed, half-ruined:* vallum, Tac.—As *Subst.:* semiruta, ōrum, *n. plur.* (*sc.* loca) *Half-demolished places* or *parts:* Liv.

sēm-is, issis, *m.* [for sem-as; fr. sem-i; as] **I.** Gen.: *A half, half-unity, semi-unit:* Suet.; Pl. **II.** Esp.: **A.** As a coin: *Half an* as, *a semi-as:* Cic.—**B.** As a rate of interest: *One half per cent. a month,* or, acc. to our mode of computation, *six per cent. a year:* Cic. — **C.** As a measure of dimension: *Half a juger* of land: Liv.

sēmĭ-sĕpul-tus, a, um, *adj.* [semi; sepelio, through root SEPUL] *Half-buried:* Ov.

sēmĭ-somn-us, a, um, *adj.* *Half-asleep, sleepy, drowsy:* Cic.

sēmĭ-sŭpīnus, a, um, *adj.* *Half bent backwards, half-supine:* Ov.

sē-mĭ-ta, tæ, *f.* [for se-mĕ-ta; fr. 2. se; me-o] (*That which goes aside;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A by-way; a path, foot-path, narrow way, lane,* etc.: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: *A path, way:* vitæ, Hor.

sēmĭt-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [semit-a] *Of,* or *belonging to, lanes* or *by-ways:* Cat.

sēmĭ-ustŭlo (**sēmus-, -ŭlo**), *no perf.,* ātum, āre (perhaps only in *Partt. Perf.* and *Fut.*), 1. *v. a. To half burn:* Cic.; Suet.

sēmĭ-ustus (**sēmus-**), a, um, *adj.* [for semi-ur-tus; fr. semi; ur-o] *Half-burned:* Virg.; Liv.

sēmĭ-vir, ĭri, *m.*, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Half-man:* bos, *i. e. the Minotaur,* Ov.—As *Subst.: An hermaphrodite:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Gelded, castrated, emasculated:* Juv. **III.** Fig.: *Unmanly, womanish, effeminate:* comitatus, Virg.

sēmĭ-vīvus, a, um, *adj.* *Half-alive, half-dead, almost dead:* Cic.

Semnŏnes (**Seno-**), um, *m.* *The Semnones* or *Senones; a people of Northern Germany,* in the territory of the modern *Brandenburg.*

Sē-mo, ōnis, *m.* [for Sa-mo; fr. SA, true root of se-ro] (*The Sower*) *Semo; an ancient god that presided over the crops; an epithet of Sancus.*

sē-mŏdĭus, ĭi, *m.* *A half-peck:* Juv.

sēmō-tus (for semov-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of semov-eo. — **2.** *Pa.: Remote, distant, far removed:* **a.** Prop.: partes, Hirt.—**b.** Fig.: dictio, Tac.

sē-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre, 2. *v. a. To move apart, put aside, separate.* **I.** Prop.: a liberis semoveri, Auct. Har. Resp. **II.** Fig.: voluptas semovenda, Cic.

sem-per, *adv.* [prob. akin to semel] *Ever, always, at all times, for ever.* impendere, Cic.: avida, Liv.: auctor, id.

sempĭternus, a, um, *adj.* [fr. semper; but it is doubtful whether it is to be regarded as a contraction fr. *semper-i-ternus,* or whether it springs from an obsolete form sempiter] *Everlasting, perpetual, continual, imperishable, eternal, sempiternal:* vita, Tac.; amicitia, Cic.

Semprōnĭus, ĭi, *m.*; **-a,** æ, *f. Sempronius* and *Sempronia; Roman names.* — Hence, **Semprōni-us** (**-ānus**), a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a Sempronius; Sempronian.*

sēm-uncĭa, æ, *f.* [semi; uncia] (*A half*-uncia; i. e. *the twenty-fourth part of an* as; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A twenty-fourth part of any* whole: Cic.—**b.** Meton.: For *A trifle:* Pers. —**2.** Of weight: *The twenty-fourth of a pound:* Liv.

sēmuncĭ-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [semuncĭ-a] *Of,* or *belonging to, a* semuncia; *i. e. the twenty-fourth part of an* as: Liv.

sōmustus, a, um, v. semiustus.

Sēna, æ, *f. Sena:* **1.** *A town on the coast of Umbria, where Hasdrubal was defeated by M. Livius Salinator* (547 A. U. C. (now *Sinigaglia*). — Hence, **Sēn-ensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Sena.*—**2.** *A river near no.* 1.

senārĭŏ-lus, i, *m.* [senarius, (*uncontr. Gen.*) senario-i] *A little, insignificant* senarius, or *verse of six feet:* Cic.

sēn-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sen-i] (*Of,* or *pertaining to,* seni; hence) *Consisting of six each:* versus, *A verse consisting of six feet,* Quint.—As *Subst.:* **senarius,** ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* versus) = versus senarius: Cic.

sĕn-ātor, ōris, *m.* [senex, sen-is] (*One who has become* senex; hence) *A member of the Senate, a senator,* whether in Rome or in other places: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sénateur.*

sĕnātōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [senator] *Of,* or *belonging to, a senator; senatorial:* gradus, Cic.

sĕn-ātus, ūs (*Gen.,* senati, Plaut.), *m.* [senex, sen-is] (*The office of a* senex; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The council of the elders, the Senate,* whether at Rome or in other places: Cic.; Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *A council,* i. e. *consultation:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sénat.*

sĕnātusconsultum, i, v. consultum.

Sĕnĕc-a, æ, *m.* [for Senic-a; fr. senex, (*old form of Gen.*) senec-is] (*Old Man*). *Seneca* (*L. Annæus*); a *Stoic philosopher, instructor of Nero.*

senecta, æ, v. 1. senectus.

1. **sĕnec-tus,** a, um, *adj.* [for senic-tus; fr. senex, (*old form of Gen.*) senic-is] (*Having that which is* senex; hence) *Aged, very old:* ætas, Plaut.; membra, Lucr.—As *Subst.:* **senecta,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* ætas) *Old age, extreme old age, senility:* Virg.; Tac.

2. **sĕnec-tus,** ūtis, *f.* [id.] (*The*

state, or condition, of the senex; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Old age, extreme age,* of persons or things: Cic.; Virg.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Personified: *Senectus; the goddess of old age; Old Age:* Virg.—**B.** *An old,* or *aged, person:* Juv.

sĕn-ĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [*senex, old*] *To be old:* Cat.

sĕne-sco, sĕnŭi, *no sup.*, sĕnescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [seno-o] **I.** Prop.: *To grow old, become aged; to grow hoary:* sensim ætas senescit, Cic.: tacitisque senescimus annis, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *To decay* or *diminish* in strength; *to grow weak, feeble,* or *powerless; to waste away, fall off, wane, decline,* etc.: Of living beings or things as subjects: hiems senescens, *i. e. drawing to a close,* Cic.: amore senescit habendi, Hor.

sĕn-ex, sĕnis (*Nom.* and *Acc.* of the *Neut. Plur.* in the *Pos.*, and of the *Neut. Sing.* in the *Comp.* do not occur: —orig. *Gen.*, sĕnĭcis, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Prisc.), *adj.* [sen-eo] *Old, aged, advanced in years:* nec faciunt cervos cornua jacta senes, Ov.: (*Comp.*) Cato, quo erat nemo fere senior temporibus illis, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **A.** Senex, *An aged person, an old man, old woman* (*usually considered as a term applicable from the close of the 40th year of a person's life: acc. to some,* senex *was a person turned of 60 years of age, while* senior *denoted one between 45 and 60 years of age*): Cic.; Hor.—**B.** Senior, *An elder, elderly person,* sometimes (esp. in the poets) also for senex, *an aged person*: Cic.; Liv.

sĕn-i, æ, a (*Gen. Plur.* senûm, Cæs.), *num. distrib. adj.* [for sex-ni; fr. sex] (*Belonging to* sex; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Six each:* senis horis succedere prœlio, Liv.: —as one word, tribuni senideni, id. **II.** Meton.: *Six:* natalibus bis senis. Ov.

sĕnĭdēni, v. seni.

Sĕnĭensis, is, *f. Seniensis; a town of Etruria* (now *Siena*).

sĕn-ilis, e, *adj.* [senex, sen-is] (*Of,* or *pertaining to, a* senex; hence) *Of,* or *belonging to, old people; aged, senile:* prudentia, Cic.: genæ, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sénile.*

sĕnĭ-o, ōnis, *m.* [sen-i] (*The thing having* seni; hence) *The number six, a six* upon dice: Pers.

sĕnĭor, ōris, v. senex. ¶ Hence, Fr. *seniеur, sieur, seigneur.*

sĕn-ium, ĭi, *n.* [sen-eo] (*A becoming old;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The feebleness of age; decline, decay, debility:* Cic.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: *Peevishness, moroseness; vexation, chagrin, mortification: grief, trouble, affliction* produced by decay: Cic.; Hor.

Sĕnŏnes (Sĕnŏ-), um, *m. The Senones:* **1.** *A people in Gallia Lugdunensis, whose chief city was Agendicum* (now *Sens*). - Sing.: **Senо,** onis, *m. One of the Senones.*—**2.** *A people in Gallia Cisalpina, sprung from the above.*

sen-sa, ōrum, *n. plur.* [for sent-a; fr. sent-io] (*Things thought,* etc.; hence) *Thoughts, notions, ideas, opinions:* Cic.

sens-i-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [2. sens-us; (i); fer-o] *Producing sensation:* motus, Lucr.

sens-ĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. sens-us] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* sensus; hence) *Sensitive, sensible,* i. e. *endowed with sensation:* ex insensilibus ne credas sensile gigni, Lucr.

sen-sim, *adv.* [for sent-sim; fr. sent-io] (*Sensibly,* i. e. *perceptibly, observably, visibly:* hence, opp. to what is unforeseen, unexpected, sudden) *Slowly, gently, softly, gradually:* Cic.

1. **sen-sus** (for sent-sus), a, um, *P.* of sent-io.

2. **sen-sus,** ūs, *m.* [for sent-sus; fr. sent-io] **1.** Corporeal: *Perception, feeling, sensation, sense:* Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: Mental: *Feeling, sentiment, emotion, affection; sense, understanding, capacity; humour, inclination, disposition, frame of mind,* etc.: Cic.—(b) Esp.: With or without communis: *The common feelings of humanity,* etc.: Plaut.—**b.** Meton.: (a) Of the thinking faculty: *Sense, understanding, mind, reason:* Hor.—(b) Of discourse: *Sense, idea, notion, meaning, signification:* Hor.; Phæd.—(c) *A thought* expressed in words; *a sentence, period:* Quint.—Hence, communes sensûs (corresp. with loci), *common places,* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sens.*

sentent-ia, æ, *f.* [for sentient-ia; fr. sentiens, sentient-is] (*A thinking,* etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A way of thinking, opinion, sentiment; a purpose, determination, decision:* Ter.; Cic.—Prov.: Quot homines, tot sententiæ, *As many men, so many minds:* Cic.—Particular phrases: **1.** Sententia est, *It is my,* etc., *opinion, purpose, will, resolve,* etc.: Cic.—**2.** Stat sententia, *It is my fixed resolve, purpose, intention, will,* etc.: Ov.—**3.** De sententiâ, *According to* one's *wish; as suits* one, *etc.*: Cic.—**4.** Meâ sententiâ, *In my opinion* or *judgment; according to my view:* Cic.—**5.** Ex meâ (tua, *etc.*) sententiâ, *According to my* (*your,* etc.) *wish:* Plaut.—**6.** Ex sententiâ, *To one's mind* or *liking:* Cic.—**7.** Præter sententiam, *Contrary to the feeling,* etc.: Plaut. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Politic. and Law *t. t.*: **a.** *An official determination; a decision, sentence, judgment, vote:* Cic.—**b.** Of the *vote* of judges: Cic.—**2.** *Knowledge, belief:* In the formula of an oath, or in a corroborative expression: Ex animi (mei, *etc.*) sententiâ, *To the best of my* (*your*) *knowledge and belief, on my* (*your*) *conscience,* etc.: Cic.; Sall. **II.** Meton.: Of discourse: **A.** *Sense, meaning, signification, idea, notion,* etc.: Cic.—**B.** Concr.: **1.** *A thought* expressed in words; *a sentence, period:* Cic.; Hor.—**2.** *A philosophical proposition; an aphorism, apophthegm, maxim, axiom:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sentence.*

sententĭ-ŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [sententi-a] *A short* or *little sentence:* Cic.

sententĭōs-e, *adv.* [sententios-us] *Sententiously:* Cic.

sententĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sententi-a] *Full of meaning, pithy, sententious:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sentencieux.*

sentīna, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The filthy, stinking water that collects in the bottom of a ship; bilge-water:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The lower part,* or *hold, of a ship:* Sall. **III.** Fig.: *The lowest of the people; the dregs, refuse, rabble* of a state, city, *etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sentine.*

Sentīn-as, ātis, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Sentinum; a town of Umbria.*

sen-tĭo, si, sum, tire (*Perf. Sync.*, sensti, Ter.), *4. v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Physically: **A.** Gen.: *To discern by the senses; to feel, hear, see,* etc.; *to perceive, be sensible of:* suavitatem cibi, Cic.: (without *Object*) ut ne vicini quidem sentiant, id. **B.** Esp.: *To perceive* the effects (esp. the ill effects) of anything; *to feel, experience, suffer, undergo, endure:* tecum Philippos, Hor.: sentiet in hac urbe esse vigilantes consules, Cic. **II.** Mentally: **A.** Prop.: *To feel, perceive, observe, notice:* quod quidem senserim, Cic.: (*with second Acc. of further definition*) te dominum, Hor. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To think, deem, judge, opine, imagine, suppose:* nos quidem hoc sentimus, Cic.: (without *Object*) mirabiliter de te sentiunt, id.—**2.** Polit. and Law *t. t.*: *To give one's opinion* concerning anything; *to vote, declare, decide:* omnia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sentir.*

sentis, is, *m.* (*fem.* prps. on acc. of the preced. arbores, Ov. de Nuce, 113) [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A thorn, thorn-bush, brier, bramble* (mostly plur.): Cæs.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of *thievish hands:* Plaut.

senti-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, scĕre, 3. *v. a. inch.* [senti-o] *To perceive, note, observe:* Lucr.

sent-us, a, um, *adj.* [sent-is] (*Having* sentis; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Thorny, rough, rugged:* loca senta situ, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Bristly;* or prps. *bony, gaunt:* homo, Ter.

sĕors-um (-us) (in poets sometimes dissyll.), *adv.* [seors-us] *Asunder, separately, apart:* seorsum eunt, Cic.

1. **sē-orsus,** a, um, *adj.* [contr. fr. se; versus = versus] *Sundered, separate, apart:* vocabulum, Cato.

2. **seorsus,** v. scorsum.

sēpărā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [separ(a)-o] *That may be separated, separable:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *séparable.*

sēpărā-tim, *adv.* [separ(a)-o] *Asunder, apart, separately:* Cic.

sēpărā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **A** *sundering, severing, separation:* Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *séparation.*

sēpărāt-ius, *comp. adv.* [separatus] *More separately* or *apart:* Cic.

sēpărā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of separ(a)-o. — **2.** *Pa.*: *Separated, separate, distinct, particular, different:* separatum volumen, Cic.

sē-păro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (*To put asunder*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To disjoin, sever, part, separate:* Sestor

Abydenā separat urbe fretum, Ov.: aquitum magno numero ex omni populi summā separato, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To treat or consider separately; to distinguish, except:* utilitatem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *séparer, sevrer.*

sēpĕlī-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [sepeli-o] (Prop.: *That may be buried*; Fig.) *That may be hidden or concealed:* stultitia, Plaut.

sē-pĕl-īo, pĕlīvi *or* pĕlĭi, pultum, pĕlīre (*Perf.*, sepeli, Pers.), 4. *v. a.* [etym. dub.; but perhaps, se; PEL or PUL, root of pel-lo] (*To cause to go apart* from one; *i. e. to put away from one*; hence, with especial reference to the dead) **I.** Prop.: *To bury, inter:* Tarquinio sepulto, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To bury,* i. e. *to put an end to, destroy, ruin, suppress,* etc.: cerno animo sepultam patriam, Cic.—**B.** Part. Perf.: *Buried:* **1.** Of deep sleep: *Lulled to* sleep, *slumbering heavily:* paulum sepultae distat inertiae Celata virtus, Hor.—**2.** *Overpowered:* assiduo lingua sepulta mero, Prop.

sēpes (sæp-), is, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A hedge, fence:* Cæs.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of any *inclosure:* Ov.

sēpĭa, æ, *f.* = σηπία. *The sepia or cuttle-fish (having a black, inky liquid):* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sépia.*

sēpī-mentum (sæpi-), i, *n.* [sepio] (*That which hedges in,* etc.; hence) *A hedge, fence, inclosure:* Cic.

sēp-īo (sæp-), sī, tum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [sæp-es] **I.** Prop.: *To surround with a hedge; to hedge in, fence in, inclose:* septum undique sepulchrum, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To inclose, surround, encircle,* etc.: urbem mœnibus, Cic.— **B.** *To cover, envelop, wrap, wrap up:* Venus obscuro gradientes aëre sepsit, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *To surround, inclose, encompass,* etc.: omnia pudore, Liv.

Sēplasia, æ, *f. Seplasia; a street in Capua, where unguents were sold:* Cic.

sē-pōno, pōsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To lay apart* or *aside; to put by, separate, pick out:* aliquid habere sepositum, Cic.: primitias Jovi, Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To withdraw one's self; to place one's self,* or *take one's station, at a distance,* or *apart:* Tac.— **2.** *To send into banishment; to banish, exile:* aliquem in provinciam specie legationis, Tac. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To set,* or *lay, aside; to set apart; to specially select,* or *choose:* ut alius aliam sibi partem seponeret, Cic.—**B.** *To reserve, keep,* etc.: principatum Nervæ . . . senectuti seposui, Tac.—**C.** *To fix:* tempus, Cic. — **D.** *To discard, throw aside:* curas, Ov. — **E.** *To separate:* a ceteris dictionibus eam partem dicendi, Cic. — **F.** *To distinguish* or *discern between:* inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, Hor.

sēpŏs-ĭtus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of sepo(s)n-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Distant, remote:* fons, Prop. — **b.** *Select, choice:* vestis grex, Tib.

se-pse, *pron. reflex. fem.* [se; pro-nominal suffix pse] *One's self:* quæ (*sc.* virtus) omnes magis quam sepse diligit, Cic.

sept-em, *num. adj. indecl.* [ἑπτά] *Seven:* dis, quibus septem placuere colles, Hor.—As *Subst.*: of the sages of Greece: *The seven:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sept.*

Septem-ber, bris, *m.* [septem; Sanscrit, *vâra;* Persian, *bâr,* "time"] (*Seven-time;* hence) *September; the seventh month* of the Roman year, reckoning from March: Aus. — As *Adj.*: **September** (**-bris**), bris. *Of September, September-*: mense Septembri, Cic.: Septembribus horis, *in the* (unhealthy) *time of September:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Septembre.*

septemdĕcim, v. septendecim.

septem-flŭ-us, a, um, *adj.* [septem; flu-o] *Seven-fold-flowing, with seven streams:* Nilus, Ov.

septem-gĕ-mĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [for septem-gen-minus; fr. septem; gen-o] *Seven-fold:* Nilus, Cat.

septem-plex, ĭcis, *adj.* [=septem-plic-s; fr. septem; plic-o] *Seven-fold:* clipeus (*i. e. consisting of ox-hides placed seven times one over the other*): Virg.: Nilus, *i. e. having seven mouths,* Ov.

septemtrĭo, onis, v. septentriones.

septemvir, i, v. septemviri.

septemvĭr-ālis, e, *adj.* [septemvir-i] *Of,* or *belonging to, the septemvirs; septemviral:* auctoritas, Cic. — As *Subst.*: **septemvirāles,** ĭum, *m. The septemvirs:* Cic.

septemvĭr-ātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *The office of the septemvirs, the septemvirate:* Cic.

septem-vĭri, ōrum, *m. plur. A board* or *college of seven men; the septemvirs:* Cic.; Tac. — Sing.: **septemvir,** ĭri, *m. One of the septemviri, a septemvir:* Cic.

septēn-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [septeni] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* septeni; hence) *Containing seven, consisting of seven, septenary:* numerus, *the number seven,* Pl. — As *Subst.*: septēnārĭus, ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* versus) *A verse consisting of seven feet:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *septenaire.*

septen-dĕcim (**septem-**), *num. adj.* [for septem-decem] *Seventeen:* dies, Cic.

sept-ēni, æ, a (*Gen. Plur.* septenûm, Cic.), *num. distrib. adj.* [septem] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* septem; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Seven each:* libri, Liv.: anni, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Seven:* dispar septenis fistula cannis, Ov.

septentrĭon-ālis, e, *adj.* [septentrion-es] *Of,* or *belonging to, the north; northern, north-*: oceanus, Pl. — As *Subst.*: **septentrionalia,** ĭum, *n.* (*sc.* loca) *The northern parts:* Tac.

septen-trĭones (**septemp-**), um (*sing.* and in *tmesis,* v. in the follg.), *m. plur.* [septem; trio] (*The seven plough-oxen;* hence, as a constellation) **I.** Prop.: *The seven stars near the north pole* (called also *the Wain,* and *the Great* and *Little Bear*): Ov.:—Sing.: **Septentrio,** ōnis: major, *the Great Bear:* Vitr.: minor, *the Little Bear,* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The northern regions, the north:* Cic.:—Sing.: Virg. — **B.** *The north wind:* Cic.: — Sing. Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *septentrion.*

sept-ĭes, *num. adv.* [sept-em] *Seven times:* Cic.

septĭm-ānus, a, um, *adj.* [for septem-anus; fr. septem] *Of,* or *belonging to, the number seven:* Nonæ, *falling on the seventh day of the month* (in March, May, July, and October): Var. — As *Subst.*: **septimani,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* milites) *Soldiers of the seventh legion:* Tac. ¶ Hence (subst., in late Lat. in meaning of "a week"), Fr. *semaine.*

Septĭmĭus, ĭi, *m. Septimius; a Roman name.*

septĭm-um, *adv.* [septim-us] *For the seventh time:* Cic.

1. sept-ĭmus (**-umus**), a, um (old *Abl. Sing.*: septimi, Plaut.), *num. ord. adj.* [sept-em] *The seventh:* annus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *septième.*

2. septĭmus, a, um; **dĕcĭmus,** a, um. *The seventeenth:* sententia, Cic.

septingent-ēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [septingent-i] *The seven hundredth:* annus, Liv.

septin-gent-i, æ, a, *num. adj.* [for septem-cent-i; fr. sept-em; centum] *Seven hundred:* anni, Cic.

sept-I-rēm-is, i, *f.* [sept-em; (i); rem-us] *A ship with seven rows* or *benches of oars:* Curt.

septŭāg-ēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [contr. fr. septuagint-esimus, fr. septuagint-a] *The seventieth:* annus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Septuagésime;* "Septuagesima Sunday."

septŭā-ginta, *num. adj.*, [septem; (ua); ginta = κοντα = ten] (*Seven tens:* hence) *Seventy:* Cic.

sep-tum (sæp-), i, *n.* [sep-io] (*That which fences;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A fence, inclosure, wall,* etc.: Cic.; Lucr. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *Any inclosed place, an inclosure:* Var. —**2.** Esp.: **a.** *A fold* for cattle: Virg. —**b.** Plur.: *A large inclosed space in the Campus Martius, where the people assembled to vote, and where were many handsome shops:* Cic.—**B.** *A palisade, stake, pale:* Cic.

sept-unx, uncis, *m.* [=sept-unc-s; fr. sept-em; unc-ia] *Seven-twelfths* of a whole: auri, *seven ounces,* Liv.

sep-tus (sæp-), a, um, *P.* of sep-io.

sĕpulcr-ālis (**sepulchr-**), e, *adj.* [sepulcr-um] *Of,* or *belonging to, a tomb; sepulchral:* fax, *a funeral torch,* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sépulcral.*

sĕpulcr-ētum (**sepulchr-**), i, *n.* [id.] (*A thing provided with* sepulcrum; hence) *A burial-place, cemetery:* Cat.

sĕpul-crum (**-chrum**), i, *n.* [sepel-io; through root SKPUL] (*That which serves for burying;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A burial-place, grave, tomb, sepulchre:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of an old person, *etc.: Tomb, grave:* Plaut.; Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sépulcre.*

sĕpul-tūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *A burying, burial, interment, funeral obsequies, sepulture:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sépulture.*

sĕpul-tus, a, um, *P.* of sepel-io through root SKPUL.

sĕqŭăna, æ, *f.* *The Sequana; one of the principal rivers of Gallia* (now *the Seine*).

sĕqu-ax, ācis, *adj.* [sequ-or] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *Following* or *seeking after, pursuing*: capreæ, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *Following, pursuing*: curæ, Lucr. **II.** Esp.: Of materials, in working: *Yielding, pliable, ductile, flexible:* (*Comp.*) nec est alia nunc materia sequacior (*sc.* vitro), Pl.

sĕqu-ester, tris *and* (*anciently*) tri, *m.* [id.] (*One who follows*; hence) **I.** Prop.: (with reference to one who follows the award of a judge) Law *t.t.*: *A depositary, trustee,* in whose hands the thing contested was placed until the dispute was settled: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: In cases of bribery of judges, electors, *etc.*: *An agent,* or *go-between,* with whom the money promised was deposited: Cic.

sĕqu-estra, æ, *f.* [id.] (Prop.: *A female depositary* or *trustee*; Meton.) *A mediatress:* pace sequestrā . . . Erravere jugis, *i. e. under the protection of the truce,* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *séquestre.*

sĕqu-ĭor, ĭus, *comp. adj.* [sequ-or] (*Following after*; hence) *Inferior, worse,* or *bad:* quod sequius sit, Liv.

sĕqu-or, sĕcūtus *or* sĕquūtus sum, sĕqui, 3. *v. dep.* [akin to Sanscrit root SACH; Gr. ἑπ-εσθαι, *to follow*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To follow; to come* or *go after; to follow after, attend* persons or things: sequiturque patrem non passibus æquis, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To follow* in a hostile manner; *to chase, pursue:* hostes, Cæs.: (without *Object*) finem sequendi facere, id.—**2.** *To follow* in time or order; *to succeed, come after,* etc.: lacrymæ sunt verba secutæ, Ov.—**3.** Of a possession, inheritance, etc.: *To follow,* i. e. *to fall to the share of* anyone: Liv.; Hor.—**4.** *To go towards* a place: Formias, Cic.—**5.** *To follow* the hand in plucking or pulling; *to come away* or *come out; to come easily, come of itself:* ipse (*sc.* ramus) volens facilisque sequetur, Si te fata vocant, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To follow, succeed to, result, ensue:* damnatum pœnam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur, *should befal,* Cæs.: (without *Object*) modo ne summa turpitudo sequatur, *should ensue,* Cic. —**B.**: **1.** *To follow* an authority, a party, an example, a plan, *etc.*; *to follow in the track of; to comply with, accede to, conform to:* Cæs.; Cic.—**2.** *To follow* or *pursue* an end or object; *to strive for, aim at, seek to attain,* etc.: Cic., Hor.—**3.** In discourse: *To follow* in order or sequence; *to come next in order, to succeed:* Cic.—**4.** In logical conclusions: *To follow, ensue:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suivre.*

sĕr-a, æ, *f.* [2. ser-o] (*The thing binding* or *fastening together*; hence) *A* (*moveable*) *bar* for fastening doors: Ov.

sērēn-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [seren-us] (*The state,* or *condition,* of the serenus; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of the weather: *Clear, fair,* or *serene weather; clearness, calmness, serenity:* Cic.; Liv. **II.** Fig.: *Fairness, serenity* of fortune, of disposition, *etc.*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sérénité.*

sērēn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make clear, fair,* or *serene; to clear up:* **I.** Prop.: vultu, quo cœlum tempestatesque serenat, Virg. **II.** Fig.: spem fronte, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rasséréner.*

sĕr-ēnus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root SUR, *to glitter*] **I.** Prop.: *Clear, fair, bright, serene:* nox, Cic.: (*Comp.*) cælo perfruitur sereniore, Mart.—As *Subst.*: **serēnum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* cœlum) *A clear, bright,* or *serene sky; fair weather:* Virg.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: Of a wind: *That clears the sky, that brings fair weather:* unde serenus Ventus agat nubes, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *Cheerful, glad, joyous, tranquil, serene:* frons, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *serein.*

Sēres, um, *m.*, Σῆρες. *The Seres; a people of Eastern Asia* (the mod. *Chinese*), *celebrated for their silken fabrics.*—Hence, **Sēr-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the Seres; Seric.* — **2.** Meton.: *Silken:* vestis, Tac.—As *Subst.*: **sērĭca,** ōrum, *n. plur.* (*sc.* vestimenta) *Silken garments* or *dresses; silks:* Prop.

sĕre-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, scĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [for seren-sco ; fr. serenus] *To grow dry:* vestes, Lucr.

Sergestus, i, *m. Sergestus; a steersman among the followers of Æneas.*

Sergĭus, ii, *m. Sergius; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Sergĭ-us,** a, um, *adj. Sergian.*

sĕrĭa, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] *A cylindrical earthen vessel* for preserving liquids, fruit, provisions, *etc.*; *a large jar:* Cic.

sērĭca, ōrum, v. Seres.

sērĭc-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [seric-a] (*Provided with* serica ; hence) *Clothed* or *dressed in silks:* Suet.

sērĭc-ĕus, a, um [id.] *Of silk:* vexilla, Flor.

sĕr-ĭes, em, e, *f.* [2. ser-o] **I.** Gen.: (*A joining* or *binding together*; hence) *A row, succession, series; a chain* of things fastened or holding together: **A.** Prop.: Tib.; Curt. **B.** Fig.: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Esp.: *An unbroken line* of descent, *lineage:* Ov.

sērĭ-o, *adv.* [seri-us] *In earnest, seriously:* Liv.

sērĭ-ŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [seri-a] *A small jar:* Pers.

Sērĭphus (-os), i, *f.*, Σέριφος. *Seriphus; a small rocky island in the Ægean Sea* (now *Serfo* or *Serfanto*).—Hence, **Sērĭph-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Seriphian.*—As *Subst.*: **Seriphius,** ii, *m.* (*sc.* incola) *A man of Seriphos.*

1. sēr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. akin to severus; cf. severus *init.*] *Grave, earnest, serious:* res, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **serium,** ii, *n. Earnestness, seriousness; serious matters* or *discourse:* Cic.; Hor.

2. sērĭus, *comp.* of 3. sero.

ser-mo, ōnis, *m.* [commonly referred to 2. ser-o] (*The connected thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A speaking* or *talking* with anyone; *talk, conversation, discourse:* Cic.; Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Literary conversation, discourse, disputation, discussion:* Cic.—**2.** *Ordinary speech, speaking, talking, the language of conversation:* Cic.; Hor. —**3.** *Common talk* respecting anything, *report, rumour:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A manner of speaking, mode of expression, language, style, diction,* etc.: Cic.; Hor.—**B.** *A satire:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sermon.*

sermōcĭnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sermocin(a)-or] *A conversation, disputation, discussion:* Auct. Her.

sermō-cĭnor, ātus sum, āri, 1 *v. dep. n.* [for sermon-cinor ; fr. sermo, sermon-is] **I.** *To talk with* anyone, *to parley, converse, commune, discourse* about anything: consuetudo sermocinandi, Cic. **II.** *To hold a literary conversation; to dispute, discuss:* Suet.

sermun-cŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [for sermon-culus ; fr. id.] *Common talk, tittle-tattle, report, rumour:* Cic.; Pl.

1. se-ro, sēvi, sātum, sĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for sa-ro ; fr. root SA, akin to Sanscrit root SU, *generare, producere*] **I.** Prop.: *To beget, bring forth, produce:* —in Part. Perf.: *Begotten, sprung forth, born,* etc.: genus humanum, Cic.: sate sanguine divûm, Virg.— Particular expression: Satus (sata) aliquo, for *A son* (or *daughter*) of anyone: Virg.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: *To sow, plant:* jugera, Cic.: arborem, Hor. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *To propagate, occasion, produce, excite:* causam discordiarum, Suet.—**2.** *To found, establish:* rempublicam, Cic.: mores, id. —**B.**: **1.** *To sow the seed of* anything : discordias, Liv.—**2.** *To spread abroad, scatter, disseminate,* etc.: rumores, Virg.—**3.** *To scatter about in all directions:* vulnera, Lucr.

2. sĕr-o (ui), tum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root SI, *ligare*; whence also Gr. ἕρ-ω, εἰρ-ω] **I.** Prop.: *To join,* or *bind, together; to plait, interweave, entwine,* etc.: pro sertis (*sc.* loricis) atque æneis linteas dedit, Nep. **II.** Fig.: *To join, connect, interweave:* causam, Cic.: fabulam, Liv.: multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *serrer.*

3. sĕr-o, *adv.* [ser-us] **1.**: **a.** *Late, at a late hour* of the day or night: Cic.—**b.** *Late, at a late period* of time: (*Comp.*) omnium Versatur urnâ serius ocius Sors exitura, *later* (*or*) *earlier* (or, as we say, inverting the order, *sooner or later*), Hor.: (*Sup.*) quam serissime, Cæs.—**2.** *Too late:* Cic.

serp-ens, entis, *P.* of serp-o.—As *Subst.*: (*Gen. Plur.*: serpentum, Ov.: serpentium, Sall.), *f.* (*sc.* bestia); or (of a snake), *m.* (*sc.* draco) (*A creeping thing; a creeper, a crawler*). **I.** Prop.: *A snake, serpent:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *The serpent*; as a constellation: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *serpent.*

serpent-ĭ-gĕn-a, æ, *m.* [serpens, serpent-is ; (i); gen-o] *One who is serpent-born,* i. e. *sprung from a serpent:* Ov.

serpent-ĭ-pes, pĕdis, *adj. m.*

serp-ens, serpent-is; (i); pes] *Serpent-footed:* Ov.

serpĕrastra (serpir-), ōrum, *n.* [etym. dub.] *Knee-splints, or knee-bandages,* for straightening the crooked legs of children. **I.** Prop.: Var. **II.** Fig.: Of officers who hold the soldiers in check: Cic.

serpillum, i. v. serpyllum.

serp-o, si, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root SRIP or SARP, *ire;* Gr. ἕρπ-ω; rep-o] **I.** Prop.: *To creep, crawl:* Only of animals: serpere anguiculos, nare anaticulas, *etc.*, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of things that move slowly, or imperceptibly: *To creep along; to make way slowly,* or *gradually; to proceed by degrees:* liber per colla, Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To creep, crawl; to extend gradually,* or *imperceptibly; to spread,* or *increase:* in urbe malum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Of a low, grovelling poetic style: *To crawl, creep:* serpit (*sc.* poeta) humi tutus, Hor.

serpyllum (serpill-), i, *n.* [ἕρπυλλον] *Thyme, wild thyme:* Virg.

ser-ra, æ, *f.* [for sec-ra; fr. sec-o] (*The cutting thing;* hence) *A saw:* Cic.

Serrānus (Sara-), i, *m. Serranus* or *Saranus; an* agnomen *of C. Atilius Regulus (who was summoned from the plough to the consulship; and after him, of other Atilii).*

serr-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [serr-a] (*Provided with a saw;* hence) *Saw-shaped, serrated:* numi, *notched on the edge,* Tac.

serr-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small saw:* Cic.

Sertōrĭus, ĭi, *m. Sertorius (Q.); a general of Marius, who maintained himself for a long while in Spain against the partisans of Sylla, but was finally assassinated by Perperna.* — Hence, **Sertōrĭ-ānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Sertorius; Sertorian.*

ser-tum, i, *n.* [2. ser-o] (*The entwined* or *plaited thing;* hence) *A wreath of flowers, a garland:* Cic.; Virg.

ser-tus, a, um, *P.* of 2. ser-o.

sĕrum, i, *n.* [prob. ὀρός] **I.** Prop.: *The watery part of curdled milk; whey:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *The watery parts, serum,* of other things: Pl.; Cat.

sērus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Gen.: **A.** *Late, that is late:* gratulatio, Cic.; (*Comp.*) serius bellum, Liv.: (*Sup. with Partitive Gen.*) serissima omnium (pirorum) Amerina, *etc., ripening the latest,* Pl.—Adverbial expression: Serum, *Late:* Virg.—As *Subst.:* **serum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* tempus) *Late time, late hour* (of the day or night): Liv.; Suet. — **B.** *Late,* i. e. *at a late time* or *season:* serus in cœlum redeas, Hor.: (with *Gen.*) o! seri studiorum, id. — Adverbial expression: Sera, *Late, at a late season:* Virg. **II.** Esp.: *Too late:* serâ ope vincere fata Nititur, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *sow.*

serv-a, æ [ἐρύ-ω] (*She who is dragged away,* or *taken captive;* hence) *A female slave; a waiting-woman, a maid-servant:* Liv.; Hor.

servā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [serv(a)-o] *That can be saved* or *rescued:* caput Gulli, Ov.

serva-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of serv(a)-o. —**2.** *Pa.: Observant; careful of,* or *for; keeping:* (with *Gen.*) (*Sup.*) Rhipeus . . . servantissimus æqui, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *servant.*

servā-tor, ōris, *m.* [serv(a)-o] **1.** *A preserver, deliverer, saviour:* Cic.; Liv.—**2.: a.** *One who gives attention to* anything; *a watcher, observer:* Olympi, Luc.—**b.** *An observer, fulfiller* of any obligation, *etc.:* fœderis, Claud.

servā-trix, icis, *f.* [id.] *She that keeps* or *preserves;* a female *deliverer:* Ter.

serv-īlis, e, *adj.* [serv-us] *Of,* or *belonging to, a slave; slavish, servile:* tumultus, *the servile war, insurrect on of the slaves,* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *servile.*

servīl-iter, *adv.* [servil-is] *After the manner of a slave, servilely, slavishly:* facere, Cic.

Servĭlĭus, i, *m.*, **-a,** æ, *f. Servilius* and *Servilia; Roman names.*—Hence, **Servili-us (-ānus),** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a Servilius; Servilian.*

serv-īo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre (*Imperf.,* servibas, Plaut.;—*Fut.,* servibo, id.), 4. *v. n.* [serv-us] **I.** Prop.: *To be a slave; to serve, be in service:* servit hostis vetus Cantaber, Hor.: (*Impers. Pass.*) ubi alteri serviendum sit, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To be devoted* or *subject to; to be of use* or *service to; to serve for, be fit* or *useful for; to do a service to, to comply with, gratify, humour, accommodate; to have respect to, to regard* or *care for; to consult, aim at; to accommodate one's self to,* etc.: tibi servio atque audiens sum imperii, Plaut.: (*Impers. Pass.*) ut communi utilitati serviatur, Cic.—**B.** Law *t. t.:* of buildings, lands, *etc.: To be subject to a servitude:* prædia, quæ serviebant, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *servir.*

serv-ĭtĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.] (*The thing pertaining to a* servus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The condition of a slave or servant; slavery, servitude:* Sall.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Servitude* or *subjection* of any kind: corporis, Sall. **III.** Meton.: *Servants, slaves:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *service.*

serv-ĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (*The state* or *condition of the* servus; hence) *Slavery, servitude,* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *servitude.*

serv-ĭtus, ūtis, *f.* [id.] (id.) **I.** Prop.: *Slavery, serfdom, service, servitude:* Plaut.; Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Servitude, subjection:* officii, Cic.—**B.** Law *t. t.:* Of buildings, lands, *etc.: A liability* resting upon them; *a servitude:* Cic. — **C.** Of lovers: *Slaves, servants:* Hor.

serv-o, āvi, ātum, āre (*Fut. Perf.,* servāsso. Plaut.), 1. *v. a.* [ἐρυ-ω, ἐρύομαι] (*To drag away, rescue* from the power of an enemy; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To save, deliver, keep unharmed, preserve, protect:* impedimenta cohortesque, Cæs.: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) urbem et civ.s integros incolumesque, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To keep, lay up, preserve, reserve:* Cæcuba centum clavibus, Hor.—**2.** With Personal pron.: *To reserve one's self:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.: 1.** Gen.: *To give heed to, pay attention to; to watch, observe,* anything: iter alicujus, Cæs.: servaturis vigili Capitolia voce Cederet anseribus, Ov.: (without *Object*) serva, *look out,* Plaut.—**2.** Esp.: Relig. *t. t.: To observe* an omen: avem . . . genus altivolantum, Enn.: (without *Object*) de cœlo servare, Cic.—**B.** *To keep to, remain in* a place (*i. e.* to keep watch there); *to dwell in, inhabit* a place: centum quæ silvas, centum quæ flumina servant (*sc.* nymphæ), Virg.

serv-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [serv-a] *A servant-girl, maid-servant:* Cic.

servŭ-lus (servo-), i, *m.* [for servo-lus; fr. servus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) servo-i] *A young slave, servant-lad:* Cic.

1. **serv-us (-os),** i, *m. f.* [ἐρύ-ω] (*One dragged away, taken captive;* hence) *A slave, servant, serf, serving-man.* **I.** Prop.: Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of the passions, *etc.:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *serf.*

2. **serv-us,** a, um, *adj.* [1. serv-] **I.** Prop.: *Slavish, servile, subject:* o imitatores, servum pecus! Hor. **II.** Meton.: Law *t. t.:* Of buildings, lands, *etc.: Liable to certain burdens, subject to a servitude:* prædia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *serve.*

sescenti, æ, a, v. sexcenti.

sescŭplex, icis, v. sesquiplex.

sese, v. sui.

sēsēlis, is, *f.* = σέσελις; **-i,** is, *n.* = σέσελι. *Seselis* or *seseli; the plant meadow saxifrage, hartwort:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *séséli.*

Sĕsostris, is; **-ōsis,** ĭdis, *m.*, Σέσωστρις. *Sesostris* or *Sesosis; a celebrated king of Egypt.*

ses-qui, *num. adv.* [prps. contr. from semis; qui] *One half more, more by a half:* **1.** As a separate word it occurs, perhaps, only once: ut necesse sit partem pedis aut æqualem alteri parti aut altero tanto aut sesqui esse majorem, Cic.—**2.** Freq. joined in one word, with designations of number or quantity, with the signif. of *once and a half.*—**3.** Joined with numerals (octavus and tertius), to denote an integer and such a fraction over as the numeral designates.

sesquĭ-alter, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. Once and a half:* pars, Cic.

sesquĭ-mŏdĭus, ĭi, *m. A peck and a half:* Cic.

sesquĭ-octāvus, a, um, *num. adj. Containing nine eighths,* or *one and an eighth; bearing the ratio of nine to eight:* intervallum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sesquioctave.*

sesquĭ-pĕd-ālis, e, *adj.* [sesqui; pes, ped-is] **I.** Prop.: *Of a foot and a half; one foot and a half* in length, breadth, or diameter: tigna, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: To denote excessive length

Half a yard long: verba, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sesquipédal.*

sesqui-plāga, æ, *f.* *A blow and a half, a stroke and a half:* Tac.

sesquī-plex (**sescu-**), ĭcis, *adj.* [= sesqui-plic-s; fr. sesqui; plic-o] *Taken once and a half; one and a half as much:* Cic.

sesquī-tertĭus, a, um, *num. adj.* *Containing one and a third, or four thirds; bearing the ratio of four to three:* intervallum, Cic.

sess-ĭlis, e, *adj.* [sedeo, (*Supine*) sess-um] *Of, or belonging to, sitting; fit for sitting upon:* tergum (*sc.* equi), Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sessile.*

ses-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for sed-sio; fr. sed-eo] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *A sitting:* Cic. **B.** Meton.: *A seat, sitting-place:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *A sitting idly, a loitering, tarrying* in a place: Cic.—**B.** *A sitting, session for discussion:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *session.*

sess-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [sedeo, through obsol. freq. sess-o] *To sit much,* or *long:* Cic.

sessĭun-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [for session-cula; fr. sessio, session-is] (Prop.: *A little sitting,* or *session;* Meton.) *A little group, meeting, company,* assembled for amusement: Cic.

ses-sor, ōris, *m.* [for sed-sor; fr. sed-eo] **I.** Gen.: *One who sits* in a place, *a sitter:* Hor. **II.** Esp.: *One who tarries,* or *dwells,* in a place, *an inhabitant, resident:* Nep.

sestertium, ĭi, v. sestertius.

ses-tertĭus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from semis-tertius] *Two and a half; containing two and a half* (so, prps. only with numus): Cic.—As *Subst.*: **sestertius** (written also with the characters HS. *i. e.* II. and Semis), ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* numus) *A sesterce (a small silver coin, equal to two and a half* asses, *or one fourth of a* denarius. *Its value, up to the time of Augustus, was twopence and half a farthing sterling, afterwards about one eighth less. The* sestertius *was the ordinary coin of the Romans, by which the largest sums were reckoned. The* sestertium (1000 sestertii) *was equal (up to the time of Augustus, afterwards about one eighth less) to £8 17s. 1d. sterling*): Cic.—The frequent use of the genitive form, sestertiûm, in designating numbers above mille, occasioned **sestertĭum** to be regarded as a nominative neuter at a very early period; so that there was not only formed a plural, *sestertia,* but *sestertium* itself was declined as a singular: sestertii, sestertio. Sestertium (mille being omitted) denotes a sum of *a thousand* sestertii; and, joined with the multiplicative adverbs, decies, centies, *etc.* (centena millia being omitted), a sum of *a hundred thousand* sestertii: thus, decies sestertium, *a million;* centies sestertium, *ten millions,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sesterce.*

Sestĭus (**Sext-**), ĭi, *m.* *Sestius* or *Sextius; a Roman name.* — Hence, **Sesti-us** (**Sext-**), a, um, *adj.* *Of,* or *belonging to, a Sestius* (*Sextius*); *Sestian* (*Sextian*).

Sēstos (**-us**), i, *f.*, Σηστός (Sifter). *Sestos* or *Sestus; a city in Thrace, on the Hellespont, opposite Abydos, the residence of Hero.*—Hence, **Sest-us,** a, um, *adj.* *Of,* or *belonging to, Sestos; Sestian:* puella, *i. e. Hero,* Ov.

Sesuvĭi, ōrum, *m.* *The Sesuvii; a people of Celtic Gaul.*

set, v. sed *init.*

sēta (**sæ-**), æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A thick stiff hair* on an animal; *a bristle:* Cic.; Prop. **II.** Meton.: Of *stiff, bristly,* human *hair:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soie.*

Sētābis (**Sæt-**), is, *f.* *Setabis* or *Sætabis; a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, celebrated for its flax* (now *Jativa*). —Hence, **Sētāb-us** (**Sætab-**), a, um, *adj.* *Of,* or *belonging to, Setabis.*

Sētia, æ, *f.* *Setia; an ancient mountain-city in Latium, near the Pomptine Marshes, celebrated for its excellent wine* (now *Sesse* or *Sezze*).—Hence, **Sētīnus,** a, um, *adj.* *Of,* or *belonging to, Setia; Setian.*—As *Subst.*: **Setini,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Setians.*

sēt-i-ger (**sæti-**), gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [set-a; (i); ger-o] *Bristle-bearing, having coarse hair* or *bristles, bristly, setaceous:* sus, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **setiger,** gĕri, *m.* (*sc.* ferus) *The bristle-bearer, bristler,* i. e. *a boar:* Ov.

sēt-ōsus (**sæt-**), a, um, *adj.* [set-a] *Full of coarse hairs* or *bristles; bristly:* aper, Virg.

seu, v. sive.

sĕvēr-e, *adv.* [sever-us] *Gravely, seriously, austerely, rigidly, severely:* modo severe, modo familiariter, Cic.: (*Comp.*) severius scribere, Cæs.: (*Sup.*) severissime, Cic.

sĕvēr-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* severus; hence) *Seriousness, gravity, sternness, strictness, severity,* in a good and bad sense: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sévérité.*

1. **sĕv-ērus,** a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root SEV, *venerari,* whence Gr. σεβομαι] Of persons and things: (*Reverenced* or *respected;* hence) **I.** Prop.: Of persons: **A.** In a good sense: *Serious, grave, strict, austere, stern, severe* in aspect, demeanour, conduct, *etc.*: civis, Cic.: (*Sup.*) auctor severissimus, Pl.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Harsh, rough, crabbed, rigid, severe:* Eumenidum turba, Prop. **II.** Fig.: Of things: **A.** In a good sense: *Severe, austere,* etc.: (*Comp.*) vultus severior, Cic. — As *Subst.*: **severa,** ōrum, *n. plur.* *Severe pursuits:* Hor.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Severe, dreadful,* etc.: amnem severum Cocyti metuet, Virg. —As *Subst.*: **severa,** ōrum, *n. plur.* *Hardships, perils,* etc.: pelagi severa, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sévère.*

2. **Sĕvērus,** i, *m.* [1. severus] *Severus:* **1.** Of persons: esp.: **a.** *Septimius Severus, a Roman emperor,* A.D. 193–211. — **b.** *Alexander Severus, a Roman emperor,* A.D. 222–235.—**2.** *A mountain in the country of the Sabines, a branch of the Apennines* (now *Vissa*).

sē-vŏco, vocāvi, vocātum, vocāre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To call apart* or *aside, to call away:* plebem in Aventinum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To call off, separate, withdraw, remove:* animum a societate corporis, Cic.

sēvum, i, v. sebum.

sex, *num. adj.* [ξξ] *Six:* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *six.*

sexāgēn-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sexageni-i] (*Pertaining to* sexageni; hence) *Sixty years old, sexagenary:* aliquis, Quint.—As *Subst.*: **sexagenarius,** ii, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A man of sixty; a sexagenarian:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sexagénaire.*

sexāg-ēni, æ, a, *num. distrib. adj.* [contr. fr. sexagint-eni; fr. sexaginta] **I.** Prop.: *Sixty each:* milites, Liv. **II.** Meton.: *Sixty:* millia, Cic.

sexāg-ēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [contr. fr. sexagint-esimus; fr. id.] *The sixtieth:* dies, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *sexagésime,* "Sexagesima Sunday."

sexāg-ĭes, *num. adv.* [for sexaginties; fr. id.] *Sixty times:* Cic.

sex-ā-ginta, *num. adj. indecl.* [sex; (a); ginta = κοντα = ten] (*Six tens;* hence) *Sixty:* anni, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soixante.*

sex-angŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [sex; angul-us] *Having,* or *with, six angles; hexagonal:* cera, Ov.

sexcēn-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sexcen-i] (*Pertaining to* sexceni; hence) *Consisting of six hundred:* cohortes, Cæs.

sexcent-ēni (**sexcēni, sesceni**), æ, a, *num. distrib. adj.* [sexcent-i] *Six hundred each:* Cic.

sexcent-ēsĭmus (**sescent-**), a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [id.] *The six hundredth:* annus, Cic.

sex-cent-i-(ses-), æ, a, *num. adj.* [sex; cent-um] **I.** Prop.: *Six hundred:* anni, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Very many, very numerous; an immense number* or *amount of,* etc.: epistolæ, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **sexcenta,** ōrum, *n. plur.* *An immense number of* things: Cic.

sexcent-ĭes (**sescent-**), *num. adv.* [sexcent-i] *Six hundred times:* Cic.

sexdĕcim, v. sedecim.

sex-enn-is, e, *adj.* [for sex-ann-is; fr. sex; ann-us] Of *six years, six years old:* Plaut.

sexenn-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [sexenn-is] (*A thing pertaining to the* sexennis; hence) *A period of six years, six years:* Cic.

sex-ĭes (**-ĭens**), *num. adv.* [sex] *Six times:* Liv.

sex-primi (also separately, sex primi), ōrum, *m. plur.* [sex; primus] *The sex-primi,* or *first six men; a board* or *college of magistrates in provincial towns, consisting of six members:* Cic.

sexta-dĕcĭm-āni, ōrum, *m.* [sexta-decim-a (*sc.* legio)] (*Persons belonging to the* sexta-decima (legio); hence) *The soldiers of the sixteenth legion:* Tac.

sext-ans, antis, *m.* [sext-us] **I.** Gen.: *A sixth part of an* as or *unit:* Liv. **II.** Esp.: **A.** As a coin: Liv.—**B.** In weighing: Ov.

sext-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [sext-us] (*A thing pertaining to* sextus; hence) **I.** Gen.: *The sixth part* of a measure,

weight, *etc.*: Pl. **II.** Esp.: As a liquid measure: *The sixth part of a* congius (=*a pint*): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sextier*.

Sext-ĭlis, is, *m.* [id.] (*Of*, or *pertaining to*, Sextus; hence) *Sextile* or *sixth*: mensis, *the Sextile* or *sixth month* acc. to the old Roman reckoning (counting from March), afterwards called *Augustus*: Hor. — As *Subst.*: **Sextilis,** is, *m.* (*sc.* mensis) *The month Sextilis* or *August*: Cic. — As *Adj.*: **Sextilis,** e. *Of*, or *belonging to, Sextilis*, or *August*: Calendæ, Liv.

sext-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [sext-us] (*A little* sexta; hence) *The sixth part of an* uncia, and, accordingly, *the seventy-second part of an* as: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sextule*.

sex-tus, a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [sex] *The sixth*: sextus ab urbe lapis, Ov.

sextus-dĕcĭmus, sextă-dĕcĭma, sextum-dĕcĭmum (also written separately), *num. ord. adj. The sixteenth*: Cic.

sex-us, ūs, *m.*, **sĕc-us,** *n. indecl.* [akin to τέκος] *A sex*, male or female: Plaut.; Pl.—Particular expression: Virile (muliebre) secus (*as limiting Acc.*, = *Gen. or Abl. of quality*) *Of the male* (*female*, etc.) *sex*: multitudo obsessorum omnis ætatis, virile ac muliebre secus, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sexe*.

si (orig. but obsol. form, **sei**), *conj.* [εἰ] **I.** Gen.: *If*: si nihil est contra naturam, Cic.: si Scipionis desiderio me moveri negem, *etc.*, id.—Particular expressions: **A.** Quod si, *And if, but if, if however, if*: Cic.—**B.** In the expression of a wish: O, si *or simply* si, *O! if; if* (=*would that*): Virg.—**C.** Si quidem (mostly as one word; and in poets siquidem): **1.** Prop.: *If indeed, if at least, if forsooth*: Cic.; Ov.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *Although*: Plaut.—**b.** *Inasmuch as, since, because*: Cæs. **II.** Esp.: **A.** (In Virg. with access. notion of time): *When*: præterea, si nona diem mortalibus almum Aurora extulerit, Virg.—**B.** In dependent clauses expressing an interrogation or doubt: *If, whether, if perchance*: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *si*.

sībĭl-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [sībil-us] **I.** Neut.: *To hiss, to whistle*: sībilat (*sc.* serpens) ore, Virg. **II.** Act.: *To hiss*, i. e. *to hiss at, hiss down* a person: populus me sībilat, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *siffler*.

1. **sībĭlus,** i, *m.* (freq. in poets, **sībĭla,** ōrum, *n. plur.*) [a natural sound] **I.** Gen.: *A hissing, a whistling*: Of persons, living creatures, or things: Liv.; Virg.; Ov. **II.** Esp.: *A contemptuous hissing, a hissing at* or *off*: Cic.

2. **sībĭl-us,** a, um, *adj.* [1. sibil-us] *Hissing, whistling* (poet.; occurring only in the form sibila): colla, Virg.

Sibuzātes, um, *m. The Sibuzates; a people of Aquitania.*

Sĭbylla, æ, *f.*, **Σίβυλλα** [acc. to old etymology, a corruption of **Διὸς βολλά**, Doric for **Διὸς βουλή**, *Jove's counsel*] *A Sibyl; a female soothsayer; a prophetess*: Cic.; Virg.; Liv. — Hence, **Sibyll-inus,** a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, a Sibyl; Sibylline*: libri, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Sibylle, Sibyllin*.

sic (lengthened form, **sicce,** Plaut.), *adv.* [apocopated from si-ce; and akin to hic, is and ita] **I.** Gen.: *In this manner, in such a manner, so, thus*: sic fatus velat materna tempora myrto, Virg.: ingressus est sic loqui Scipio, Cic.: quid dulcius, quam habere, quicum omnia audeas sic loqui, ut tecum? id. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Denoting: **1.** A high degree: *So, so much, to such a degree*: Tarquinius sic Servium diligebat, ut is ejus vulgo haberetur filius, Cic. — **2.** A low degree: *So, so-so, tolerably*, etc.: sub altâ vel platano vel hac Pinu jacentes sic temere, Hor.—**B.** Denoting quality: *So, of such sort, such*: sic vita hominum est, ut, *etc.*, Cic. — **C.** Denoting assent: *Just so, precisely, yes*: sic plane judico, Ter.—**D.** Denoting conditions: *On these conditions, thus*: ea prima piacula sunto. Sic demum lucos Stygios, regna invia vivis Aspicies, Virg.—**E.** In oaths, asseverations, or wishes: *So, so truly, so surely*, etc.: sic te diva potens Cypri, . . . Ventorumque regat pater, Hor.

sīc-a, æ, *f.* [perhaps for sec-a; fr. sec-o] (*The cutting thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A curved dagger, a poniard*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of *the edge* of a boar's tusk: Pl.

Sĭcambri, ōrum, v. Sigambri.

Sĭcāni, ōrum, *m.*, **Σικανοί**. *The Sicani; a very ancient people of Italy on the Tiber, a portion of whom afterwards migrated to Sicily.*—Hence, **1. Sĭcān-us (-ĭus),** a, um, *adj.*: a. Prop.: *Of*, or *belonging to, the Sicani; Sicanian.*—b. Meton.: *Sicilian.*—As *Subst.*: **Sĭcān-ĭa,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* insula) *Sicily.* — **2. Sĭcān-is,** ĭdis, *adj. f.* (Prop.: *Sicanian*; Meton.) *Sicilian*.

sĭc-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [sic-a] (*One pertaining to a* sica; hence) **I.** Prop.: *An assassin, murderer*: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: *An assassin*, i. e. *a villain, scoundrel*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sicaire*.

Sicca, æ, *f. Sicca; a border-town on the east of Numidia, with a temple of Venus* (now *Kef*).—Hence, **Sicc-enses,** ĭum, *m. The inhabitants of Sicca.*

1. **sic-ce,** *adv. Thus*: Plaut.

2. **sicc-e,** *adv.* [sicc-us] *Firmly, solidly*: dicere, Cic.

siccĭ-ne, *adv.* [for sicce-ne] *Thus? so?* Cat.

sicc-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sicc-us] (*The state*, or *quality, of the* siccus; hence) **1.** *Dryness, siccity*: Cæs.; Cic.—**2.** Of the weather: *Dryness, drought*: Cic. —**3.** Of the human body: *Dryness, siccity* as a state of health; *freedom from gross humours; firmness, solidity*: Cic. — **4.** Of speech, *etc.*: *Dryness, jejuneness, want of ornament*, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *siccité*.

sicc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *To make dry, to dry, to dry up*: lacrimas, Prop.: ipse aries etiam nunc vellera siccat, Virg. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To dry*; i. e. *to drain, to milk* or *suck dry*: capreoli . . . bina die siccant ovis ubera, Virg. — **B.** Of the soil, marshes, *etc.*: *To drain up, to dry up*: Cic.—**C.** Of goblets, *etc.*: *To dry, drain, empty*, etc.: Hor.—**D.** Of the effects of thirst: Pass.: *To be dried* or *parched*: Ov.—**E.** *To dry up, heal up, remove* an unwholesome humour; or, *to heal up, free* some part of the body from an unwholesome humour: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sécher*.

sicc-us, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root ÇUSH, *siccari*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Dry*: glebæ, Hor.: vox, *dried up, husky*, Ov.: (*Sup.*) horreum siccissimum, Col.—As *Subst.*: **siccum,** i, *n. Dry land, a dry place*: Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of the weather, *etc.*: *Dry, without rain*: Hor.; Ov.—**2.** Of human bodies: *Dry*, as a healthy state, *etc.*; *firm, solid, vigorous*: (*Comp.*) corpora graciliora siccioraque, Pl. — **3.** *Dry, thirsty*: quum labor extulerit fastidia, siccus, *etc.*: Hor. **II.** Meton.: *Abstemious, temperate, sober*: consilia siccorum, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Dry; withered up, cold, devoid of love*: puella, Ov.—**B.** *Firm, solid*: sani duntaxat et sicci habeantur (*sc.* Attici), Cic.—**C.** Of speech, *etc.*: *Dry, insipid, jejune*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sec*.

Sĭchæus (Sȳch-), i, *m. Sichæus* or *Sychæus; the husband of Dido.*—Hence, **Sichæ-us,** a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Sichæus; Sichæan.*

Sĭcĭlĭa, æ, v. Siculi.

Sicinĭus, ĭi, *m. Sicinius; a Roman name.*

Sĭcŏris, is, *m. The Sicoris, a tributary of the Iberus, near Ilerda, in Hispania Tarraconensis* (now *Segre*).

sī-cŭbi, *adv.* [si; cubi=ubi] *If in any place, if anywhere, wheresoever*: Cic.; Virg.

sīc-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [sic-a] *A little dagger*: Cat.

Sĭcŭli, ōrum, *m.*, **Σικελοί**: **1.** *The Siculi* or *Sicilians; an ancient Italian people on the Tiber, a portion of whom, driven thence, migrated to the Island of Sicily, which derived its name from them.*—**2.** *The Siculi*, or *inhabitants of Sicily.*—Sing. **Siculus,** i, *m. A Sicilian.*—Hence, a. **Sĭcŭl-us,** a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Sicily; Sicilian.*—**b. Sĭcŭl-ĭa,** æ, *f.*, **Σικελία**. *Sicily.*—Hence, **Sĭcĭlĭ-ensis,** e, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Sicily; Sicilian.* — **3. Sĭcĕl-is,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, **Σικελίς**. *Sicilian.*—As *Subst.*: *A Sicilian maiden* or *woman.*

sī-cunde, *adv.* [si; cunde=unde] *If from anywhere*: Att.

sīc-ut (-uti), *adv.* **I.** Gen.: *So as, just as, as*: primum montem Sacrum, sicut erat, in simili causâ antea factum, deinde Aventinum (*sc.* occupâsse), Cic.: te esse sapientem, nec sicut vulgus, sed ut eruditi solent appellare sapientem, id.: sicut eram, fugio sine vestibus, Ov. **II.** Esp.: **A.** With an accessory notion of cause: *Inasmuch as, since*: Plaut.—**B.** With parenthetica clauses which confirm a former

proposition. *As indeed, as really:* sit ista res magna, sicut est, Cic. — **C.** For introducing a term of comparison: *As it were:* ut sese splendore animi et vitæ suæ sicut speculum præbeat civibus, Cic. — **D.** For introducing an example: *As, as for instance:* quibus in causis omnibus, sicut in ipsâ Curiâ, *etc.*, Cic.—**E.** *As if, just as if:* sicuti salutatum introire ad Ciceronem, Sall.

sīcŭti, v. sicut.

Sĭcўon, ŏnis, *f.*, Σικυών. *Sicyon; the capital of the territory of Sicyonia in the Peloponnesus, near the Isthmus (sometimes considered as belonging to Achaia), abounding in olive-trees.* — Hence, **Sĭcўōn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Sicyon; Sicyonian.*—As *Subst.*: **1. Sĭcўōnĭi,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Sicyonians.*—**2. Sĭcўŏnĭa,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* calciamenta) *Sicyonian shoes.*

Sĭda, æ, **-e,** ēs, *f.*, Σίδη. *Sida* or *Side; a town of Pamphylia* (now *Eski*). —Hence, **Sĭd-ētæ,** ārum, *m.*, Σιδῆται. *The inhabitants of Sida; the Sidetæ.*

sĭdĕr-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [sidus, sider-is] **I.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the constellations* or *to the stars; starry:* cœlum, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Bright, glittering, shining, excellent,* etc.: clipeus, Virg.

Sĭdĭcĭni, ōrum, *m. The Sidicini; a people of Campania, whose chief town was Teanum.*—Hence, **Sĭdĭcĭn-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Sidicini; Sidicinian.*

sĭd-o, sīdi, *no sup.*, sĭdĕre, 3. *v. n.* [*ἵζ-ω*] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Of living subjects: *To seat one's self, sit down; to settle, alight:* super arbore sidunt (*sc.* columbæ), Virg.—**B.** Of things as subjects: *To sink down, settle:* prius cœlum sidet inferius mari, Quam, *etc.*, Hor. **II.** Esp.: **A.: 1.** *To sit,* or *be set, fast; to remain sitting, lying,* or *fixed:* tum queror, in toto non sidere pallia lecto, Prop.—**2.** Naut. *t. t.*: Of a vessel: *To stick fast* on shallows: navis cœpit sidere, Nep.—**B.** *To sink down, to sink out of sight:* **1.** Prop.: non flebo in cineres arcem sidisse paternos Cadmi, Prop.—**2.** Fig.: sidente paullatim metu, Tac.

Sĭdon, ōnis, *f.*, Σιδών, ῶνος and όνος. *Sidon; a very ancient and celebrated Phœnician city, the mother-city of Tyre* (now *Saida*).—Hence, **1. Sĭdōn-ĭus** (**-ĭcus**), a, um, *adj.*: **a.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Sidon; Sidonian.* —As *Subst.*: (a) **Sidonii,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Sidonians.*—(b) **Sidonĭa,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* urbs) *The city of Sidon; Sidon.*—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Phœnician.* —As *Subst.*: **Sidonii,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The Phœnicians.*—(b) Because Thebes, in Bœotia, was said to have been founded by Cadmus: *Theban.*—**2. Sĭdōn-is,** ĭdis, *adj. f.* (Prop.: *Sidonius*; Meton.) *Phœnician.*—As *Subst.*: *A Sidonian,* or *Phœnician, woman.*

sīdus, ĕris, *n.* [εἶδος] (*Shape, form, figure*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Plur.: *Stars united in a figure; a group of stars, a constellation, heavenly body,* [illegible], etc.: Cic.; Virg.; Liv. — **B.** Sing.: *A constellation, heavenly body, star,* etc.: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A star;* as a comparison for anything bright, beautiful, *etc.*: Prop. — **B.** *Ornament, pride, glory*: Ov.—**C.** As a term of endearment: *My star,* etc.: Suet. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *The sky, the heavens:* Ov.—**B.** *Season* of the year: Tac.—**C.** *Climate, weather:* Virg.

siem, sies, *etc.*, v. sum *init.*

sifo (**sifon**), v. sipho.

Sīgambri (**Sic-, Syg-, Sug-**), ōrum, *m. The Sigambri, Sicambri, Sygambri,* or *Sugambri; a powerful people of Germany, between the Sieg and the Ruhr, and as far as the Lippe* (the mod. *Cleve, Berg,* and *Recklingshausen*). —Hence, **Sīgamb-er,** ra, rum, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Sigambri; Sigambrian.*—As *Subst.*: **Sīgambra,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* mulier) *A Sigambrian woman.*

Sigēum, i, *n.*, Σίγειον. *Sigeum; a promontory in Troas, and a town of the same name, where Achilles was buried* (now *Yenishehr*). — Hence, **Sīgē-us** (**-ēĭus**), a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Sigeum; Sigean:* Ov.

sīgĭl-la, ōrum, *n. dim.* [for signila; fr. signum, sig(i)n-i] **1.** *Little figures* or *images:* Cic. — **2.: a.** *The figures* on seal-rings: Cic.—**b.** *A seal:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sceau, scel, scellé.*

sīgill-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [sigill-a] *Furnished* or *adorned with little images* or *figures:* Cic.

signā-tor, ōris, *m.* [sign(a)-o] (*A sealer, signer;* i. e.) **1.** *One who attests a will by sealing it, a witness to a will:* Sall. — **2.** *One who affixes his seal as witness to a marriage contract; a witness to a marriage:* Juv.

signā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of sign(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: (Prop.: *Sealed;* Fig.) *Shut up, guarded, preserved:* lumina, Prop.

1. sign-ĭ-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [sign-um; (i); fer-o] *Bearing the heavenly signs* or *constellations, starry:* æther, Lucr.: orbis, Cic.

2. sign-ĭ-fer, fĕri, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A standard-bearer, ensign,* etc.: Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *Leader, head, chief:* Cic.

signĭfĭca-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of signific(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: Rhetorical *t. t.*: *Full of meaning, expressive, significant: graphic, distinct, clear:* Of speech, orators, *etc.*: Atticos esse significantes, Quint.: (*Comp.*) nihil significantius, id.: (*Sup.*) significantissimum vocabulum, Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *signifiant.*

signĭfĭcan-ter, *adv.* [for significant-ter; fr. significans, significant-is] *Clearly, distinctly, expressly, significantly, graphically:* protulisse, Quint.: (*Comp.*) significantius dignitatem defendere Cic.: (*Sup.*) significantissime, Quint.

signĭfĭcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [signific(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: *A pointing out, indicating, denoting, signifying; an expression, indication, mark, sign, token:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *A sign* or *token of assent; an expression of approbation; applause:* Cic.—**B.:** Rhet. *t. t.*: *Significance, emphasis:* Auct. Her.—**C.** Gramm. *t. t.*: *Meaning, sense, import, signification* of a phrase, word, *etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *signification.*

sign-ĭ-fĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for sign-i-fac-o; fr. sign-um; (i); fac-io] **I.** Gen.: *To show by signs; to show, point out, make known, indicate; to intimate, notify, signify:* stultitiam, Cic.: nutu mihi significat, quid velit, Ov. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To betoken, foreshow, portend:* futura posse a quibusdam significari, Cic.—**B.** Of words: *To mean, import, signify:* "*carere* hoc *significat,* egere eo, quod habere velis," Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *signifier.*

sign-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [sign-um] **I.: A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To set a mark upon; to mark, mark out:* cœli regionem in cortice signant, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: Of money: *To mark with a stamp;* hence, *to stamp, to coin:* argentum signatum, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To point out, signify, indicate, designate, express:* nomen (*sc.* Caieta) signat ossa, Virg.—**2.** *To mark, remark, note, observe, find out, discover:* ora sono discordia signant, Virg. **C.** Meton.: **1.** *To sign, settle, establish:* jura, Prop.:—**2.** *To imprint, impress, stamp:* signatum memori pectore nomen habe, Ov.—**3.** *To distinguish, adorn, render conspicuous* or *beautiful:* cœlum coronâ, Claud. **II.** *To mark with a seal; to seal, seal up, affix a seal to* a thing: libellum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *signer.*

signum, i, *n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Gen.: *A mark, token, sign:* Cic.; Nep. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Milit. *t. t.*: **1.** *A military standard, ensign* (including the aquila) of a division of the army: Cæs.; Liv.—Particular phrases: **a.** Signa subsequi, *To follow the standards, to keep in order of battle:* Cæs.—**b.** Ab signis discedere, *To desert the standards, leave the ranks:* Cæs.—**c.** Signa relinquere, *To leave the standards,* i. e. *to desert:* Sall.—**d.** Signo ferre, *or* tollere, *To carry on, to take up, the standards,* i. e. *to break up* the camp: Cæs.; Hirt.—**e.** Signa convertere, *or* vertere, *To turn the standards,* i. e. *to wheel, turn, or face about:* Cæs.; Liv.—**f.** Signa inferre (in aliquem), *To carry forward the standards against one,* i. e. *advance to the attack, make an assault:* Cæs.—**g.** Signa conferre cum aliquo, *To bring the standards together with some one,* i. e. *to engage in close fight:* Cic.—**h.** Conferre signa: (a) *To bring the standards together,* i. e. *to come to close quarters or fighting:* Liv. —(b) *To bring the standards together* (to one place): Cæs.—**j.** Sub signis legiones ducere, ire, esse, *etc.*, *To lead the legions, or the legions to go, be,* etc., *under their standards,* i. e. *together, in order, in rank and file:* Lucr.; Cic.; Liv.; Tac.—**2.: a.** Prop.: *The standard, or ensign,* of a single cohort or maniple: Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *A cohort, a maniple,* etc.: Sall.—**3.** *A sign, signal; a watch-word, pass-word,* given by a wind-instrument, by the tessera, *etc.*: Cæs.; Virg.—**B.** *A sign,* or *token,* of anything to come; *a prognostic,*

symptom: Cic.; Virg.—**C.** *An image,* as a work of art; *a figure, statue, picture,* etc.: Cic.; Virg.—**D.** *An image,* or *device, on a seal-ring; a seal, signet:* Cic.; Hor.—**E.** *A sign in the heavens; a constellation:* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *signe, seing.*

Sīla, æ, *f. Sila; a large forest in the country of the Bruttii, which yielded great quantities of pitch.*

1. **Sīlānus,** i, *m. Silanus; a Roman name.*

2. **sīlānus,** i, *m.* = Σιληνός, Doric Σλανός. *A fountain,* or *jet of water (usually spirting from a head of Silenus):* Lucr.

Sīlārus, i, *m.,* Σιλαρις. *Silarus; a river forming the boundary between Lucania and Campania* (now *Sele*).

sīle-ns, ntis: 1. *P. of* sile-o.—2. *Pa.: Still, calm, quiet, silent:* umbræ silentes, *i. e. the dead,* Virg.—As *Subst.:* **silentes,** ium, *m.* (*sc.* homines) *The silent ones,* i. e.: **a.** *The dead:* Ov.—**b.** *The Pythagoreans (who were called* Silentes *for the five years during which they were to listen to the instructions of Pythagoras):* Ov.

sīlent-ium, ii, *n.* [silens, silent-is] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: 1. Of persons: *A being still* or *silent, noiselessness, stillness, silence:* Cic.; Tac.—2. Of the *stillness, silence, dead* of night: Cæs. — 3. *The stillness, quietness* of the fields: Ov. **B.** Esp.: *t. t.* in augury: *Freedom from disturbance:* hence, *faultlessness, perfectness* in the taking of auspices: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A standstill: cessation, repose, inaction, tranquillity:* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *silence.*

Sīlēnus, i, *m.,* Σειληνός. *Silenus:* 1. *The tutor and constant attendant of Bacchus.*—2. *A Greek historian.*

sīl-eo, ŭi, *no sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To be noiseless, still,* or *silent; to keep silence:* ceteri de nobis silent, Cic.: tempus erat quo cuncta silent, Ov.: (*Impers. Pass.*) de jurgio siletur, Ter. **B.** Meton.: *To be still* or *quiet* (opp. to being in action); *to remain inactive; to rest, cease:* silent leges inter arma, Cic. **II.** Act.: *Not to speak* of a thing: *to keep silent respecting* a thing: Of persons or things as objects: tu hoc silebis, Cic.: si chartæ [illegible]ant quod bene feceris, Hor.

sīler, ĕris, *n. An osier* or *brook-willow:* molle, Virg.

sīle-sco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [sile-o] *To become still, silent, calm,* or *quiet:* Virg.

sīlex, ĭcis, *m.* (*f.,* Virg.; Ov.) **I.** Prop.: *Any hard stone found in fields; a pebble-stone, a flint, flint-stone:* Cic.; Liv.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A rock, crag:* Virg.—**B.** For *lime-stone:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *silex.*

sīlicernium, ii, *n.* [etym. dub.] *A funeral feast:* Fig.: As a term of abuse applied to an old man: Ter.

sīligo, ĭnis, *f.* **I.** Prop.: *Siligo; a species of very white wheat, winter-wheat:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Fine wheaten flour:* Juv.

sīlĭqua, æ, *f.* **I.** Prop.: *A pod* or *husk* of leguminous plants: Virg. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: *Pulse:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *silique.*

Sīlius, ii, *m. Silius; a Roman name.*

sillus, i, *m.* = σίλλος. *A lampoon, satire:* Cic.

sillȳbus, i, *m.* = σίλλυβος. *A strip of parchment attached to a book-roll, on which was written the title of the work and the author's name:* Cic.

silua, æ, v. silva *init.*

Silūres, um, *m.,* Σίλυρες. *The Silures; a people of Britain, in South Wales, Herefordshire, and the western part of Worcestershire.*

sīlūrus, i, *m.* = σίλουρος. *The silurus; a river-fish,* prob. *the sheat-fish:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *silure.*

sīlus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to σιλός] *Having a broad, turned-up nose, pug-nosed, snub-nosed:* Cic.

silva (sy-, less correctly), æ (old *Gen.,* silvaï; as trisȳll.; silua, Hor.), *f.* [ὕλ-ᾱη] **I.** Prop.: *A wood, forest, woodland:* Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: 1. *A plantation of trees, an orchard, a grove:* Cic.; Hor.—2. *A growth* or *crop* of plants, *etc.:* Virg.—**B.** *A tree:* Virg.—**C.** *Foliage, leaves:* Ov.—**D.** As *the title of a book:* Quint. **III.** Fig.: *A crowded mass, abundance* or *quantity:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *silve.*

Silv-ānus (Sylv-), i, *m.* [silv-a] (*One pertaining to a* silva) *Silvanus* or *Sylvanus:* 1. *A deity presiding over woods and all places planted with trees, the god of woods, the rural Mars.*—2. Plur.: *The Silvani,* i. e. *the gods of woods and fields; sylvan deities; sylvans.*

silv-esco (sylv-), *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [id.] Of the grape-vine: *To grow* or *run wild, to run to wood:* Cic.

silv-estris (sylv-), e, *adj.* [id.] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* a silva; hence) 1. Of places: *Overgrown with woods, wooded, woody:* locus, Cic.—2.: **a.** Prop.: *Living* or *being in the woods:* homines, Hor.—**b.** Meton.: (*a*) Of animals: *Wild:* tauri, Pl.—(*b*) Of plants, *etc.: Growing wild, wild:* (*Comp.*) silvestriora omnia tardiora, Pl.—(*c*) *Sylvan, rural, pastoral:* Musa, Virg.

silv-i-cŏl-a (sylv-), æ, *adj. comm. gen.* [silv-a; (i); col-o] *Inhabiting woods, sylvan:* Faunus, Virg.

silv-i-cul-trix (sylv-), īcis, *adj. f.* [for silv-i-col-trix; fr. silv-a; (i); col-o] *Living in the woods:* cerva, Cat.

silv-i-frăg-us (sylv-), a, um, *adj.* [silv-a; (i); fra(n)g-o] *Breaking* or *crushing woods:* venti, Lucr.

Silvĭus, ii, *m. Silvius; the name of several kings of* Alba Longa.

silv-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [silv-a] *Full of woods, woody:* saltus, Liv.

sīm-ĭa, æ, *f.;* **-ius,** ii, *m.* [sim-us] (*One having a flat nose;* hence) *An ape.* I. Prop: Cic. **II.** Fig.: As a term of abuse (hence even simia in the *masc.*): Script. ap. Cic.: Hor.

simi-ĭlis, e, (*masc.,* simil'est = similis est, Plaut.), *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit *sam-a;* Gr. ἁμ-α, ὁμ-ός, ὁμ-οιος] (*Of a common* or *corresponding nature;* hence) *Like, resembling, similar:* par est avaritia, similis improbitas, Cic.: (*Comp.*; also, with *Gen.*) Rhodii Atticorum similiores, id.: (*Sup.*; also, with *Dat.*) puro simillimus amni, Hor.: (with *Abl.*) similes moribus, Cic.: (with *atque* or *ac si*) aliquid simile in æstimatione, atque, *etc.,* id.: vultus similis, ac si, *etc.,* id.: (with *ut si*) similes sunt, ut si, *etc.,* id.: (with *tanquam si*) similes sunt dii, tanquam si Pœni, *etc.,* id.

sīmĭl-iter, *adv.* [simil-is] *In like manner, similarly:* (*Comp.*) similius imitari, Phæd.: (*Sup.*) simillime, *v. e. just so,* Cic.: similiter his, Pl.: atque, Cic.: similiter facis, ac si, *etc.,* id.: similiter facere eos . . . ut si nautæ certarent, id.

simĭl-ĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality* or *condition of the* similis; hence) **I.** Gen.: *Likeness, resemblance, similitude:* homini cum deo similitudo, Cic. **II.** Esp.: Rhetor. *t. t.*: *A comparison, simile, similitude:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *similitude.*

simĭŏ-lus, i, *m. dim.* [simius, (*uncontr. Gen.*) simio-i] *A little ape:* Fig.: Cic.

simĭus, ii, v. simia.

Sīm-o, ōnis, *m.* [sim-us] (*The one with a* simus) *Simo; a proper name.*

Sīmŏis, entis, *m.,* Σιμόεις. *A small river in Troas that falls into the Scamander* (now *Mendes*).

Sīmon, ōnis, *m.,* Σίμων. *Simon; a man's name.*

Sīmōnĭdes, is, *m.,* Σιμωνίδης. *Simonides; a Greek lyric poet of Cos:* Cic.—Hence, **Sīmōnĭd-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Simonides.*

sim-plex, ĭcis (*Abl.* regular, simplici; simplice, Lucr.), *adj.* [simplec-s, for sem-plic-s; fr. sem, in sem-el; plic-o] **I.** Prop.: *Simple, plain, uncompounded, unmixed:* simplex est natura animantis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: In a moral sense: *Simple, without dissimulation, open, frank, straightforward, guileless, artless, honest, sincere, ingenuous, etc.:* (*Comp.*) simplicior quis, *too straightforward, too blunt,* Hor.: (*Sup. with Partitive Gen.*) simplicissimi omnium habentur iracundi, Sen.

simplĭc-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [simplex, simplic-is] (*The state,* or *quality, of the* simplex; hence) 1. *Simpleness, simplicity:* Lucr.—2. *Plainness, frankness, openness, artlessness, innocence, honesty, candour, simplicity, etc.:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *simplicité.*

simplĭc-iter, *adv.* [id.] *Simply, plainly, straightforwardly, naturally, directly:* primum nobis ratio simpliciter videnda est, deinde conjuncte, Cic.—2. *Plainly, openly, frankly, artlessly, ingenuously, uprightly, honestly, candidly:* (*Comp.*) simultates simplicius nutrire, Tac.: (*Sup.*) simplicissime loqui, id.

sim-pl-us, a, um, *adj.* [prob. for sem-pl-us; fr. sem in sem-el; pl-eo;

cf. duplus] (Once *filled*; hence) *Simple*; as an *adj.* only post-class.: mors, Prud.—As *Subst.*: **1. simplum,** i, *n. That which is single or simple; the simple sum or number*: Cic. —**2. simpla,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* pecunia) *The simple purchase-money*: Var. ¶ Hence, Fr. *simple.*

simpŭlum, i, *n.* [etym. dub.] *A small ladle*: Fest.—Prov.: Excitare fluctus in simpulo, *To stir up waves in a ladle*, i. e. *to make much ado about nothing, to raise a tempest in a tea-pot*: Cic.

simpŭvĭum, ii, *n.* [etym. dub.] *A vessel for offering liquids*, esp. wine, in sacrifices; *a sacrificial bowl.*

sĭm-ul, *adv.* [Sanscrit *sam-a*; Gr. ὅμ-ος, ἁμ-α; whence, also, Latin semel] *Together, at once, at the same time, in company*: cum corporibus simul animos interire, Cic.—Particular phrases: **1.** Simul . . . simul: *As well . . . as; both . . . and; partly . . . and partly*: Cæs.—**2.** Simul atque (ac); (also, strengthened by primum): also as one word, simulatque (simulac); simul ut; *also, simply* simul: *As soon as*: Cic.

sĭmŭlac, v. simul.

sĭmŭla-crum, i, *n.* [simul(a)-o] (*That which is made like, or formed in the likeness of*, any object; hence) **1.** Of things formed by art: *An image, figure, portrait, effigy, statue*, etc.: Cic.; Virg. —**2.** *An image, form, shade, phantom* seen in a mirror, in a dream, etc.: Ov.—**3.** *The form* or *image* of an object of sense or thought presented to the mind; *a representation, idea, conception*: Lucr.—**4.** *A* mnemonic *sign, type*, or *emblem*: Cic.—**5.** Of *a description, a portraiture* of character: Liv.—**6.** Of mere imitation: *A shadow, semblance, appearance*, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *simulacre, simagrée.*

sĭmŭlā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] (*That which copies*; hence) *A copy, an imitation*: Ov.

sĭmŭla-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of simul(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Imitating*: (*Comp.*: also, with *Gen.*) non fuit in terris vocum simulantior ales (*sc.* psittaco), Ov.

sĭmŭlāt-o, *adv.* [simulat-us] *Feignedly, pretendedly, in appearance*: Cic.: (*Comp.*) simulatius, Petr.

sĭmŭlā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [simul(a)-o] (*A feigning*; hence) *A falsely assumed appearance; a false show, shamming, pretence, feint, insincerity, deceit, hypocrisy, simulation*, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *simulation.*

sĭmŭlā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.** *A copier, imitator*: Ov.—**2.** *A feigner, pretender, counterfeit, hypocrite, simulator*, etc.: Cic.; Sall.

sĭmŭlatque, v. simul.

sĭmŭl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for simil-o; fr. simil-is] **I.** Gen.: *To make* a thing *like* another; *to imitate, copy, represent* a thing: non imitabile fulmen, Virg. **II.** Esp.: *To represent* a thing *as being* which has no existence; *to feign* a thing to be what it is not; *to assume the appearance of* a thing; *to feign, pretend, counterfeit, simulate* something: nec . . . quicquam simulabit, aut dissimulabit, vir bonus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *simuler, sembler.*

sĭmul-tas, ātis (*Gen. Plur.*, simultatium, most freq. in Liv.), *f.* [simul] (*A coming together, encounter* of two persons or parties; hence) In a bad sense: *A hostile encounter* of two persons or parties, *dissension, enmity, rivalry, jealousy, grudge, hatred, animosity*: Cic.; Cæs.

sĭmŭ-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for simolus; fr. simus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) simo-i] *Flat-nosed, pug-nosed*: Lucr.

simus, a, um, *adj.* = σιμός. *Flat-nosed, snub-nosed*: capellæ, Virg.

si-n, *conj.* [apocop. from si; ne] *If however, if on the contrary, but if*: hunc mihi timorem eripe: si est verus, ne opprimar; sin falsus, ut, *etc.*, Cic.: ne me attrecta. *So.* Sin te amo? Plaut.

sĭnăpi, is, *n.*; **-is,** is, *f.* = σίνηπι. *Mustard*: Cels.; Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sénevé.*

sincēr-o, *adv.* [sincer-us] *Uprightly, honestly, frankly, sincerely*: pronunciare, Cæs.: (*Comp.*) sincerius, Gell.: (*Sup.*) sincerissime, Aug.

sincēr-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality*, or *condition, of the* sincerus; hence) *Cleanness, purity, soundness, wholeness.* **I.** Prop.: Pl. **II.** Fig.: Val. Max. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sincérité.*

sin-cēr-us, a, um, *adj.* [εἷς, ἑν-ός; cer-a] (*Having one* cera; hence) *Clean, pure, sound, not spoiled, uninjured; whole, entire, real, natural, genuine, sincere.* **I.** Prop.: simulata a sinceris internoscere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) sincerius corpusculum, Gell.: (*Sup.*) quod est sincerissimum, Sen. **II.** Fig.: judicium, *sound, uncorrupted*, Cic.: Minerva, *pure, chaste*, Ov.—Adverbial expression: Sincerum, *Purely, clearly*, etc., Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sincère.*

sin-cĭput, cipĭtis, *n.* [etym. dub.: acc. to some for sem-caput; sem-i; caput; and so, *a half-head*; acc. to others, for ἑν-caput; fr. εἷς, ἑν-ός; caput; *one (part of the) head*] **I.** Prop.: *Half-a-head*: Pl.; Juv. **II.** Meton.: Of the *Brain*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sinciput.*

sī-ne (primary form sē or sēd: Fest.), *præp. c. Abl.* **I.** *Without*: sine ullo certo exemplari formâque rei publicæ, Cic.: sine sanguine, *bloodless*, Ov. **II.** In composition: sē, or before a vowel sēd, denotes *a going* or *taking aside; a departing, separating*, etc.: secedo, secerno, segrego, *etc.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *sans.*

singill-ātim, *adv.* [singulus; through obsol. dim. singill-us] *One by one, singly*: singillatim potius quam generatim, Cic.

singŭl-āris, e, *adj.* [singul-i] (*Of*, or *belonging to*, singuli; hence) **I.** Prop.: *One by one, one at a time, alone, single, solitary; alone of its kind*: non singulare nec solivagum genus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Singular, unique, matchless, unparalleled, extraordinary, remarkable*: ingenium, Cic.: turpitudo, id.—As *Subst.*: **Singŭlāres,** ium, *m.* (*sc.* equites) *The Singulares*, or *élite corps of horsemen* (*selected from various barbarous nations*): Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *singulier.*

singŭlār-iter (contr. **singlār-,** Lucr.), *adv.* [singular-is] **1.** *One by one, singly, separately*: Lucr.—**2.** *Particularly, exceedingly*: Cic.

sin-gŭli, æ, a (in the *Sing.* rare), *num. distrib. adj.* [prob. fr. εἷς, ἑν-ός] **I.** Prop.: *One to each, separate, single*: describebat censores binos in singulas civitates, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Single, separate, individual*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *single.*

singul-tim, *adv.* [singul-us] = singillatim: singultim pauca locutus, Hor.

singult-īo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* [singult-us] **I.** *To hiccup*: Cels. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To sob*: App. **B.** Fig.: *To throb* with pleasure: vena, Pers.

singult-o, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To hiccup; to sob*: Quint. **B.** Meton.: *To bubble forth*, etc.: truncum que relinquit Sanguine singultantem, Virg. **II.** Act.: *To breathe out with sobs; to gasp away*: animam, Ov.

singul-tus, ūs, *m.* [singul-i] (*An uttering of single sounds*) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A sobbing, speech interrupted by sobs*: Cic.; Hor. —**B.** *The hiccups*: Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A gasping*: Virg.—**B.** Of the *gurgling* of water: Pl.

Sĭnis, is, *m.*, Σίνις. *Sinis; a robber on the Isthmus of Corinth, who was killed by Theseus.*

sinister, tra, trum, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Left, on the left, on the left hand* or *side*: ripa, Hor.: (*Comp.*) sinisterius brachium, Suet. —As *Subst.*: **A. sinistrum,** i, *n. The left side, the left*: Quint.—**B. sinistra,** æ, *f.*: **1.** (*sc.* manus) *The left hand*: **a.** Prop.: Ov.—**b.** Fig.: Of a thief's accomplice: Cic.—**2.** (*sc.* pars) *The left side, the left*: Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Awkward, wrong, perverse, improper*: mores, Virg.—**B.** *Unlucky, injurious, adverse, unfavourable, ill, bad*: interpretatio.—As *Subst.*: **sinistrum,** i, *n. That which is evil, evil*: Ov.—**C.** With respect to auspices and divination: **1.** Acc. to the Roman notions, *Lucky, favourable, auspicious* (*because the Romans on these occasions turned the face towards the south, and so had the eastern or fortunate side on the left; while the Greeks, turning to the north, had it on their right*): Cic.—**2.** In the Greek sense: *Unlucky, unfavourable, inauspicious*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sinistre.*

sĭnistra, æ, v. sinister.

sĭnistr-e, *adv.* [sinister, sinistr-i] *Badly, unfairly, wrongly, perversely*: Hor.

sĭnistr-orsus (**-orsum, -oversus**), *adv.* [contr. fr. sinistro-versus, fr. sinister, sinistr-i; vorsus] *Towards the left side, to the left*: Cæs.; Hor.; Suet.

sĭ-no, sīvi, sĭtum, sĭnĕre (old *Subj. Præs.*: sinit, Virg.:—*Perf.*: siit, Tac.

sỹne. **sistis,** Auct. ap. Cic. — *Subj.*: **sĭris,** Enn. ap. Cic.: sĭrit, Liv.: sĭritis, Plaut.: sĭrint, id.—*Pluperf.*: sĭsset, Liv.: sĭssent, Cic.), 3. *v. a.* [etym. dub.; acc. to some akin to se-ro] (Prop.: *To let, put, lay,* or *set down*; found so only in the *Pa.*, situs; Meton.) *To let, suffer, allow, permit, give leave*: Cato concionatus est, se comitia haberi non siturum, Cic.: sinite instaurata revisam Prœlia, Virg.

Sĭnon, ōnis, *m. Sinon; a son of Æsimus* (or, *acc. to some, of Sisyphus*), *through whose perfidy the Trojans were induced to take the wooden horse within their city.*

Sĭnŏpe, ēs *and* æ, *f.*, Σινώπη. **1.** *A town of Paphlagonia, on the Euxine, the birthplace of Diogenes the Cynic and residence of Mithridates* (now *Sinub*). — Hence, **Sĭnōp-enses,** ĭum, *m. The inhabitants of Sinope.* **II.** *An earlier name for the town of* Sinuessa.

Sinti (-tĭi) ōrum, *m. The Sinti* or *Sintii*; *a people of Macedonia.*

Sĭnŭessa, æ, *f. Sinuessa; a colony of the Latins, formerly called Sinope, in Campania* (now the ruins near *Mondragone*). — Hence, **Sĭnŭess-ānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Sinuessa.*

sĭnum, i, *n.* [prps. akin to δῖνος] *A large, round, drinking vessel, with swelling sides:* Virg.

sĭnŭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [sinus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) sinu-is] (*To make* something *like* or *into a* sinus; hence) *To bend, wind, curve; to bow, swell out in curves:* sinuatque immensa volumine terga, Virg.

sĭnŭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Full of bendings, windings,* or *curves; full of folds, bent, winding, sinuous:* anguis, Virg. **II.** Fig.: Of the depths of the breast: *Inmost, interior:* pectus, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sinueux.*

sĭnus, ūs, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Gen.: (*A bent surface,* raised or depressed; *a curve;* hence) **A.** *A fold* or *hollow* formed by anything: Liv. —**B.** *The fold, coil,* etc., of a snake: Ov.—**C.** Of the *bend* or *belly* of a sail swollen by the wind: Virg.—**D.** *A curl, ringlet* of hair: Ov. **II.** Esp.: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *The hanging fold of the upper part of the toga,* about the breast; *the bosom* of a garment: Cic.; Hor.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *The bosom* of a person: Ter.; Liv.—**b.** = uterus, Ov. —**c.** *The purse, money,* which was carried in the bosom of the toga: Prop.—**d.** *A garment* in gen.: Ov.—**3.** Fig.: **a.** *The bosom,* i. e. *love, protection, care,* etc.: Cic.; Tac.—**b.** *The interior, the inmost part* of a thing: Sall.—**c.** *A hiding-place, place of concealment:* Cic.—**B.**: **1.** Prop.: *A bay, bight, gulf:* Cic.; Virg.—**2.** Meton.: *The land lying on a gulf; a point of land* that helps to form it: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sein.*

sipărium, ĭi, *n.* [akin to supparum, from σίπαρος] (*A little sail*; hence) *The smaller curtain in a theatre (drawn up between the scenes of a comedy; different from* aulæum, *the main curtain:* Cic.

sīpho (sĭfo), ōnis, *m.* = σιφων (a small pipe). *A siphon:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *siphon.*

Sīpĭlus, i, *m.*, Σίπυλος. *Sipylus; a mountain on the frontiers of Lydia and Phrygia, on which Niobe was changed into stone.*

Sīpontum, i, *n.*, Σιποῦς. *Sipontum; an important maritime town in Apulia* (now *Maria di Siponto*).—Hence, **Sīpont-īnus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Sipontum; Sipontian.*

Sīpus, untis, *f. Sipus; another name for Sipontum.*

si-quando (also written separately), *adv. If ever, if at any time:* Cic.; Virg.

si-quĭdem, v. si.

si-quis or **sīqui,** sīqua, sīquid *or* sĭquod (or separately, si quis, *etc.*), *indef. pron. If any, if anyone:* si quis recte tractaret, Ter.: si qui (*sc.* filius) natus esset, Cic.: si qua tui Corydonis habet te cura, Virg. — Adverbial expressions: **1.** Si qui *and* si quā, *if in any way, if by any means:* Liv.; Virg.—**2.** Si quo, *If anywhither:* Cic.: also, *if for any purpose:* Liv.—**3.** Si quid, *If at all:* Virg.

Sīrēnes, um, *f. plur.*, Σειρῆνες. *Sirens.* **I.** Prop.: *Birds with the faces of virgins. They were found on the southern coast of Italy, where, by their sweet voices, they enticed ashore those who were sailing by, and then killed them.* **I.** Fig.: Sing.: *A Siren:* Siren Desidia, *alturer, seducer,* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Sirène;* also, *serin,* "a canary."

sĭris, sirit, *etc.*, v. sino *init.*

Sirĭus, ĭi, *m.* = Σείριος. *Sirius,* or *the dog-star:* Virg.—As *Masc. Adj., Of Sirius:* ardor, Virg.

sis: **1.** *pers. Sing. Subj. pres.* of sum.—**2.** Contr. from si vis; v. volo.

Sisenna, æ, *m. Sisenna; a notorious slanderer in Rome.*

sist-o, stĭti (collat. form stĕti), stātum, sistĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [ἵστημι] **I.** Act.: **A.** Gen.: *To cause to stand,* i. e. *to stand, set, put, place* a thing anywhere: monstrum infelix (=equum ligneum) sacrată sistimus arce, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.**: a. Prop.: Law *t. t.*: (a) *To present* (*a person*) or *cause* (*a person*) *to appear. in court:* quin ducat puellam, sistendamque in adventum ejus, qui, *etc.*, Liv. — (b) With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To present one's self,* or *appear, in court:* Plaut.; Cic. — (c) Of bail: *To surrender to:* Cic. — b Meton.: With Personal pron.: *To show one's self, to appear, to be present* or *at hand:* Cic.—**2.** *To make stand still,* i. e. *to stop, stay, keep back, arrest:* sistere aquam fluviis, et vertere sidera retro, Virg.—**3.** *To make stand firm, to set fast, to fix, fasten, prop, stay, support* that which is unsteady or falling: dentes, Pl.: rem Romanam, Virg.—**4.** *To set, establish, fix definitely, decide upon* a thing: status dies, *the day of trial appointed, fixed,* or *agreed upon* with a peregrinus: Plaut. — **5.** Of edifices, monuments, *etc.*: *To set up, build, erect:* Tac. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Gen.: *To set, place,* or *put one's self; to stand:* capite sistere, *to stand on one's head,* Plaut. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To present one's self, to appear* before a court on the appointed day: Cic.—**2.** *To stand still; to stop, stay, remain:* sistunt amnes, Virg.—**3.** Of anything unsteady, not firm: *To stand fast; last, endure:* qui rem publicam sistere negat posse, nisi, *etc.*, Cic.

sistrum, i, *n.* = σεῖστρον (The shaken thing). *A sistrum; a metallic rattle, used by the Egyptians in celebrating the rites of Isis, and in other festivals:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sistre.*

sĭsymbrium, ii, *n.* = σισύμβριον. *Sisymbrium; a fragrant herb sacred to Venus,* prps. *wild thyme,* or *mint:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sisymbre.*

Sĭsyphus, i, *m.* = Σίσυφος. *Sisyphus:* **1.** *Son of Æolus, king of Corinth, famous for his cunning and robberies. He was killed by Theseus. His punishment in the infernal regions was to roll a stone up hill which constantly rolled back again.*—Hence, **a. Sĭsyph-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Sisyphus.*—**b. Sĭsyph-īdes,** æ, *m. Offspring of Sisyphus;* i. e. *Ulysses.*—**2.** *A dwarf of M. Antony* (*so named by him because of his shrewdness*).

sĭtel-la, æ, *f. dim.* [for situl-la; fr. situl-a] *A* (*kind of*) *urn used in drawing lots:* Liv.

Sithŏnĭi, ōrum, *m.*, Σιθόνιοι. **I.** Prop.: *The Suthonii; a Thracian people.* **II.** Meton.: *The Thracians.*—Hence, **A. Sithon-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Thracian.* — **B. Sithŏn,** ōnis, *adj. Thracian.*—**C. Sithŏnis,** ĭdis, *adj. f. Thracian.*—As *Subst.*: (*sc.* puella *or* mulier) *A Thracian woman.*

sĭtĭcŭl-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sitis through obsol. siticul-a] (*Full of* sitis *or* siticula; hence) *Very dry, parched, arid:* Appulia, Hor.

sĭtī-ens, entis: **1.** *P.* of siti-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: a. *Thirsting, thirsty, athirst:* Tantalus, Hor.—b. Of places, plants, *etc.*: *Dry, parched, arid, without moisture:* hortus, Ov.—**3.** *Thirsting for, desiring eagerly, greedy:* avidus sitiensque, Ov.: (with *Gen.*) sitiens virtutis, Cic.

sĭtĭen-ter, *adv.* [for sitient-ter, fr. sitiens, sitient-is] *Thirstily, eagerly, greedily:* expetere, Cic.

sĭt-īo, īvi *or* ĭi, *no sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [sit-is] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To thirst, be thirsty:* ego esurio et sitio, Plaut.: mediis in undis, Ov. **B.** Meton.: Of things (the earth, plants, *etc.*): *To be dried up,* or *parched, to want moisture:* ipsi fontes jam sitiunt, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To thirst after* a thing: sitiuntur aquæ, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *To long for, thirst for, desire eagerly, covet:* honores, Cic.

sĭtis, is (*Acc. Sing.*: sĭtim; *Abl.*: sĭti), *f.* [Sans. KSHI, *to become exhausted*] (*Exhaustion*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Thirst:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Dryness, drought:* Virg. **III.** Fig.: *Strong,* or *ardent, desire:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soif.*

sĭtŭla, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.:

A bucket for drawing water: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *An urn;* used in drawing lots: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *seau.*

1. **sī-tus,** a, um: **1.** *P.* of si-no.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: (α) Gen.: *Placed, set, lying, situate:* Of things or persons: more sita lingua est, Cic.—(b) Esp.: Of places: *Lying, situate:* locus in media insulā, Cic.—(β) Of the dead: *Lying, laid, buried, interred:* situs est Aeneas] super Numicium flumen, Liv.—(γ) In Tacitus: *Built, founded:* urbs Druso sita, Tac.—**b.** Fig.: *Placed,* i. e.: assensio quae est in nostrā potestate sita, Cic.

2. **sĭ-tus,** ūs, *m.* [sino, through root si] **1.** (*A being laid* or *placed; a* lying: hence) **a.** Prop.: *The manner of lying: the situation, local position, site* of a thing: Cic.; Liv.—**b.** Meton.: (α) *A quarter of the world, region:* Pl.—(b) *Rust, mould, mustiness, filth,* etc. (*that a thing acquires from lying too long in one place*): Virg.—(c) *Filthiness* of the body: Ov.—**c.** Fig.: *A rusting, moulding, wasting away; dullness:* Virg.; Liv. — **2.** (Prop.: *A building;* Meton.) *A structure, erection:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *site.*

sī-ve (and hence, by apocope, **seu**), *conj.* **1.** *Or if:* turdus, Sive aliud primum dabitur tibi, devolet illuc, Hor.: si omnes stomi declinabunt . . . sive aliae declinabunt, *etc.*, Cic.—**2.** Sive . . . sive; sive . . . seu; seu . . . seu; seu sive (*If this,* or *if that,* be the case, placing the counter propositions on an equality; hence), *Be it that . . . or that; if . . . or if; whether . . . or:* sive deae seu sint diraе volucres, Virg.—In the poets and in post-Aug. prose, instead of one sive, sometimes *aut, vel,* or one of the interrogative particles *ne* or *an* is used: seu turbidus imber Proluit (*sc.* saxum) aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas, Virg.—**3.** *Or, or if you will:* ut mihi Platonis illud, seu quis dixit alius, perelegans esse videatur, *or whoever else said it,* Cic.

smăragdus (**zm-**), i, *comm.* = σμαράγδος. *A smaragdus; a transparent precious stone of a bright green colour,* including not only our *emerald,* but also the *beryl, jasper, malachite,* etc.: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émeraude.*

smāris, ĭdis, *f.* = σμαρίς. *The smaris; a small inferior fish:* Ov.

smilax, ācis, *f.* = σμίλαξ. *Smilax.* **I.** Prop.: *Bindweed, withwind, rough smilax:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: Personified: *A maiden who was changed into the herb* smilax: Ov.

Smintheus (dissyll.), ĕi, *m.*, Σμινθεύς. *Smintheus; an epithet of Apollo* (from the little town Σμίνθη in the Trojan territory).

1. **smyrna,** æ, *f.* = σμύρνα. *Myrrh:* Lucr.

2. **Smyrna,** æ, *f.*, Σμύρνη (Myrrh). *Smyrna* or *Zmyrna; a celebrated maritime city of Ionia;* according to some, *the birthplace of Homer* (still called *Smyrna*).—Hence, **Smyrn-æi,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of* Smyrna.

sŏbŏles, is, *etc.*, v. subol.

sōbrĭ-e, *adv.* [sobri-us] **1.** *Moderately, temperately, frugally:* Cic.—**2.** *Prudently, sensibly, circumspectly:* Plaut.

sobrīnus, i, *m.* **-a,** æ, *f.* [contr. for sororinus from soror] (*One pertaining to a* mother's *sister;* hence) *A cousin-german, cousin* by the mother's side: Cic.

sō-brĭus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; usually referred to se; ebrius] **1.** *Not drunk, sober:* **a.** Prop.: Of persons: vinolenti, . . . sobrii, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: Of things: nox, *in which there is no drinking,* Prop.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Sober, moderate, temperate, continent:* caret invidendā Sobrius aulā, Hor. — **b.** Fig.: *Sober, even-minded, clever, sensible, prudent, reasonable, cautious:* homines, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sobre.*

soccŭ-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for soccus; fr. soccus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) socco-i] *A small* soccus: Pl.; Sen.

soccus, i, *m.* **I.** Prop.: *A kind of low-heeled, light shoe; a slipper, sock:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: Because worn by comic actors: *Comedy:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soque, sock.*

sŏcer (*Nom.* **sŏcĕrus,** Plaut.), ĕri, *m.* [akin to socrus; cf. socrus *init.*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A father-in-law:* Cic.; Hor.—**B.** Plur.: *Parents-in-law:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A son's father-in-law:* Ter.

sŏcĭ-a, æ, *f.* [akin to soci-us] *A female partner, companion, associate,* etc.: Sall.; Cic.

sŏcĭā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [soci(a)-o] *That may be easily united* or *joined together, sociable:* natura nos sociabiles fecit, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sociable.*

sŏcĭ-ālis, e, *adj.* [soci-us] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* a socius; hence) **1.** *Companionable, sociable, social:* homo sociale animal, Sen.—**2.** *Of,* or *belonging to, allies,* or *confederates; allied, confederate:* exercitus, *i. e. of the allies,* Liv.—**3.** *Of marriage, conjugal, nuptial:* amor, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *social.*

sŏcĭāl-iter, *adv.* [social-is] *Socially:* Hor.

sŏcĭ-ĕtas, ātis, *f.* [soci-us] (*The state,* or *condition, of the* socius; hence) **1.** Gen.: *Fellowship, association, union, community, society:* generis humani, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *A copartnership, association* for trading purposes: Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *A company* or *society* of the farmers of the public revenue: Bithynica, Cic.—**3.** *A political league, an alliance, confederacy:* Cæs.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *société.*

sŏcĭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *To join* or *unite together, to associate; to do* or *hold in common, to share* a thing with another, *etc.*: regnum suum cum illorum rege sociavit, Cic.: verba loquor socianda chordis, Hor. **II.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To join* or *unite one's self:* Liv.

1. sŏcius, i, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit *sakhi,* amicus] **I.** Gen.: *A fellow, sharer, partner, comrade, companion, associate:* Plaut.; Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Mercantile *t. t.*: **1.** *A copartner, partner* in business: Cic.—**2.** Plur.: *The farmers* or *company of farmers* (*of the public revenue*): Cic.—**B.** Polit. *t. t.*: **1.** *Allies, confederate:* Sall.; Cæs.—**2.**: **a.** In the connection, socii et Latini, or, more freq., socii et nomen Latinum, the term *socii* denotes the Italian people dwelling out of Latium who were under the protection of and allied with Rome: *The Italian allies:* Sall.; Liv.—**b.** The socii Latini nominis, *etc.*, on the other hand, are simply *The Latin allies, the Latins:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *soce.*

2. sŏcĭ-us, a, um, *adj.* [1. soci-us] **1.** *Shared with another: joint, common, united, associated:* anni, *i. e. wedded years,* Ov.—**2.** *Leagued, allied, confederate:* agmina, Virg.

sŏcord-ĭa (**sĕcord**), æ, *f.* [socors, socord-is] (*The state* or *quality of the* socors; hence) **1.** *Weakmindedness, silliness, folly, stupidity:* Suet.; Tac.—**2.** *Carelessness, negligence, sloth, laziness, indolence, inactivity* (only in sing.): Ter.; Tac.

sŏcord-ius, *comp. adv.* [id.] *More negligently* or *slothfully:* Liv.

sō-cor-s, ordis, *adj.* [for se-cord-s; fr. se; cor, cord-is] (*Without mind* or *judgment;* i. e. *mentally dull:* hence) **1.** *Narrow-minded, silly, foolish, blockish, stupid, thoughtless, senseless:* natura, Cic.: (*Sup.*) apud socordissimos Scythas, App.—**2.** *Careless, negligent, sluggish, slothful, lazy, inactive:* (with *Gen.*) miles futuri socors, Tac.

Sōcrātes, is, *m.*, Σωκράτης. Prop.: *Socrates; a celebrated Greek philosopher.* — Hence, **Sōcrāt-icus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Socrates: Socratic.* —As *Subst.*: **Socratici,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* discipuli) *The followers* or *disciples of Socrates.*

sŏcrus, ūs, *f.* orig. *comm.* [akin to Sanscrit *çvaçura,* Gr. ἑκυρός] **1.** *A father-in-law:* Enn. ap. Cic.—**2.** *A mother-in-law:* Ter.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *socre.*

sŏdāl-icius (**-ĭtĭus**), a, um, *adj.* [sodal-is] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* a sodalis; hence) *Of,* or *belonging to, a fellow* or *companion:* jure sodalicio mihi junctus, Ov. — As *Subst.*: **sodalicium** (**-tium**), ĭi, *n.*: **1.** Prop.: *A fellowship, friendly intercourse* or *intimacy, companionship,* etc.: Cat.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *A company assembled for feasting; a banqueting-club:* Auct. Her.—**b.** In a bad sense: *An unlawful secret society:* Cic.

sŏdālis, is (*Abl.*, regularly, sodali; sodale, Pl.), *comm.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Gen.: *A mate, fellow, intimate, comrade, crony, boon-companion:* **A.** Prop.: Of persons: Cic.—As *Adj.*: *Of friends, comrades,* etc.: turba sodalis, Ov. **B.** Fig.: Of things: Hor. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *A member* (*of a college of priests*): Cic. —**B.** In a bad sense: *A participator, accomplice:* Cic.

sŏdāl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sodal-is] (*The condition,* or *state, of the* sodalis; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Fellowship, companionship, brotherhood, friendship, intimacy:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: Coner.: **A.** *A fellowship, brotherhood,* etc.: Plaut. —**B.** *A society* or *association* of any

kind, esp. for religious purposes : Cic. —**C.** *A company assembled for feasting, a banqueting-club:* Cic.—**D.** In a bad sense : *An unlawful secret society:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sodalité.*

sōdes, *adv.* [contr. from si audes for audies] (*If you will hear;* hence) *If you will, if you please, with your leave, prithee, pray* (mostly, with *Imperative*): Plaut.; Cat.; Hor.

sōl, sōlis, *m.* [acc. to Benfey and Fick akin to Sanscrit *svar,* Greek ἥλ-ιος] **I.** Prop. : *The sun:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton. : **A.** Personified : *The Sun-god, Apollo, the Phœbus* of the Greeks : Cic. ; Ov.— **B.** *Sun,* i. e. *sunlight, sunshine, the warmth of the sun, a sunny place,* etc.: Cic.—**C.** For *day:* Virg. **III.** Fig.: *A sun,* as an appellation of an extraordinary person : Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soleil.*

sōlā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [sol(a)-or] *A comfort, relief, solace, consolation :* Virg.

sōl-āris, e, *adj.* [sol] *Of, or belonging to, the sun ; sun-, solar:* lumen, Ov.

sōl-ārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *belonging to, the sun · sun-:* horologium, Pl.—As *Subst.:* **solarium,** ĭi, *n.:* **1.** (*sc.* horologium) **a.** Prop.: *A sun-dial:* Plaut.— **b.** Meton.: (a) Ad solarium, "*At the sun-dial ;*" *a much-frequented place in the forum where the sun-dial stood:* Cic.—(b) *A clock* (even *a water-clock*): Cic.—**2.** (*sc.* tectum) *A flat house-top, a terrace, balcony* (*as being exposed to the sun*): Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solaire.*

sōlātĭŏ-lum, i, *n. dim.* [solatium, (*unconstr. Gen.*) solatio-i] *A little comfort* or *solace:* Cat.

sōlā-tĭum, ĭi, *n.* [sol(a)-or] **I.** Prop. : *A soothing, assuaging ; a comfort, relief, consolation, solace:* Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Meton. : *A consoler, comforter :* Ov.

sōlā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A comforter, consoler :* Tib.

soldūrius, ĭi, *m.* [Celtic word] *A retainer* of a chieftain ; *a soldier :* Cæs.

soldus, a, um, v. solidus *init.*

sōl-ĕa, æ, *f.* [sol-um] (*A thing pertaining to the sole of the foot ;* hence) **I.** Prop. : *A covering for the foot ; a sole* fastened on by a strap across the instep ; *a sandal :* Ov.; Hor. **II.** Meton. : Of things of a like shape : **A.** *A kind of fetter :* Cic.—**B.** For animals : *A* (*kind of*) *shoe* (*not nailed on, like our horse-shoes, which were unknown to the ancients, but drawn on and taken off again when not needed*): Cat.—**C.** *A sole* (*fish*): Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sole.*

sōlĕ-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [sole-a] *Provided with sandals, wearing sandals :* Cic.

sōlemnis (-ennis), e, *etc.,* v. sollen.

sōle-ns, ntis, *P.* of sole-o.

sōl-ĕo, ĭtus sum, ēre, *2. v.n.* [etym. dub.; perhaps root SOL=root SED in sed-eo] (*To sit down to a thing ;* hence) *To use, be wont, be accustomed :* qui mentiri solet, pejerare consuevit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old), *souloir.*

sōlers, ertis, *etc.,* v. soll.

sōlĭcĭto, are, *etc.,* v. soll.

sōlĭd-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [solid-us] (*The condition* or *quality of the* solidus ; hence) *Solidness, solidity :* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solidité.*

sōlĭd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, I. *v.a.* [id.] *To make firm, dense,* or *solid ; to make whole* or *sound ; to strengthen, fasten together :* solidati muri, Tac. : cretā solidanda (*sc.* area), Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *souder.*

sōl-ĭdus (-dus, Hor.), a, um, *adj.* [usually referred to sol-um ; but rather akin to ὅλ-ος, sol-lus] **I.** Prop.: *Whole, complete, entire :* viscera, Virg.: partem solido demere de die, Hor.—As *Subst.:* **A. solidum,** i, *n. The whole sum:* Cic.—**B. solidus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* numus) *A solidus* (*a gold coin, at first called* aureus, *and worth about 25 denarii, afterwards reduced nearly one-half in value*) : Hor. **II.** Meton. : *Firm, dense, compact, not hollow, solid :* (*Comp.*) solidior caseus factus, Col.: (*Sup.*) solidissima tellus, Ov. — As *subst.:* **solidum,** i, *n.:* **A.** *A solid thing* or *body ; a solid :* Cic.—**B.** *Solidity, firmness:* Cic. — **C.** *The solid ground :* Liv. **III.** Fig.: *Sound, solid, substantial, genuine, true, real :* gloria, Cic. : mens, Hor. — Particular phrase: In solido, *In safety :* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solide;* also (subst.) *solde, sol, sou.*

sōlĭferrĕum, i, v. solliferreum.

sōlistĭmum, tripudium, in augural lang. *A favourable omen, when the chickens ate so greedily that the corn fell from their bills to the ground :* Cic.

sōl-ĭtārius, a, um, *adj.* [sol-us] (*Of,* or *belonging to, the* solus ; hence) *Alone, by itself, lonely, solitary :* natura solitarium nihil amat, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solitaire.*

solitaurilĭa, v. suovetaurilia.

sōl-ĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [sol-us] (*The state,* or *condition, of the* solus ; hence) **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *A being alone* or *solitary ; loneliness, solitariness, solitude:* Cic. **B.** Meton.: *A lonely place, desert, wilderness :* Cic. ; Cæs. **II.** Esp. : *A being left alone* or *deserted ; a state of want ; destitution, deprivation :* Ter.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solitude.*

sōl-ĭtus, a, um : **1.** *P.* of sol-eo.— **2.** *Pa.:* (*Which one is used to,* or *which usually happens ;* hence) *Wonted, accustomed, usual, habitual, ordinary :* ad solitum rusticus ibit opus, Ov.—As *Subst.:* **solitum,** i, *n. That which is usual* or *customary ; a usual thing :* Liv.

sōl-ium, ĭi, *n.* [perhaps root SOL ; cf. soleo *init.*] (*A sitting down ;* hence) **1.** *A seat, chair of state, throne:* Cic.; Virg.—**2.** *A tub,* esp. for bathing : Liv.—**3.** *A stone coffin, a sarcophagus :* Suet.

sōl-ĭ-văg-us, a, um, *adj.* [sol-us ; (i); vag-or] **I.** Prop. : *Wandering,* or *roving, alone :* genus hoc (*sc.* hominum), Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Alone, by itself, single, solitary :* cœlum, Cic.

soll-enn-is (soll-emnis, sōl-ennis, sōl-emnis), e, *adj.* [for sollann-is ; fr. sol-us ; ann-us] (*That takes place when the year is complete ;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Stated, established, appointed :* sollenne sacrificium, Cic. Meton. : **A.** With the idea of religious character predominating : *Religious, festive, solemn :* precatio comitiorum, Cic. : (*Sup.*) sollennissimæ preces, App.—As *Subst.* : sc - **enne,** is, n. (*sc.* sacrum) *A religious* or *solemn rite, ceremony, feast, sacrifice ; solemn games ; a festival, solemnity,* etc.: Liv.; Virg.—**B.** With the idea of its stated, regular character predominant : *Wonted, common, usual, customary, ordinary :* socer arma Latinus habeto. Imperium sollenne socer, Virg. Adverbial expression: Sollenia, *In the common* or *usual way :* Hor. As *Subst.:* **1. sollenne,** is, *n. A custom, practise, usage,* etc.: Cic.; Liv.— **2. sollennĭa,** ium, *n. Customary avocations,* or *pursuits :* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solennel.*

sollenn-ĭter, *adv.* [sollenn-is] **1.** *In a religious* or *solemn manner, solemnly :* Liv.—**2.** *According to custom, in the usual* or *customary manner, regularly, formally :* Pl.

soll-er-s (sol-), tis (*Abl.* regularly sollerti ; sollerte, Ov.), *adj.* [for soll-art-s; fr. soll-us; ars, art-is] (*Having all art ;* hence) **I.** Prop.: Of persons : *Skilled, skilful, clever, dexterous, adroit, expert :* (*Comp.*) sollertior et ingeniosior, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) sollers lyræ, Hor. **II.** Meton. : Of things : *Ingenious, sagacious, intelligent, inventive :* opera provide sollertisque naturæ, Cic. : (*Sup.*) fundus sollertissimus= *most creative,* i. e. *most productive, fruitful,* Cato.

soller-ter (sōler-), *adv.* [for soller-ter, fr. sollers, soller-is] *Skilfully, dexterously, shrewdly, sagaciously, ingeniously :* aliquid consequi, Cic.: (*Comp.*) sollertius, Ov.: (*Sup.*) sollertissime, Cic.

sollert-ĭa (sōlert-), æ, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* sollers ; hence) *Skill, shrewdness, quickness of mind, ingenuity, dexterity, adroitness, expertness :* Cæs.; Cic.

sollĭcĭtā-tĭo (sōlĭcĭt-), ōnis, *f.* [sollicit(a)-o] *An inciting, instigating, instigation :* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sollicitation.*

sollĭcĭt-e, *adv.* [sollicit-us] (*Anxiously,* i. e.) **1.** *With concern* or *solicitude :* Sil. — **2.** *Carefully, earnestly, urgently, diligently :* (*Comp.*) sollicitius custodiendus est honor, Pl.: (*Sup.*) sollicitissime agere, Suet.

sollĭcĭt-o (sōlĭcit-), āvi, ātum, āre, I. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To move violently ; to stir, shake, agitate :* to *move, remove, displace, disturb :* sollicitanda tamen tellus, Virg.: (without *Object*) quas (*sc.* herbas) nullo sollicitante dabat, *i. e without ploughing,* Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen. : *To stir up, rouse, excite, disturb, disquiet, vex, molest :* multa sunt quæ me sollicitant, Cic. **B.** Esp. : **1.** In a bad sense : *To stir up, incite, tempt, provoke, instigate* one to do anything bad ; *to tamper with* per eas se crediebat posse servitia urbana sollicitare, Sall.: servum ad

venenum dandum sollicitare cœpit, Cic.—**2.** Without an evil purpose: *To urge, endeavour to persuade, solicit:* me multa sollicitant, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solliciter.*

sollĭcĭ-tūdo (**sōllĭcĭ-**), ĭnis, *f.* [for sollicit-tudo; fr. sollicit-us] (*The state,* or *quality, of the* sollicitus; hence) *Uneasiness of mind, care, disquiet, anxiety, solicitude:* neque Mordaces aliter diffugiunt sollicitudines, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sollicitude.*

soll-ĭ-cĭ-tus (**sol-**), a, um, *adj.* [soll-us; (i); cĭ, root of ci-eo] **I.** Prop.: *Wholly,* i.e. *violently moved, stirred up, tossed, agitated, disturbed:* mare, Virg.: rates, *tossed about,* Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of persons: *Uneasy, troubled,* or *agitated, in mind; disquieted, anxious, solicitous:* solicita civitas (=cives) suspicione, Cic.—**B.** Of things: *Full of anxiety, anxious, troubled, solicitous:* animus, Cic.: (*Sup.*) sollicitissima ætas, Sen.: (*Comp.*) sollicitior rei familiaris diligentia, *about,* Quint.—**C.** Of animals: *Uneasy, unquiet, watchful:* canes, sollicitum animal ad nocturnos strepitūs, Liv. **III.** Meton.: Of things: *Causing disquietude, care, anxiety,* or *alarm:* opes, Hor.

soll-ĭ-ferr-ŏum (**sol-**), i, *n.* [soll-us; (i); ferr-um] (*A thing wholly of iron;* hence) *An iron javelin:* Liv.

sollus, a, um, *adj.* = totus: Fest.

sŏlœcismus, i, *m.* = σολοικισμός. *A grammatical fault in the construction of a sentence; a solecism:* Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solécisme.*

Sōlon (**-o**), ōnis, *m.*, Σόλων. *Solon* or *Solo; a famous legislator of the Athenians, one of the seven sages of Greece.*

Solonĭum, ĭi, *n. Solonium; a district near Lanuvium.*—Hence, **Solonius,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Solonium.*

sōlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. a.* [etym. dub.] **1.** With personal objects: *To comfort, console, solace:* inopem solatur et ægrum, Hor.—**2.** With things as objects: *To soothe, ease, lighten, lessen, relieve, assuage, mitigate:* laborem cantu, Virg.

solstĭti-ālis, e, *adj.* [solstiti-um] **I.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the summer-solstice; solstitial:* dies, *the day on which the sun enters Cancer, the longest day,* Cic.: tempus, *the shortest day,* Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of,* or *belonging to, midsummer* or *summer-heat:* tempus, Liv.—**B.** *Of,* or *belonging to, the sun; solar:* orbis, *a solar revolution,* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solsticial.*

sol-stĭ-tĭum, ĭi, *n.* [for sol-statium; fr. sol; st(a)-o] (*A standing-still of the sun;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *The solstice:* Pl. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *The summer-solstice, the longest day of the year:* Cic. **B.** Meton.: *Summer-time, the heat of summer:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solstice.*

1. sŏl-um, i, *n.* [prob. root SOL; cf. sol-eo *init.*] (*That on which anything is seated, placed,* etc.; hence, *the lowest part of,* or *under, a thing;* hence) **1.** *The floor* or *pavement* of a room, building, *etc.*: Cic.—**2.** *The bottom* of a ditch, trench, pool, *etc.*: Cæs.—**3.**: **a.** Prop.: *The foundation* of a building: Liv.—**b.** Fig.: *Base, basis, foundation:* Cic.—**4.**: **a.** Prop.: (α) Gen.: *The ground; earth, land, the soil,* whether cultivated or not: Cat.—(β) Esp.: Law *t. t.*: *Land,* and all that stands upon it, *real estate:* Sen.—**b.** Meton.: *Soil, land, country:* Cic.; Ov.—Particular expressions: Solum vertere, mutare, *or* mutatione vertere, *To change, etc., one's land,* i.e. *to leave one's country* (mostly said of those going into exile): Cic.—**5.** *The sole* of a foot, shoe, *etc.*: Cic.; Var.; Plaut.—**6.** *The foundation* or *groundwork* of anything: Virg.—**7.** Of the sea: *The water beneath* a vessel, as that which supports it, or on which it rests: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sol, seuil.*

2. sōl-um, *adv.* [sol-us] *Alone, only, merely, barely:* Cic.—Sometimes with modo as one word: Pl.—Particular combinations: Non solum, nec (neque) solum ... sed (verum) etiam (et), *etc., Not only (not merely, not alone, not barely) ... but also:* Cic.; Hor.

sōlummŏdo, v. 2. solum.

1. sōlus, a, um (*Gen.* regular, solius:—*Dat.*, soli:—*Dat. f.*, solæ, Plaut.; Ter.), *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Alone, only, single, sole:* cum omnibus potius, quam soli, perire voluerunt, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Alone, lonely, solitary, deserted;* i.e. without relatives, friends, *etc.*: Ter.; Sall. **II.** Meton.: Of places: *Lonely, solitary, unfrequented, desert:* Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *seul.*

2. Sōlus, untis, *f.*, Σολοῦς. *Solus; a town on the northern coast of Sicily* (now *Castello di Solanto*).—Hence, **Soluntinus,** i, *m. A Soluntine.*

sōlūt-e, *adv.* [solut-us] **1.**: **a.** *Freely, without hindrance:* Cic.—**b.** Of speech: *Easily, fluently, freely:* (*Comp.*) solutius eloqui, Tac.—**2.** *Negligently, heedlessly, carelessly:* Cic.

sōlū-tĭlis, e, *adj.* [for solv-tilis; fr. solv-o] *That is easily loosed* or *taken apart:* navis, Suet.

sōlū-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for solv-tio; fr. id.] **1.** *A loosing, unloosing:* Cic.—**2.** *Looseness, weakness:* Pl.—**3.** *Payment:* Cæs.; Cic.—**4.** *A solution, explanation:* Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solution.*

sōlū-tus (for solv-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of solv-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Unbound, loose:* solum, Pl.—**b.** Fig.: (α) (α) In a good sense: (αα) *Free* or *exempt:* soluti a cupiditatibus, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) cum famulis operum solutis, Hor.—(ββ) *Free, not bound, unshackled, unhindered, unfettered:* (*Sup. with Partitive Gen.*) omnium oratorum solutissimus in dicendo, Cic.—(γγ) *Free from anxiety* or *care, cheerful, merry:* in paupertate solutus, Hor.—(β) In a bad sense: (αα) *Uncurbed, unbridled, unchecked, licentious:* (*Comp.*) libido solutior, Liv.—(ββ) *Relaxed* or *loose in morals:* pueri, Quint.—(γγ) *Loose, negligent, heedless, careless,* etc.: in gestu, Cic.—(δδ) *Remiss, slack:* cura, Liv.—(b) Of style, *etc.*: (a) *Without metre, in prose:* oratio, Cic.—(β) *Loose, free, flowing, not carefully constructed:* verba, Cic.

so-lvo, lvi, lūtum, lvĕre (*Perf.*, soluī, Cat.), 3. *v. a.* [for se-luo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To loose, loosen, untie, unbind,* etc.: fasciculum, Cic.: solvunt a stipite funem, Ov.: (without *Object*) nullo solvente, id.—Particular phrases: Naut. *t. t.*: **1.** Solvere navem, ancoram, funem, *etc.*; or *simply* solvere: *To loose,* or *let go, the ship,* etc.; *i. e. To set sail, sail away, weigh anchor, put to sea,* etc.: Cæs.; Cic.; Prop.—**2.** Solvere vela, *To loose* or *unfurl the sails;* i.e. *to put to sea,* etc.: Prop.—**3.** With *navis,* etc., as subject: *To sail, sail away:* Cæs. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of a prison, *etc.*: *To open, set open:* Script. ap. Cic.—**2.** Of a chest, *etc.*: *To unseal, open:* Plaut.—**3.** Of a letter: *To break the seal of, undo, open:* Cic.—**4.** Of cattle: *To unharness:* equum, Hor.—**5.** Of reins: *To relax, loosen, not draw tight, slacken:* Phæd.—**6.** Of a bridge, *etc.*: *To destroy, break down* Tac.—**7.** Of a ship: *To break up, dash in pieces:* Ov.—**8.** *To dissolve, to melt:* nivem, Ov.—**9.** Of the mouth: *To open;* i.e. *to begin to speak:* Ov.—**10.** Of the tongue: *To set loose; to give loose to:* Ov.—**11.** Of an assembly: *To dismiss, break up:* Ov.—**12.** Of the effects of sleep, cold, *etc.*: *To relax, render powerless,* etc.: Virg.; Ov.—**13.** Of disease, *etc.*: *To render powerless:* medium solvor et inter opus, Ov.—**14.** *To part, separate,* etc.: agmina terni Diductis solvere choris, Virg.—**15.** Mercantile *t. t.*: *To release* from obligation; hence: **a.** With money, *etc.*, as object: *To pay* a sum due: Cic.; Liv.—Particular phrase: Solvendo ære alieno non esse, solvendo non esse, *To be unable to pay one's debts, to be insolvent:* Cic.; Liv.—**b.** With personal object: *To pay* a person: militem, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To solve, explain, unfold, unravel:* quā viā captiosa solvantur, ambigua distinguantur, Cic.—**B.** Of friends, *etc.*: *To part, separate, sever:* Prop.—**C.** Of a verse: *To break up,* i.e. *change into prose:* non si solvas; *Postquam discordia tetra,* etc., Hor.—**D.** Of a custom, *etc.*: *To break, cease to observe, set at nought, dispense with,* etc.: Liv.—**E.** *To banish, disperse, expel,* etc.: solvite corde metum, Virg.—**F.** *To free, release, exempt, deliver, excuse:* me tener solvet vitulus, Hor.—**G.** *To pay, satisfy, discharge:* omnia justa paterno funeri, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *solver, soudre.*

Sōlўmus (**-ĭmus**), i, *m. Solymus* or *Solimus; a Trojan, the founder of Salmo.*

somnĭcŭl-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [somnus; through obsol. dimin. *somnicul-us*] (*Full of* somnus; hence) *Inclined to sleep, drowsy, dozy, sleepy, sluggish, slothful:* senectus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *somneil.*

somn-I-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [somn-us; (i); fer-o] *Sleep-bringing,*

soporific, somniferous: virga (*sc.* Mercurii), Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *somnifere.*

somnĭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. *v. a.* ‹somni-um] **I. Prop.**: *To dream; to dream of,* or *see in a dream:* aliquid, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To dream,* i. e. *to think idly* or *vainly, to talk foolishly:* Trojanum prædium somniaveram, Cic.: (without *Object*) philosophi somniantes. id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *songer.*

somn-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [somn-us] (*That which pertains to* somnus; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A dream:* Cic.; Ov. **II. Meton.**: Personified: Plur.: *Dreams,* as divinities: Cic. **III. Fig.**: *A dream, an idle whim* or *fancy, stuff, nonsense:* Hor.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *songe.*

somnus, i, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit *svapna,* from the Sanscrit root ✓SVAP, "to sleep;" also, to the Gr. ὕπνος] **I. Prop.**: *Sleep:* Cic.; Cæs. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Personified: *Somnus* or *Sleep, as a deity: the son of Erebus and Nox:* Ov.—**B.** For *night:* Virg. **III. Fig.**: *Sleep:* For *Death:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *somne.*

sŏnā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [son(a)-o] *Sounding, noisy:* sistrum, Ov.

sŏna-ns, ntis ' 1. *P.* of son(a)-o.— **2.** *Pa.*: *Noisy, sounding, sonorous:* (*Comp.*) meatus animæ sonantior, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sonnant.*

sŏn-ax, ācis, *adj.* [sou-o] *Sounding, noisy:* concha, Ov.

sŏn-i-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [son-us; (i); pes] *With sounding feet, noisy footed:* turba, Grat. — As *Subst.*: **sonipes,** ĕdis, *m.* (*sc.* equus) *A noisy-foot,* i. e. *a prancer, steed:* Virg.

sŏn-ĭtus, ūs (old *Gen.*, soniti), *m.* [son-o] *A noise, sound, din:* Cic.; Virg.

sŏn-i-vĭ-us, a, um, *adj.* [son-us; (i); vi-a] *Sounding on the way* or *road; noisy;* only in the phrase sonivium tripudium, of the rattling of the corn upon the ground as it fell from the mouths of the sacred chickens : Cic.

sŏn-o, ŭi, ĭtum, āre (*Part. Fut.* sonaturum, Hor.:—*Inf. acc. to 3. Conj.*, sonĕre, Lucr.), i. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to Sanscrit root ✓SVAN, *to sound*] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Gen.: *To make a noise; to sound, resound:* tympana sonuerunt, Cæs.: humida circum Stagna sonat (*sc.* hirundo), Virg. **B.** Esp.: Of money: *To chink, ring:* dicta non sonant, *i. e. are not money.* Plaut. **II.** Act.: *To sound forth:* **A.** Of living subjects: **1.** Prop.: a. Gen.: *To utter, speak, give utterance to:* sonare subagreste quiddam, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: (a) *To cry out, call out:* tale sonat populus, Ov. —(b) *To talk loudly,* or *boastfully, of; to vaunt of:* atavos et avorum antiqua . . . Nomina, Virg.—(c) *To sing, pour forth:* dura fugæ mala, dura bella, Hor. — (d) *To sing, extol, celebrate:* magno nobis ore sonandus eris, Ov.— **2. Meton.**: *To betray by a sound:* furem sonuere juvenci, Prop.—**B.** Of things as subjects: **1.** *To give forth the sound of* anything: nec vox hominem sonat, *i. e. sound like that of a human being,* Virg.—**2.** Of a musical instrument: *To sound forth, pour forth,* etc.: carmen, Hor. — **3.** Of poetry, etc.: *To sound forth, sing aloud, extol, praise, celebrate,* etc.: te carmina nostra sonabunt, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sonner.*

sŏn-or, ōris, *m.* [son-o] *A noise, sound, din:* Virg.; Tac.

sŏnōr-us, a, um, *adj.* [sonor] *Noisy, loud, sounding, resounding, sonorous:* tempestates, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sonore.*

sons, sontis, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *Hurtful, noxious:* Fest. **II. Meton.**: *Guilty, criminal:* anima, Virg.—As *Subst.*: *m.* (*sc.* homo): **A.** *A guilty person; an offender, malefactor, criminal:* Liv.—**B.** *One that gives offence* by his conduct, *etc.*: Sall.

sont-ĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [sons, sontis] (*Hurtful;* hence) **I. Prop.**: *Dangerous, serious,* in the connection, morbus sonticus, of *a serious disorder* that excuses one from appearing in court, doing military duty, *etc.*: Gell. **II. Meton.**: *Serious, weighty, important:* causa, *i. e. arising from a* morbus sonticus, Tib.

sŏn-us, i (old *Abl.* sonu), *m.* [son-o] *A noise, sound:* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *son.*

sŏphistes, æ, *m.* = σοφιστής. *A sophist:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sophiste.*

Sŏphŏcles, is (*Voc.* Sophocle, Cic.), *m.*, Σοφοκλῆς. *Sophocles; a celebrated Greek tragic poet.*—Hence, **Sŏphŏcl-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Sophocles.*

Sophonisba, æ, *f. Sophonisba; the wife of Syphax, and daughter of Hasdrubal.*

sŏphos (-us), i, *m.* = σοφός. *A wise man, sage:* Mart.—As *Adj.*: *Wise, shrewd:* victor, Phæd.

sōp-īo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root ✓SVAP, *dormire*] **I. Prop.**: *To put,* or *lull, to sleep; to make,* or *cause, to sleep:* herbis sopire draconem, Ov. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To reduce to a state,* or *condition, of torpor; to deprive of feeling,* or *sense; to render senseless, unconscious,* etc.: impactus ita est saxo, ut sopiretur, Liv.—**B.** Part. Perf.: Of sleep: *Deep, sound,* etc.: Liv.—**C.** Pass.: *To be laid to rest,* i. e. *to perish, die:* sopitu' quiete est, Lucr. **III. Fig.**: Of things: *To lull to sleep, lay at rest; to calm, settle, still, quiet:* sopitos suscitat ignes, Virg.: sopita virtus, Cic.

sōp-or, ōris, *m.* [sop-io] **I. Prop.**: **A.** Gen.: *Sleep:* Virg.—**B.** Esp.: *A heavy sleep, lethargy, stupefaction:* Pl. **II. Fig.**: Of the *sleep* of death ; *death:* Hor. **III. Meton.**: **A.** Personified: = Somnus : Virg.—**B.** *Sleepiness, laziness, indifference:* Tac.

sōpōr-I-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [sopor; (i); fer-o] *Sleep-bringing, inducing sleep, sleepy, drowsy:* papaver, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soporifere.*

sōpōr-o, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [sopor] **I.** : **A.** Prop.: *To lay asleep, to cast into sleep:* soporatos invadere hostes, Ov. **B. Meton.**: *To deprive of sense* or *feeling; to stupify:* serpentes, Pl. **C. Fig.**: Of things: *To lay at rest; to still, quiet, allay:* soporatus dolor, Curt. **II.** *To render soporific:* soporatus (ramus), Virg.

sōpōr-us, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* sopor ; hence) *Sleep-bringing, causing sleep:* Virg.

Sōra, æ, *f. Sora; a Roman colony near Arpinum, on the Liris.*—Hence, **Sōr-ānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Sora; Soran.*

Sōracte, is, *n.*; **Soractes,** is, *m. Soracte,* or *Soractes; a high mountain in Etruria, on which was a temple of Apollo* (now *Monte di S. Silvestro*).

sorb-ĕo, ŭi (sorpsi, acc. to Grammarians), *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [sibilated and transposed from ῥοφ-έω] **I. Prop.**: *To sup up, suck in, drink down, swallow:* margaritas aceto liquefactas, Suet. **II. Meton.**: *To suck in, draw in, swallow up, absorb:* flumina sorbentur, Ov. **III. Fig.**: (*To swallow down*; i. e.): **A.** Of hatred: *To suppress, check,* etc.: Cic.—**B.** Of the mind, *etc.*: *To imbibe,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *sorbir.*

sorb-illo, *perf. and sup. prps. not found,* āre, l. *v. a. dim.* [sorb-eo] *To sip:* cyathos, Ter.

sorb-ĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (Prop.: *A supping up:* Meton.) *A drink, draught, potion; broth:* liquida, Phæd.

sorb-um, i, *n.* [sorb-us] *The fruit of the* sorbus, *a sorb-apple, sorb, service-berry:* Virg.

sorbus, i, *f. The sorb-* or *service-tree:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sorbe.*

sord-ĕo, *perf. and sup. prps. not found,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *To be dirty, filthy, foul, nasty:* lavisti? *Ph.* Num tibi sordere videor? Plaut. **II. Fig.**: *To be mean, base, low,* or *sordid:* haud sordere visus est Festus dies, Plaut. **III. Meton.**: *To seem base* or *paltry; to be despised, slighted,* or *held of no account:* cunctane præ campo sordent ? Hor.

sord-es, is, *f.* [sord-eo] **I. Prop.**: *Dirt, filth, nastiness, uncleanness, squalor:* Cic.; Ov.; Hor. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *Lowness* or *meanness* of rank, *a low condition; meanness, baseness* of behaviour or disposition : Cic.—**B.** *Meanness, stinginess, niggardliness, sordidness:* Cic.; Tac. **III. Meton.**: **A.** *A mourning garment* (because usually soiled or dirty); and hence, *mourning* in gen.: Cic.—**B.** : *The dregs* (*of the people*); *the mob, rabble:* Cic.

sorde-sco, sordŭi, *no sup.*, sordescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [sorde-o] *To become dirty, grow filthy* or *nasty:* Hor.

sordĭd-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [sordidus] *In dirty clothes, meanly* or *shabbily dressed,* whether from poverty or as a token of mourning, *etc.*: Cic.

sordĭd-e, *adv.* [id.] **1.** *Meanly, basely:* (*Comp.*) sordidius nati, Tac.— **2.** *Vulgarly, unbecomingly, poorly:* Cic.—**3.** *Meanly, stingily, penuriously, sordidly:* Cic.

sordĭdŭ-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for sordido-lus ; fr. sordidus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) sordido-i] *Soiled:* toga, Juv.

sord-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [sord-eo]

I. Prop.: *Dirty, unclean, foul, filthy, squalid, sordid:* (*Comp.*) sordidior multo post hoc toga, Mart. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Low, base, mean,* in birth, rank, *etc.*; homo, Cic.: loco sordido natus, Liv.—**B.** Of things: *Poor, humble, small, paltry,* etc.: rura, Virg.—**C.** In character, *etc.*: *Low, mean, base, abject, vile, despicable, disgraceful:* virtus repulsæ nescia sordidæ, Hor.: (*Sup.* with *Partitive Gen.*) iste omnium sordidissimus, Cic.—**D.** *Mean, niggardly, penurious, sordid:* ita sordidus, ut se Non unquam servo melius vestiret, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sordide*; also (subst.) *ordure.*

sorex, icis, *m.* [ŭραξ] *A shrew-mouse:* Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *souris.*

sōrītes, æ, *m.* = σωρείτης. *A sorites; a logical sophism formed by an accumulation of arguments:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sorite.*

sŏror, ōris, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit *svasṛi*] I. Prop.: *A sister:* Cic.; Virg.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: For *a female friend, playmate,* or *companion:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sœur.*

sŏrōr-i-cīd-a, æ, *m.* [for soror-i-cæd-a; fr. soror, soror-is; (i); cæd-o] *The murderer of a sister:* Cic.

sŏrōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [soror] *Of,* or *belonging to, a sister:* Cic.; Ov.

scrs, tis (*Nom.*, sortis, Plaut.:—*Abl.*, sorti, Virg.), *f.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A lot* (i. e. *anything used to determine chances*): Cic.; Liv. **B.** Esp.: Of *a chance* or *ticket* in a lottery: Suet. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A casting* or *drawing of lots, decision by lot, lot:* Cic.—**B.** *An oracular response; oracle* (which was often written on a little tablet or lot): *a prophecy:* Cic.; Virg.—**C.** *Lot,* for *fate, destiny, chance, fortune, condition:* Liv.; Virg.—**D.** *A sort* or *kind:* Ov.—**E.** *Part, share:* Liv.—**F.** Mercantile *t. t.*: *Capital bearing interest, principal:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sort.*

sort-ĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [sors, sort-is] *A little lot, a small tablet* or *ticket:* Suet.

sort-i-lĕg-us, a, um, *adj.* [sors, sort-is; (i); leg-o] *Oracle-speaking, foretelling, prophetic:* Delphi, Hor.—As *Subst.*: **sortilegus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A fortune-teller, soothsayer, diviner:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sortilège.*

sort-ĭo, *prps. no perf.*, ītum, īre, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [sors, sort-is] I. Neut.: *To cast* or *draw lots:* Plaut. **II.** Act.: **A.** *To divide by lot:* urbem et agros, Enn.—**B.** Pass.: *To draw by lot, to allot:* consilia, quæ erant sortita inter singulos candidatos, Cic.

sort-ĭor, ītus sum, īri, 4. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [id.] I. Neut.: *To cast* or *draw lots:* quum prætores designati sortirentur, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To draw* or *cast lots for; to fix, assign,* or *appoint by lot; to allot;* also, in the perfect tenses, *to obtain* or *receive by lot:* tribūs, Cic.: regna vita talis, Hor. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To share, divide, distribute* an action or undertaking: laborem, Virg.—**2.** *To choose, select:* subolem armento sortire quotannis, Virg.—**3.** *To obtain, receive* a thing: gens Claudia regnum in plebem sortita, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sortir.*

sortis, is, v. sors *init.*

sortī-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sorti-or] *A casting* or *drawing of lots, a choosing* or *determining by lot:* Cic.

sortīt-o, *adv.* [1. sortit-us] I. Prop. *By lot* or *lots:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *By fate, destiny,* etc.: Plaut.

1. sortī-tus, a, um, *P.* of sorti-or.

2. sortītus, ūs, *m.* [sorti-or] *A casting* or *drawing of lots:* Cic.; Virg.

Sōsĭus, ĭi, *m. Sosius; a Roman name.*

sos-pes, ĭtis (*fem.* collat. form, **sospīta,** æ), *adj.* [for sos-pet-s; fr. σώς; pet-o] **1.** (*Seeking* in order *to save;* hence) **a.** Prop.: *Saving, delivering:* templum Junonis Sospitæ, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **Sospita,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* dea) *The delivering goddess; the deliverer* or *preserver; an epithet of Juno:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *Favourable, auspicious:* cursus, Hor.—**2.** (*Sought* in order *to be saved;* hence) *Saved, safe and sound, safe, unhurt, unharmed, uninjured:* virginum mater juvenumque nuper Sospitum, Hor.: fortuna . . . Sospes ab incursu est, Ov.

sospĭt-o, *no perf. nor sup. found,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [sospes, sospit-is] *To keep safe, preserve, protect, prosper:* progeniem, Liv.

Sōter, ēris, *m.* = Σωτήρ. *A deliverer, preserver:* Cic.

Sotiates, um, *m. The Sotiates; a people in Gallia Aquitania.*

spādix, icis, *comm.* = σπάδιξ. I. Prop.: *A palm-branch broken off, together with its fruit:* Gell. **II.** Meton.: (as in Greek) (as *adj.*) *Date-brown, nut-brown, chestnut-brown:* equi, Virg.

spādo, ōnis, *m.* = σπάδων. **I.** Prop.: *A castrated person, a eunuch:* Liv.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: Of *an unfruitful,* or *seedless, plant:* Pl.

sparg-o, sparsi, sparsum, spargĕre (*Inf. Pass.*, spargier, Hor.), 3. *v. a.* [root σπαρ, whence σπερ-ω] I. Prop.: **A.** Of solids: 1. Gen.: *To scatter, cast,* or *throw, about; strew, cast,* or *throw, here and there:* sparge rosas, Hor.: semen manu, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Of weapons: *To scatter, cast, hurl, throw, about* in *all directions:* Virg.; Ov.—**B.** Of liquids: *To scatter,* or *throw, about; to sprinkle:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *To bestrew, strew:* humum foliis, Virg.—**2.** *To sprinkle, wet, bedew, moisten,* etc.: lacrimā favillam, Hor.—**3.** Part. Perf. Pass.: **a.** Gen.: *Spotted, covered, covered over,* etc.: with anything, as if by sprinkling: anguis aureis maculis sparsus, Liv.—**b.** Esp.: *Covered with spots* or *freckles; spotted, freckled,* etc.: sparso ore, Ter.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: *To scatter, separate, disperse, divide, spread out,* etc.: ille (*sc.* aper) ruit spargitque canes, Ov.: exercitum per provincias, Tac.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** With Personal pron. plur.: *To scatter, disperse, divide,* etc.: Liv.—**b.** Of money, property, *etc.*: *To scatter, squander, waste,* etc.: Hor. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To distribute, spread abroad, spread, extend:* sparserat Argolicas nomen vaga Fama per urbes Theseos, Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To intersperse, interpose, insert* a word, *etc.*: ergo nunc Dama sodalis Nusquam, est? unde mihi tam fortem tamque fidelem? Sparge subinde, *break in with,* Hor.—**2.** Of a report *or* rumour, *To spread,* or *noise, abroad; to circulate, report:* Virg.; Tac.

spar-sus (for sparg-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of sparg-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Spread open* or *out:* (*Comp.*) sparsior racemus, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *épars.*

Sparta, æ, -e, ēs, *f.*, Σπάρτη. *Sparta* or *Sparte; the capital of Laconia* (now *Misitra*).—Hence, **1. Spartānus,** a, um, *Spartan.*—As *Subst.*: **Spartānus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A Spartan.*—**2. Spartīātes,** æ, *m. A Spartan.*

Spartăcus, i, *m. Spartacus.* **I.** Prop.: *A celebrated Thracian gladiator, who carried on the war of the gladiators against the Romans.* **II.** Meton.: *An epithet of Mark Antony.*

spartum, i, *n.* = σπάρτον. **I.** Prop.: *Spanish broom:* Liv. **II.** Meton.: *A rope made of broom:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sparte.*

spărŭ-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for-sparolus; fr. 2. sparus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) sparo-i] *A bream:* Ov.

1. **spărus,** i, *m. A small missile weapon with a curved blade, a hunting-spear:* Sall.

2. **spārus,** i, *m. The gilt-head, gilt-bream:* Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spare.*

spătha, æ, *f.* = σπάθη. (*A broad blade* or *anything drawn out into breadth*; hence) **1.** *A broad, flat, wooden instrument* for stirring a liquid; *a spatile, spatula:* Cels.—**2.** *A broad, two-edged sword without a point:* Tac.—**3.** *A spathe* of a palm-tree: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spathe, épée.*

spătĭ-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [spati-um] **I.**: **A.** Gen.: *To take a walk, walk about, promenade:* in xysto, Cic.: sub umbrā, Ov. **B.** Esp.: *To walk about* or *along; to go, proceed:* ante ora deûm pingues spatiatur (*sc.* Dido) ad aras, Virg. **II.** *To go into space;* i. e. *to spread out, expand:* spatiantia passim Brachia compescit, Ov.

spătĭōs-e, *adv.* [spatios-us] **I.** Gen.: *Widely, greatly, extensively:* Pl. **II.** Esp.: *Long:* (*Comp.*) spatiosius, Prop.

spătĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [spati-um] (*Full of* spatium; hence) **1.** *Full of room, roomy, of great extent, ample, spacious:* (*Comp.*) quid erat spatiosius illis, Ov.: (*Sup.*) spatiosissima sedes, Pl.—**2.** *Full of size* or *length;* hence, *Large, long, broad:* taurus, Ov.—**3.** *Long, long-continuing, prolonged:* nox, Ov.—**4.** *Great, comprehensive:* spatiosa res est **sapientia,** Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spacieux.*

spătĭum, ĭi, *n.* = σπάδιον, Æolic for σταδιον. **I.** Prop.: *A race-course:* decurso spatio, a calce ad carceres revocari, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *Room, a space:* usq

pated. cœli spatium non amplius ulnas, Virg. — **2.** Esp.: **a.** *Room* or *space* in a building: interius, Ov.—**b.** *A* limited *space, distance, interval:* viæ, Ov. — **c.** *Size, bulk:* Ov. — **d.** *Length:* trahit aures in spatium, *i. e. lengthens them out,* Ov.—**B.** *A walk, promenade.* — **C.** *The action of walking; a walk, turn:* Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of time: **1.** Gen.: *A space of time, interval, period:* Cic.; Cæs.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of a portion of time in which to do anything: *Space, time, leisure, opportunity:* Cic.; Cæs. — **b.** *Metrical time, measure, quantity:* Cic.—**B.** *A path, course, race, track:* majorum, *of one's ancestors,* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *espace, pièce.*

spĕcī-es, ēi (*Gen.* and *Dat. plur.* were not yet in use in Cicero's time), *f.* [speci-o] **1.** *A seeing, sight, look, view:* Lucr. — **2.** (*That which is seen in a thing,* i. e.) **a.** Prop.: *The outward appearance, outside, exterior; shape, form, figure,* etc.: Cic. — **b.** Fig.: (a) That which is discerned by the mind: *An idea, notion:* Cic.; Hor. — (b) (α) *A look, show, seeming, appearance, semblance, pretence, cloak, colour:* Cic.; Liv.—(β) *Show,* i. e. *ornament, display, splendour, beauty:* Cic. — **c.** Meton.: (a) (α) *An appearance in sleep, a vision, apparition:* Liv.; Ov. — (β) *A likeness, image, statue:* Cic. — (b) *A particular sort, kind,* or *quality, a species.* Hence, Fr. *épice, espèce.*

spĕcil-lum, i, *n. dim.* [for speculum; fr. specul-um] *A small thing for examining objects;* hence) *A surgical instrument for examining diseased parts of the body:* Cic.

spĕcī-men, ĭnis, *n.* [speci-o] (*That which serves for seeing, knowing,* or *recognising* a thing; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A mark, token, proof, example, sample, instance, specimen:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A pattern, model, example, ideal:* Cic.

spĕc-io, spexi, spectum, spĕcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root SPAC, *videre*] *To look, look at, behold, see,* etc.: nunc specimen specitur, nunc certamen cernitur, Plaut.

spĕcĭōs-e, *adv.* [specios-us] *Showily, handsomely, splendidly.* **I.** Prop.: vehi, *i. e. in a painted* or *ornamented vessel,* Pl.: (*Comp.*) speciosius arma Non est qui tractet, Hor. **II.** Fig.: (*Sup.*) speciosissimus usus, Quint.

spĕcĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [speci-es] (*Full of* species; hence) *Full of beauty, display,* etc.; *good-looking, showy, handsome, beautiful, splendid, brilliant.* **I.** Prop.: speciosus pelle decorâ, Hor. **II.** Fig.: reversionis has speciosas causas habes, *well-sounding, plausible, specious:* Cic.: (*Comp.*) quum speciosius quid dicendum est, Quint.: (*Sup.*) speciosissimum genus orationis, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spécieux.*

spectā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [spect(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *That may be* or *is seen; visible:* campus, *i. e. open,* Ov. **II.** Meton.: *That is worth seeing, notable, admirable, remarkable:* victoria, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *spectable.*

spectā-cŭlum (**-clum,** Prop.), i, *n.* [spect(a)-o] (*That which is made for beholding;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *A show, sight, spectacle:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: In the theatre, circus, *etc.*: *A public sight* or *show; a stage-play, spectacle:* Cic.; Liv. **B.** Meton.: *The place where plays,* etc., *are performed: the theatre* or *amphitheatre:* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spectacle.*

spectā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [spect(a)-o] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A looking, beholding, contemplation* of a thing; *a sight, view:* Cic. — **b.** Fig.: *Respect, regard, consideration:* Flor. — **2.** *An examining, proving, testing* of money: Cic.

spectā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *A looker-on, beholder, observer, spectator.* — **b.** Esp.: *A spectator* in a theatre, at games, *etc.*: Plaut.—**2.** *An examiner, judge, critic:* Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spectateur.*

spectā-trix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that looks at* or *observes* a thing: Ov.

spectā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of spect-(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Tried, tested, proved:* homo, Cic.: (*Sup.*) aliquid spectatissimum, Liv. — **b.** Meton.: *Looked up to, respected, esteemed, worthy, excellent:* (*Comp.*) quo non spectatior alter, Sil.

spec-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [spec-io] (*A beholding;* hence) Augural *t. t.*: *An observing of the auspices:* also, *the right of observing them* (which belonged to the magistrates): Cic.

spec-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. *v. a.* and *n. intens.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** Act.: *To look at, behold; to gaze at, watch, observe:* quisquis ingentes oculo irretorto Spectat acervos, Hor. — **2.** Neut.: *To look direct* or *direct the looks; to look, turn the attention:* domus spectat in nos solos, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of a play, games, *etc.*: *a.* Act.: *To look at* or *see: to look on:* Plaut.; Hor. —**b.** Neut.: *To look on, to be a spectator:* Plaut.—**2.**: **a.** Act.: Of localities: *To look, face, lie, be situated towards* any quarter: Acarnania solem occidentem spectat, Liv. — **b.** Neut.: *To look, lie, face, be situated,* etc.: quæ (*sc.* pars) ad fretum spectaret, Cic.: Belgæ spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, Cæs. — **3.** *To examine, try, test:* fulvum spectatur in ignibus aurum, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Act.: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To look at, behold, see:* impunitatem spectate aniculæ, Ter. — **b.** Esp.: *To look to* a thing, as to an end or guide of action, *etc.*; *to have in view, bear in mind; to aim, strive,* or *endeavour after; to tend, incline, refer, pertain,* or *have regard to* a thing: nihil spectat, nisi fugam, Cic. — **2.** *To judge of, try, test:* nemo illum ex trunco corporis spectabat, Cic.—**B.** Neut.: *To look; to have regard* or *reference:* ad te unum omnis mea spectat oratio, Cic.

spec-trum, i, *n.* [id.] (*That which brings about the looking;* hence) *An appearance, form, image* of a thing; *an apparition, spectre:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spectre.*

1. spĕc-ŭla, æ, *f.* [id.] (*The beholding thing,* i. e. *a thing* or *place from which one looks out;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A look-out watch-tower:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *A watch-tower:* amicitiæ, Pl. **III.** Meton.: *A high place, height, eminence:* Virg.

2. spē-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [spes, spe-i] *A slight hope:* Cic.

spĕcŭlā-bundus, a, um, *adj.* [specul(a)-or] *On the look-out, on the watch; watching* for anything: ubi speculabundus substiterat, Tac.: (*in verbal force, with Acc.*) rupem, Suet.

spĕcŭlā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I** Gen.: *A searcher, explorer, investigator, examiner:* Cic.; Liv. **II.** Esp. Milit. *t. t.*: *A looker-out, spy, scout, explorer:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spéculateur.*

spĕcŭlātōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [speculator] *Of,* or *belonging to, spies* or *scouts:* navigia, *spy-boats, vessels of observation,* Cæs.—As *Subst.*: **speculatoria,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* navis) *A spy-boat,* etc.: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spéculatoire.*

spĕcŭlā-trix, īcis, *f.* [specul(a)-or] *She that observes* or *watches; a* (*female*) *watcher,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spéculatrice.*

spĕcŭ-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [1. specul-a] *To spy out watch, observe, examine, explore:* **I.** Act.: vacuo lætam (*sc.* avem) cælo speculatus, Virg. **II.** Neut.: montis sublime cacumen Occupat, unde sedens partes speculetur in omnes, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spéculer.*

spĕc-ŭlum, i, *n.* [spec-io] (*The beholding thing;* i. e. *the thing in which one beholds one's self;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A looking-glass, mirror* (usually made of polished metal): Cic.; Hor.—**B.** Of water: *The reflecting surface,* or *mirror:* Phæd. **II.** Fig.: *A mirror, copy, imitation:* naturæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *speculum.*

spĕcus, ūs (i), *gen. omn.* [akin to σπέος] **I.** Prop.: *A cave, cavern, grotto; a cavity, chasm,* natural or artificial; of the latter kind, *a ditch, drain, covered watercourse, a pit* in mines, *etc.*: paucos specūs, Cic.: specum quandam, Gell.: specus horrendum, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A hollow, cavity* of any kind: vulneris, Virg.

spēlæum (**-ēum**), i, *n.* = σπήλαιον. *A cave, cavern, den:* Virg.

spēlunca, æ, *f.* = σπηλυγξ. *A cave, cavern, den:* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *spélonque.*

Sperchēos (**-īus**), ēi *or* ĭi, *m.*, Σπερχειός. *Spercheus* or *Sperchius; a river of Thessaly, rising on Mount Pindus.*—Hence, **1. Sperchē-ĭs,** ĭdis, *adj. f. Of,* or *belonging to, the Spercheus.* — **2. Sperchī-ōnīdes,** æ, *m. A dweller by the Spercheus.*

Sperchīæ, ārum, *f. Sperchiæ; a town of Thessaly, on the Spercheus.*

sper-no, sprēvi, sprētum, spernĕre, 3. *v. a.* [root SPER *or* SPRE, akin to Sanscrit root SPHUR, *to destroy;* Gr. σπαρ-άσσω] **I.** Prop.: *To tear apart, sever, separate, remove:* nunc spes, opes auxiliaque a me segregant spernuntque se, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *To despise, contemn, reject, scorn, spurn:* quod petiit, spernit, Hor.

spēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root SPHUR-

desiderare, optare] **I. Prop.: A. Neut.:** *To hope, to entertain*, or *cherish, a hope; to promise* or *flatter one's self:* quoad Pompeius in Italiā fuit, sperare non destiti, Cic.: spero fore ut contingat id nobis, id.—**B. Act.: 1.** *To hope for; to entertain or cherish a hope for; to expect; to trust, flatter one's self,* or *promise one's self* that something is, *etc.*: spero meliora, Cic.: neque ego hanc abscondere furto Speravi, Virg.- **2.** With Personal objects: *To hope* or *trust in:* deos, Plaut. **II. Meton.: A.** Neut.: *To entertain an expectation, apprehension,* or *fear* of something undesired: moneo ego te: te deseret ille ætate et satietate, *Ph.* Non spero, Plaut.—**B.** Act.: *To look for, expect, apprehend* that which is undesired: at sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *espérer.*

spe-s, spēi (*Nom.* and *Acc. Plur.*, speres, Enn.:—*Gen. Plur.*, sperum; and *Dat.* and *Abl. Plur.*, spebus, only post-class.), *f.* [for sper-s; fr. sper-o; the old form of inflection seems to have belonged to 3rd. declension] **I. Prop.: A. Gen.:** *Hope:* Cic. **B. Esp.:** *The hope* (*of being appointed heir*): Hor.; Tac. **II. Fig.:** As a term of endearment: *Hope:* Plaut. **III. Meton.: A.** Personified: *Spes* or *Hope; a Roman divinity who had several temples in Rome:* Cic.; Liv. — **B. Concr.:** *Hope:* Of that in which hope is placed, or which is hoped for: gemellos, Spem gregis, ah! silice in nudā connixa reliquit, Virg.—**C.** *An anticipation* or *apprehension* of something not desired: Sall.

sphæra, æ, *f.* = σφαῖρα. **I. Gen.:** *A ball, globe, sphere:* Cic. **II. Esp.:** *A globe* or *sphere* made to represent the heavenly bodies: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sphère.*

Sphinx, ngis (*Acc.*, Sphinga, Plaut.), *f.*, Σφιγξ [prob. Throttler]. *Sphinx; a fabulous monster near Thebes, that used to propose riddles to travellers, and tear in pieces those who could not solve them:* Plaut.; Suet.

spīca, æ, *f.* **(-um,** i, *n.*, Cic. poët.) [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.:** *A point;* hence, in partic., of grain, *an ear, spike:* Cic.; Ov. **II. Meton.:** Of things in the shape of a *spica:* **A.** *A top, tuft, head* of other plants: Ov.—**B.** *The brightest star in the constellation* Virgo: Cic. poët.—**C.** *An arrow, dart:* Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spica, spic, pic, pique, épi.*

spīc-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [spic-a] *Of,* or *pertaining to, ears of corn:* corona, Tib.: messis, *i. e. of grain,* Virg.

spīcŭ-lum, i, *n. dim.* [for spicolum; fr. spicum, (*uncontr. Gen*) spico-i] (*A small* spicum; hence) **1. a. Gen.:** *A little sharp point* or *sting:* Virg.—**b. Esp.:** *The point* or *head* of a missile weapon: Cic.—**2.** *A small dart, javelin, arrow,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *épingle.*

spīcum, i, v. spica *init.*

spī-na, æ, *f.* [for spic-na; fr. spica] (*A thing belonging to a* spica; hence) **I. Prop.:** *A thorn:* Cic. **II. Meton.:** Of things in the shape of a *spina:* **A.** *A prickle* or *spine* of certain animals (as the hedgehog, sea-urchin, *etc.*): Cic.—**B.** Of fishes: *A bone:* Quint.—**C.: 1.** *The back-bone, spine:* Cels.—**2.** *The back:* Ov. **III. Fig.:** Plur.: (*Thorns,* i.e.) **A.** *Difficulties, subtleties, perplexities* in speaking and debating: Cic.—**B.** *Cares:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *épine.*

spīn-ētum, i, *n.* [spin-a] (*A thing provided with* spina; hence) *A thornhedge, a thicket of thorns:* Virg.

spīn-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *belonging to, thorns; thorny:* Ov.

spīn-i-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [spina; (i); fer-o] *Thorn-bearing, thorny, prickly:* Cic.

spīn-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [spin-a] **I. Prop.:** *Full of thorns,* or *prickles; thorny, prickly:* (*Comp.*) spinosior arbor, Pl. **II. Fig.:** (*Thorny,* i. e.) **A.** Of speech: *Harsh, crabbed, obscure, confused, perplexed:* Cic.—**B.** Of cares: *Stinging, galling, irritating:* Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *épineux.*

spinther, ēris, *n.* [prob. from σφιγκτήρ, a tight-binder] *A kind of bracelet* (*which kept its place on the arm by its own elasticity*): Plaut.

spīn-us, i, *f.* [spin-a] (*The thing having a* spina; hence) *A black-thorn, sloe-tree:* Virg.

Spīo, ūs, *f.*, Σπειώ. *Spio; a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.*

spīra, æ, *f.*, σπεῖρα. **I. Prop.:** *That which is wound, wreathed, coiled,* or *twisted; a coil, fold, twist, spire:* Virg. **II. Meton.: A.** *The base of a column:* Pl.—**B.** *A twisted tie* (*for fastening the hat under the chin*): Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spire.*

spīrā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [spir(a)-o] **1.: a. Prop.:** *That may be breathed, good to breathe, breathable, respirable:* Cic.—**b. Meton.:** *That serves to sustain life, vital:* cœli spirabile lumen, Virg. —**2.** *That can breathe, fitted for breathing, respiratory:* viscera, Pl.

spīrā-cŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] (*That which serves for breathing;* hence) *A breathing-hole, vent, spiracle:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spiracule.*

spīrā-mentum, i, *n.* [id.] (*The thing which serves for* breathing; hence) **I. Prop.:** *A breathing-hole, air-hole, vent, pore, spiracle:* Ov.; Virg. **II. Fig.:** *A breathing; i. e. a brief pause,* or *interval; an instant:* Tac.

spīr-ĭtus, ūs, *m.* [spir-o] **I. Prop.:** *A breathing* or *blowing:* Cic. **II. Meton.: A.** Of the wind *or* air: *A breath, breeze:* Virg.; Pl.—**B.** *An exhalation, odour,* etc.: Lucr.—**C.** Of that which is breathed: **1. Gen.:** *The air:* Cic.—**2. Esp.: a.** *Breathed air, breath:* Cic.—**b.** *The breath of life, life:* Cic.; Virg.—**D.** Poet.: *A sigh:* Prop. **III. Fig.: A.** *A haughty spirit, haughtiness, pride, arrogance;* also, *spirit, high spirit, energy, courage:* Cic.; Cæs.—**B.: 1.** *Spirit, soul, mind:* Liv.; Tac.—**2.** *Soul,* i. e. *a beloved object:* Vell.—**C.: 1. Gen.:** *Inspiration:* Cic.—**2. Esp.:** *Poetic inspiration: a poetic spirit:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *esprit.*

spīr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub.] **I. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.:** *To breathe, blow,* etc.: letiferis calidi spirārunt flatibus Austri, Ov.—**2. Esp.:** *To breathe, draw breath, respire* dum spirare potero, Cic. **B. Meton.: 1.: a.** *To burst forth* as if by breathing: emicat ex oculis spiratque e pectore flamma, Ov.—**b.** *To emit a scent* or *exhalation:* graviter spirantis copia thymbræ, *i. e. strong-scented,* Virg.—**c.** *To heave, boil, rage,* etc.: fervetque fretis spirantibus æquor, Virg.—**2.: a.** *To breathe,* for *to live, be alive:* Cic.; Sall.—**b.** Of parts of the body: *To pant, palpitate,* etc.: spirantia consulit exta, *still panting,* Virg. **C. Fig.: 1.** *To be favourable, to favour:* alicui, Prop.—**2.** *To breathe, live, be alive:* **a.** Of the mind, passions, *etc.*: spirat adhuc amor, Hor.—**b.** Of life-like representations by sculpture, *etc.*: spirantia æra, Virg.—**3.** *To possess a poetic spirit:* quod spiro et placeo—si placeo—tuum est, Hor. —**4.** *To be puffed up, proud,* or *arrogant:* spirantibus altius Pœnis, Flor. **II. Act.: A. Prop.:** *To breathe* or *blow out, blow forth:* flammas, Liv. **B. Meton.:** *To exhale, emit, give forth:* odorem, Virg. **C. Fig.: 1.** *To breathe forth:* mendacia, Juv.—**2.** Like the Eng. *To breathe,* = *To be full of; to show, express, manifest; to design, intend* a thing: tribunatum, Liv.

spiss-e, *adv.* [spiss-us] **1.** *Thickly, closely:* (*Comp.*) spissius, Pl. — **2.** *Slowly:* Cic.

spiss-esco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ere, 3. *v. n. inch.* [id.] *To become thick, to thicken, condense:* nubes, Lucr.

spiss-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To thicken, make thick* or *close; condense:* ignis densum spissatus in aëra transit, Ov.

spissus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.:** *Thick, crowded, close, compact, dense:* arena, Virg.: (*Sup.*) spississima arbor, Pl. **II. Meton.:** Of time: *Slow, tardy, late:* Cic. **III. Fig.:** *Hard, difficult:* spissum id erit spissius, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *épais.*

splen, ēnis, *m.* = σπλήν. *The mill* or *spleen:* Pers.

splend-ĕo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.:** *To shine, be bright; to gleam, glitter, glisten:* splendet focus, Hor. **II. Fig.:** *To shine, to be bright* or *illustrious:* virtus splendet per sese semper, Cic.

splende-sco, dŭi, *no sup.*, descĕre, 3. *v. inch. n.* [splende-o] *To become bright* or *shining, to derive lustre* from a thing. **I. Prop.:** incipiat sulco attritus splendescere vomer, Virg. **II. Fig.:** oratione, Cic.

splendĭd-e, *adv.* [splendid-us] **I. Prop.:** *Brightly, brilliantly:* Cic. **II. Fig.:** *Brilliantly, splendidly, nobly:* acta ætas splendide, *honourably, with distinction,* Cic.: (*Comp.*) splendidius, Hirt.: (*Sup.*) splendidissime natus, *of very high birth,* Sen.

splend-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [splendeo] **I.** Prop.: *Bright, shining, glittering, brilliant*, etc.: (*Comp.*) fons splendidior vitro, Hor. **II.** Meton.: Of style of living, dress, *etc.*: *Brilliant, splendid, magnificent, sumptuous:* quorum in villâ nihil splendidum fuit præter ipsos, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Brilliant, illustrious, distinguished, noble:* (*Sup.*) officium splendidissimum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Showy, fine, specious:* prætendens culpæ splendida verba tuæ, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *splendide.*

splend-or, ōris, *m.* [splend-eo] **I.** Prop.: *Sheen, brightness, brilliancy, lustre, splendour:* Plaut.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: Of style of living, *etc.*: *Splendour, magnificence, sumptuousness:* Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Lustre, splendour, honour, dignity, excellence*, etc.: Cic. — **B.** Of the voice: *Clearness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *splendeur.*

Spōlētīum, ĭi, **-tum**, i, *n. Spoletium* or *Spoletum; a city of Umbria* (now *Spoleto*).—Hence, **Spōlēt-īnus**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Spoletium.*—As *Subst.*: **Spoletini**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Spoletium.*

spŏlĭā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [spoli(a)-o] *A pillaging, robbing, plundering, spoliation.* **I.** Prop.: omnium rerum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: consulatūs, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spoliation.*

spŏlĭā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A robber, pillager, plunderer, spoiler:* Cic.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spoliateur.*

spŏlĭā-trix, icis, *f.* [id.] *She that robs, pillages, or spoils:* Cic.

spŏlĭā-tŭs, a, um: **1.** *P.* of spoli(a)-o. — **2.** *Pa.*: *Plundered, despoiled:* (*Comp.*) nihil illo regno spoliatius, Cic.

spŏlĭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [spoli-um] **I.** Gen.: *To strip; to deprive of covering, rob of clothing*, etc.: Gallum torque, Liv. **II.** Esp.: *To rob, plunder, pillage, spoil; to deprive, despoil; to deprive* or *rob one of:* fana sociorum, Cic.: aliquem argento, id.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) hiems spoliata capillos, *stripped of his locks*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spolier.*

spŏl-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [prob. root σκυλ, whence σκύλ-λω, *to strip, flay*; σκῦλ-α] (*That which is stripped off*; hence) **1.** Of an animal: *The skin* or *hide* stripped off: Lucr.; Ov. — **2.**: **a.** Prop.: *The arms, armour*, or *clothing* (*stripped from a defeated enemy*); also *booty, prey, spoil:* Cic.; Virg. — **b.** Meton.: *Arms, weapons:* Ov. — **c.** Fig.: *Plunder, spoil*, etc.: Cic.; Ov.

sponda, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The frame* of a bedstead, sofa, *etc.*: Ov. **II.** Meton.: *A bed, couch, sofa:* Virg.

spond-ālĭum (**-aulĭum**), ĭi, *n.* [prob. σπονδή; αὐλος] *A sacrificial hymn, accompanied by the flute:* Cic.

spond-ĕo, spŏpondi, sponsum, spondēre, 2. *v. a.* [σπένδω, "to pour out or make a libation"] **I.** Prop.: Law and mercantile *t. t.*, in bargains, covenants, treaties, *etc.*: *To promise solemnly; to bind, engage*, or *pledge one's self*: si quis, quod spopondit, *etc.*, Cic.: (without *Object*) quis spopondisse me dicit? id. **II.** Meton.: Of personal subjects: *To promise sacredly, to vow:* aliquid, Cic.: (without *Object*) si mihi Jupiter auctor Spondeat, Virg. **III.** Fig.: Of things as subject: *To promise, forebode*, etc.: nec quicquam placidum spondentia (*sc.* sidera), Ov.

spondēus (incorrectly **-æus**), i, *m.* = σπονδεῖος (of, or belonging to, libations; hence, on account of its prolonged, solemn character), *A spondee* (– –): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spondée.*

spongĭa (**-ĕa**), æ, *f.* = σπογγιά. **I.** Prop.: *A sponge:* Cic.; Lucr. **II.** Meton.: *An open-worked coat of mail:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éponge.*

spon-sa, æ, *f.* [for spond-sa; fr. spond-eo] (*She who is promised*; hence) *A betrothed, a bride:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *épouse.*

spons-ālis, e, *adj.* [2. spons-us] *Of*, or *belonging to, betrothal* or *espousal; sponsal:* Var.—As *Subst.*: **sponsālĭa**, ĭum (*Gen.*, sponsaliorum, Suet.), *n.*: **1.** *A betrothal, espousal:* Cic.—**2.** *A betrothal feast:* Cic.

spon-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for spond-sio; fr. spond-eo] **I.** Gen.: Law and Polit. *t. t.*: *A solemn promise* or *engagement* to some performance (in bargains, covenants, treaties, *etc.*); *a promise, guarantee, security:* Cic.; Liv. **II.** Esp.: In civil suits: *A mutual agreement* or *stipulation* (*of the parties, that he who loses should pay a certain sum to him who gains the cause*): Cic.

spon-sor, ōris, *m.* [for spond-sor; fr. id.] (*One who promises solemnly for another*; hence) *A bondsman, surety:* Cic.; Ov.

spon-sum, i [for spond-sum; fr. id.] *A covenant, agreement, engagement:* Cic.

1. **spon-sus** (for spond-sus), a, um, *P.* of spond-eo.

2. **spon-sus**, i, *m.* [for spond-sus; fr. spond-eo] **I.** Prop.: *A betrothed, a bridegroom:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *A wooer, suitor:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *époux.*

3. **spon-sus**, ūs, *m.* [id] *Bail, suretyship:* Cic.

spon-te, *Abl.*, and **spontis**, *Gen.*, of a noun **spons**, of which no other cases occur [for spond-te; fr. spond-eo] (*A pledging of one's self* to a thing; hence) **1.** Sponte: a. Prop.: *Of free will, of one's own accord, of one's self, freely, willingly, voluntarily, spontaneously:* exsul Sponte erat, Ov. — **b.** Meton.: (a) Of living beings: *By one's self, without the aid of others, alone:* Plaut.; Cic.—(b) Of things: *Of its, etc., self; spontaneously:* Cic.; Hor.—**2.** Spontis; only in the phrase, Suæ spontis (esse): **a.** *To be one's own master, at one's own disposal:* Var.; Cels.—**b.** In Columella, of things.= suâ sponte: *Of itself, spontaneously:* Col.

spontis, v. sponte.

spor-ta, æ, *f.* [σπαρ, root of σπείρ-ω = εἴρ-ω, *to tie, fasten, plait*, etc.] (*The plaited thing*; hence) *A plaited basket* or *hamper:* Pl.

sportel-la, æ, *f. dim.* [for sportulla; fr. sportul-a] *A little basket, a fruit-basket:* Cic.

sport-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [sport-a] **I.** Prop.: *A little basket;* esp. one in which a great man distributed presents of food or money to his clients, *etc.*: Juv. **II.** Meton.: *A gift, present.* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sportule.*

sprē-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sperno, through root SPRE] *A despising; disdain, scorn, contempt:* Liv.

sprē-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A despiser, disdainer, scorner:* Ov.

sprē-tus, a, um, *P.* of sperno, through root SPRE.

spū-ma, æ, *f.* [spu-o] (*That which is spit*, etc.; hence) *Foam, froth, scum, spume* from the mouth, of the sea, in boiling, *etc.*: Cic.; Ov.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *écume.*

spūm-esco, *no perf. nor sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [spum-a] *To grow foamy, to begin to foam:* æquora remo, Ov.

spūm-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Of, or belonging to,* spuma; hence) *Foaming, frothy:* Virg.

spūm-i-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [spum-a; (i); fer-o] *Foam-bearing, foaming:* amnis, Ov.

spūm-i-ger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [spum-a; (i); ger-o] *Foam-bearing, foaming:* sus, Lucr.; fons, Ov.

spūm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [spum-a] **I.** Neut.: *To foam, froth:* pocula bina novo spumantia lacte, Virg. **II.** Act.: *To cause to foam; to foam forth, cover with foam:* **A.** Prop.: saxa salis niveo spumata liquore, Cic. poët. **B.** Fig.: iste spumans ex ore scelus, Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *écumer.*

spūm-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Full of foam, foaming:* undæ, Ov.: (*Comp.*) spumosior Addua, Claud. **II.** Fig.: Of poetry, *etc.*: *Frothy, bombastic:* carmen, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spumeux, écumeux.*

spŭo, spŭi, spūtum, spŭĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [πτυω] **I.** Neut.: *To spit, to spit out, spew:* Pl. **II.** Act.: *To spit upon* terram, Virg.

spurc-e, *adv.* [spurc-us] **1.** *Filthily, dirtily:* Col. — **2.** *Basely, meanly, villainously:* (*Comp.*) spurcius, Cato: (*Sup.*) spurcissime, Cic.—**3.** *Impurely, filthily:* Cic.

spurc-itĭa, æ (*Nom.* collat. form, **-itĭes**, Lucr.), *f.* [id.] (*The quality* or *condition of the* spurcus; hence) *Filth, dirt:* suum, Pl.

spurc-o, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make filthy; to befoul, defile.* **I.** Prop.: Plaut. **II.** Fig.: senectus Spurcata impuris moribus, Cat.

spurcus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Filthy, dirty, nasty, unclean, impure:* res, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *Foul, base, low, mean, common:* (*Comp.*) nihil est te spurcius uno, Mart.: (*Sup.*) homo spurcissimus, Cic.

Spurinna, æ, *m.* [Etruscan] *Spurinna; the haruspex who warned Cæsar to beware of the Ides of March.*

spŭr-ĭus, ĭi, *m.* [prob. from same root as spurcus, spurco, spurcitia, spurcitio, spurco, spurcitia, spurcitio, spurcitia, spurcitio, spurcitia, spurcitio

Var. **II.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *Of*, or *belonging to, posts, stations*, or *quarters:* Cic.; Cæs. — As *Subst.*: **stativa,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* castra) *A stationary camp:* Liv.

1. **stă-tor,** ōris. *m.* [id.] (*A standerer:* hence) *A waiter, servant, attendant, messenger:* Cic.

2. **Stă-tor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] (In a causative force: *One who causes to stand;* hence) **1.** *A supporter, preserver,* etc.: Cic. — **2.** *The stopper,* i. e. *he who causes men to cease their flight:* an epithet of Jove: Liv.

stătū-a, æ, *f.* [statu-o] (*The thing set up;* hence) *An image, statue:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *statue.*

stătū-men, ĭnis, *n.* [statu-o] (*The thing causing to stand;* hence) **1.** *That upon which anything rests; a support, stay, prop:* Pl.—**2.** *A rib* of a ship: Cæs.

stătū-o, stătŭi, stătūtum, stătŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [2. status, (*uncontr. Gen.*) statu-is] (In a causative force: *To make,* or *cause, to stand;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To put, place, set,* etc.: crateras magnos, Virg.: patrem ante oculos, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To draw up in position; to station:* mediā portā robora legionum statuit, Liv.—**2.** With the accessory notion of preparing: **a.** *To set up, erect, rear, build,* etc.: tropæum, Cic. — **b.** Of a tent, *etc.*: *To rear, pitch:* Cæs.—**c.** Of a tree: *To set, plant,* etc.: Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *To set down as certain* in one's mind; *to hold for certain; to think, believe, consider, suppose:* ego sic statuo et judico, neminem omnium tot et tanta habuisse ornamenta dicendi, Cic.: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) voluptatem summum bonum, id.. (without *Object*) ut ego mihi statuam, id. — **2.** *To appoint one as* (*something*); *to make one to be* (*something*): (with *second Acc. of further definition*) arbitrum me statuebat, Cic.—**B.** *To lay down* a thing *as settled* or *decided: to fix, settle, dispose, ordain; to decide, conclude, determine,* etc.: res, Cic.: modum diuturnitati imperii, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *statuer.*

stătū-ra, æ, *f.* [st(a)-o] (*A standing upright, an upright posture;* hence) Of persons: *Height,* or *size,* of the body; *stature:* Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stature.*

1. **stă-tus,** a, um, *adj.* [root STA, in causal force as in sisto] (*Made to stand;* hence) *Set, fixed, appointed, stated; certain* as to time: Cic.: stati dies, Tac.

2. **stă-tus,** ūs, *m.* [st(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A standing, position:* Plaut.; Cic. **B.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *A position, posture, attitude* of a combatant: Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Condition, circumstances, situation, state,* etc.: Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Pregn.: *A firm* or *secure position; a favourable condition, prosperity, welfare,* etc.: Tac.—**2.** *Civil rank; condition, station:* Cic.—**3.** Rhet. *t. t.*: *The state of the question, state of the case:* Cic.—**4.** *Position, attitude:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *état.*

stătū-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of statu-o. —**2.** *Pa.*: *Tall, slender, lank:* senex, Plaut.

stel-la, æ, *f.* [for ster-la; fr. sterno] (*The strewer* of light; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A star* (whereas *sidus* denotes a group of stars, a constellation). — **b.** Meton.: *A figure of a star:* Suet.—**2.** *A constellation:* Virg.—**3.** *Of the sun:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *étoile.*

Stellātis Ager or **Campus.** *The Stellatis District* or *Plain; a district in Southern Campania, near Cales.*— Hence, **Stellāt-inus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Stellatis District.*

stellā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [stell-a] (*Provided with stella;* hence) **I.** *Set, filled,* or *covered with stars; starry,* i. e. *placed in the heavens as a constellation:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Studded with eyes like stars:* Argus, Ov.—**B.** *Studded* or *set as if were with stars:* stellatus iaspide fulvā Ensis, Virg.

stell-i-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [stell-a; (i); fer-o] *Star-bearing, starry.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *stellifère.*

stell-io, ōnis, *m.* [stell-a] (*The one having stella;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A newt, stellion:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A crafty, knavish person:* Pl.

stell-o, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [stell-a] **I.** Neut.: (*To be set with stars;*—only in Part. Pres.) **A.** Prop.: *Set* or *covered with stars, starry:* cœlum, Virg. **B.** Meton.: *Glittering, shining,* or *gleaming as a star:* gemmæ, Ov. **II.** Act.: (*To set,* or *cover, with stars;* hence) *To stud as with stars:* stellarum Hyadum et numero et dispositione stellantur (*sc.* gemmæ), Pl.

stemma, ătis, *n.* = στέμμα (The crowning thing) **I.** Prop.: *A crown, wreath* or *garland;* esp. hung round ancestral images: Sen. **II.** Meton.: *A pedigree, genealogical table, genealogical tree:* Juv.

Stĕna, ōrum, *n.*, Στενά (The Narrows). *Stena; a narrow defile near Antigonea, in Chaonia.*

Sten-tor, ŏris, *m.*, Στέν-τωρ [Sanscrit root STAN, *tonare*] (The Thunderer). *Stentor; a Greek warrior in the army before Troy, celebrated for the strength of his lungs.*

stercŏr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [stercus, stercor-is] *To dung, manure with dung; to muck:* loca, Var.: (without *Object*) utilitas stercorandi, Cic.

Sterc-ŭlus, i, *m.* [for Sterg-ulus; fr. στεργ-άνος=κόπρος] (The Dungy One) *Sterculus; the god of dung-heaps* or *of manuring.*

sterc-us, ŏris, *n.* [for sterg-us; fr. id.] *Dung, excrements, ordure.* **I.** Prop.: Cic. **II.** Fig.: As a term of abuse: Cic.

stĕr-ĭlis, e (*Neut. Plur.*, sterila, Lucr.), *adj.* [akin to στερ-ός, στερ-εός] **I.** Prop.: *Unfruitful, barren, sterile:* viri, *i. e. eunuchs,* Cat.: avenæ, Virg.: (*Comp.*) galli steriliores, Var. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of things: *Producing,* or *causing,* or *productive of, unfruitfulness* or *sterility:* rubigo, Hor. — **B.** *Barren, bare, empty:* corpora **sonītu,** *that yield no sound,* Lucr. **III.** Fig.: *Unproductive, unprofitable, fruitless, useless, vain:* Februarius, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) virtutum sterile seculum, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stérile.*

stĕrĭl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [steril-is] (*The quality of the* sterilis; hence) *Unfruitfulness, barrenness, sterility:* Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stérilité.*

stern-ax, ācis, *adj.* [stern-o] *That throws to the ground:* equus, *that throws his rider,* Virg.

ster-no, strāvi, strātum, sternĕre, 3. *v. a.* [root STAR, or by transposition STRA; akin to Sanscrit root STAR or STRI; Gr. στορ-έννυμι] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To spread out, spread abroad; to stretch out, extend; to strew, scatter:* fessi sternunt corpora, Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Acc. of personal pron., *or* Pass. in reflexive force: **a.** Of living subjects: *To stretch one's,* etc., *self out:* Virg.; Sil. — **b.** Of places, *etc.*, as subjects: *To stretch, stretch out, extend:* Pl. — **c.** Perf. Part. Pass.: *Stretched out, lying down, prostrate:* ad pedes strati, Cic. — **2.** *To spread a thing out flat; to smooth, level:* placidi straverunt æquora venti, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To spread, arrange, prepare* a bed, *etc.*: Cic.; Pl.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: *To cover, cover over* by spreading something out: lectum textili stragulo, Cic. — **2.** Esp.: **a.** Of roads, *etc.*: *To pave:* semitam saxo quadrato, Liv.— **b.** *To bestrew, strew over, cover by strewing:* algā litus, Hor. — **c.** Of a horse: *To cover with housings,* etc.; *to saddle:* Liv.—**C.**: **1.** Of personal objects: *To stretch out by flinging down; to throw down, stretch on the ground, throw to the ground, overthrow, prostrate:* viros cæde, Virg. — **2.** With things as objects: *To overthrow, demolish:* mœnia, Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To calm, still, moderate:* stratis militum odiis, Tac. — **B.** *To cast down, prostrate:* deorum plagā perculsi afflictos se et stratos esse fatentur, Cic.

stern-ŭo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ŭĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to πτάρ-νυμι] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To sneeze:* Pl. **B.** Meton.: Of a light: *To sputter, crackle:* Ov. **II.** Act.: *To sneeze out, give by sneezing:* omen, Prop.

sternūtā-mentum, i, *n.* [sternut-(a)-o, *to sneeze*] *A sneeze, a sneezing:* Cic.

Stĕrŏpe, ēs, *f.*, Στερόπη (Lightning). *Sterope; one of the Pleiades.*

Stĕrŏpes, is, *m.*, Στερόπης (Lightner). *Steropes; a Cyclops in Vulcan's smithy.*

sterquĭl-ĭnum, i, (**-ĭnĭum,** ĭi), *n.* [= stercul-inum; fr. Stercul-us] (*A thing belonging to Sterculus;* hence) *A dung-pit, laystall, mixen.* **I.** Prop.: Phæd.; Cato. **II.** Fig.: As a term of reproach: Plaut.

Stertĭnĭus, ĭi, *m. Stertinius; a Stoic philosopher.*—Hence, **Stertinius,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Stertinius.*

steri-o, ŭi (acc. to Prisc.), *no sup.*,

ăre, 3. *v. n.* [prob. akin to διαρθ-ρόω] *To snore:* diem totum stertebat, Hor.

Stēsĭchŏrus, i, *m.*, Στησίχορος (Chorus exhibiter *or* -leader). *Stesichorus; a Greek lyric poet of Himera, whose real name was Tisias.*

Sthĕnĕlus, i, *m.*, Σθενέλος (Strong *or* Mighty One). *Sthenelus:* **1.** *King of Mycenæ, son of Perseus, and father of Eurystheus.* — Hence, **Sthĕnĕl-ēĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Sthenelus; Sthenelean:* hostis, *i. e. Eurystheus*, Ov.—**2.** *King of the Ligurians, father of Cycnus.* — Hence, **a. Sthĕnĕl-ēĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Sthenelus; Sthenelean.*— **b. Sthĕnĕl-ĭdes,** ĭdis, *adj. f. Of, or belonging to, Sthenelus:* volucris, *i. e. Cycnus*, Ov. — **3.** *One of the Epigoni, charioteer of Diomede at the siege of Troy, and one of those shut up in the wooden horse.* — **4.** *A Rutulian, slain by Pallas.*

Sticte, ēs, *f.* [στικτός, spotted] *Sticte; one of Actæon's hounds:* Ov.

stigma, ătis, *n.* = στίγμα (a prick, puncture). **I.** Prop.: *A mark burned in, a brand (impressed upon slaves or others, as a mark of disgrace):* Suet. **II.** Fig.: *A mark of disgrace, a stigma:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stigmate.*

stigmătĭas, æ, *m.* = στιγματίας. *One who is branded:* Cic.

stĭl-la, æ, *f.* [for stir-la; akin to stir-ia] *A drop* (a dense, viscous drop; whereas gutta is a natural, liquid drop): Cic.

stĭll-i-cĭd-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [for still-i-cad-ium; fr. still-a; (i); cad-o] (A drop-falling; hence) **I.** Gen.: *A liquid which falls drop by drop, a dripping moisture:* Lucr. **II.** Esp.: *Falling rain, rain-water (falling from the eaves of houses):* Cic.

stĭll-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [still-a] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: Of liquids: *To drop, drip, trickle, distil:* sparsos stillanti rore capillos, Ov. **B.** Meton.: *To drop or drip* with a liquid: stillantem præ se pugionem tulit, Cic. **II.** Act.: *To cause to drop, let fall in drops; to drop, distil:* ex oculis rorem, Hor.

stĭlus (sty-), i, *m.* = στῦλος. (*An upright, pointed body;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *A stake, pale:* Hirt. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *A style (used by the Romans for writing on wax-tablets; pointed, and usually made of iron):* stilum vertere, *to turn the style,* i. e. *to erase what one has written*, Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *A setting down in writing; a composing, composition; manner of writing, mode of composition, style* in writing: Cic. — **2.** *A manner of speaking, mode of expression, style* in speaking: Pl.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *style.*

stĭmŭlā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [stimul(a)-o] *A pricking on; incitement, stimulation:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stimulation.*

stĭmŭl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [stimul-us] **I.** Prop.: *To prick* with anything sharp: equos, Val. Max. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To goad, torment, vex, trouble, disturb:* te conscientiæ stimulant maleficiorum tuorum, Cic. — **B.** *To rouse up, set in motion; to spur on, incite, stimulate,* etc.: Of persons or things: injuriæ dolor in Tarquinium eos stimulabat, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stimuler.*

stĭmŭlus, i, *m.* [for stig-mulus; fr. στιγ, root of στίζω, to prick] (*The pricking thing;* hence) **1.** **a.** Prop.: *A goad* for driving cattle, slaves, *etc.*: Cic.; Tib.—Prov.: Adversum stimulum calcare, *To kick against the pricks:* Ter.—**b.** Fig.: (a) *A sting, torment:* Cic.—(b) *A spur, incentive, incitement, stimulus:* Cic.—**2.** Milit. *t.t.*: *A pointed stake (concealed beneath the surface of the ground to repel hostile troops):* Cæs.

sti(n)g-uo, *perf. and sup. not found,* ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [id.] (Prop.: *To prick or scratch out* a thing; Meton.) *To quench, extinguish:* ignes, Lucr.

stipā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [stip(a)-o] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A crowding or pressing together:* Pl.—**b.** Meton.: Of things: *A dense mass,* etc.: Sen.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *A crowding around, or a closely surrounding,* a person: Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *A crowd, multitude, throng:* Pl.

stipā-tor, ōris, *m.* [stip(a)-o] **1.** *An attendant* of a nobleman, *etc.*: Hor. —**2.** Plur.: **a.** *Attendants, train, suite, retinue,* etc.: Cic.—**b.** *Body-guards:* Just.

stipendĭ-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [stipendi-um] **1.** *Of, or belonging to, tribute; liable to impost or contribution; tributary:* civitas, Cæs.—As *Subst.*: **stipendiarii,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* homines) *Tributaries* (in money; but vectigales in kind): Cic.—**2.** Milit. *t.t.*: *Receiving pay, serving for pay, hired, stipendiary:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stipendiaire.*

stī-pend-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [for stip-pend-ium; fr. stips, stip-is; pend o] (*A paying* stips; hence) **I.** Polit. *t.t.*: **A.** Prop.: *A tax, impost, tribute, contribution* (payable in money; but vectigal in kind): Cæs. **B.** Meton.: *Tribute, dues:* Cat.; Hor. **II.** Milit. *t.t.*: **A.** Prop.: *Pay, stipend:* Liv. **B.** Meton.: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *Military service:* Cic.; Tac. — **b.** Esp.: *Military service of a year, a year's service, a campaign:* Hirt.; Tac. — **2.** In civil matters: *Service:* Sen.

stīpes, ĭtis, *m.* [akin to στύπος] **I.** Prop.: *A log, stock, post, trunk of a tree:* Cæs. **II.** Fig.: As a term of contempt: *Log, stock, post:* Cic. **III.** Meton.: *A tree:* Ov.

stīp-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [akin to στειβ-ω, "to tread down," "stamp tight;" hence] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To crowd together, press together, compress:* liquentia mella Stipant (*sc.* apes), Virg. **B.** Esp.: With Acc. of personal pron., and Abl. of thing: *To surround one's self closely with* anything: custodum gregibus seu quum se stipat (*sc.* mulier) euntem, Prop. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To press, cram, stuff, or fill full of* a thing: curia quum Patribus fuerit stipata verendis, Ov.— **B.** With persons as objects: *To surround, encompass, environ; to attend or accompany* in large numbers: Catilina stipatus choro iuventutis, Cic.; (without *Object*) magnā stipante catervā, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *To surround,* etc.: senectus stipata studiis iuventutis, Cic.

stip-s, stipis (*Nom.* does not occur, although STIPS is assumed by Var.), *f.* [akin to stip-o] (*The thing pressed together;* hence) *A gift, donation, contribution,* given in small coin: Cic.

stipŭl-a, æ, *f. dim.* [stipul-us, *firm, strong*] (*The firm thing;* hence) *An (upright) stalk, stem, blade, haulm* of corn, reeds, etc.: Virg.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stipule.*

stipŭlā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [stipul(a)-or] Law *t.t.*: *A covenanting; an engagement, agreement, bargain, covenant, stipulation, obligation:* Cic.; Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stipulation.*

stipŭlātĭun-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [for stipulation-cula; fr. stipulatio, stipulation-is] *A little, insignificant promise or stipulation:* Cic.

stipŭlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [etym. dub.] Law *t.t.*: *To demand a formal promise; to bargain, covenant, stipulate:* Cic. ¶ Part. Perf. in Pass. force: *Promised:* pecunia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stipuler.*

stir-ia, æ, *f.* [prob. akin to Gr. στερ-εός, στηρ-ίζω] (*The firm, hard,* or *fixed, thing;* hence) *A frozen drop; an icedrop, icicle:* Virg.

stirp-ĭtus, *adv.* [stirps, stirp-is] (Prop.: *From the root;* Fig.) *Utterly:* errorem stirpitus extrahere, Cic.

stirps, pis, *f.* (sometimes, but rarely, *m.*) [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The lower part of the trunk* of plants, including the roots; *a stock, stem, stalk; a root:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of vegetables: **1.** *A plant, shrub:* Cic. —**2.** *A shoot, sprout:* Lucr.—**B.** Of persons: **1.** *A stem, stock, race, family, lineage:* Cic. — **2.** Like Eng. *scion* = *offspring, descendant, progeny:* Liv.; Virg. **III.** Fig.: *Source, origin, foundation, first beginning, cause,* etc.: Cic.

st-iva, æ, *f.* [akin to st-o] (*The standing,* or *erect, thing;* hence) *A plough-handle:* Virg.

stloppus, i, *m.* [onomatop.] *A slap (the sound produced by striking upon the inflated cheek):* Pers.

st-o, stĕti, stātum, stāre (Perf., stĕtĕrunt, Virg.), 1. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root SHĀ; Gr. στα-ω, ἵ-στη-μι] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To stand; to stand still, remain standing:* noli stare, Plaut.: quæ (*sc.* signa) multos annos ad valvas Junonis steterunt, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) quid agitur? *Pa.* Statur, Ter. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To stand firm; to last, remain, continue:* stantibus Hierosolymis, Cic.—**2.** *To remain, tarry, linger* anywhere: stat certo cuivis mercabilis ære, Ov.—**3.** Milit. *t.t.*: **a.** *To stand in the ranks or under arms; to fight:* in acie, Hirt.—**b.** *To stand firm* in fight, *stand one's ground, maintain the contest:* Cæs.; Cic.; Liv. —**4.** Nautical *t.t.*: *To be, lie,* or *ride at anchor:* Virg.; Liv.—**5.** Of servants: *To stand, wait, attend:* Ter.; Suet.—**6.** Of buildings, *etc.*: *To stand finished, be built:* Ov.—**7.** *To stand up, stand upright; to stick up, bristle up,* etc.: stet-

grunt comæ, **Virg.—8.** *To stand out with, be thick with, full of* anything: vides ut altâ stet nive candidum Soracte, Hor.* **II.** Meton.: Of a battle, *etc.*: *To last, hold out, continue:* Liv. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To stand:* utinam res publica stetisset, quo cœperat, statu, Cic.—Particular phrase: Stare per aliquem *or* aliquid, *To stand to one's account; to be chargeable or owing to anyone; to lie at one's door or be one's fault:* Ter.; Cæs.; Suet. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To stand one's ground, stand firm* or *unshaken; to endure, persevere, persist:* me stante, Cic.—Particular expression: Stat, *etc.*, sententia, aliquid, *or simply* stat, *etc.* (alicui), *The determination stands* or *holds good, I (thou, he, etc.) am determined:* Cic.; Liv.—**2.** *To maintain the contest:* Cic. —**3.** Dramatic *t. t.*: *To stand,* i. e. *to please, take:* securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor.—**4.** Of time: *To stand still, stop:* Ov.—**5.** *To stand by, adhere to,* a person or thing: Cic.; Liv.—**6.** Of price: *To stand one in, to come to, to cost:* Liv.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ester, être,* (old) *ster.*

stōĭc-e, *adv.* [Stoic-us] *Like a Stoic, Stoically:* agere, Cic.

stōĭc-ĭda, æ, *m.* [id.] (*Son of a Stoic*) *Stoicida; a nickname of a voluptuary, who gave himself out for a Stoic:* Juv.

stōĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, Στωϊκός. *Of,* or *belonging to, the Stoic philosophy* or *to the Stoics; Stoic:* libelli, Hor.—As *Subst.*: **Stoicus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* philosophus) *A Stoic philosopher; a Stoic:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Stoïque.*

stŏla, æ, *f.* = στολή: **1.** *A long female upper garment,* worn by the Roman matrons, and reaching from the neck to the ankles; *a robe, gown, stole:* Cic.; Hor.—**2.** Of a voluptuary: For men: *A dress:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *étole.*

stŏl-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [stol-a] (*Provided with a* stola; hence) *Dressed in* or *wearing a* stola: Script. ap. Suet.

stŏlĭd-e, *adv.* [stolid-us] *Stupidly, stolidly:* stolide creditum, Liv.: (*Comp.*) stolidius, Amm.

stŏlĭd-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* stolidus; hence) *Dulness, obtuseness, stupidity, stolidity:* Flor.

stŏl-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; but prob. akin to Sanscrit root STHAL = STHA, *stare*] (*Standing still;* hence) **1.** Mentally: *Dull, senseless, doltish, obtuse, stupid, stolid:* audacia, Tac.: (*Sup.*) vatum stolidissime, falleris, Ov. —**2.** *Ineffective, inoperative:* (*Comp.*) nihil est stolidius, Plaut.

stŏmăch-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [stomach-us] **I.** Neut.: *To be irritated, peevish, pettish, vexed, angry* or *out of humour; to fume, fret:* quum prave sectum stomacheris ob unguem, Hor. **II.** Act.: *To be angry* or *vexed at:* stomachor omnia, Cic.

stŏmăchōs-ĭus, *comp. adv.* [stomachos-us] *More* or *very angrily, peevishly:* Cic.

stŏmăch-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [stomach-us] (*Full of* stomachus; hence) *Wrathful, angry, irritable, ill-humoured, peevish, pettish, choleric:* eques, Hor.: (*Comp.*) stomachosiores literæ, Cic.

stŏmăchus, i, *m.* = στόμαχος. **I.** Prop.: *The gullet, the alimentary canal, œsophagus:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The stomach:* Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** In a good sense: *Taste, liking:* Cic.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Distate, dislike* to anything; *displeasure, irritation, vexation, chagrin* concerning anything: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *stomach,* (mod.) *estomac.*

stŏr-ĕa, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.; prps. akin to στορ-έννυμι, to spread out] *A mat* or *covering* made of plaited straw, rushes, rope, *etc.*; *a straw-mat, rush-mat, rope-mat:* Cæs.

străbo, ōnis, *m.* = στραβών. *That has oblique, distorted eyes,* i. e. *one who squints strongly, a squinter:* Cic.

strā-ges, is, *f.* [STRA, root of sterno; v. sterno *init.*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A throwing down, throwing to the ground, overthrowing; an overthrow:* Virg.; Liv. **B.** Esp.: *A mortal overthrow; a defeat, slaughter, massacre, butchery, carnage:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Overthrow, destruction,* etc.: Cic.

strā-gŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Covering, covering over:* vestis, *a bed-* or *couch-covering; a bed-* or *couch-hanging, a coverlet, rug,* etc.: Cic.—As *Subst.*: **strāgŭlum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* vestimentum): **1.** *A bed-* or *couch-covering, coverlet:* Cic.—**2.** *A covering* for a corpse: Suet.

strā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] (*The thing spread out;* hence) *Straw, litter:* Ov.

strāment-ĭcĭus (-ĭtĭus), a, um, *adj.* [strament-um] *Of straw, straw-:* Hirt.

strā-mentum, i, *n.* [STRA, root of sterno] **1.** (*The thing spread out;* hence) *Straw, litter:* Cæs.—**2.** (*The covering thing;* hence) For animals: *A cloth, cover, rug, housing,* etc.: Cæs.

strāmĭn-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [stramen, stramin-is] *Of,* or *belonging to, straw; made of straw, straw-:* Ov.

strangŭl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* = στραγγαλ-άω. **I.** Prop.: *To throttle, choke, suffocate, strangle,* etc.: patrem, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To torment, torture:* strangulat inclusus dolor atque exæstuat intus, Ov.

strangūrĭa, æ, *f.* = στραγγουρία. *A painful discharge of urine, strangury:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *strangurie.*

strā-ta, æ, *f.* [STRA, root of sterno] (*The paved thing;* hence) *A paved route:* Eutr.

strătēgēma, ătis, *n.* = στρατήγημα. *A piece of generalship, stratagem:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stratagème.*

strā-tum, i, *n.* [STRA, root of sterno] **1.** (*The thing spread, arranged,* or *prepared;* hence) *A bed, couch:* Liv.; Virg.—**2.** (*The covering thing;* hence) **a.** *A bed-covering, a coverlet, quilt, blanket; a pillow, bolster;* also, collectively, *bedding:* Lucr.; Suet.—**b.** *A pavement:* Lucr.—**c.** *A housing, saddle, cloth* for horses, *etc.*: Liv.

strā-tūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *A paving, pavement:* Suet.

strā-tus, a, um, *P.* of ster-no, through root STRA.

strēna, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A sign, prognostic, omen,* etc.: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *A gift,* or *present,* given as a new year's gift: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *étrenne.*

strēnŭ-e, *adv.* [strenu-us] *Briskly quickly, promptly, actively, strenuously* arma capere, Cic.: (*Sup.*) strenuissime, Veg.

strēnŭ-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* strenuus; hence) *Nimbleness, briskness, vivacity, activity:* Ov.

strēn-ŭus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to στρην-ής] **1.** In a good sense: *Brisk, nimble, quick, prompt, active, vigorous, strenuous, vivacious,* etc.: homo, Cic.: (*Comp.*) strenuior, Plaut.: (*Sup.*) strenuissimus quisque, Sall.: (with *Gen.*) strenuus militiæ, Tac.—**2.** In a bad sense: *Turbulent, restless, pushing forward:* mali et strenui, Tac.

strĕp-ĭto, *perf.* and *sup. prps. not found,* āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [strep-o] *To make a great noise, rustling, rattling,* etc.: inter se foliis strepitant (*sc.* corvi), Virg.

strĕp-ĭtus, ûs, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A clashing, crashing, rustling, rattling, clattering, clanking, rumbling,* etc.; *a noise, din,* etc.: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *A* (*measured regular*) *sound:* citharæ, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *strépite.*

strĕp-o, ŭi, ĭtum, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Neut.: *To make a noise; to rattle, rustle, rumble, murmur, hum, roar,* etc.: Virg. **II.** Act.: *To cry* or *call out aloud; to bawl, vociferate:* hæc quum sub ipso vallo portisque streperent, Liv.

stric-tim, *adv.* [for strig-tim; fr. stri(n)g-o] **I.** Prop.: *Straitly, closely.* strictim attondere, *i. e. close to the skin,* Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Slightly, superficially:* aspicere, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Of speech: *Briefly, cursorily, summarily:* dicere, Cic.

stric-tūra, æ, *f.* [for strig-tura; fr. id.] (Prop.: *A contracting, contraction;* Meton.) **1.** *A mass of wrought iron, a bar of iron:* Pl.—**2.** *A mass of red-hot iron:* Virg.

stric-tus (for strig-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of stri(n)g-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Drawn together, close, strait, tight,* etc.: (*Sup.*) strictissima janua, Ov. — **b.** Meton.: Of the atmosphere: *Severe, cold:* (*Comp.*) strictior aura, Aus.—**c.** Fig.: Of language: *Brief, concise, terse:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *stret*; (mod.) *strict, étriqué, étroit.*

strīd-eo, i, *no sup.*, ēre, 2.; and **strĭd-o,** di, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* (both forms equally in use) [akin to τριζω] *To make* or *utter any harsh, shrill, hissing, whistling, grating,* or *creaking sound; to creak, hiss, whizz, buzz:* stridentia tingunt Æra lacu, Virg.: bellua horrendum stridens, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *strider.*

strīd-or, ōris, *m.* [strid-eo] *A harsh, shrill, hissing, grating,* or *creaking sound; a creaking, hissing, buzzing.*

whizzing, whistling, etc.: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *strideur.*

strīd-ŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Creaking, hissing, whizzing, buzzing, stridulous:* cornus (*i.e.* hasta), Virg.

strĭg-ĭlis, is, *f.* [stri(n)g-o] *A scraper* (made of horn or metal) used by bathers for removing the impurities of the skin; *a strigil:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *strigille, étrille.*

strĭg-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. strix, strig-is] (*Full of, or abounding in,* strix; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Lean, lank, thin, meagre:* (*Comp.*) strigosiores æquí, Liv.: (*Sup.*) strigosissimum corpus, Col. **II.** Fig.: Of an orator: *Meagre, dry, tasteless:* Cic.

stri(n)go, strinxi, strictum, stringĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to στράγγω] **I.** Prop.: *To draw tight, to bind or tie tight; to draw, bind,* or *press together,* etc.: stricta matutino frigore vulnera, Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To touch, touch upon; to touch lightly* or *slightly; to graze:* metas rotā, Ov.—**B.** *To pull* or *strip off; to pluck off, cut off, clip off, prune,* etc.: folia ex arboribus, Cæs.—**C.** Of a sword, *etc.: To unsheath, draw from the sheath* or *scabbard, bare,* etc.: Liv.; Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of speech: *To compress, abridge:* Quint.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: *To touch, move, affect:* animum patriæ strinxit pietatis imago, Virg. — **2.** Esp.: *To affect painfully; to wound, pain:* pectora, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *étreindre.*

string-or, ōris, *m.* [string-o] *A touching, touch, shock:* aquaï, Lucr.

1. **strix,** strĭgis, *f.* = στρίγξ. *The screecher, a screech-owl:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *strige.*

2. **strix,** ĭgis, *f.* [etym. dub.] *A furrow, channel, groove, flute:* Vitr.

strŏpha, æ, *f.* = στροφή (a turning; hence) *A trick, artifice:* Pl.; Phæd.

Strŏphădes, um, *f.,* Στροφάδες (The turning things). *Strophades; two islands off the coast of Messenia, the fabled residence of the Harpies* (now *Strofadia* or *Strivali*).

strŏphĭum, ĭi, *n.* = στρόφιον (a twisted thing). *A band, breastband, stay:* Cat.

struc-ta, ōrum, *n.* [struo, through root STRUC] *Buildings, erections, constructions:* Lucr.

struc-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.** *A builder, mason, carpenter:* Cic.—**2.** *One who spreads the table or serves up food and carves; a server, carver:* Juv.

struc-tūra, æ, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A fitting together, adaptation, adjustment:* Pl. **B.** Esp.: *An architectural fitting together; a building* or *erecting; mode of building; construction:* Cæs.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: *A building, erection, structure:* Cæs. **III.** Fig.: Of language: *An arrangement, order, structure:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *structure.*

struc-tus, a, um, *P.* of struo, through root STRUC.

strŭ-es, is, *f.* [stru-o] **I.** Gen.: *A heap, pile,* of things put together: Cic.; Liv. **II.** Esp.: Relig. *t. t.*: *A heap of little offering-cakes:* Ov.

strū-ma, æ, *f.* [id.] (*The piled up,* or *raised, thing;* hence) *A scrofulous tumour, struma:* Cels.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *strumes.*

strūm-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [strum-a] *Full of,* or *abounding in, struma; having a struma; scrofulous; strumous:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *strumeux.*

strŭ-o, xi, ctum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [root STRUC, akin to Sanscrit root STRI *sternere;* Gr. στορ-έννυμι] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To place* one thing *by* or *upon* another in regular order; *to pile up,* etc.: frugem ordine, Cic.: ad sidera montes, Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.**: (*To make by joining together;* hence) **a.** *To build, erect, construct:* domos, Hor.—**b.** *To fabricate, make, construct, manufacture,* etc.: tubas, Prop.—**2.** With the idea of order predominating: **a.** Of meals, banquets, *etc.: To set in order, arrange:* Tac.—**b.** Of troops, *etc.*: (**a**) *To arrange, draw up, form,* etc.: Cæs.; Virg. —(**b**) Pass. in reflexive force: *To draw itself,* etc., *up; to take its,* etc., *station:* Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To join together; compound, compose:* Quint.—**B.** *To prepare* something detrimental: *to cause, occasion; to devise, contrive, instigate,* etc.: odium in alios, Cic.—**C.** *To order, arrange, dispose, regulate:* verba, Cic.

Strўmon, ŏnis, *m.,* Στρυμών. **I.** Prop.: *The Strymon; a river of Thrace, on the borders of Macedonia* (now *Struma*). — Hence, **Strўmŏn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Strymon; Strymonian.* **II.** Meton.: *Thrace:* Stat.—Hence, **A. Strўmŏn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Thracian.* — **B. Strўmŏn-is,** ĭdis, *f. A Thracian woman.*

stŭd-ĕo, ŭi, *no sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [akin to σπουδ-ή, σπουδ-άζω, to speed, haste; hence) **I.** Neut.: **A.** Gen.: *To be eager* or *zealous; to take pains, busy one's self,* or *strive; to apply one's self to* or *pursue* some course of action, *etc.*: de quo studeo ex te audire quid sentias, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) qui te nec amet, nec studeat tui, *troubles himself about you,* Script. ap. Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To be zealous* for anyone; *to be friendly, attached,* or *favourable* to; *to favour:* ut studeat tibi, ut te adjuvet, Cic.—**2.** *To apply one's self to learning: to study:* videtur mihi inter Menenios et Appios studuisse, Tac. **II.** Act.: *To be eager, zealous,* or *take pains about* a thing; *to busy one's self with, to strive after:* illis gratum se videri studet, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *étudier.*

stŭdĭōs-e, *adv.* [studios-us] *Eagerly, zealously, anxiously, carefully, studiously:* curare, Cic.: (*Comp.*) studiosius, id.: (*Sup.*) studiosissime, id.

stŭdĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [studi-um] (*Full of* studium; hence) **1.** *Full of,* or *abounding in, zeal; eager, zealous, assiduous, anxious* after anything; *fond,* or *studious,* of anything: homo valde studiosus, Cic.: (with *Gen.,* or *Gerund in* di) venandi aut pilæ, id.; (*Comp.*) studiosiores, Var.—**2.** *Zealous* for anyone; *partial, friendly, attached, devoted* to, *etc.*: (*Sup.*) existimationis meæ studiosissimus, Cic.—**3.** *Devoted to study* or *learning, learned, studious:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *studieux.*

stŭd-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [stud-eo] **1.** Gen.: *A busying one's self about,* or *application to,* a thing; *assiduity, zeal, eagerness, fondness, inclination, desire, exertion, endeavour, study:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Zeal* for anyone; *goodwill, affection, attachment, devotion, favour, kindness,* etc.: Cic.—**B.** *Application to learning* or *studying, study:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *étude.*

stult-e, *adv.* [stult-us] *Foolishly, sillily:* facere, Plaut.: (*Comp.*) stultius, Liv.: (*Sup.*) stultissime, Cic.

stult-ĭtĭa, æ, *f.* [stult-us] (*The quality of the* stultus; hence) *Folly, foolishness, simplicity, silliness, fatuity,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sottise.*

stul-tus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to stolidus] *Foolish, simple, silly, fatuous,* etc. **I.** Prop.: Of persons: auditor, Cic.: (*Comp.* and *Sup.*) nisi sis stultior stultissimo, Plaut.—As *Subst.*: **stultus,** i, m. (*sc.* homo) *A foolish person a fool:* Ter. **II.** Fig.: Of things. facinus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sot.*

stŭpa, æ, v. stuppa.

stŭp-ĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. a.* — Pass.: **stup-e-fīo,** factus sum, fīĕri [stup-eo; (e); facio] *To make stupid* or *senseless; to benumb, deaden, stun, stupefy:* privatos luctūs stupefecit publicus pavor, Liv.: quem stupefacti dicentem intuentur? Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stupéfier.*

stŭp-eo, ŭi, *no sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to στυπ-ος, a stump, block] **I.** Neut.: (*To become a stump* or *block;* hence) **A.** Prop.: *To be struck senseless; to be stunned, benumbed; to be struck aghast; to be astonished, astounded, amazed, confounded, stupefied,* etc.: dum stupet obtutuque hæret defixus in uno, Virg. **B.** Meton.: Of things: *To be benumbed* or *stiffened, to be brought to a standstill, to stop:* stupuitque Ixionis orbis, Ov.—**C.** Fig.: *To be brought to a standstill, to stop:* stupente ita seditione, Liv. **II.** Act.: (*To become a stump* or *block,* at something; hence) *To be astonished* or *amazed at, to wonder at* anything: pars stupet innuptæ donum exitiale Minervæ, Virg.

stŭpe-sco, *no perf. nor sup.,* scĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [stupe-o] *To grow astonished, become amazed:* Cic.

stŭpĕus, a, um, v. stuppeus.

stŭpĭd-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [stupid-us] (*The quality of the* stupidus; hence) *Senselessness, dullness, stupidity:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stupidité.*

stŭp-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [stup-eo] *Struck senseless, confounded, amazed; senseless, dull, stupid:* Ter.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stupide.*

stŭp-or, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.**: **a.** *Astonishment, amazement, wonder, wonderment:* Claud.; Just.—**b.** *Stupor, stupefaction* in mind, feeling, *etc.*: Cic. —**c.**: (**a**) Prop.: *Dullness, insensibil-*

ity, stupidity: Cic.—(b) Meton.: *A dull, stupid person; a simpleton, noodle, fool:* Cat.—**2.** *Numbness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stupeur.*

stuppa (**stūpa**), æ, *f.* = στύππη (στυπη). *The coarse part of flax; tow, hards, oakum:* Cæs.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *stoupe;* (mod.) *étoupe.*

stupp-ĕus (**stūp-**), a, um, *adj.* [stupp-a] *Made* or *consisting of tow:* vincula, Virg.

stŭprā-tor, ōris, *m.* [stupr(a)-o] *A defiler, debaucher, ravisher:* Suet.

stŭpr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [stupr-um] **I.** Gen.: *To defile:* pulvinar, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *To dishonour* by unchastity; *to debauch:* Cic.

stŭprum, i, *n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Gen.: *Defilement, dishonour:* Fest. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *Dishonour, disgrace* by unchastity of any sort; *debauchery, violation:* Cic.; Hor. **B.** Meton.: *A paramour,* etc.: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stupre.*

stўlus, i, v. stilus.

Stymphālus, i, *m.*; **-um,** i, *n.,* Στυμφαλος. *Stymphalus* or *Stymphalum; a district in Arcadia, with a town, mountain, and lake of the same name, the haunt of certain odious birds of prey, which were finally destroyed by Hercules.*—Hence, **1. Stymphāl-ĭus (-ĭcus),** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Stymphalus; Stymphalian.*—**2. Stymphal-is,** ĭdis, *adj. f. Of,* or *belonging to, Stymphalus; Stymphalian:* undæ, Ov.

Styx, Stўgis *and* Stўgos, *f.,* Στύξ (The hateful or detested thing). *Styx:* **1.** *A fountain in Arcadia, the icy-cold water of which caused death.*—**2.**: a. Prop.: *A river in the infernal regions, by which the gods swore.*—Hence, **Stўg-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Styx; Stygian.*—**b.** Meton.: (a) *The infernal regions, the lower world:* Virg.—Hence, **Styg-ius,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the lower world; infernal.*—(b) *Death, destruction,* by means of anything; *poison:* Sen.—Hence, **Styg-ius,** a, um, *adj. Deadly, fatal, pernicious, awful,* etc.: vis, Virg.

Suād-a, æ, *f.* [suad-eo] (*Persuader*) *Suada* or *Persuasion; a goddess.*

suādē-la, æ, *f.* [suade-o] **I.** Prop.: *Exhortation, suasion, persuasion:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: Personified: *Suadela* or *Persuasion; as a goddess.*

suād-ĕo, suāsi, suāsum, suādēre (scanned as a trisyll., sŭādent, Lucr.), 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [from same root as suavis; cf. suavis *init.*] **I.** Gen.: *To advise, recommend, exhort, urge, persuade:* **A.** Prop.: **1.** Neut.: non jubeo, sed, si me consulis, suadeo, Cic.; alicui, id.—**2.** Act.: pacem, Cic.: Juturnam misero, fateor, succurrere fratri Suasi, Virg. **B.** Fig.: Of things: **1.** Neut.: suadet fames, Virg.—**2.** Act.: suadent cadentia sidera somnos, Virg. **II.** Esp.: Polit. *t.t.: To recommend, advocate, support, speak in favour of* a proposed law or bill: rogationem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *suader.*

suā-sĭo, ōnis. *f.* [for suad-sio; fr. suad-eo] **I.** Gen.: *A counselling, advice, exhortation, suasion, persuasion:* Gell. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Politic. *t.t.: A recommending, advocacy* of a proposed law: Cic.—**B.** Rhetor. *t.t.*: *The suasory species of eloquence:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *suasion.*

suā-sor, ōris, *m.* [for suad-sor; fr. id.] **I.** Gen.: *One who exhorts, advises,* or *persuades; an adviser, counsellor, persuader:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: Politic. *t.t.: One who recommends* or *advocates a proposed law:* Cic.

suā-sus (for suad-sus), a, um, *P.* of suad-eo.

suāv-ē-ŏl-ens (also written separately), entis, *adj.* [suav-is; (e); ol-eo] *Sweet-smelling, fragrant:* amaracus, Cat.

suāv-ĭ-dĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* [suav-is; (i); dic-o] *Sweet-spoken, pleasant:* Lucr.

suāv-ĭ-lŏquent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [suav-is; (i); loquens, loquent-is] *Sweetness of speech:* Cic.

suāv-ĭ-lŏqu-us, a, um, *adj.* [suav-is; (i); loqu-or] *Sweet-spoken:* Lucr.

suāvĭŏ-lum (**sāvĭo-**), i, *n. dim.* [suavium, (*uncontr. Gen.*) suavio-i] *A little kiss:* Cat.

suāvĭ-or (**sāvi-**), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. a.* [suavi-um] *To kiss:* Cic.

suā-vis, e, *adj.* [for suad-vis; akin to Sanscrit *svad-u,* from the Sanscrit root SVAD, "gustare," "delibare;" also akin to Gr. ἡδ-ύς, ἁδ-ύς] *Sweet, pleasant, agreeable, grateful, delightful:* odor, Cic.: amicitia, id.: (*Comp.*) suavior, Plaut.: (*Sup.*) suavissimus gustus, Pl.—Adverbial expression: Suave, *Sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suave.*

suāv-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [suav-is] (*The quality of the* suavis; hence) *Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suavité.*

suāv-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully:* blandiri, Cic.: (*Sup.*) literæ suavissime scriptæ, id.

suāv-ĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* suavis; hence) *Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness:* Auct. Her.

suāv-lum (**sāv-**), ĭi, *n.* [id.] (*The sweet* or *delightful thing;* hence) *A kiss, a love-kiss:* Cic.

sŭb, *præp. c. Acc.* and *Abl.* [akin to Sanscrit *up-a,* Gr. ὑπ-ο] **I.** With *Abl.*: **A.** Prop.: Of place: To point out the object under which a thing is situated: *Under, below, beneath, underneath:* sub terrâ, Cic.: sub curru, Hor. **B.** Meton.: **1.**: **a.** Of lofty objects, at the foot of which, or in whose immediate neighbourhood anything is situated: *Under, below, beneath, at the foot of, at, by, near, before:* sub monte consedit, Cæs.—**b.** Of objects situated below: *From beneath, from under:* sub terrâ erepsisti, Plaut.—**2.** Of time: *In, within, during, at, by:* sub profectione, Cæs.: sub luce, Ov.—**3.** In other relations, where existence under, or in the immediate vicinity of, anything may be conceived: *Under, beneath:* sub sarcinis, Cæs. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *Under, beneath:* sub nomine pacis bellum latet, Cic.—**2.** *Beneath, at, before:* classem sub ipso ore urbis incendit, Flor.—**3.**: **a.** *Beneath, under,* both of persons and things: sub regno esse, Cic.: sub judice lis est, Hor.—**b.** *Under,* i. e. on the condition, penalty, *etc.,* of: sub pœnâ mortis, Suet.—**c.** *Under the effects of:* exhalans sub vulnere vitam, Ov. **II.** With *Acc.*: **A.** Prop.: Of place: To point out the object under which a thing comes, goes, extends, *etc.*: *Under, below, beneath:* tum sub jugum mittere, Cæs. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of lofty objects, to the foot of which, or in whose immediate neighbourhood, anything comes, or near to which it extends: *Under, below, beneath, near to, close to, up to, towards,* etc.: arat finem sub utrumque colonus, Hor.—**2.** Of time, denoting a close approximation: **a.** Before: *Towards, about:* sub noctem, Cæs.—**b.** After: *Immediately after, just after, immediately upon:* sub eas (*sc.* literas) statim recitatæ sunt tuæ, Cic.—**3.** In other relations, in which a coming *under* anything may be conceived: sub manum submittere, Hirt. **C.** Fig.: *Under, beneath:* quæ sub sensûs subjecta sunt, Cic. **III.** In composition: **A.** The *b* remains unchanged before vowels and before *b, d, j, l, n, s, t, v.* Before the remaining consonants (*c, f, g, m, p, r*) it is regularly assimilated. Yet here the MsS. vary, as in respect to the like assimilation of *ob, ad, in,* etc. Before some words commencing with *c, p, t,* it assumes the form *sus,* by the rejection of the *b* from a collateral form subs (analog. to abs); e. g. suspicio, suscito, suspendo, sustineo, sustuli, *etc.* Before *s,* with a following consonant, there remains merely *su* in the words suspicio, suspicor, suspiro; cf. however, substerno, substituo, substo, substruo, *etc.*—**B.** Signification: **1.** Prop.: Of locality: *Under, beneath, below, underneath:* suppono, suffero,—**2.** Fig.: Of rank, degree, amount, size, subjection, order, *etc.*: *Under:* subdoceo.—**3.** Meton.: **a.** Of locality: (*a*) (*a*) Gen.: *From below,* or *beneath:* subeo.—(β) Esp.: Pregn.: *Up, upwards:* subvolo, succingo.—(b) *From within:* suspiro.—(c) *Towards, up to,* etc.: succurro, suggredior.—(d) *Underneath, at the foot of* anything: subjaceo.—(e) *Close to, beside, near:* suburbanus.—(f) *Close after, behind:* subsequor.—(g) *Behind:* subsecivus.—(h) *At the end:* subjungo.—**b.** Of time: (a) *During, in the course of, by:* subdiu.—(b) *Near, towards the approach of:* sublucanus.—(c) *After:* subsecundarius.—(d) In conversations, *etc.*: *After, in reply,* succlamo.—(e) *Close:* subinde.—**c.** Of degree: (a) *Somewhat, a little, slightly:* subabsurdus, subagrestis.—(b) *Under, not quite:* suppar.—(c) *In a lower* or *smaller degree; into small parts,* etc.: subdistinguo, subdivido.—(d) To denote what is *small, slight, thin,* or *fine:* subtilis.—**d.** Of manner: *In an underhand* or *private way; secretly:* surripio.—**e.** Of substitution: *In the place of:*

subdo.—f. Of succession: *Next, second:* subhæres.—**g.** With force of simple word prevailing: suborno *no.* II., suppleo. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sous.*

sŭbabsurd-e, *adv.* [subabsurd-us] *Somewhat absurdly:* Cic.

sŭb-absurdus, a, um, *adj. Somewhat* or *rather absurd:* Cic.

sŭb-accūso, accūsāvi, accūsātum, accūsāre, 1. *v. a. To blame* or *accuse somewhat:* Cic.

sŭbac-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for subag-tio ; fr. subig-o ; through true root SUBAG] *Preparation, discipline:* Cic.

sŭbac-tus (for subag-tus), a, um, *P.* of subig-o, through id.

sŭb-ærātus, a, um, *adj. That has copper underneath,* i. e. *inside:* Pers.

sŭb-ăgrestis, e, *adj. Somewhat rustic, rather boorish:* Cic.

sŭb-āl-āris, e, *adj.* [sub ; al-a] *That is under the arms ; placed* or *carried under the arms:* telum, Nep.

sŭb-āmārus, a, um, *adj. Somewhat bitter, bitterish:* Cic.

sŭb-arrŏganter, *adv. Somewhat proudly* or *arrogantly :* Cic.

sŭb-ausculto, auscultāvi, auscultātum, auscultāre, 1. *v. a. To listen secretly, to eavesdrop:* Cic.

sŭb-bĭbo, bibi, *prps. no sup,* bibĕre, 3. *v. a. To drink a little, to tipple:* Plaut.; Suet.

subc., v. succ.

sub-dēbĭlis, e, *adj. Somewhat feeble:* Suet.

sub-dēbĭlĭtā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [sub; debilĭta(a)-o] *Somewhat enfeebled* or *discouraged, rather spiritless:* Cic.

sub-dēfĭcio, dēfēci, dēfectum, dēfĭcĕre, 3. *v. n. To fail somewhat :* Curt.

sub-difficilis, e, *adj. Somewhat difficult:* quæstio, Cic.

sub-diffĭdo, *no perf. nor sup.,* diffīdĕre, 3. *v. n. To be somewhat distrustful :* Cic.

subd-ītīvus, a, um, *adj.* [subd-o] *Substituted, suppositious, spurious, counterfeit :* Cic.

subd-ĭto, *perf. and sup. prps. not found,* āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] *To afford, supply, furnish :* Lucr.

subd-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of subd-o.

sub-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.: A. Prop.: 1.** Gen.: *To put, place, set,* or *lay under:* ignem, Cic.: calcaria equo, Liv.—2. Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To place one under, to throw one's self beneath:* Ov. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To bring under, subject, subdue:* subdidit Oceanum sceptris, Claud.—**2.** *To expose:* rem casibus, Pl.—**3.** *To bring on, furnish, supply; to yield, afford:* ingenio stimulos, Ov. **II.: A.** Gen.: *To put in the place of* another person or thing ; *to substitute:* judicem in meum locum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: (*To put something spurious in the place of another person or thing ;* hence) **1.** *To substitute falsely:* me subditum appellant, Liv. —**2.** Of a will. *To forge:* Tac.—**3.** *To counterfeit, make up:* crimina majestatis, Tac.

sub-dŏcĕo, *perf. and sup. prps. not found,* dŏcēre, 2. *v. a.* (*To teach under* another ; hence) *To teach as an assistant, to act as an assistant-teacher.* Cic.

subdŏl-e, *adv.* [subdol-us] *Somewhat craftily* or *deceitfully :* Cic.

sub-dŏlus, a, um, *adj. Somewhat crafty, cunning, sly, subtle, deceptive,* or *deceitful :* Sall.; Tac.

sub-dūbĭto, *perf. and sup. not found,* āre, 1. *v. a. To be a little doubtful* or *undecided ; to have some hesitation:* Cic.

sub-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre (*Perf. sync.* subduxti, Ter.), 3. *v. a.* **I.** Without the idea of removal: **A.** Gen.: *To draw,* or *pull, up; to lift up, raise:* tunicas, Hor. **B.** Esp.: Naut. *t. t.*: *To draw,* or *haul up,* on land : naves, Cæs.: classem, Cic. **II.** With the idea of removal implied: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To draw away from, to withdraw, remove,* etc.: cibum alicui, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To draw off* forces from one position to another : Liv.—**b.** Naut. *t. t.*: Of sails : *To take in,* or *furl:* Hirt.—**c.** *To take away secretly* or *by stealth ; to steal :* post ignem æthereā domo Subductum, Hor.—**d.** With Acc. of Personal pron.: *To withdraw one's self stealthily, to take one's self off by stealth, to steal away:* Ter.; Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.**: **a.** Of an account : *To draw up, cast up, reckon, compute, calculate,* or *balance* (by subtracting one set of items from another) : Plaut.; Cic.—**b.** Subducere rationem, *To deliberate, calculate :* Cic. —Particular phrase: Subductum aliquid habere, *To have deliberated upon,* or *calculated, something :* Cic. —**2.** Of things : With Acc. of Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force : *To withdraw itself,* etc.: Pl.; Virg.

subduc-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subduc-o] **1.** Naut. *t. t.*: *A hauling ashore* of a ship : Cæs.—**2.** *A reckoning :* Cic.

subduc-tus, a, um : *P.* of subduc-o.

sub-dūrus, a, um, *adj. Somewhat hard, hardish :* Cic.

sŭb-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum *or* estum, ĕdĕre, 3. *v. a. To eat, waste,* or *wear away, below :* scopulum, Ov.

sŭb-ĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, īre, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: **a.** Gen.: *To go,* or *come, under, below,* or *beneath :* quum luna sub orbem solis subisset, Liv.: pars ingenti subiere feretro, Virg.—**b.** Esp.: *To enter* a place, *etc.*: Hirt.; Virg. — **2.** Fig.: *To come into the mind ; to occur, suggest itself,* etc.: subiit cari genitoris imago, Virg.—**B.**: **1.** Prop.: *To go towards,* or *up to ; to advance, proceed, approach :* muro, Virg.: subeundum erat ad hostes, Liv.—**2.** Fig.: *To approach, draw near,* esp. with stealth ; *to advance* or *approach stealthily :* Ov. —**C.**: **1.** Prop.: *To come up from beneath ; to come* or *spring up :* subeunt herbæ, Virg.—**2.** Fig.: *To spring up, arise:* ne subeant animo tædia justo tuo, Ov.—**D.**: **1.** Gen.: **a.** Prop.: *To come after, to follow:* pone subit conjux, Virg.—**b.** Fig.: *To succeed, come,* or *follow after,* etc.: subiit argentea proles, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: *To come in,* or *take, the place of another,* etc.; *to succeed:* **a.** Prop.: subit ipse, meumque Explet opus, Ov.—**b.** Fig.: subeunt morbi, Virg. **II.** Act.: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: **a.** Gen.: *To go,* or *come, under* or *beneath :* umbra subit terras, Ov.—**b.** Esp.: (a) *To enter* a place, *etc.*: quos (*sc.* lucos) aquæ subeunt et aurræ, Hor. — (b) *To plunge under* water, *etc.*: Ov.— (c) *To go under* a load, *etc.*, for the purpose of taking or receiving on the back, *etc.*; *to take, receive,* etc.: asellus, Quum gravius dorso subiit onus, Hor.—**2.** Fig.: **a.**: (a) *To come under* the dominion of : clarum subit Alba Latinum, Ov.—(b) *To subject one's self to, take upon one's self* an evil ; *to undergo, submit to, sustain, endure, suffer* it : terrores, Cic.: odium, id.—**b.** *To come into, enter, occur to* one's mind : cogitatio animum subiit, Liv.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: *To go towards,* or *up to ; to advance, proceed, approach to:* Tonantem Juno subit, Stat.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** With the accessory notion of hostility : *To attack, assail :* aliquem, Virg. — **b.** With accessory notion of stealth : *To approach stealthily, to steal into,* or *upon.* Ov.—**C.**: (*To come,* or *go, up a thing from beneath ;* hence) *To mount, ascend,* etc.: collem, Hirt.—**D.** *To come into,* or *take, the place of; to succeed to:* furcas subiere columnæ, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *subir.*

sūber, ĕris, *n. The cork-oak, cork-tree :* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suber.*

subf., v. suff.

subg., v. sugg.

sūb-horrĭdus, a, um, *adj. Somewhat rough, roughish :* Cic.

sŭb-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, ĭgĕre (sŭbĭgīt, scanned with *u* long, Cic. poët.), 3. *v. a.* [for sub-ago] **I.: A.** Prop.: *To bring under, get under:* sonipedes subigit jugo, Sen. **B.** Meton.: Of the effect of bringing an object under the action, *etc.*, of something: **1.** *To work, prepare,* etc.: opus digitis, Ov. —**2.** *To press* or *rub down* by the hand : subigunt in cote secures, *i. e. sharpen,* Virg. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To put down, overcome, conquer, subjugate, subject, subdue,* etc.: tertiam partem orbis terrarum, Cic.—**2.** *To tame, subdue,* etc., animals : Cic. **II.: A.** Prop.: (*To put in motion,* or *turn up, from beneath ;* hence) **1.** Of the soil, *etc.*: *To break* or *dig up ; to plough, cultivate,* etc.: Cic.; Ov.—**2.** Of a vessel, *etc.*: *To impel, urge,* or *push on, row,* etc.: Virg.; Liv. **B.** Fig.: **1.**: **a.** Of the mind : *To cultivate, bring under cultivation:* Cic.—**b.** *To train, rear, discipline,* etc.: tot subacti atque durati bellis, Liv.—**2.** *To bring, incite, impel ; to force, compel, constrain* to anything : ad deditionem Volscos subegit, Liv.

sŭb-impŭdens, entis, *adj. Somewhat shameless* or *impudent :* Cic.

sŭb-ĭnānis, e, *adj. Somewhat empty* or *vain :* Cic.

sŭb-inde, *adv.*: **1.** *Immediately after, just after, presently, forthwith, thereupon :* Liv.; Hor.—**2.** *One after the other, from time to time, now and*

then, repeatedly, frequently, continually: Liv.

sŭb-insulsus, a, um, *adj. Somewhat tasteless* or *insipid:* Cic.

sŭb-invīdĕo, *no perf.*, invīsum, invidēre, 2. *v. a.* **I.** *To envy a little* or *slightly, to be somewhat envious of:* alicui, Cic. **II.** Part. Perf.: *A little disliked, somewhat odious:* Cic.

sŭb-invīto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To invite slightly:* Cic.

sŭb-īrascor, īrātus sum, īrasci, 3. *v. dep. n. To be somewhat angry* or *enraged:* brevitati literarum, Cic.

sŭbīrā-tus, a, um, *P.* of subiracor.

sŭbī-tārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [subitus] (*Pertaining to the* subitus; hence) *Done suddenly* or *in haste, sudden, hasty:* Liv.; Tac.

sŭbĭt-o, *adv.* [id.] *Suddenly, unexpectedly:* Cic.; Hor.

sŭbĭ-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of subeo, through true root SUBI.—**2.** *Pa.*: *That has come on stealthily,* or *unexpectedly; sudden, unexpected:* res, Cic.: bellum, Cæs.—As *Subst.*: **subitum,** i, *n. A sudden* or *unexpected thing, a sudden occurrence,* etc.: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *subit.*

sub-jăcĕo, jăcŭi, jăcĭtum, jăcēre, 2. *v. n.* **I.** *To lie under* anything: frumentum si tegulis subjaceat, Pl. **II.** *To lie beneath* or *at the foot: to be situated below:* mare subjacens, Pl. **III. A.** Prop.: *To lie* or *be situated close* to anything; *to adjoin:* Apennino subjacent (*sc.* Tusci), Pl. **B.** Fig.: *To belong to; to be connected with,* or *annexed to:* causæ subjacent lites, Quint.

subjec-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for subjac-tio; fr. subjic-io, through true root SUBJAC] **1.** *A laying, putting,* or *placing under* or *beneath:* Cic.—**2.** *A substituting, a forging:* Liv.—**3.** a. Prop.: *An annexing, subjoining:* Auct. Her. —**b.** Meton.: Rhetor. *t. t.*: *An answer subjoined* by an orator to a question which he has just asked: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *subjection.*

subject-issĭme, *adv.* [subject-us] *Most humbly,* or *submissively:* Cæs.

subjec-to, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for subjac-to; fr. subjic-io; true root SUBJAC] **I.** *To lay, place,* or *put under:* manūs, Ov.: lasso stimulos, Hor. **II.** *To throw from below:* arenam, Virg.

subjec-tor, ōris, *m.* [for subjactor; fr. id., through id.] *One who substitutes, a substitutor, forger:* Cic.

subjec-tus (for subjac-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of subjic-io, through true root SUBJAC. —**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Subjected, subject:* subjectior in diem et horam Invidiæ, Hor.—As *Subst.*: **subjectus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *An inferior, subject:* Pl.—**b.** Of places: *Lying under* or *near; bordering upon; neighbouring, adjacent:* alter (*sc.* cingulus terræ) subjectus aquiloni, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sujet.*

sub-jĭcio (in ancient MSS. also written **subicio, subicis, subicit,** *etc.*; and hence, in the poets, sometimes scanned **sŭbĭcis, sŭbĭcit**), jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for sub-jacio] **I.: A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To throw, lay, place,* or *bring under:* ligna et sarmenta circumdare, ignemque subjicere cœperunt, Cic.: ossa subjecta corpori, id. —**2.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To place,* or *station, one's self,* etc., *below* or *beneath; to take a position underneath:* Cæs.; Cic. **B.** Meton.: As the result of placing one thing under another: **1.** Gen.: *To put in the place of; to substitute:* copias integras vulneratis defessisque subjiciebat, Hirt.—**2.** Esp.: (*To substitute* false for true; hence) **a.** *To forge, counterfeit:* testamenta, Cic.—**b.** *To suborn:* subjicitur L. Metellus ab inimicis Cæsaris, Cæs. **C.** Fig.: (*To place beneath*; hence) **1.** *To submit, subject:* aliquid sub sensūs, Cic.: cogitationi aliquid subjicere, id. —**2.** *To attribute, assign, impute,* etc.: huic verbo omnes qui Latine sciunt duas res subjiciunt, etc., Cic. — **3.** Pregn.: **a.** Gen.: *To place under, to make subject, to subject:* exteras gentes servitio, Liv.—**b.** Esp.: With Personal pron. *or* Pass. in reflexive force: *To place one's self under, to submit:* Cic.— **4.** *To submit, subject, expose:* **a.** For sale: bona civium voci præconis, Cic. —**b.** To peril, ill will, *etc.*: scelus odio civium, Cic.— **5.** *To subject* or *subordinate* a particular to a general; *to range* or *treat it under, append it to,* etc.: sub metum subjecta sunt pigritia, pudor, terror, *etc.*, Cic.—**6.**: (*To place under* in succession or order, in speaking or writing; hence) **a.** *To place after, annex, follow, affix, append, subjoin,* etc.: rationem, Cic.— **b.** *To answer, reply:* pauca furenti Subjicio, Virg.—**7.** *To bring forward, propose, adduce; to bring to mind, prompt, suggest,* etc.: certiora consilia, Liv.— **8.** *To substitute:* pro verbo proprio subjicitur aliud, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Gen.: *To throw from under; to throw up* a thing: terram ferro, *i. e. to plough,* Cic.: corpora in equos, *i. e. mount,* Virg. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To throw one's self up; to mount* or *shoot up,* etc.: quantum vere novo viridis se subjicit alnus, Virg. **III.** *To place near, close to,* etc.: castris legiones, Cæs. **IV.** *To place underneath* or *at the foot of* a hill, *etc.*: ædes colli etiam subjiciam, ut, *etc.*, Liv.

subjunc-tus (for subjung-tus), a, um, *P.* of subjung-o.

sub-jungo, junxi, junctum, jungĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.**: (*To join beneath* the yoke, *etc.*; hence) **A.** Prop.: *To yoke, harness:* curru tigres, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To unite, connect:* omnes artes oratori, Cic.—**2.** *To submit, subject:* carmina nervis, Ov.— **3.** *To bring under, subdue, subject, subjugate:* mihi res, non me rebus subjungere conor, Hor. **C.** Meton.: *To lay under:* fundamenta rebus, Lucr. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To join on at the end; to annex, affix,* rostro Phrygios subjuncta (*sc.* puppis) leones, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To add, put after:* verbo verbum, Quint.

sub-lăbor, lapsus sum, lăbi, 3. *v. dep.* **I.** Gen.: *To glide, fall, sink,* or *slip down, below; to sink,* etc.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To throw, lay, place,* or *bring under:* ligna et sarmenta circumdare, ignemque subjicere cœperunt, Cic.: ossa subjecta corpori, id. —**2.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To place,* or *station, one's self,* etc., *below* or *beneath; to take a position underneath:* Cæs.; Cic. **B.** Meton.: As the result of placing one thing under another: **1.** Gen.: *To put in the place of; to substitute:* copias integras vulneratis defessisque subjiciebat, Hirt.—**2.** Esp.: (*To substitute* false for true; hence) **a.** *To forge, counterfeit:* testamenta, Cic.—**b.** *To suborn:* subjicitur L. Metellus ab inimicis Cæsaris, Cæs. **C.** Fig.: (*To place beneath*; hence) **1.** *To submit, subject:* aliquid sub sensūs, Cic.: cogitationi aliquid subjicere, id. —**2.** *To attribute, assign, impute,* etc.: huic verbo omnes qui Latine sciunt duas res subjiciunt, etc., Cic. — **3.** Pregn.: **a.** Gen.: *To place under, to make subject, to subject:* exteras gentes servitio, Liv.—**b.** Esp.: With Personal pron. *or* Pass. in reflexive force: *To place one's self under, to submit:* Cic.— **4.** *To submit, subject, expose:* **a.** For sale: bona civium voci præconis, Cic. —**b.** To peril, ill will, *etc.*: scelus odio civium, Cic.— **5.** *To subject* or *subordinate* a particular to a general; *to range* or *treat it under, append it to,* etc.: sub metum subjecta sunt pigritia, pudor, terror, *etc.*, Cic.—**6.**: (*To place under* in succession or order, in speaking or writing; hence) **a.** *To place after, annex, follow, affix, append, subjoin,* etc.: rationem, Cic.— **b.** *To answer, reply:* pauca furenti Subjicio, Virg.—**7.** *To bring forward, propose, adduce; to bring to mind, prompt, suggest,* etc.: certiora consilia, Liv.— **8.** *To substitute:* pro verbo proprio subjicitur aliud, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Gen.: *To throw from under; to throw up* a thing: terram ferro, *i. e. to plough,* Cic.: corpora in equos, *i. e. mount,* Virg. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To throw one's self up; to mount* or *shoot up,* etc.: quantum vere novo viridis se subjicit alnus, Virg. **III.** *To place near, close to,* etc.: castris legiones, Cæs. **IV.** *To place underneath* or *at the foot of* a hill, *etc.*: ædes colli etiam subjiciam, ut, *etc.*, Liv.

subjunc-tus (for subjung-tus), a, um, *P.* of subjung-o.

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sub-lăbor, lapsus sum, lăbi, 3. *v. dep.* **I.** Gen.: *To glide, fall, sink,* or *slip down, below; to sink,* etc.: **A.** Prop.: ædificia vetustate sublapsa, Pl. **B.** Fig.: annis sublapsa vetustas, Virg. **II.** Esp.: *To slip down, glide away:* **A.** Prop.: lues udo sublapsa veneno, Virg. **B.** Fig.: retro sublapsa spes, Virg.

sublap-sus (for sublab-sus), a, um, *P.* of sublab-or.

sublāt-e, *adv.* [sublat-us] **I.** Prop.: *On high, aloft,* etc.: Amm. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Loftily, with elevation:* dicere, Cic. —**B.** *Proudly, haughtily:* (*Comp.*) sublatius, Cic.

sub-lā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sub; LA, root of la-tum; v. fero *init.*] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A lifting up, raising, elevation:* Quint. —**b.** Fig.: *An elevation, exaltation* of mind, *etc.*: Cic. — **2.** *An abrogation, annulling:* Quint.

sub-lā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of tollo; fr. sub; LA, root of la-tum; v. fero *init.*—**2.** *Pa.*: (Prop.: *Lifted up;* Fig.) *Elated, proud, haughty:* prælio sublati, Cæs.: (*Comp.*) sublatior ardet, Ov.

sublec-tus (for subleg-tus), a, um, *P.* of subleg-o.

sub-lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, lĕgĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To gather from below, to gather up:* sublegit quodcumque jaceret inutile, Hor. **II.** *To catch up,* or *carry off secretly,* or *by stealth:* **A.** Prop.: liberos, *i. e. to kidnap children,* Plaut. **B.** Fig.: sermonem alicujus, *i. e. to overhear,* Plaut. **III.** *To choose* or *elect in the place of* another, *to substitute:* familias in numerum patriciorum, Tac.

sublĕvā-tĭo, onis, *f.* [sublev(a)-o] *A lightening, alleviation:* Cic.

sub-lĕvo, lĕvāvi, lĕvātum, lĕvāre, 1. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To lift up from beneath; to raise up, hold up, support:* qui nos, sibi quondam ad pedes stratos, ne sublevabat quidem, Cic. — **2.** Esp.: **a.** With Personal pron.: *To lift* or *raise one's self up, to rise:* Cic.; Virg.—**b.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To support one's self:* Cæs. **B.** Fig.: *To sustain, support, assist, encourage, console* anyone in misfortune: Cæs.; Cic. **II.** (Prop.: *To make light, to lighten;* Fig.) *To lighten, alleviate, mitigate, lessen* an evil, *etc.*: calamitates hominum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soulever.*

sublĭc-a, æ, *f.* [prob. for sublig-a; fr. sublig-o] (*The thing binding,* or *fastening, below;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *A stake* or *pile* driven into the ground: Cæs. **II.** Esp.: *A pile* for a bridge: Cæs.

sublĭc-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sublic-a] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* sublica; hence) *Made,* or *consisting of,* or *resting upon, piles:* pons, *the pile-bridge* (*a wooden bridge across the Tiber, built by Ancus Marcius*), Liv.

sublĭgā-cŭlum, i, *n.* [sublig(a)-o] (*That which serves for binding,* or *fastening, below;* hence) *A waist-band, breech-cloth:* Cic.

sub-lĭgo, ligāvi, ligātum, ligāre, 1. *v. a. To bind,* or *tie, below; to tie on:* ensem lateri, Virg.

sublīm-e, *adv.* [sublim-is] **I.** Prop.: *Aloft, loftily, on high:* Cic.: (*Comp.*) sublimius, Ov. **II.** Fig.: Of

speech: *In a lofty manner, loftily:* dicere, Quint.

sublīmis, e (collat. form, *neut. plur.*, sublima, Lucr.), *adj.* [etym. dub.; usually referred to sublevo] **I.** Prop.: *Uplifted, high, lofty, exalted, elevated:* ipsa (Venus) Paphum sublimis abit, *on high through the air,* Virg.: (*Comp.*) quanto sublimior Atlas Omnibus in Libyā sit montibus, Juv. — As *Subst.*: **sublime,** is, *n. Height;* sts. to be rendered *the air:* Ov.; Suet. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Lofty, exalted, eminent, distinguished:* mens, Ov. **B.** Esp.: Of language, orators, poets, *etc.*: *Lofty, elevated, sublime:* naturā sublimis et acer, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sublime.*

sublīm-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sublim-is] (*The quality of the* sublimis; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Height, loftiness:* corporis, Quint.: lunæ, Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Loftiness, sublimity:* animi, Pl. **B.** Esp.: Of language: *Loftiness, elevation, sublimity:* Pl.; Quint.

sub-līno, lēvi, lĭtum, lĭnĕre (collat. form, *Part. Perf.* sublinītum os, Plaut.), 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To besmear,* or *anoint, beneath; to lay on as a ground-colour, to prime* with anything: sanguinem lacertæ, Pl. **II.** Meton.: *To put underneath, underlay:* tertium (genus sardonychis) argenteis bracteis sublinitur, *etc.*, Pl.

sublī-tus, a, um, *P.* of subli-no.

sub-lūcĕo, *perf. and sup. not found,* lūcēre, 2. *v. n. To shine a little, to gleam faintly, to glimmer:* candida nec mixto sublucent ora rubore, Ov.

sub-lŭo, *no perf.*, lūtum, lŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To wash,* or *bathe, underneath:* aliquid aquā calidā, Cels. **II.** Meton.: Of rivers: *To flow along the base of, to wash the foot of:* montem flumen subluebat, Cæs.

sub-lustr-is, e, *adj.* [sub; lustr-o] *Giving some light, having a faint light, glimmering:* nox, Hor.

sublū-tus, a, um, *P.* of sublu-o.

subm, v. summ.

sub-nascor, nātus sum, nasci, 3. *v. dep. n. To grow up from under, out of,* or *after; to succeed:* subnatæ herbæ, Ov.

subnā-tus, a, um, *P.* of subna-scor.

sub-necto, *no perf.*, nexum, nectĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To bind,* or *tie, under; to bind on beneath:* vestem, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To add, subjoin* in speaking: callide subnectit, confictas a se epistolas esse, Just.

sub-nĕgo, nĕgāvi, nĕgātum, nĕgāre, 1. *v. a. To deny somewhat; to half deny* or *refuse:* aliquid alicui, Cic.

subnexus (for subnect-sus), a, um, *P.* of subnect-o.

sub-ni-sus, a, um, v. subnixus.

sub-nixus (-nisus) (for sub-nit-sus), a, um, *P.* of obsol. sub-nit-or. **I.** Prop.: *Resting,* or *leaning, upon* something *beneath; supported underneath, underpropped, propped up, supported by:* subnixis alis me inferam, *i. e. with my arms akimbo,* Plaut.: (with *Gr. Acc.*) Mæoniā mentum mitrā crinemque madentem Subnixus, *bound under his chin,* Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Relying,* or *depending,* upon anything: victoriis divitiisque subnixus, Cic.

sub-nōto, nōtāvi, nōtatum, nōtāre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** *To mark, note,* or *write underneath:* nomina, Suet. **II.** Meton.: *To subscribe:* libellos, Pl.

sub-nūb-a, æ, *f.* [sub; nub-o] (*She who marries* and stands *in the place of another*; hence) *A supplanting,* or *successful, rival:* lecti nostri, Ov.

sub-nūbĭlus, a, um, *adj. Somewhat cloudy,* or *overcast, rather gloomy:* nox, Cæs.

sūbo, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. To be in heat, to brim:* Lucr.

sub-obscēnus, a, um, *adj. Somewhat obscene:* Cic.

sub-obscūrus, a, um, *adj. Somewhat obscure* or *dark:* Fig.: Of language: Cic.

sub-ŏdĭōsus, a, um, *adj. Somewhat vexatious* or *odious:* Cic.

sub-offendo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. To give some offence:* apud aliquem, Cic.

sub-ŏlĕo, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, ŏlēre, 2. *v. n.* (Prop.: *To emit a smell*; Fig.) *To enable,* or *cause, one to detect,* etc.; *I (you,* etc.) *smell out, scent, perceive, detect,* etc. (only in 3rd pers. sing.): ut ne paululum quidem suboleat esse amicam hanc Cliniæ, Ter.: video, subolet, sentio, Plaut.

sub-ŏl-es (sŏb-), is, *f.* [sub; olesco] (*The thing growing up from beneath;* hence) **I.** Prop.: Of plants: *A sprout, shoot, offshoot, twig, spray:* Col. **II.** Meton.: Of persons and animals: *Offspring, progeny, posterity, issue, stock, race, lineage:* Cic.; Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sobole.*

sub-ŏlesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ŏlescĕre, 3. *v. inch. n. To grow up:* Liv.

sub-ŏrĭor, *perf. prps. not found,* ŏrīri, 4. *v. dep. n. To spring up, arise, proceed:* Lucr.

sub-orno, ornāvi, ornātum, ornāre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** *To fit out, furnish, provide, equip:* **A.** Prop.: aliquem pecuniā, Script. ap. Cic. **B.** Fig.: a naturā subornatus, Cic. **II.** (Prop.: *To equip, prepare,* or *get ready, secretly*; Meton.) *To secretly incite, to instigate, suborn:* falsum testem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suborner.*

subor-tus, ūs, *m.* [subor-ior] *A rising* or *springing up:* Lucr.

subp., v. supp.

subr., v. surr.

sub-scrībo, scripsi, scriptum, scribĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** : **A.** Gen.: *To write underneath,* or *below:* statuis inauratis . . . subscripsit, Reges ab se in gratiam esse reductos, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Law *t. t.*: **a.** Prop.: *To write down, sign,* or *subscribe one's name* to an accusation (either as sole plaintiff or as associated with others), together with the ground of the charge; *to institute* or *join in a charge, prosecution, suit,* etc.: quia parricidii causa subscripta esset, Cic. — **b.** Meton.: *To make (anything) the ground of accusation:* suspiria nostra, Tac. —**2.** Politic. *t. t.*: Of the censor: *To write down, set down, note down* the reason of his censure, Cic.—**3.**: **a.** Prop.: *To sign, subscribe* a document, *etc.*: numerum puniendorum, Suet.—**b.** Meton.: *To assent to, agree to, approve of* anything: Cæsaris iræ, Ov. **II.** *To write* or *note down*: numerum aratorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *souscrire.*

subscrip-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for subscrib-tio; fr. subscrib-o] **1.** (Prop.: *A writing underneath*; Meton.) *A thing written underneath; a subscription:* Cic.—**2.** Law *t. t.*: (Prop.: *A writing down*; Meton.) *A subscription* or *joint-subscription* to an accusation: Cic.—**3.** Politic. *t. t.*: Of the censor: *A noting down, note* of the offence censured: Cic.—**4.** (Prop.: *A signing* or *subscribing* of a document, *etc.*; Meton.) *The signature* of a document: Suet.—**5.** (Prop.: *A writing* or *noting down*; Meton.) *A list, register:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *souscription.*

subscrip-tor, ōris, *m.* [for subscrib-tor; fr. id.] *A signer* or *joint-signer* of an accusation: Cic.

subscrip-tus (for subscrib-tus), a, um, *P.* of subscrib-o.

sub-sĕc-īvum, i, *n.* [sub; sec-o] (*That which is clipped off*; hence) *A small patch* of land: Suet.

sub-sĕc-īvus (**subsĭcīvus,** and by transposition **subcisivus** or **succisivus**), a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Clipped off*; hence) *That remains over and above* or *that is done besides* the principal thing; *over-, odd, extra:* tempora, Cic.

sub-sĕc-o, sĕcŭi, sectum, sĕcāre, 1. *v. a. To cut under, cut away below; to clip* or *pare off:* papavereas comas ungue, Ov.

subsec-tus, a, um, *P.* of subsec-o.

sub-sell-ium, ii, *n.* [sub; sell-a] (*A thing pertaining to,* or *of the nature of,* a sella, and *under* a sella in height; hence) **I.** Gen.: *A low bench* or *form:* Cic.; Suet. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *A judge's seat, the bench* (so prps. only plur.): Cic. **B.** Meton.: *A court, tribunal* (so, prps. only plur.): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *subselle.*

sub-sentĭo, sensi, sensum, sentīre, 4. *v. a. To notice* or *perceive secretly, to smell out:* subsensi id, Ter.

sub-sĕquor, sĕcūtus or sĕquutus sum, sĕqui, 3. *v. dep.* **I.** Prop.: *To follow close after* or *immediately; to follow, succeed, ensue:* hos motūs subsequi debet gestus, Cic.: (without *Object*) Cæsar subsequebatur omnibus copiis, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To follow after* mentally or in opinion; *to follow, adhere to, comply with, conform one's self to, imitate:* Speusippus Platonem avunculum subsequens, Cic.—**B.** *To follow up:* vim ac varietatem orationis, Cic.

sub-servĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, servīre, 4. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To be subject to, to serve under* a person: alicui, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *To comply with, humour, accommodate one's self to:* orationi, Ter.

subsĭcīvus, a, um, v. subsecivus.

subsĭdĭ-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sub-

sĭdi-um] *Of*, or *belonging to, a reserve; reserve-, subsidiary:* cohortes, Cæs.— As *Subst.*: **subsidiārii**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* milites) *The reserve, body of reserve:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *subsidiaire.*

subsĭdī-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* [id.] *To act as a reserve, stand in reserve:* Hirt.

sub-sĭd-ium, ĭi, *n.* [for sub-sed-ium ; fr. sub ; sed-eo] (*A sitting behind ;* Concr. *That which remains behind:* hence) I. Prop.: Milit. *t. t.*: A. *The troops stationed in reserve* in the third line of battle (behind the principes), *the line of reserve, reserve-ranks, triarii:* Liv.—B. *A body of reserve; an auxiliary corps, auxiliary forces:* Cæs. II. Meton.: Milit. *t. t.*: *Military support, relief, assistance, aid, succour,* etc.: Cæs.: Tac. III. Fig.: *Support, assistance, aid, help, protection,* etc.: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *subside.*

sub-sīdo, sīdi, sessum, sīdĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: a. Of living subjects: *To sit down, crouch down, squat; to set one's self down, settle down, sink down:* poplite subsidens, Virg.—b. Of things as subjects: *To sink, settle, subside:* extremus galeæque imā subsidit Acestes, *i. e. remains behind,* Virg.—2. Esp.: a. *To settle down, establish one's self* in a place ; *to remain sitting, remain, abide, stay:* subsident Teucri, Virg.—b. *To crouch down on the watch; to lie in wait, lie in ambush:* in eo loco, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) subsidendum fuit, id. —c. Of female animals: *To submit to* the male : Hor. B. Fig.: *To subside, decrease, abate :* venti, Prop. C. Meton. : 1. *To give way, yield :* positoque rigore Subsidit (*sc.* ebur) digitis, Ov.— 2. Of fluids : *To become settled or clear :* Hirt. II. Act. : *To lie in wait for, to waylay* anyone : devictam Asiam (*i. e.* Agamemnonem) subsedit adulter, Virg.

sub-sign-ānus, a, um, *adj.* [sub ; sign-um] *That is or serves under the standard:* Tac.

sub-signo, signāvi, signātum, signāre, 1. *v. a.* I. Prop.: *To mark or write beneath ; to undersign, subscribe:* Ciceronis sententiam ipsius verbis, Pl. II. Meton. : *To set down, enter, register* on a list : apud ærarium prædia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soussigner.*

sub-sĭlio, sĭlŭi *or* sĭlii, sultum, sĭlire, 4. *v. n.* [for sub-salio] *To spring upwards, leap up:* Plaut.; Lucr.

sub-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To take a stand or position ; to stand still, remain standing ; to stop, halt:* substitit amnis, Virg.: reliqui in itinere substiterant, Cæs.—2. Esp.: a. *To stay, tarry, abide, remain* in a place, *etc.*: ut eā die domi subsisteret orabat, Vell.—b. *To make a stand,* i. e. *to stand firm, hold out; to withstand, oppose, resist:* Hannibali atque ejus armis, Liv. B. Fig.: 1. *To stop, halt, pause ; to stay, continue, remain, subsist:* intra priorem paupertatem, Tac.—2. *To stand still* permanently, *i. e. to come to a stop, to cease:* substitit ut clamor, Ov.—3. *To stand, withstand, be adequate to, sustain, support* a thing: sumptui, Script. ap. Cic. II. Act. : *To make a stand against, withstand, encounter* anyone : Romanum, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *subsister.*

sub-sortĭor, sortītus sum, sortīri, 4. *v. dep. To choose by lot in the place of another ; to substitute by lot:* judicem, Cic.

subsorti-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subsorti-or] *A choosing of substitutes by lot:* Cic. ; Suet.

subsortī-tus, a, um, *P.* of subsorti-or.

substa-ns, ntis, *P.* of subst(a)-o.

substant-ia, æ, *f.* [substans, substant-is] (Prop.: *An existing;* Meton.) *Substance, property, wealth, goods, effects:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *substance.*

sub-sterno, strāvi, strātum, sternĕre, 3. *v. a.* I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To strew, scatter, spread, or lay under or beneath:* casias et nardi levis aristas, Ov. B. Esp.: *To spread out,* or *extend, beneath:* substratus Numida mortuo Romano, Liv. II. Fig.: A. *To spread out, submit* for examination, acceptance, *etc.* : corporeum animo, Cic.—B.: 1. *To give up, surrender:* pudicitiam alicui, Suet.—2. *To prostrate, force to submit,* etc.: rempublicam libidini suæ, Cic. III. Meton.: *To bestrew, spread over, cover* anything: nidos quam mollissime substernunt aves, Cic.

sub-stĭtŭo, stĭtŭi, stĭtūtum, stĭtŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for sub-statuo] I. *To set, put, place,* or *lay under* anything. A. Prop.: lapides plantæ, Pall. B. Fig.: substituerat animo speciem corporis amplam ac magnificam, *had presented to his imagination, figured to himself,* Liv. II. *To put instead or in the place of another ; to substitute:* in eorum locum cives Romanos, Cic. III. *To set* or *place next:* post elephantos armaturas leves, Hirt. ¶ Hence, Fr. *substituer.*

substĭtū-tus, a, um, *P.* of substitu-o.

sub-sto, *perf. and sup. prps. not found*, stāre, 1. *v. n.* I.: A. Prop.: *To stand underneath, to be beneath:* Cels. B. Fig.: *To be present, exist,* etc.: nullo dolore substante, Cels. II. *To stand firm, hold out:* metuo ut substet hospes, Ter.

substrā-tus, a, um, *P.* of substerno, through root SUBSTRA ; v. sterno *init.*

substric-tus (for substrig-tus), a, um : 1. *P.* of substri(n)g-o. — 2. *Pa.*: *Drawn together, contracted ; small, narrow, tight, close:* ilia, Ov.: (*Comp.*) venter substrictior, Col.

sub-stringo, strinxi, strictum, stringĕre, 3. *v. a.* I. Prop. : *To bind beneath ; to bind, tie,* or *draw up:* crinem nodo, Tac. II. Meton. : *To bind* or *draw together ; to draw up, contract, check:* aurem, *i. e. to point* or *prick the ear,* Hor. III. Fig.: *To check, restrain:* bilem, Juv.

substruc-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [substruo, through root SUBSTRUC ; v. struo *init.*] (Prop.: *A building underneath ;* hence, Meton.) *An under-building, foundation, substructure:* Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *substruction.*

substruc-tus, a, um, *P.* of substruo, through root SUBSTRUC ; v. struo *init.*

sub-strŭo, struxi, structum, strŭĕre, 3. *v. a. To build beneath ; to underbuild, lay:* Capitolium saxo quadrato, Liv.

subsul-tim, *adv.* [for subsal-tim ; fr. subsilio, through root SUBSAL] *With leaping upwards ; with leaps* or *jumps:* Suet.

sub-sum, *no perf.*, esse, *v. n.* I.: A. Prop.: *To be under,* or *beneath:* quum sol oceano subest, Hor. B. Fig.: 1. *To be present, to be underneath, to be at the bottom:* aliquam subesse causam, Cic.—2. *To be under ; to exist,* or *be concealed, under:* solent auro multa subesse mala, Tib.—3. *To be under,* or *subject to:* notitiæ alicujus, Ov. II. *To be near at hand, to be close:* A. Of locality : mons suberat, Cæs.—B. Of time : dies comitiorum, Cic.

sub-sū-tus, a, um, *adj.* [sub; su-o] *Sewn beneath,* or *at the lower part:* vestis, *fringed at the bottom,* Hor.

subtē-men, ĭnis, *n.* [for subtexmen ; fr. subtex-o] I. Prop.: *That which is wrought* or *woven underneath the woof ; weft* of a web : Virg. ; Ov. II. Meton.: *The thread* of the Fates : Hor.

sub-ter, *adv.* and *præp.* [sub] I. *Adv.* : *Below, beneath, underneath :* supra et subter, Cic. II. *Prep. c. Acc.* and *Abl.* A. Prop. : *Below, beneath, underneath, under :* subter præcordia, Cic.: subter testudine, Virg. B. Fig.: *Beneath, under :* virtus omnia subter se habet, Cic. C. Meton. : *Underneath, close by:* subter murum hostium ad cohortes advehitur, Liv. III. In composition : A. Prop.: *Underneath, beneath, below* any object: subterlabor, *no.* I.' B. Meton. : 1. *Underneath,* i. e. *close by, near,* etc.: subterlabor, *no.* II.—2. *Secretly, privately, clandestinely :* subterduco, subterfugio.

subter-fŭgio, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, fŭgĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neut. : *To flee secretly* or *by stealth, to get off:* Plaut. II. Act. : *To escape, avoid, shun:* vim criminum, Cic.

subter-lābor, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. *v. dep.* I.: A. Prop.: *To glide, slip, flow,* etc., *beneath :* fluctūs Sicanos, Virg. B. Meton. : *To slip away, escape,* etc.: Liv. II. *To glide* or *flow underneath* or *close by :* fluminaque antiquos subterlabentia muros, Virg.

sub-terr-ānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [sub; terr-a] *Underground, subterranean :* specus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *souterrain.*

subter-tĕnŭo, *prps. no perf. nor sup. found*, tĕnŭāre, 1. *v. a. To make thin below* or *at the lower part :* anulum, Lucr.

sub-texo, texŭi, textum, texĕre, 3. *v. a.* : (*To weave under,* or *below,* anything ; hence) I.: A. Prop.: *To join on, affix, attach, fasten,* etc.: lunam alutæ, Juv. B. Fig.: 1. *To add,*

annex, append, subjoin: sic familiarum originem subtexuit, ut, *etc.*, Nep.—**2.** *To put together, compose, prepare, write,* etc.: carmina, Tib. **II.** *To spread under* or *around:* patrio capiti bibulas subtexere nubes, *i. e. veil,* or *conceal, with clouds,* Ov. **III.** *To cover, hide, conceal, obscure,* etc.: cœlum fumo, Virg.

subtex-tus, a, um, *P.* of subtex-o.

subtīlis, e, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Fine, not thick* or *coarse, thin, slender, minute:* mitra, Cat. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of the senses: *Fine, nice, acute, delicate, exquisite:* palatum, Hor.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: *Precise, exact, accurate, subtle:* (*Comp.*) subtiliores epistolæ, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Of taste or judgment: *Fine, keen, delicate, exquisite:* judex, Hor.—**C.** In Rhet.: Of speech or speaker: *Plain, simple, unadorned:* oratione subtilis, Cic.: (*Sup.*) subtilissimum dicendi genus, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *subtil.*

subtīl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [subtil-is] (*The quality of the* subtilis; hence) **1.** *Fineness, thinness, slenderness, minuteness:* Pl.—**2.** *Keenness, acuteness, definiteness, exactness, subtlety,* etc.: Cic.—**3.** in Rhet.: *Plainness, simplicity, want of ornament:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *subtilité.*

subtīl-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] **1.** *Finely, minutely:* Lucr.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *Finely, acutely, minutely, accurately:* judicare, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *Minutely, particularly:* (*Sup.*) subtilissime dijudicare, Gell.—**3.** In Rhet.: *Plainly, simply, without ornament:* (*Comp.*) causas agere subtilius, Cic.

sub-tĭmĕo, *prps. no perf. nor sup.,* tĭmēre, 2. *v. n. To be somewhat afraid, to fear a little:* Cic.

subtrac-tus (for subtrah-tus), a, um, *P.* of subtrah-o.

sub-trăho, traxi, tractum, trăhĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To draw away from underneath; to draw off, carry off, withdraw, take away, remove.* **A.** Prop.: milites ab dextro cornu, Liv. **B.** Fig.: rem, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To withdraw one's self, withdraw, retire,* etc.: Cic.; Liv.—**B.** Of the eyes: *To turn away, avert,* or *withdraw:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soustraire.*

sub-tristis, e, *adj. Somewhat sad* or *sorrowful:* Ter.

sub-turpĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. Somewhat mean* or *disgraceful:* Cic.

sub-turpis, e, *adj. Somewhat mean* or *disgraceful:* Cic.

sub-tus, *adv.* [sub] (Prop.: *From below;* Meton.) *Below, beneath, underneath:* Liv.

sub-tū-sus, a, um, *adj.* [for subtud-sus; fr. sub-tu(n)d-o] *Somewhat bruised:* Tib.

sŭb-ū-cŭla, æ, *f.* [sub; obsol. du-o; whence, ex-uo] (*That which is made for putting under* something else; hence) *A man's under-garment, a shirt:* Hor.

Sŭbūra, æ (abbrev. suc.), *f. Subura; a street in Rome.*

sŭburbān-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [suburban-us] (*The condition of the* suburbanus; hence) *Nearness to the city (of Rome):* Cic.

sŭb-urb-ā-nus, a, um, *adj.* [sub; urbs, urb-is] *Situate near the city (of Rome); suburban:* rus, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **1. suburbanum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* prædium) *A suburban villa:* Cic.—**2. suburbani,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of the towns near Rome:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suburbain.*

sŭb-urb-ĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] (*A thing belonging to the neighbourhood of a city;* hence) *A suburb:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *suburbe.*

sŭb-urgĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* urgēre, 2. *v. a. To drive close to:* Virg.

sŭb-ūro, *no perf.,* ustum, ūrĕre, 3. *v. a. To burn slightly; to singe, scorch:* Suet.

sŭbus-tus (for subur-tus), a, um, *P.* of subur-o.

subvec-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for subvehtio; fr. subveh-o] *A carrying, transporting, conveying, conveyance:* Cæs.; Liv.

subvec-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for subveh-to; fr. id.] **I.**: **A.** *To bring, carry,* or *convey, up* from below: saxa humeris, Virg.—**B.** *To bring, carry,* or *convey, up* a stream: Tiberi frumentum, Tib.—**C.** *To bring, carry,* or *convey, up* from one place to another: virgas, Plaut. **II.** *To bring, carry, convey:* corpora cymbâ, Virg.

1. **subvec-tus** (for subveh-tus), a, um, *P.* of subveh-o.

2. **subvec-tus,** ūs, *m.* [for subvehtus; fr. subveh-o] *A carrying, conveying, conveyance:* Tac.

sub-vĕho, vexi, vectum, vĕhĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: (*To carry from below* or *from beneath;* i. e.) **1.** *To bring, carry,* or *convey up* from below: cæmenta, Pl.—**2.** *To bring, carry,* or *convey, up* stream, *etc.*: frumentum flumine Arari navibus subvexerat, Cæs.—**3.** *To bring, carry,* or *convey, up* from one place to another: per vias commeatûs ex Samnio, Liv. **B.** Meton.: *To carry,* or *bear, aloft:* subvecta per aëra curru, *etc.*, Ov. **II.** *To carry, convey, bring:* ponto agmina, Ov.

sub-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vēnīre (*Fut.*, subvenibo, Plaut.), 4. *v. n.* **I.**: (*To come up behind;* hence) **A.** Prop.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To come up* or *advance to one's assistance; to come to one's assistance; to aid, relieve, succour:* alicui, Cæs.: (*Impers. Pass.*) priusquam ex castris subveniretur, Sall. **B.** Fig.: *To come to one's assistance; to aid, assist, relieve, succour:* vestri auxilii est, judices, hujus innocentiæ subvenire, Cic. **C.** Meton.: **1.** *To remedy, relieve, heal, cure, disease,* etc.: gravedini, Cic.—**2.** *To prove of service,* or *serviceable* for anything: dentium stabilitati, Pl. **II.** *To come up from beneath:* tantundem nocte subvenit, quantum die auferas, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *subvenir, (se) souvenir.*

sub-vĕrĕor, vĕrĭtus sum, vĕrēri, 2. *v. dep. n. To be somewhat fearful* or *apprehensive:* Cic.

subver-sor, ōris, *m.* [for subvertsor; fr. subvert-o] *An overturner, overthrower, subverter:* Tac.

subver-sus (for subvert-sus), a, um, *P.* of subvert-o.

sub-verto (-vorto), verti, versum, vertĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*To turn beneath;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To turn upside down; to upset, overturn, overthrow:* mensam, Suet.: (without *Object*) calceus olim Si pede major erit, subvertet, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *To overthrow, ruin, destroy, subvert:* aliquem, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *subvertir.*

subvexus (for subveh-sus), a, um, *adj.* [subveh-o] *Sloping upwards:* Liv.

sub-vŏlo, *no perf. nor sup.,* vōlāre, 1. *v. n. To fly up* or *upwards:* Cic.; Ov.

sub-volvo, *no perf. nor sup.,* volvĕre, 3. *v. n. To roll along:* Virg.

suc-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [for sub-cedo] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To go below* or *under:* tectis, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *To come under, submit to* anything: omnes sententiæ . . . sub acumen stili succedant necesse est, Cic. **II.** *To go up, mount, ascend:* **A.** Prop.: **1.** Neut.: alto succedere cœlo, Virg.—**2.** Act.: muros, Liv. **B.** Fig.: ac Superos . . . Succedet famâ, Virg. **III.**: **A.** Gen.: *To go up to,* or *towards; to approach, advance,* etc.: rex jussæ succedit aquæ, Ov. **B.** Esp.: Military *t. t.*: *To march on, advance:* ad castra infestis signis, Liv. **IV.** *To come behind* some person or thing: *i. e. to follow, follow after, come into the place of, succeed:* succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri, Cic.: tertia post illas successit ætnea proles, Ov.—Particular expression: Aliquid (alicui *or* alicui rei) succedit, *etc., or simply,* succedit, *etc.*: *Something goes on well, is successful, prospers, succeeds,* etc. (*for some person or thing*): Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *succéder.*

suc-cen-do, cendi, censum, cendĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for suc-can-do; fr. sub; root CAN; cf. accendo] **I.** Prop.: *To kindle,* or *set on fire, below:* aggerem, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *To kindle, inflame:* succendit Castora Phœbe, Prop.

suc-censĕo, censŭi, censum, censēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [for sub-censeo] **I.** Neut.: *To be inflamed with anger; to be angry, irritated, enraged:* tempus succensendi, Liv.: hominibus, Cic. **II.** Act.: *To be angry,* or *feel anger, at* or *on account of:* quis tandem succenseat milites nos esse? *at our being soldiers,* Liv.

1. **succen-sus** (for succend-sus), a, um, *P.* of succend-o.

2. **succen-sus** (for succens-sus), a, um, *P.* of succens-eo.

1. **suc-centŭrĭ-o (sub-),** *no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for sub-centuri-o; fr. sub; centuri-a] (Prop.: *To receive into a century in the place of* another; Meton.) *To put in the place of* another, *receive as a substitute:* Ter.

2. **suc-centŭrĭo (sub-),** ōnis, *m.* [for sub-centurio] *An under-officer, sub-centurion:* Liv.

succes-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for succed-sio; fr. succed-o] *A coming into the place of* another; *a following after, succeeding*

succession in office, possession, *etc.*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *succession.*

succes-sor, ōris, *m.* [for succedsor; fr. id.] *A follower, successor* in office, possession, time, *etc.*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *successeur.*

1. **succes-sus**, for succed-sus), a, um, *P.* of succed-o.

2. **succes-sus**, ūs, *m.* [for succedsus; fr. id.] **1.** *An advancing, advance, approach:* Cæs.—**2.** Of time: *Succession:* Just.—**3.** *A happy issue, good result, success:* Virg.; Phæd. ¶ Hence, Fr. *succès.*

succid-ĭa, æ, *f.* [2. succid-o] (Prop.: *A cutting below*; Meton.) *A leg or side of meat cut off*, esp. of pork; *a leg of pork, flitch of bacon:* Cic.

1. **suc-cīdo**, cīdi, *no sup.*, cīdĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for sub-cado] **I.** Gen.: *To fall under* anything: Var. **II.** Esp.: Prog.: *To sink under one's self; to sit down, sink:* in mediis conatibus ægri succidimus, Virg.

2. **suc-cīdo**, cīdi, cīsum, cīdĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for sub-cædo] **I.** *To cut below, beneath, in the lower* or *under part:* arbores, Liv. **II.** *To cut from below, to cut away:* asseres, Liv. **III.**: **A.** Gen.: *To cut, cut through:* poplite succiso, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of trees, *etc.*: *To cut down, fell:* Cæs.—**2.** Of corn, *etc.*: *To cut down, mow down:* Virg.; Ov.—**3.** *To cut down* for the purpose of destroying; *to ravage, lay waste:* frumenta, Cæs.

succĭd-ŭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. succid-o] *Sinking down, failing:* genu, Ov.

succinc-tus (for succing-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of succing-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: (Prop.: *Girded*; Meton.) **a.** *Prepared, ready* for anything: Quint.—**b.** *Short, small*, etc.: (*Comp.*) arbores succinctiores, Pl.—**c.** *Bare:* pineta, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *succinct.*

suc-cingo (**sub-**), cinxi, cinctum, cingĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for sub-cingo] **I.** *To gird below*, or *beneath; to surround below:* atram canibus succingitur alvum, Ov. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: Of garments, *etc.*: *To gird from below*, i. e. *to tuck up, gird up*, etc.: tunicas, Juv. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Pass.: Of persons, *etc.*: *To be girded, girt*, etc.: cultro succinctus, Liv.—**2.** *To surround, furnish, provide, equip, fit out* with anything: se canibus, Cic.

succī-sus (for succid-sus), a, um, *P.* of 2. succid-o.

succlāmā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [succlam-(a)-o] *A calling* or *crying out; a shouting, acclamation* after anything: Liv.

suc-clāmo (**sub-**), clāmāvi, clāmātum, clāmāre, 1. *v. a.* [for sub-clamo] *To call* or *cry out; to shout, exclaim* after or in reply to anything: Virginio succlamabat multitudo, nec illius dolori nec suæ libertati se defuturos, Liv.

suc-coll-o (**sub-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [sub; coll-um] *To put the neck under* anything; i. e. *to take upon the neck* or *shoulder, to shoulder:* Suet.

suc-contŭmĕlĭōse (**sub-**), *adv.* [for sub-contumeliose] *Somewhat insolently* or *contumeliously:* Cic.

suc-cresco (**sub-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [for sub-cresco] *To grow up, to increase:* **I.** Prop.: succrescit ab imo . . . cortex, Ov. **II.** Fig.: mores mali succreverunt uberrime, Plaut.

suc-crispus (**sub-**), a, um, *adj.* [for sub-scripsus] *Somewhat curled, frizzled*, or *crisped:* capillus, Cic.

suc-cumbo (**sub-**), cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, cumbĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for sub-cumbo] **I.** Prop.: *To lay*, or *put one's self, under* anything; *to lie, fall*, or *sink down:* vidit Cyllenius omnes Succubuisse oculos, i. e. *had sunk in sleep*, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To yield, be overcome: to submit, surrender, succumb:* philosopho succubuit orator, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *succomber.*

suc-curro (**sub-**), curri, cursum, currĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for sub-curro] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To run under:* Lucr. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To encounter*, etc.: Cic.—**2.** *To come into the mind, occur to* one: Cic. **II.**: (*To run towards*, or *up to*; hence) **A.** Prop.: *To run*, or *hasten, to the aid*, or *assistance*, of a person, *etc.*; *to help, aid, assist, succour:* suis cedentibus auxilio succurrere, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: *To help, relieve, be a remedy to* or *for:* cannabis succurrit alvo jumentorum, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *secourir.*

succus, i, v. sucus.

1. **succus-sus** (for succut-sus), a, um, *P.* of succut-io.

2. **succus-sus** (**sub-**), ūs, *m.* [for succut-sus; fr. succut-io] *A shaking, jolting:* Auct. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *secousse.*

suc-cŭtĭo, (**sub-**) cussi, cussum, cŭtĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for sub-quatio] *To fling up, fling aloft, toss up:* currus succutitur alte, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *secouer.*

sūc-ĭnum (**succ-**), i, *n.* [suc-us] *Amber:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *succin.*

sūc-o (**succ-**), ōnis, *m.* [for sug-o; fr. sug-o] *A sucker:* Fig. of a usurer: Script. ap. Cic.

Sucro, ōnis, *m. Sucro:* **1.** *A river of Hispania Tarraconensis* (now the *Jucar* or *Xucar*).—**2.** *A town at the mouth of the Sucro* (now *Alcira*).—Hence, **Sucronensis**, e, *adj. Of*, or *pertaining to, Sucro.*—**3.** *The name of a Rutulian.*

suc-tus (for sug-tus), a, um, *P.* of sug-o.

sūc-us (**succ-**), i, *m.* [for sug-us; fr. sug-o] (*The thing sucked*; hence) **I.** Prop.: The natural *juice* or *moisture* in living beings or things: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Strength, vigour, energy, spirit:* Cic. **III.** Meton.: *A medicinal liquor*; *a drink, draught, potion:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suc.*

sūd-ārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [contr. fr. sudorarium; fr. sudor, sudor-is] (*A thing belonging to*, i. e. *used for, perspiration*; hence) *A cloth for wiping off perspiration; a handkerchief, towel*, etc.: Cat.; Suet.

sūdes or **sūdis** (*Nom.* does not occur), is, *f.* [etym. dub.] *A stake, pile:* Cæs.; Liv.; Ov.

sūd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to Sanscrit root SVID, *to sweat*] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Abs.: *To sweat, perspire:* deorum udâsae simulacra nunciatum est, Cic.—**2.** With Abl.: *To sweat* or *perspire with, to be wet with*; *to be moist with* or *drenched in* anything: scuta duo sanguine sudâsse, Liv. **B.** Meton.: Of the moisture itself: *To sweat, drip, distil* from anything: sudantia ligno Balsama, Virg. **C.** Fig.: *To sweat*, i. e. *to toil, labour hard, exert one's self, fatigue one's self, tire one's self out*, etc.: pro communibus commodis, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To throw off* or *emit by sweating; to sweat out, exude:* quercūs sudabant roscida mella, Virg.—**B.** Fig.: *To sweat out* a thing; i. e. *to make, perform*, or *carry on laboriously:* avidos sudare deunces. Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suinter, suer.*

sūd-or, ōris, *m.* [sud-o] **I.** Prop.: *Sweat, perspiration:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of any *liquid* or *moisture:* Lucr.; Ov. **III.** Fig.: *Sweat*, i. e. *toil, severe labour, weariness, fatigue:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sueur.*

s-ūdus, a, um, *adj.* [2. s-e; udus] *Without moisture, dry*; and of the weather, *cloudless, bright, clear:* Lucil. ap. Non.; Virg.—As *Subst.*: **sudum**, i, *n. Bright, clear weather:* Cic.

sŭĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre (suemus, dissyll., Lucr.) [etym. dub.], 2. *v. n. To be wont, used*, or *accustomed:* Lucr.

sŭe-sco, sŭēvi, sŭētum, sŭescĕre (or dissyll. suēvi, suētum; syncop. forms, suēsti, suērunt, suēsse, *etc.*), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [sue-o] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Tempp. Præss.: *To become used* or *accustomed:* militiæ, Tac.—**B.** Tempp. Perff.: *To be wont, used*, or *accustomed:* Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** *To accustom* a person, *etc.*: viros disciplinâ, Tac.—**B.** Part. Perf. Pass.: *Accustomed, wont, habituated*, etc.: curru succedere sucti Quadrupedes, Virg.

Sŭessĭōnes, um, *m. The Suessiones, a people of Gaul*, in the neighbourhood of the modern *Soissons.*

Suessŭla, æ, *f. Suessula; a town of Campania.*—Hence, **Suessŭl-āni**, ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Suessula.*

Sŭētōnĭus, ĭi, *m. Suetonius; the name of a Roman* gens, esp. *C. Suetonius Tranquillus; author of the biographies of the first twelve Roman emperors.*

suē-tus, a, um, *P.* of sue-sco.

Sŭēvi, ōrum, *m. The Suevi; a powerful Germanic people in the north-eastern part of Germany.* — Hence, **1. Sŭēvus**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, the Suevi; Suevan.*—**2. Sŭēv-ĭa**, æ, *f. The country of the Suevi.*—**3. Sŭēv-ĭcus**, a, um, *adj. Suevic.*

sūfes (**suffes**), ētis (acc. to Gesner and Scheller, ētis), *m.* [orig. Heb., a judge] *A sufes* or *suffes; the chief magistrate of the Carthaginians* (corresponding to the Roman consul): Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suffète.*

suf-farcĭno (**sub-**), farcināvi, farcinātum, farcināre, 1. *v. a.* [for sub-farcino] *To stuff full, to cram:* Tac.

suffec-tus (for suffac-tus), a, um,

P. of suffic-io ; through true root SUFFAC.

suf-fĕro (**sub-**), sustŭli, sublātum, sufferre, 3, *v. a.* [for sub-fero] **I.** Prop. : *To carry under ; to put,* or *lay, under:* corium, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *To hold up, bear, support, sustain:* se, Suet. **III.** Fig.: *To bear, endure, suffer* an evil or grievance : Ter.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *souffrir.*

suf-fer-tus, a, um, *adj.* [for suffarc-tus ; for sub-farc-io] *Crammed full, full :* Suet.

suffes, ĕtis, v. sufes.

Suffetius, ĭi, *m. Suffetius (Mettus); an Alban general, torn in pieces by horses, by order of Tullus Hostilius.*

suf-fĭcĭo (**sub-**), fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [for sub-facio] I. Act.: **A.**: (*To make* or *cause to be, under ;* hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop. : *To dip* in something ; *to dye, tinge, impregnate,* etc., with something : lanam medicamentis, Cic. — **b.** Fig.: *To suffuse, colour,* etc.: ardentes oculos suffecti (*sc.* angues) sanguine et igni, Virg.—**2.** *To give, afford, supply, furnish,* etc. : satis tellus . . . Sufficit humorem, Virg.—**B.**: **1.** Prop.: a. Gen.: *To make to be,* or *to put, in the place of; to substitute:* filius patri suffectus, Tac.—**b.** Esp. : *To choose,* or *elect,* a magistrate *in the place of* another : Cic.; Liv.—**2.** Meton. : *To add, supply, furnish :* aliam ex aliā generando suffice prolem, Virg. **II.** Neut.: *To be supplied thoroughly,* i. e. *to be sufficient, to suffice :* quanquam nec scribæ sufficere potuerunt, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suffire.*

suf-fĭgo (**sub-**), fixi, fixum, figĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for sub-figo] *To fasten beneath* or *below, to fasten* or *fix on, to affix:* cruci suffixus, Cic.: aliquem in cruce, Cat.: aliquem in crucem, Just.

suffi-men, ĭnis, *n.* [suffi-o] (*That which fumigates ;* hence) *Fumigation, incense:* Ov.

suffi-mentum, i, *n.* [id.] (id.) *Fumigation, incense :* Cic.

suf-fĭo (**sub-**), fīvi, *or* fĭi, fītum, fire, 4. *v. a.* [for sub-fio ; fr. sub ; root FI, akin to Gr. θύ-ω] (*To burn beneath ;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To fumigate, scent,* etc., by means of anything burnt: dein, quemcunque locum externæ indigere puellæ, Suffiit, *etc.,* Prop. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To burn for the purpose of fumigating,* etc.: rutam, Pl. — **B.** *To warm, heat,* etc.: terras, Lucr.

suffi-tus, a, um, *P.* of suffi-o.

suffixus (for suffig-sus), a, um, *P.* of suffig-o.

suf-flāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [etym. dub. prps. for sub-fla-men ; fr. sub ; root FLA, akin to Gr. θλά-ω] (*The thing breaking* the impetus *beneath* something else ; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A clog, break, drag-chain,* to check the motion of a wheel : Juv. **II.** Fig. : *A clog, hinderance, impediment:* Juv.

suffĭā-tus, a, um : **1.** *P.* of suffi(a)-o. — **2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Puffed up, bloated:* corpus, Var. **b.** Fig. : **1.** *Blown out, puffed up, bloated, inflated with anger or pride :* Plaut.—**2.** Of language, *etc.: Inflated, tumid, pompous, bombastic :* Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soufflé.*

suf-flāvus (**sub-**), a, um, *adj.* [for sub-flavus] *Yellowish, auburn :* Suet.

suf-flo (**sub-**), flāvi, flātum, flāre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [for sub-flo] **I.** Act.: *To blow out, puff out, inflate:* **A.** Prop.: buccas, Plaut. **B.** Fig.: nescio quid se suffiavit uxori suæ, *i. e. got enraged,* Plaut. **II.** Neut.: *To blow, puff,* etc.: **A.** Prop.: per fores, Pl. **B.** Fig.: suffla : sum candidus, *puff yourself up,* Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *souffler.*

suf-fōco (**sub-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for sub-fauc-o ; fr. sub ; faux, fauc-is] (*To put* something *under the throat, or gullet ;* hence) *To choke, stifle, strangle, suffocate* by compressing the throat. **I.** Prop.: patrem, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Italiam fame, *i. e. to starve,* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suffoquer.*

suf-fŏdĭo (**sub-**), fōdi, fossum, fŏdĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for sub-fodio] **I.** Gen.: *To dig underneath:* radices, Pl. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *To pierce,* or *bore, through* by digging underneath ; *to undermine :* monæs, Pl.—**2.** *To undermine* for the purpose of destruction ; *to sap,* etc.: sacella, Cic. —**B.** Meton.: *To pierce, stab ; run through,* etc.: equis suffossis, Cæs.

suffos-sus (**sub-**) (for suffod-sus), a, um, *P.* of suffod-io.

suffrāgā-tĭo (**subf-**), ōnis, *f.* [suffrag(a)-or] *A voting for one* or *in one's favour ; interest, favour, support, suffrage:* Cic.; Liv.

suffrāgā-tor (**subf-**), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who votes for another ; a supporter, favourer, partisan:* Cic.

suffrāgātōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [suffragator] *Of,* or *belonging to, a supporter of a candidate ; recommendatory :* amicitia, Cic.

suffrāg-ium, ĭi, *n.* [suffrag-or] **I.** Prop.: Politic. and Law *t. t.: A vote, voice, suffrage:* Cic.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The right of voting, right of suffrage:* Cic. **B.**: **1.** Gen. : *A decision, judgment, opinion :* Cic.—**2.** Esp. : *A favourable decision, assent, approbation, applause :* Hor.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suffrage.*

suffrāgor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: Polit. *t. t.: To vote for, to support with one's vote and interest:* Cic. **II.** Meton. : *To be favourable ; to favour, recommend, support :* alicui, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *suffrager.*

suf-fringo, frēgi, fractum, fringĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for sub-frango] *To break :* crura alicui, Cic.

suf-fŭgĭo, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, fŭgĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [for sub-fugio] **I.** Neut.: *To flee beneath* or *underneath ; to flee for shelter :* in tecta, Liv. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop. : *To flee from ; to avoid, shun,* etc. : consularem, Suet. **B.** Fig.: *To flee from, escape,* etc.: sensum, Liv.

suffŭg-ium, ĭi, *n.* [suffugi-o] (*A fleeing beneath ;* Concr.) **I.** Prop.: *A place beneath which one flees* for shelter from rain, *etc.; a shelter, covert :* Tac., Pl. **II.** Fig. : *A refuge, remedy:* malorum, Tac.

suf-fulcĭo (**sub-**), fulsi, fultum, fulcire, 4. *v. a.* [for sub-fulcio] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To prop underneath ; to underprop, prop up, support :* porticus parĭbus suffulta columnis, Lucr. **B.** Fig.: *To support, strengthen :* capitŭr cibus, ut suffulciat artūs, Lucr. **II.** *To put under by way of prop* or *support :* columnam mento suffulsit suo, Plaut.

sufful-tus (for suffulc-tus), a, um, *P.* of suffulc-io.

suf-fundo (**sub-**), fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for sub-fundo] **I.**: **A.** Gen.: *To pour below,* or *underneath ; to cause to flow,* or *run, under :* aquam, Plaut. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force : *To flow,* or *run, under : to diffuse itself,* etc., *underneath:* ani mum esse cordi suffusum sanguinem, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop. : *To pour upon (something that is) below* or *underneath ; to pour over* or *upon :* vinis mare, Plaut. **B.** Meton. : **1.** *To wet, moisten,* etc.: lituras, Ov.—**2.** *To overspread, suffuse:* **a.** Gen.: calore suffusus æther, Cic. — **b.** Esp. : Of blushes, tears, *etc.:* si virgineum suffuderit (*sc.* luna) ore ruborem, Virg. **C.** Fig. : *To overspread, cover:* animum malevolentiā, Cic.

suf-fuscus (**sub-**), a, um, *adj.* [for sub-fuscus] *Somewhat brown, brownish, dusky:* margarita, Tac.

sug-gĕro (**sub-**), gessi, gestum, gĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for sub-gero] **I.** Prop.: *To carry, put, lay,* or *bring under :* suggeritur (*sc.* flamma) costis undantis aheni, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To heap* or *pile up ; to raise,* etc.: humum, Prop.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: *To furnish, supply :* suggere tela mihi, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: *To furnish* or *supply in abundance:* animalibus cibum, Tac. **III.** Fig. : **A.** *To place next in order to ; to place immediately after :* Bruto Horatium suggerunt, Liv. — **B.** *To add:* damna, Cic.—**C.** *To annex, subjoin,* etc.: sententiæ ratiunculas, Cic. —**D.** *To afford, furnish, supply:* invidiæ flammam, Liv.—**E.** *To make, cause,* etc : aut Druso ludus suggerendus est, aut, *etc.,* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suggérer.*

1. **sugges-tus** (for sugger-tus), a, um, *P.* of sugger-o.

2. **sugges-tus** (**sub-**), ūs, *m.*, **-um,** i, *n.* [for sugger-tus ; fr. sugger-o] (*A thing heaped,* or *piled, up ;* hence) *A raised place, a height, elevation.* **I.** Gen. : Suet. **II.** Esp. : *A platform, stage, tribune :* Cæs.; Cic.

sug-grandis (**sub-**), e, *adj.* [for sub-grandis] *Rather large, largish :* cubiculum, Cic.

sug-grĕdĭor (**sub-**), gressus sum, grĕdi, 3. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [for sub-gradior] **I.** Neut.: *To go* or *come up to, to approach :* cæsis, qui barbarorum propius suggrediebantur, Tac. **II.** Act. : *To attack :* quos dux Romanus acie suggressus, *etc.,* Tac.

sŭgillā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sugill(a)-o] **I.** (Prop.: *A beating black and blue*) Meton.: *A black and blue mark, a livid spot:* Pl. **II.** Fig.: *An affronting, insulting:* Liv.

sŭ-gillo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [etym. dub.; usually referred to sub; cilium] **I.** Prop.: *To beat black and blue.* Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To flout, jeer, taunt, scoff at, insult, revile:* Liv.

sūg-o, suxi, suctum, sūgĕre, 3. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To suck:* mammam, Var.: (without *Object*) alia (*sc.* animalium) sugunt, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To suck in, imbibe:* cum lacte errorem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sucer.*

sŭi, sĭbi, se *or* sese, *pron. reflex.* [Sans. *sva*, "one's own self"] *Of himself, herself, itself, or themselves:* amans sui virtus, Cic.: (with *cum*) secum efferre, id.: (with *met*) semel prognati, Hor.—Particular phrases: **A.** Ad se, apud se, *To him, with him,* i. e. *to* or *at his house:* Cic.—**B.** Apud se esse, *To be one's self or in one's senses:* Ter.

sŭ-illus, a, um, *adj.* [sus, su-is] *Of, or belonging to, swine:* grex, Liv.

Suiŏnes, um, *m. The Suiones; a people of Scandinavia,* in the mod. *Sweden.*

sulc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [sul-cus] **I.** Prop.: Agricult. *t. t.*: *To furrow, cut furrows through:* campos vomere, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *To sail over, pass through,* etc.: vada salsa carinā, Virg.

sulcus, i, *m.* [akin to ὁλκός] **I.** Prop.: *A furrow* (*made by the plough*): Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A ploughing:* Pl.—**B.** Of things resembling a furrow: **1.** *A long, narrow trench; a ditch:* Virg.—**2.** *A track* of a vessel: Virg.—**3.** *The trail* of a meteor: Virg.

sulfur (-phur), ŭris, *n. Brimstone, sulphur:* Ov.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soufre.*

sulfŭr-ĕus (sulphur-), a, um, *adj.* [sulfur] *Of,* or *belonging to, sulphur; sulphurous, sulphureous:* aqua, Virg.

Sulla (Sy-), æ, *m. Sulla* or *Sylla; a* cognomen *in the* gens Cornelia, esp. *L. Cornelius Sulla Felix, the celebrated Roman Dictator.*—Hence, **Sull-ānus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Sulla.*

sullā-tūrĭo, *perf. and sup. prps. not found*, īre, 4. *v. a.* [Sulla, (*uncontr. Gen.*) Sulla-i] *To imitate* or *play the part of Sulla:* Cic.

Sulmo, ōnis, *m. Sulmo:* **1.** *A town in the territory of the Peligni, near Corfinium, the birthplace of Ovid.*—Hence, **Sulmonenses**, ium, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Sulmo.*—**2.** *The name of a hero in* Virg.

sulphur, ŭris, v. sulfur.

Sulpĭcĭus, ĭi, *m. Sulpicius; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Sulpĭcĭ-us (-ānus)**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a Sulpicius.*

1. sum, fŭi, esse (*Indic. Præs.* ESVM for sum, acc. to Var.—simus for sumus, Suet.: *Fut.*, escit for erit, XII. Tabb.; —*Perf.*, fŭvimus for fuimus, Enn.: —*Subj. Præs.*: siem, sies, siet, *etc.*, very freq., esp. in Plaut.: — fuam, *etc.*, Plaut.: — *Pluperf.*: fuvisset, Enn.:—*Part. Præs.*: ens, used by Cæsar, acc. to Priso.), *v. n.* [in Tempp. Præss. the root ES, akin to Sanscrit root AS, *to be*; Gr. ἐς-μί, εἰμί: in Tempp. Perff., *the obsol. Subj. forms*, fuam, *etc.*, and *Inf.* and *Part. Fut.* the root FU, akin to Sanscrit root BHŪ, *to be*; Gr. φύ-ω, φῦ-μι] *v. n.* **I.** As a verb substantive: **A.** Gen.: *To be, exist, live; to be present; to happen, take place; to stay, remain:* homo nequissimus omnium qui sunt, qui fuerunt, qui futuri sunt! Cic.—Particular expression: **1.** Sunt, qui (quæ), *There are those* (*people or things*) *who* (*that*), (or simply *some*): Cic.; Hor.—**2.** Est quibus, *To some:* Prop.—**3.** Esse alicui *or* alicui rei, *To belong or pertain to some person or thing;* or, rendering the dative as the subject of the verb, *to have:* Cic.; Hor.—**4.** Esse alicui cum aliquo, *To have to do with, to be connected with* a person: Ter.; Cic.—**5.** In Temp. Perf.: *To be no more; to be gone, departed:* Virg.; Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To be real or a fact; to be the case:* sunt ista, Læli, Cic.—Particular expressions: **a.** Esto, *Be it so, such is* or *let such be the case; granted, well,* etc.: Cic.—**b.** Est ut, ubi, quum, quod, or with a subjective clause, *It happens* or *chances that; it is the case that; there is cause* or *reason why; there is a time when; it is allowed* or *permissible that; one may,* etc.: Cic.; Hor.—**2.** Sometimes, like the Eng. *To be,* for *To come:* ut certior fieret, quo die in Tusculanum essem futurus, Cic. **II.** As a copula: *To be* anything or in any manner: et præclara res est et sumus otiosi, Cic.—Particular phrases: **A.** With Gen. of possession, duty, mark, *etc.*: *To belong* or *pertain to; to be the part, property, nature, mark, sign, custom,* or *duty of,* etc.: Cic.—**B.** With Dat.: Of the end, object, purpose, fitness, *etc.*: *To be for* (*something*), i. e. *to be* (*something*): Cic.—**C.** Id est *or* hoc est, with a predicative clause by way of explanatory addition, *That is, that is to say;*—also with a climax in the sense, *which is as much as to say,* or *which is the same thing:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *être.*

2. sum, in comp.; v. sub.

sū-men, ĭnis, *n.* [for sug-men; fr. sug-o] (*The thing sucked;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A breast, teat, udder:* Lucil. **B.** Esp.: *A sow's udder, the paps of a sow* (*esteemed a delicacy by the Romans*): Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *A sow, hog:* Juv.

summ-a, æ, *f.* (*Gen.*, summaï, Lucr.) [summ-us] (*That which is highest, most prominent* or *important* in anything; hence) **I.** Gen.: *The main thing, chief point, principal matter; the summit, completion, perfection:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: Of a reckoning of numbers: *The amount,* containing all the items; *the sum, sum total:* Cic.—Particular phrases: **1.** Ad summam, *On the whole, generally, in short, in a word:* Cic.—**2.** In summā, *In all:* Cic. **B.** Meton.: *The whole* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *somme.*

Summānus (Subm-), i, *m. Summanus* or *Submanus; a Roman deity to whom nocturnal lightnings were ascribed:* prps. *the same as Pluto.*

summā-tim, *adv.* [summa, (*uncontr. Gen.*) summa-i] **I.** Prop.: *On the surface, on the outside:* Col. **II.** Fig.: *Slightly, summarily, cursorily, briefly, compendiously,* etc.: Cic.

summ-ātus, ūs, *m.* [summ-us] (*The condition* or *office of the* summus; hence) *Chief rule, supremacy, sovereignty:* Lucr.

summ-e, *adv.* [id.] *In the highest degree, most highly, very greatly, extremely:* Cic.; Hor.

sum-mergo (sub-), mersi, mersum, mergĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for sub-mergo] *To dip,* or *plunge, under; to sink, overwhelm, submerge.* **I.** Prop.: summersæ beluæ, Cic. **II.** Fig.: virtus summersa tenebris, Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *submerger.*

summer-sus (submer-) (for summerg-sus), a, um, *P.* of summerg-o.

sum-mĭnistro (sub-), āvi, ātum, are, 1. *v. a.* [for sub-ministro] **I.** Prop.: *To aid by giving; to give, furnish, afford, supply:* frumentum, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: arti adjumenta, Cic.

summiss-e (submiss-), *adv.* [summiss-us] **1.** Of speech, *etc.*: *Softly, gently, calmly, not loudly* or *harshly:* Cic.—**2.** Of character: *Calmly, quietly, modestly, humbly, submissively:* (*Comp.*) summissius, Cic.

summis-sim (submis-), *adv.* [for submitt-sim; fr. submitt-o] *In a low voice, gently, softly:* fabulantes, Suet.

summis-sĭo (submis-), ōnis, *f.* [for summitt-sio; fr. id.] *A letting down, lowering, dropping, sinking:* vocis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soumission.*

summis-sus (submis-) (for summitt-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of summitt-o. —**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Let down, lowered, low:* (*Comp.*) stantibus primis secundis submissioribus, Liv. — **b.** Fig.: (a) Of the voice, speech, or an orator: *Low, soft, gentle, calm, not vehement:* Cic.; Quint. — (b) Of character or disposition: (*a*) In a good sense: *Low, mean, grovelling, abject:* Cic. — (*β*) In a good sense: *Humble, submissive:* Hirt. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soumis.*

summ-itto (sub-), misi, missum, mittĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for sub-mitto] **I.**: **A.**: *To send below; to send, set, place,* or *put under:* Col.—**B.**: **1.** Prop.: *To let down, lower, sink, drop:* latus in herbā, Ov.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** Gen.: *To let down, lower, sink,* etc.: furorem, Virg. — **b.** Esp.: With Personal pron., *or simply* submittere: *To lower one's self, to submit,* etc.: Cic.; Liv. **II.**: (*To send forth from below;* hence) **A.** Gen.: *To cause to spring up; to put forth, produce:* monstrumve submisere Colchi Majus, Hor. **B.** Esp.: Agricult. *t. t.*: Of animals: *To bring up, rear, raise:* tauros, Virg. **III.** *To*

send, furnish, supply secretly, etc.: **aliquem**, Cic. **IV.** *To send in the place of:* huic vos non submittendos? Cic. **V.**: **A.** Prop.: *To send, dispatch:* auxilia, Cæs. **B.** Meton.: *To put forth, furnish, supply:* vinea summittit capreas non semper edules, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soumettre.*

summŏlest-e (submolest-), *adv.* [summolest-us] *With some vexation:* Cic.

sum-mŏlestus (sub-), a, um, *adj.* [for sub-molestus] *Somewhat troublesome* or *vexatious:* Cic.

sum-mŏnĕo (sub-), mŏnŭi, mŏnĭtum, mŏnēre, 2. *v. a.* [for sub-moneo] *To remind privily, give a hint:* Ter.; Suet.

summŏpĕre, v. superus.

sum-mōrōsus (sub-), a, um, *adj.* [for sub-morosus] *Somewhat peevish* or *morose:* Cic.

summō-tor (sub-), ōris, *m.* [for summov-tor; fr. summov-eo] *One who puts aside* or *removes* (in order to make room), *a clearer* of a space: Liv.

summō-tus (submo-) (for summov-tus), a, um, *P.* of summov-eo.

sum-mŏvĕo (sub-), mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre (*Pluperf. Subj.*, summôsses, Hor.), 2. *v. a.* [for sub-moveo] (*To move from beneath*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** Of personal subjects: *To send,* or *drive, away; to remove,* etc.: hostes a portā, Cic. —**2.** Of things as subjects: **a.** *To separate, divide, part,* etc.: Alpes Germaniam ab Italiā summovent, Pl.—**b.** *To ward off, repel,* etc.: Phœbeos submovet (*sc.* silva) ictūs, Ov. **B.** Esp.: Of a lictor, *etc.*: **1.** *To clear away,* or *remove,* people standing in the way: Liv.—**2.** *To make room:* Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To put* or *keep away; to withdraw, withhold, remove:* reges a bello, Liv. — **B.** *To clear away, disperse, remove, dispel,* etc.: tumultūs Mentis, et curas, Hor.

summus, a, um, v. superus.

sum-mūto (sub-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for sub-muto] *To change, interchange, substitute* one thing for another: verba pro verbis, Cic.

sū-mo, sumpsi, sumptum, sūmĕre, 3. *v. a.* [prob. sub ; emo] **I.** Gen.: *To take, take up, lay hold of, assume,* etc.: pecuniam mutuam, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To take* (by choice); *to choose, select:* Cic.: philosophiæ studium, Cic. — **B.** *To take* as one's own; *to assume, claim, arrogate, appropriate* to one's self: mihi non sumo ut meum consilium valere debuerit, Cic.—**C.** To take for some purpose, *i. e. To use, apply, employ, spend, consume:* frustra tantum laborem sumi, Cæs.—**D.** In an oration, disputation, *etc.*: **1.** *To take for certain* or *for granted, to assume, maintain, suppose, affirm:* beatos esse deos, Cic. —**2.** *To take, bring forward, cite, mention* as a proof, an instance, *etc.*: homines notos, Cic.—**E.** *To take* as a purchase; *to buy, purchase:* quæ parvo sumi nequeunt, obsonia captas? Hor.

sum-ptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sum-o] **I.** Prop.: *A taking:* Vitr. **II.** Fig.: Logical *t. t.*: *A premise taken for granted, an assumption:* Cic.

sumptŭ-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. sumptus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) sumptu-is] *Of*, or *relating to, expense; sumptuary:* rationes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *somptuaire.*

sumptŭōs-e, *adv.* [sumptuos-us] *Expensively, sumptuously:* Cat.: (*Comp.*) sumptuosius, Cat.

sumptŭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. sumptus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) sumptu-is] (*Full of* sumptus; hence) **1.** Of things: *That costs much, dear, expensive, sumptuous:* (*Comp.*) ludi sumptuosiores, Cic.: (*Sup.*) opus sumptuosissimum, Suet.—**2.** Of persons: *Spending much, lavish, wasteful, extravagant:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *somptueux.*

1. sum-ptus, a, um, *P.* of sum-o.

2. sum-ptus, ūs (*Gen.*: sumpti, Cato ; Plaut.), *m.* [sumo] *Expense, cost, charge:* Cic.

Sūnĭum (-ĭon), ĭi, *n.*, Σούνιον. *Sunium* or *Sunion; a promontory and town of Attica* (now *Capo Colonni*).

sū-o, sŭi, sūtum, sŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To sew* or *stitch; to sew, join,* or *tack together:* tegumenta corporum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Devise, concoct,* etc.: metue lenonem, ne quid suo suat capiti, Ter.

sŭomet, sŭopte, *etc.*, v. suus.

sū-ōv-ē-taur-ĭlĭa (or, corrupted, **solitaurilia**), ĭum, *n.* [sus, su-is; ov-is ; (e); taur-us] (*Things pertaining to a* sus, ovis, and taurus ; hence) *A sacrifice, consisting of a swine, a sheep, and a bull,* offered esp. at lustrations: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suovétaurilies.*

sŭpel-lex, lectĭlis, *f.* [prob. contr. fr. super-leg-tilis ; fr. super ; leg-o] (*That which is laid upon* the surface of the rooms, *etc.*, as opp. to fixtures; hence) *Household utensils, stuff, furniture, moveable goods* (only in *Sing*). I. Prop.: Campana supellex, Hor. **II.** Fig.: amicos, vitæ supellectilem, Cic.

1. sŭper, *adj.*, v. superus.

2. sŭper, *adv.* and *prep.* [Gr. ὑπέρ] **I.** *Adv.*: **A.** Prop.: Of place: *Above, on the top,* etc.: super tigna injiciunt, Cæs. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *Over, moreover, besides:* pœnas dedit usque superque Quam satis est, Hor.—**2.** *Over, left, remaining:* o mihi sola mei super Asyanactis imago, Virg. **II.** *Præp. c. Acc. et Abl.*: **A.** With *Acc.*: **1.** Prop.: **a.** Of place or situation, *etc.*: *Over, on the top of, upon, on:* super terræ tumulum, Cic.—Particular phrase: Super caput, *Above the head,* i. e. *imminent, burdensome:* Tac.—**b.** Of position or distance: (a) *Above:* Nomentanus erat super ipsum, *i. e. above him at table,* Hor.—(b) *Beyond:* super Numidiam, Sall. — **2.** Meton.: **a.** Of time: *During, at:* super cœnam, Pl.—**b.** *Over, above, beyond, upon, besides,* etc.: super morbum, Liv. —Particular phrase: Super omnia, *Above all, before all:* Virg.— **B.** With *Abl.*: **1.** Prop.: Of place or situation: *Over, on the top of, upon, on:* super nave, Cæs.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** Of time: *During, in:* nocte super mediâ, Virg.—**b.** *Upon, about, concerning, respecting:* multa super Priamo rogitans, Virg. **III.** In composition: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Of place or situation: *All over:* superflorescens.—**2.** Of position or distance: **a.** *Over, up, above, on the top, on high:* superimpendens.— **b.** *Over* or *above* the top or surface of anything: superfluo.—**c.** *Over, across:* supergredior.—**d.** *Beyond, past:* supervehо, *no.* II.—**e.** *Upon the border of,* or *close by:* supersum, *no.* III. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of time: **a.** *Beyond, past* a certain time: superfero, *no.* II. —**b.** *Beyond, longer than:* supervivo. —**c.** *After:* superbibo.—**2.** Of amount or degree: **a.** *Over and above, in addition, besides, beyond:* superaddo.— **b.** *Exceedingly, completely, abundantly, very:* supervacuus.—**3.** Of order, arrangement, *etc.*: *After:* supervenio, *no.* II. **C.** Fig.: Of rank, degree, *etc.*: *Over, presiding over, upper:* superjumentarius. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sur.*

sŭpĕra, v. supra.

sŭpĕrā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [super(a)-o] **1.** *That may be got over,* or *surmounted:* murus, Liv.—**2.** *That may be overcome,* or *subdued ; conquerable, superable:* non est per vim superabilis ulli, Ov.

sŭpĕr-addo, *perf. prps. not found*, addĭtum, addĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To add over and above, to superadd:* tumulo superaddite carmen, Virg.

sŭpĕra-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of super-(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Rising high, prominent, high, lofty:* (*Sup.*) mons superantissimus, Sol.—**b.** Fig.: *Prevailing, predominant:* (*Comp.*) superantior ignis, Lucr.

sŭpĕrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [super(a)-o] *An overcomer, conqueror:* Ov.

sŭperb-e, *adv.* [superb-us] *Haughtily, proudly:* Cæs.: (*Comp.*) superbius, Cic.: (*Sup.*) superbissime, id.

sŭperb-ĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* superbus ; hence) **1.** In a bad sense: *Loftiness, haughtiness, pride:* Cic.—**2.** In a good sense: *Lofty spirit, honourable pride:* Hor.

sŭper-bĭbo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* *To drink upon* or *after:* jugi ebrietati, Pl.

sŭperb-ĭ-lŏquent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [superb-us ; (i) ; loquens, loquent-is] *Haughty* or *proud speaking:* Poet. ap. Cic.

sŭperb-īo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* [superb-us] **I.** Prop.: *To be haughty* or *proud; to take pride* in a thing: nomine avi, Ov. **II.** Fig.: Of things and in a good sense: *To be superb, splendid, magnificent:* sub Tyriā concha superbit aquā, Prop.

sŭper-bus, a, um, *adj.* [super] (*That is above* others ; hence) **1.** In a bad sense: *Haughty, proud, arrogant, insolent*, etc.: **a.** Prop.: (*Comp.*) utrum superbiorem te pecunia facit, Cic.— **b.** Fig.: Of things: judicium superbissimum, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **Superbus**, i, *m.* *Superbus* or *The Proud*; a cognomen *of the younger Tarquin, the last king of Rome.*— **2.** In a good sense: **a.** Of persons or things: *Superb, excellent, distinguished:* Virg.—**b.** *Splend-*

id, magnificent, superb: triumphus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *superbe.*

sŭper-cĭlium, ĭi, *n.* **I.** Prop.: *An eyebrow:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *The brow, ridge, summit:* Virg. **III.** Fig.: *Pride, haughtiness, arrogance, sternness, superciliousness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sourcil.*

sŭpĕr-ēmĭnĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ēmĭnēre, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: *To rise above* or *higher* than something else; *to overtop; to be above:* undas humero, Virg. **II.** Neut.: *To rise to the top* or *on high:* extra aquam, Pl.

sŭper-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. a.* **I.** *To carry over* or *across, to place* or *put over:* pedem, Pl. **II.** *To carry over* or *beyond the time:* partum, Pl.

sŭper-fĭcĭes, ēi, *f.* [for superfacies] **I.** Gen.: *The upper side* of a thing; *the top, surface:* Pl. **II.** Esp.: **A.** In mathematics: *A superficies:* Pl. —**B.** Law *t. t.*: *A building,* etc., on another man's ground, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *superficie.*

sŭper-fixus, a, um, *adj. Fastened above, fixed on the top:* Liv.

sŭper-flŭo, *no perf, nor sup.,* flŭĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To run over, overflow:* superfluentis Nili receptacula, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *To have a superabundance* of a thing: orator, Tac.

sŭper-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: Of fluids as objects: **1.** Gen.: *To pour on,* or *upon; to pour over:* in litus educto (*sc.* delphino) superfudisse unguentum, Pl.—**2.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To pour itself out, to overflow; to spread over:* superfusæ lymphæ, Ov. **B.** Meton.: Of things not fluid: **1.** Gen.: *To pour forth, scatter,* or *spread over* one: magnam vim telorum, Tac.— **2.** Esp.: With Reflexive pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: In hostile force: *To rush upon, throw one's self upon:* jacentem hostes superfusi oppresserunt, Liv. **C.** Fig.: With Personal pron.: **1.** *To spread itself out; to extend, spread abroad,* etc.: Macedonum fama superfudit se in Asiam, Liv. —**2.** *To overflow, overabound, be extravagant,* etc.: superfundens lætitia, Liv. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: Of liquids: *To pour all over* anything: oxymeli, Col. **B.** Meton.: Of things not fluid: *To cover all over:* nube equites equosque, Tac.

sŭperfū-sus (for superfud-sus), a, um, *P.* of superfu(n)d-o.

sŭper-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, grĕdi, 3. *v. dep.* [for super-gradior] **I.** Prop.: *To step, walk,* or *go over:* aliquid, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To surpass, exceed, excel:* feminas pulchritudine, Tac.

sŭpergres-sus (for supergredsus), a, um, *P.* of supergred-ior.

sŭpĕri, ōrum, v. superus.

sŭper-immĭnĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* imminēre, 2. *v. n. To hang over, overhang:* minet. Virg.

sŭpĕr-impend-ens, ntis, *P.* of obsol. super-impend-eo. *Overhanging:* silvæ, Cat.

sŭpĕr-implĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* implēre, 2. *v. a. To fill exceedingly, to fill to overflowing:* puppes, Virg.

sŭpĕr-impōno, *no perf.*, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. *v. a. To put, place,* or *lay upon:* saxum ingens, Liv.

sŭpĕr-incĭd-ens, entis, *P.* of obsol. super-incid-o. *Falling on* or *upon; falling from above, falling down:* tela, Liv.

sŭpĕr-incŭba-ns, ntis, *P.* of obsol. super-incub(a)-o. *Lying over* or *upon:* Romanus, Liv.

sŭpĕr-incumbo, cŭbŭi, *no sup.,* cumbĕre, 3. *v. n. To lay* or *cast one's self upon:* Ov.

sŭpĕr-indŭo, indŭi, indūtum, indŭĕre, 3. *v. a. To put on over* something: Suet.

sŭpĕr-ingĕro, *no perf.*, ingestum, ingĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* Prop.: *To bring upon, to cast* or *heap upon:* montem, Stat. **II.** Meton.: Of the sun: *To pour down:* Titan superingerit ortūs, Tib.

sŭpĕrinjec-tus (for superinjactus), a, um, *P.* of superinjic-io, through true root SUPERINJAC.

sŭpĕr-injĭcĭo, injēci, injectum, injicĕre, 3. *v. a. To throw on* or *above, to cast over* or *upon:* raras frondes, Virg.

sŭpĕr-insterno, strāvi, instrātum, insternĕre, 3. *v. a. To spread* or *lay over:* tubulas, Liv.

sŭpĕrĭor, us, v. superus.

superius: **1.** *neut.* of adj. superior.—**2.** *Comp. adv.*; v. supra.

sŭper-jăcĭo, jēci, jectum, jăcĕre (*Part. Pass.*: superjactus, Tac.), 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To cast,* or *throw, on,* over, or *upon:* vestis superjecta, Ov. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To raise, throw up,* or *construct, upon* anything: aggerem, Suet.—**2.** *To spread,* or *extend, over:* et superjecto pavidæ natārunt Æquore damæ, *i. e. spread over* the earth, *overwhelming,* Hor. **C.** Fig.: *To exceed, go beyond,* etc.: fidem, Liv. **II.**: **A.** Gen.: *To throw, cast,* etc., *over, above,* or *beyond:* ut sagittis superjaci nequeant (*sc.* arbores), Pl. **B.** Esp.: *To throw,* or *cast, itself,* etc., *over, above,* or *beyond; to overtop; to flow,* or *cover, over:* scopulosque superjacit undā, Virg.

sŭperjec-tus (**superjac-**), a, um, *P.* of superjic-io, through true root SUPERJAC.

sŭper-jŭment-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [super; jument-um] (*One over persons pertaining to* jumentum; hence) *A superintendent of the drivers of beasts of burden:* Suet.

sŭper-lā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [super; root LA, whence la-tum; cf. fero *init.*] (Prop.: *A carrying beyond;* Fig.) Rhet. *t. t.*: *An exaggerating, hyperbole:* Cic.

sŭperlā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of superfero; through super; LA, root of latum; v. fero *init.* — **2.** *Pa.*: *Extravagant, excessive, exaggerated:* verba, Cic.

sŭper-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. *v. a. To throw in addition; to put in afterwards; to add:* Just.

sŭpern-e, *adv.* [supern-us] *From above, above, upward:* Hor.

sŭper-nus, a, um, *adj.* [super] **I.** Gen.: *That is above, on high, upper:* Hor. **II.** Esp.: *Celestial, heavenly* numen, Ov.

sŭpĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To go over; to overtop, surmount:* jugo superans, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: *To rise,* or *be above; to be higher,* etc.: superant (*sc.* angues) capite et cervicibus altis, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To have the upper hand* or *superiority; to be superior; to overcome, surpass:* nostri milites facile superabant, Cæs.—**2.** *To exceed, be in excess, be superfluous; to be abundant, to abound:* pecunia superabat? Cic.—**3.** *To be left over, to remain, survive:* superet modo Mantua nobis, Virg. **II.** Act.: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: **a.** Of living subjects: *To go,* or *pass, over; to cross, surmount,* etc.: montes, Virg.—**b.** Of things as subjects: (a) Gen.: *To go,* or *pass, over,* or *above; to rise above:* tempestas summas ripas fluminis superavit, Cæs.—(b) Esp.: *To surmount, overtop,* etc.: superat (*sc.* Parnassus) cacumine nubes, Ov.— **2.** Meton.: In travelling, *etc.: To pass over, traverse,* etc.: tantum itineris, Tac.—**B.**: **1.** Prop.: **a.** Gen.: *To go past* or *beyond:* regionem castrorum, Cæs.—**b.** Esp.: (a) *To surpass, exceed* in size, etc.: Ov.—(b) Nautical *t. t.*: *To sail by* or *past* a place, a promontory, *etc.*; *to double* or *weather* a point, *etc.*: Liv.; Ov.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** Gen.: *To surpass, excel, exceed, outdo, outstrip* in any quality, value, *etc.*: omnes homines constantiā et gravitate, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *To overcome, subdue, conquer, vanquish:* omnes facile superabo, Cic.

sŭpĕr-obrŭo, obrŭi, obrŭtum, obrŭĕre, 3. *v. a. To cover over, overwhelm:* Tarpeiam armis, Prop.

sŭper-pende-ns, ntis, *P.* of obsol. super-pende-o. *Overhanging:* Liv.

sŭper-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To put* or *place on, upon, over,* or *upon the top of* anything: superpositum capiti decus, Liv. **II.** Fig.: In official station, employment, *etc.*: *To place* or *set over* in maritimam regionem superpositus, Liv.

sŭpĕrpŏs-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of superpo(s)no, through true root SUPERPOS.

sŭper-scando (**-scendo**), *no perf. nor sup.,* scandĕre, 3. *v. a. To mount, climb,* or *step over:* corpora, Liv.

sŭper-scrĭbo, scripsi, scriptum, scribĕre, 3. *v. a. To write upon,* or *above; to superscribe:* Suet.

sŭper-sĕdĕo, sēdi, sessum, sēdēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Prop.: *To sit upon* or *above:* elephanto, Suet. **II.** Fig.: *To be above* or *superior to; to forbear; to refrain* or *desist from; to pass, omit.* A. Neut.: pugnæ, Hirt.: (*Impers. Pass.*) orationē supersedendum est, Cic.—B. Act.: loqui, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *superseder;* (mod.) *surseoir.*

sŭper-stagno, stagnāvi, stagnātum, stagnāre, 1. *v. n. To spread out into a lake:* Tac.

sŭper-sterno, no *perf.*, strātum, sternĕre, 3. *v. a. To strew* or *spread upon, to spread over, cover over:* Liv.

1. **sŭper-ste-s,** ĭtis, *m.* [for superstat-ts; fr. super; STA, root of st(a)-o. *One who stands by* or *is present at* anything, *a bystander, witness:* Cic.

2. **sŭper-ste-s,** ĭtis, *adj.* [id.] (Prop.: *Standing*, or *remaining, beyond* or *longer;* Meton.) *That remains alive after* some given time; *outliving, surviving:* fama, Hor.

sŭper-stĭ-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for superstā-tio; fr. super; STA, root of st(a)-o] (*A standing still over* or *by* a thing; hence) *Amazement, wonder, dread,* esp. of the divine or supernatural;—acc. to others (*The standing, remaining, in the old, obsolete belief;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Excessive* or *unreasonable religious belief* or *fear; superstition:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *An object that inspires dread:* Virg.—**B.** *A religious rite:* Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *superstition.*

sŭperstĭtĭōs-e, *adv.* [superstitiosus] *Superstitiously:* Cic.

sŭperstĭtĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. fr. superstition-osus; fr. superstitio, superstition-is] **I.** Prop.: *Full of superstition, superstitious:* sollicitudo, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Soothsaying, prophetic, prophetical:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *superstitieux.*

sŭper-sto, *no perf. nor sup.*, stāre, 1. *v. n.* and *a. To stand upon* or *over:* **I.** Neut.: corporibus hostium, Liv. **II.** Act.: ossa superstabunt volucres, Ov.

sŭperstrā-tus, a, um, *P.* of superstruo, through root SUPERSTRA.

sŭperstruc-tus, a, um, *P.* of superstruo, through root SUPERSTRUC.

sŭper-strŭo, struxi, structum, strŭĕre, 3. *v. a. To build upon* or *over, to erect over:* ligneam compagem, Tac.

sŭper-sum, fŭi, esse (in *tmesis:* jamque adeo super unus eram, Virg.), *v. n.* **I.:** (*To be over and above;* hence) **A.** *To be left, to remain, to exist still:* duæ partes supersunt, *etc.*, Cic. — Particular phrase: Quod superest, *As to what remains, for the rest:* Cic.—**B.:** **1.** In a good sense: *To be in abundance, to abound:* modo vita supersit, Virg.—**2.** In a bad sense: *To be in excess, to be superabundant* or *superfluous:* Cic. **II.** (*To be,* or *exist, beyond* another; hence) *To live after, outlive; to be still alive; to survive:* Lucumo superfuit patri, Liv. **III.** (Prop.: *To be close by;* Meton.) *To be present, to serve by being present, to assist:* Script. ap. Suet.

sŭpertec-tus (for superteg-tus), a, um, *P.* of superteg-o.

sŭper-tĕgo, texi, tectum, tĕgĕre, 3. *v. a. To cover above, cover over:* ossa, Tib.

sŭpĕr-urge-ns, ntis, *P.* of obsol. super-urge-o: *Pressing above* or *from above:* fluctu superurgente, Tac.

sŭpĕr-us, a, um (*Nom. Sing.*, super, Cato.; Lucr.), *adj.* [super] **I.** Pos.: **A.** Gen.: *That is above, upper, on high:* ut omnia supera, infera, *etc.*, Cic.: (with *Partitive Gen.*) superi deorum, Hor.—As *Subst.*: **Superi,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* dii) *The gods above, the celestial deities:* Ov. **B.** Esp.: *Upper,* i. e. *of the upper regions,* or *upper world:* auræ, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **1. superi,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* homines) *The inhabitants of the upper world:* Vell.—**2. supera,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* loca) *The upper regions* or *world:* Virg. **II.** Comp.: **sŭpĕrĭor,** us: *Gen.* superioris: **A.** Prop.: Of place: **1.** Gen.: *Higher, upper:* superior pars collis, Cæs.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *The higher* or *upper part of:* tota domus superior vacat, Cic.—**b.** *Higher* at table: superior accumbere, Plaut. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *Former, past, previous, preceding:* vita, Cic.—**2.** *More advanced, older:* Africanus, *the Elder,* Cic. **C.** Fig.: Of quality, condition, number, *etc.*: *Higher, more distinguished, greater, superior:* quanto superiores sumus, tanto, *etc.*, Cic. **III.** Sup.: **A. sŭprēmus,** a, um: **1.** Prop.: Of place: *Highest, loftiest, topmost:* montes, Virg.—**2.** Meton.: *Last, latest, extreme, final* (=ultimus): a. Gen.: sol, *i.e. sunset,* Hor.—Adverbial expression: Supremum, *For the last time:* Ov.—**b.** Esp.: (a) With regard to persons dying: *Last, closing, dying:* dies, Cic.: vocat ore supremo, *with dying mouth, dying breath,* Ov.—As *Subst.*: **suprema,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* judicia) *A last will, testament:* Tac.—(b) With regard to the dead: *Last, latest:* honor, *the last honours* or *respect,* i. e. *the funeral rites,* or *ceremonies,* Virg.: ignes, *i. e. of the funeral pile,* Ov. — Adverbial expressions: Supremum, supremo, *For the last time:* Virg.; Pl.—**3.** Fig.: **a.** Of degree: *The highest, greatest, utmost:* supplicium, *i. e. death,* Cic.—**b.** Of rank: *Highest, most exalted, supreme:* Jupiter, Plaut.—**B. summus,** a, um: **1.** Prop.: Of locality: **a.** Gen.: *Uppermost, highest, topmost:* summum jugum montis, Cæs.—**b.** Esp.: (a) *The top of, the upper* or *highest part of:* feriuntque summos Fulgura montes, Hor.—As *Subst.*: **summum,** i, *n. The highest part; the top, surface:* Cic.—(b) *Sitting* or *reclining in the highest,* or *chief, place:* Hor.—As *Subst.*: **summus,** i, *m. He who sits,* or *reclines, at the head of the table; the president,* etc.: Cic.—**2.** Meton.: *Last, latest, final:* venit summa dies, Virg.—**3.** Fig.: **a.** Of degree: (a) Of things: *Highest, greatest, utmost, extreme:* fides, Cic.: scelus, id. — Adverbial expressions: (α) Summum, *At the utmost* or *furthest, at the outside:* Cic.—(β) Summo opere (also, as one word, summopere), *In the highest* or *utmost degree; exceedingly, extremely:* Lucr.; Cic.—(b) Of persons: *Highest, first, foremost, best:* amicus, Ter.: homines, Cic.—**b.** Of rank: (a) *Highest; most distinguished, excellent,* or *noble; best,* etc.: tres fratres summo loco nati, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **summi,** ōrum, *m. plur.* (*sc.* homines) *The highest, most distinguished, noble,* etc., *persons:* Cic. — (b) *Supreme:* Jupiter, Plaut.—**c.** *Most important, weighty, critical,* etc.: mene igitur socium summis adjungere rebus, Nise, fugis? Virg.—**d.** Of the voice: (a) *Loudest, at the top of:* Plaut.—(b) *Highest:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *supérieur.*

sŭpervăc-ānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [supervac-uus] *Over and above what is necessary; needless, unnecessary, superfluous:* literæ, Cic.

sŭper-văcŭus, a, um, *adj.* (*Exceedingly empty;* hence) *Useless, needless, unnecessary, superfluous, redundant:* omne supervacuum, Hor.

sŭper-vādo, *no perf. nor sup.* vādĕre, 3. *v. a. To go* or *climb over, to surmount:* ruinas muri, Liv.

sŭper-vĕho, vexi, vectum, vĕhĕre, 3. *v. a.* (prps. only in Pass. voice) **I.** *To go* or *pass across,* or *over:* montem, Cat. **II.** *To go* or *sail by, past,* or *beyond:* supervectus promontorium, Liv.

sŭper-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.:** **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To come upon,* or *over:* **a.** Act.: crura loquentis Terra supervenit, *i. e. closed over, covered,* Ov.—**b.** Neut.: semianimi lapsoque supervenit, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: *To come violently upon; to press upon; to thrust,* etc.: unda supervenit undam, Hor. **B.** Fig.: *To press upon, thrust,* etc.: hæres Hæredem, Hor. **C.** Meton.: *To come up, arrive:* timidisque supervenit Ægle, Virg. **II.** *To come after, to follow:* aliud majus alio supervenit, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *survenir.*

sŭperven-tus, ūs, *m.* [supervenio] *A coming up* or *upon, an arrival* Tac.

sŭper-vīvo, vixi, victum, vīvĕre, 3. *v. n. To live beyond* another; *to outlive, survive:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *survivre.*

sŭper-vŏlĭto, vŏlĭtāvi, vŏlĭtātum, vŏlĭtāre, 1. *v. a. To fly over often, to fly about over:* tecta, Virg.

sŭper-vŏlo, *no perf. nor sup.* vŏlāre, 1. *v. a.* and *n. To fly over.* **I.** Act.: supervolat orbem, Ov. **II.** Neut.: supervolat hasta, Virg.

sŭpīn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [supin-us] **I.** Gen.: *To bend* or *lay backwards; to place, put,* or *throw on the back:* glebas, Virg. **II.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To turn* or *throw one's self back* or *backwards:* nasum nidore supinor, *i. e. I turn up my nose,* Hor.

sŭp-inus, a, um, *adj.* [for sub-inus; fr. sub; cf. ὕπτιος from ὑπό] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Backwards, bent backwards, thrown backwards, lying on the back, supine:* manūs, *i. e. with the open palms turned upwards* (a gesture of one praying), Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of motion: *Backwards, going back, retrograde:* unda, Ov.—**2.** Of localities: *Sloping, inclined, spread out, outstretched, extended:* vallis, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *Careless, thoughtless, heedless, negligent, indolent, supine:* (*Comp.*) deliciæ supiniores, Mart. ¶ Hence (subst., in late meaning of "a supine"), Fr. *supin.*

suppac-tus (for suppag-tus), **a, um,** *P.* of suppi(n)g-o ; through true root SUPPAG.

sup-par (**sub-**), āris, *adj.* [for sub-par] *Nearly equal:* huic ætati suppares, Cic.

suppĕdĭtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suppedit-(a)-o] *A supplying fully: a full supply, abundance, exuberance:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *suppéditation.*

suppĕd-ĭto (**subped-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. intens. n.* and *a.* [prps. for suppet-ito, from suppet-o] I. Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To be fully supplied* or *in abundance, to be at hand* or *in store:* ne chartam quidem tibi suppeditat, Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To have in abundance, to abound* or *be rich in:* aliquā re, Cic.—**2.** *To be enough* or *sufficient, to suffice:* parare ea, quæ suppeditent et ad cultum et ad victum, Cic. II. Act. : *To give, furnish, afford, supply,* or *procure in abundance:* cibos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suppéditer.*

sup-pĕdo (**sub-**), *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for sub-pedo] *To break wind genily* or *softly:* Cic.

sup-pern-ātus (**sub-**), a, um, *adj.* [for sub-pern-atus ; fr. sub ; pern-a] (*Hipped below ;* hence) (Prop.: *Lamed in the hip;* Meton.) *Cut down:* alnus . . . supernata securi, Cat.

suppĕt-ĭæ (**subpet-**), ārum, *f.* [suppet-o] *That which comes to aid one ; assistance, succour* (only in *Nom.* and *Acc.*): Plaut.—Particular expression: Suppetias ire, venire, *etc., To go,* or *come, to one's assistance:* Hirt.; Plaut.

suppĕtī-or (**subpeti-**), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* [suppeti-æ] *To come to the aid of ; to assist, succour:* alicui, Cic.

sup-pĕto, pĕtīvi *or* pĕtĭi, pĕtītum, pĕtĕre, 3. *v. n.* [for sub-peto] (*To go* or *come near* to one ; hence) I. Prop.: *To be at hand or in store, to be present:* cui res non suppetat, Cic. II. Meton.: *To be equal to* or *sufficient for ; to suffice ; to agree with, correspond to* anything : ut quotidianis sumptibus copiæ suppetant, Cic.

sup-plant-o (**sub-**), plantāvi, plantātum, plantāre, 1. *v. a.* [for sub-plant-o ; fr. sub ; plant-a] I. Prop.: (*To put* something *under the sole of the foot ;* hence) *To trip up the heels of, to throw down:* aliquem, Cic. II. Fig.: Of language: *To trip up, distort, mince:* verba, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *supplanter.*

supplaŭdo, ere, *etc.,* v. supplo.

supplē-mentum (**subple-**), i, *n.* [supple-o] I. Gen.: *That with which anything is made full or whole; a filling up, supply, supplement:* Vell. ; Suet. II. Esp. : Milit. *t. t.: A making up, filling up* a body of troops, *recruiting ;*—Concr., *supplies, reinforcements:* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *supplément.*

sup-plĕo (**sub-**), plēvi, plētum, plēre, 2. *v. a.* [for sub-pleo] I. Gen.: *To fill up, make full* or *whole ; to make good, complete, supply:* supplete ceteros, Cic. II. Esp. Milit. *t. t.: To fill up, make complete* or *full in number, furnish with a complement, recruit:* remigium, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suppléer.*

supplē-tus (**subple-**), a, um, *P.* of supple-o.

sup-plex (**sub-**), plĭcis, *adj.* [for sub-plic-s ; fr. sub ; plic-o] (*Folding* or *bending* the knees *beneath* one ; *i. e. kneeling down ;*—or, *Bending* the hands *from beneath* or *upwards,* as a supplicant ; hence) *Humbly begging* or *entreating ; humble, submissive, beseeching, suppliant, supplicant.* I. Prop.: Of persons : supplex te ad pedes abjiciebas, Cic.—As *Subst.: comm. gen.: A suppliant:* Cic. II. Fig.: Of things : vitta, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *souple.*

supplĭcā-tĭo (**subplica-**), ōnis, *f.* [supplic(a)-o] Relig. *t. t.: A public prayer* or *supplication ; a religious solemnity ; a day set apart for prayer:* Cæs.; Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *supplication.*

supplĭc-ĭter, *adv.* [supplex, supplic-is] *Humbly, submissively, suppliantly:* Cic.; Hor.

supplĭc-ĭum (**subplic-**), ĭi, *n.* [supplic-o] (*A kneeling down ;* hence) **1.** As a suppliant : a. Gen.: *An humble entreaty* or *petition ; a supplication:* Sall.—b. Esp. : Relig. *t. t.:* (a) Prop.: *Humiliation before the gods ; a public prayer* or *supplication ; an act of worship,* etc. : Liv.—(b) Meton.: *A sacrifice, offering,* etc.: Sall.; Liv.—**2.** To receive punishment : *Punishment, penalty, torture, torment, pain, distress, suffering:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *supplice.*

supplĭc-o (**subplic-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [supplex, supplic-is] I. Gen.: *To kneel down* or *humble one's self ; to pray,* or *beg, humbly ; to beseech, implore, supplicate:* pro aliquo, Cic. II. Esp. : *To pray to,* or *supplicate,* the gods ; *to pray, worship:* per hostias diis, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *supplier.*

sup-plōdo (**-plaudo, sub-**), plōsi, plōsum, plōdĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for sub-plaudo] *To stamp underneath* or *below ; to stamp* the foot : pedem, Cic.

supplō-sĭo (**subplo-**), ōnis, *f.* [for supplod-sio ; fr. supplod-o] *A stamping* with the feet : Cic.

sup-pœnĭtet (**sub-**), *no perf.,* pœnītere, 2. *v. n. impers.* [for sub-pœnitet] *To be somewhat sorry ; to repent a little:* illum furoris, Cic.

sup-pōno (**sub-**), pōsŭi, pōsĭtum, pōnĕre (*Perf.,* supposīvi, Plaut.: *Part. Perf. Sync.,* suppŏsta, Virg.), 3. *v. a.* [for sub-pono] I.: **A.** Prop.: *To put, place,* or *set, under :* anatum ova gallinis sæpe supponimus, Cic.: falcem maturis aristis, *i. e. to apply,* Virg. B. Fig.: 1. Pregn.: *To make subject ; to subject, submit:* ætheraingenio, Ov.—**2.** *To set beneath, to esteem less:* Latio supposuisse Samon, Ov. II.: **A.** Gen.: *To put in the place of* another, *to substitute* for another person or thing : aliquem in alicujus locum, Cic. **B.** Esp. : *To substitute falsely* or *fraudulently ; to forge, counterfeit:* Cic. III. (*To put at the end* · hence) *To add, annex, subjoin:* exemplum epistolæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *supposer.*

sup-porto (**sub-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for sub-porto] *To carry, bring,* or *convey,* to a place : frumentum exercitui navibus, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *supporter.*

suppŏs-ĭtus (**subpos-**), a, um, *P.* of suppo(s)n-o, through true root SUPPOS.

suppres-sĭo (**subpres-**), ōnis, *f.* [for supprem-sio ; fr. supprem-o, through true root SUPPREM] (*A pressing down* or *under, suppression ;* hence) *A keeping back, retaining* of money, *embezzlement:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suppression.*

suppres-sus (**subpres-**) (for supprem-sus), a, um : 1. *P.* of supprem-o, through true root SUPPREM. —**2.** *Pa.* : *Held back, kept in,* i. e.: **a.** *Short:* mentum, Var. —**b.** Of tone : *Subdued, low :* (*Comp.*) voce suppressior, Cic.

sup-prĭmo (**sub-**), pressi, pressum, prĭmĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for sub-premo] (*To press down* or *under ;* hence) I. Naut. *t. t.: To sink,* send to the bottom a vessel : Liv. II. Esp.: **A.** *To hold* or *keep back ; to check, stop, put a stop to ; to detain, restrain, suppress :* **1.** Prop.: hostem, Cæs. : lora manu, Ov.—**2.** Fig.: ægritudinem, Cic.— **B.** *To keep from publicity, keep to one's self ; to keep back, conceal, suppress :* **1.** Prop.: pecuniam, Cic. — **2.** Fig.: decreti suppressa fama est, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *supprimer.*

sup-pŭdet (**sub-**), *no perf.,* pŭdēre, 2. *v. impers.* [for sub-pudet] *To be somewhat ashamed :* eorum me suppudebat, Cic.

sup-pŭto (**sub-**), pŭtāvi, pŭtātum, pŭtāre, 1. *v. a.* [for sub-puto] I. *To cut off below ; to prune, lop, trim :* oleas, Cato. II. *To count up, reckon, compute :* sollicitis supputat articulis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *supputer.*

sŭprā (orig. form sŭpĕrā, Lucr.), *adv.* and *prep.* [Adverbial Abl. of superus] I. *Adv.*: **A.** Prop.: Of locality : *On the upper side, on the top, above:* et mare, quod supra, teneant, quodque alluit infra, Virg. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of time : *Before, formerly, previously:* (*Comp.*) dixi superius, Phæd.—**2.** Of number or measure : *Beyond, over, more :* supra adjecit Æschrio, *offered higher, more,* Cic. — Particular combination: Supra quam, *Above* or *beyond what, more than:* Cic. II. *Prep. c. Acc.*: **A.** Prop.: Of locality : **1.** Gen.: *Above, over :* supra segetes navigat, *over the corn-fields,* Ov.—**2.** Esp.: Of geographical position : *Above, beyond :* supra Suessulam, Liv. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of time : *Before :* paulo suprà hanc memoriam, Cæs.—**2.** Of number, degree, *etc.: Over, above, beyond :* supra millia viginti, Liv.

sŭpra-scando, *no perf. nor sup.,* scandĕre, 3. *v. a. To climb over, surmount:* fines, Liv.

sŭprēmo, *etc.,* v. **superus.**

1. sūra, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] *The calf of the leg:* Ov.; Hor.

surcŭlus, i, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Gen.: *A young twig* or *branch; a shoot, sprout, sprig:* Virg. **II.** Esp.: *A scion, graft, sucker, slip, set* of a plant for growth: Cic.

surd-aster, astra, astrum, *adj.* [surd-us] *Somewhat deaf, hard of hearing:* Cic.

surd-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The condition,* or *state, of the* surdus; hence) *Deafness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *surdité.*

surdus, a, um, *adj.* [Sans. root SVṚ, *to sound*] (*Having a sound,* or *humming,* in the ears; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Deaf.*: asello surdo. Hor.—As *Subst.*: **surdus,** i, *m. A deaf person:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Deaf* to anything, *i. e. not listening, unwilling to hear, inattentive, regardless, insensible, inexorable;* also, *not understanding, not apprehending:* (*Comp.*) surdior æquoribus, Ov.—**B.** Of things: *Dull-sounding:* **vox,** Quint.—**C.** *That is not heard, noiseless, still, silent, mute:* (with *Gen.*) non erit officii gratia surda tui, *unsung,* Ov.—**D.** Of odour, appearance, meaning, *etc.*: *Faint, dim, dull, indistinct, stupid:* Pl.—Adverbial expression: Surdum, *Faintly, imperfectly:* spirant cinnama surdum, Pers.—**E.** Of vows: *Not heard by the gods; to which the gods are deaf:* Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sourd.*

Surēna, æ, *m. The Surena;* i. e. *the grand vizier* (*of the Parthian king*): Tac.

sur-go, rexi, rectum, gĕre (orig. forms: surrigit, Virg.: surriguntur, Sen.: surrigens, Pl.: surrigere, id.:—Syncop. forms: surrexti, Mart.: surrexe, Hor.), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [contr. fr. sur-rigo, for sur-rego=sub-rego] **I.** Act.: *To lift* or *raise up, to raise, erect, elevate:* aures, Virg. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: **a.** Of persons: *To rise, arise, get up, stand up:* de sellā, Cic.—**b.** Of things: *To rise, mount up, ascend:* aquis nox surgit ab īsdem, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To rise, arise, get up* from bed, from sleep: Cic.—**b.** *To rise* in growth, *to spring up, grow up:* Ascanius surgens, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To rise:* rumor seu dolo, seu forte, surrexerit, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sourdre, surgir.*

surrancĭdus (sub-), a, um, *adj. Somewhat rank:* caro, Cic.

surrā-sus (for surrad-sus), a, um, *P.* of surrad-o.

sur-raucus (sub-), a, um, *adj.* [for sub-raucus] *Somewhat hoarse:* Cic.

surrec-tus (subrec-) (for subreg-tus), a, um, *P.* of surgo, through true root SUBREG.

sur-rēmĭgo (sub-), *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [for sub-remigo] *To row underneath* or *along:* undis, Virg.

Surrentum, i, *n. Surrentum; a maritime town of Campania* (now *Sorrento*).—Hence, **Surrent-ini,** ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Surrentum.*

sur-rēpo (sub-), repsi, reptum, rēpĕre (*Perf.,* surrēpsti, **Cat.),** 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [for sub-repo] **I.** Prop.: *To creep under; to creep* or *steal along; to creep softly on:* **A.** Neut.: sub tabulas surrepserat. Cic.—**B.** Act.: aventes Mœnia nocturni (*sc.* mures) subrepere, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *To steal upon; to come on,* or *upon, unawares, insensibly,* or *by degrees:* quies furtim surrepit ocellis, Ov.

1. surrep-tus, a, um, *P.* of surrep-o.

2. surrep-tus (for surrap-tus), a, um, *P.* of surrip-io, through true root SURRAP.

sur-rīdĕo (sub-), rīsi, *no sup.,* rīdēre, 2. *v. n.* [for sub-rideo] *To laugh somewhat,* or *a little; to smile:* limis surrisit ocellis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sourire.*

sur-rīdĭcŭle (sub-), *adv.* [for sub-ridicule] *Somewhat laughably, rather humorously:* Cic.

surrĭgo, ĕre, v. surgo.

sur-ringor (sub-), *no perf.,* ringi, 3. *v. dep. n.* [for sub-ringor] *To make a somewhat wry face, to be a little vexed:* Cic.

sur-rĭpĭo (sub-), rĭpŭi, reptum, rĭpĕre (surpite, Hor.: surpere, Lucr.: surpuit, Plaut.: surpuerat, Hor.:—*Perf. Subj.,* surrepsit, for surripuerit, Plaut.), 3. *v. a.* [for sub-rapio] **I.** Gen.: *To snatch,* or *take, away secretly; to withdraw privily; to steal, purloin, pilfer:* **A.** Prop.: vasa ex privato sacro, Cic.: (without *Object*) perjuras, surripis, aufers, Hor. **B.** Fig.: unum me surpite morti, Hor. **II.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To withdraw secretly; to convey one's self away secretly* or *privily; to steal away,* etc.: quæ (*sc.* puella) se surpuerat mihi, Hor.

sur-rōgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for sub-rogo] Polit. *t. t.*: (*To ask* the people whether or not a person or thing should be put *in the place of* another; hence) Of the presiding magistrate, *etc.*: *To elect* or *procure the election* of one *in the place* of another; *to cause to be chosen* or *to put in another's place; to substitute,* etc.: alios, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *subroger.*

sur-rostr-āni (sub-), ōrum, *m.* [for sub-rostr-ani; fr. sub; rostr-um] *People who hang about the forum near the* rostra; *loungers, idlers:* Script. ap. Cic.

sur-rŭbĕo (sub-), *no perf. nor sup.,* rŭbēre, 2. *v. n.* [for sub-rubeo] *To be somewhat red* or *reddish:* Ov.

sur-rŭo (sub-), rŭi, rŭtum, rŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for sub-ruo] **I.** Prop.: *To tear down below; to undermine; to dig under; to dig out; to break down, overthrow, demolish,* etc.: arbores, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *To undermine, subvert, corrupt:* libertatem. Liv.

sur-rustĭcus (sub-), a, um, *adj.* [for sub-rusticus] *Somewhat clownish* or *rustic.*: pudor, Cic.

surrŭ-tus (subru-), a, um, *P.* of surru-o.

su-rsum (collat. form, **sursus,** Lucr.), *adv.* [contr. from sub-vorsum] **1.** *From below,* i. e. *up, upwards, on high:* sursum deorsum, *up and down, to and fro,* Cic.—**2.** *High up, above:* Cic.

sūs, sūis (*Dat. Plur.,* sūbus, Lucr.: suibus, id.), *comm. gen.* [√ṡ; and akin to Sanscrit root SŪ, *generare*] (*The generating* or *prolific animal;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A swine, hog, pig, boar, sow:* Cic. — Prov.: Sus Minervam (*sc.* docet), *A hog teaches Minerva,* i. e. *an ignorant person pretends to instruct one well versed in any subject,* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The sus; a species of fish:* Ov.

Sūsa, ōrum, *n.*; **-a,** æ, *f.*, Σοῦσα [orig. Pers.: "a lily"] *Susa; the ancient capital of Persia.*

suscep-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for suscaptio; fr. suscip-io, through true root SUSCAP] *A taking in hand, undertaking:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *susception.*

suscep-tus (for subscap-tus), a, um, *P.* of suscip-io, through true root SUBSCAP.

sus-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for subs-capio] **I.**: (*To take,* or *lay hold of, from beneath*; hence) **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To take,* or *catch up; to lift up, raise up:* lampada, Lucr.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To take up* a new-born child from the ground; hence, *to acknowledge, recognize, bring up as* one's own: simul atque suscepti sumus, Cic.—**b.** With accessory notion of support: *To hold up, prop up, support, sustain,* etc.: dominam, Virg. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of men: *To get, beget,* children, *etc.*—**2.** Of women: *To conceive, bear, bring forth,* children: Virg. **C.** Fig.: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To take upon one's self; to undertake, assume, incur, enter upon; to submit to, undergo, suffer,* etc.: invidiam atque offensionem apud populos, Cic. — **b.** Esp.: *To take up, resume, continue* a speech, *etc.*: Virg.—**2.** *To take, receive,* as a citizen, under one's protection, as a pupil, *etc.*: Cic. **II.** *To receive, take,* etc.: cruorem pateris, Virg.

sus-cĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for subs-cito] (*To move,* etc., *violently from beneath*; hence) **I.** Gen.: *To lift up, raise, elevate:* terga (*i. e.* humum), *to throw up, cast up,* Virg. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To build, erect:* delubra, Lucr. **B.**: **1.** *To stir up, rouse up, arouse, awaken:* aliquem e somno, Cic.—**2.** *To set in motion, encourage, incite,* etc.: in arma viros, Virg.—**3.** *To restore, raise up, revive:* ut te (*sc.* ægrotum) Suscitet, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *susciter.*

suspec-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [suspic-io, through true root SUSPEC] **I.** *To look up at:* tabulam pictam, Ter. **II.** *To mistrust, suspect:* suspectante Nerone, haud falsa esse, quæ, *etc.*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suspecter.*

1. suspec-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of suspic-io, through true root SUSPEC. —**2.** *Pa.*: *Mistrusted, suspected; that excites mistrust* or *suspicion:* Of persons or things: patri suspectus, Cic.: (*Comp.*) promissum suspectius, Quint.: (*Sup.*) suspectissimus quisque, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suspect.*

2. suspec-tus, ūs, *m.* [suspic-io, through true root SUSPEC] **1.** *High*

regard or *esteem, respect:* Ov.—2.: **a.** Prop.: *A looking up* or *upwards:* Pl.—**b.** Meton.: *Height:* Virg.

suspend-ium, ĭi, *n.* [suspend-o] *A hanging of one's self, a hanging:* Cic.; Ov.

sus-pendo, pendi, pensum, pendĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for subs-pendo] (*To hang* one thing *beneath* another; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To hang up, hang, suspend:* oscilla ex altā pinu, Virg.: (Pass. with *Gr. Acc.*) lævo suspensi (*sc.* pueri) loculos tabulamque lacerto, *i. e. with their satchels hanging on their arms,* Hor.—Particular expression: Suspendere aliquem naso (adunco), *To hang some one from a* (*turned up*) *nose,* i. e. *to turn up one's nose at a person:* Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Pregn.: Of persons: *To choke to death by hanging, to hang:* hominem in oleastro, Cic.—**2.** Of offerings in a temple: *To hang up, dedicate, consecrate:* votas vestes, Virg.—**3.** Of buildings or superstructures: *To cause to be suspended,* i. e. *to build upon arches, vaults, beams,* etc.; *to arch* or *vault; to build* or *erect* a thing *over* another: ut suspendi non posset paries, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To depend, rest,* etc.—**B.** (*To cause to be suspended,* i. e.) **1.** *To make uncertain or doubtful, to keep in suspense:* animos, Ov.—**2.** *To stay, stop, check, interrupt, suspend:* fletum, Ov.: responso rem, Liv.—**3.** *To hang* or *fix upon* something: suspendit pictā vultum mentemque tabellā, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suspendre.*

suspen-sus (for suspend-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of suspend-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Raised, elevated, suspended:* per undas currūs suspensos rapuisse, Cic.: (*Sup.*) suspensissimum pastinatum, Col.—**b.** Fig.: *Uncertain, hovering, doubtful, wavering, hesitating, in suspense,* etc.: (*Comp.*) suspensior animus, Hirt.—**c.** Meton.: *Suspended,* i. e. *pressing* or *touching lightly, light:* g. adus, Ov.

suspīc-ax, ācis, *adj.* [suspic-or] **I.** Prop.: *Apt to suspect, distrustful, suspicious:* frater, Liv. **II.** Meton.: *That excites mistrust, suspicion:* silentium, Tac.

1. **su-spīcĭo,** spexi, spectum, spicĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [for sub-specio] **I.**: **A.** Act.: **1.** Prop.: *To look at from beneath* or *up at:* astra, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** Gen.: *To look up to* a thing with the mind; *to raise the thoughts up to:* nihil altum, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *To look up to* with admiration; *to admire, respect, regard, esteem, honour,* etc.: argentum, et marmor vetus, æraque, et artes, Hor.—**B.** Neut.: *To look from beneath; to look up* or *upwards:* nec suscipit, nec circumspicit, Cic. **II.** (Prop.: *To look at secretly* or *askance;* Meton.) *To mistrust, suspect* (so, prps. only in Partt.): Bomilcar suspectus regi et ipse eum suspiciens, Sall.

2. **suspic-iō,** ōnis, *f.* [suspic-or] **I.** Prop.: *Mistrust, distrust, suspicion:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A notion, idea:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suspicion, soupçon.*

suspīcĭōs-e, *adv.* [suspicios-us] *In a way to raise mistrust* or *suspicion, suspiciously:* suspiciose dicere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) suspiciosius, id.

suspīcī-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. fr. suspicion-osus; fr. suspicio, suspicion-is] (*Full of* suspicio; hence) **1.** *Mistrustful, ready to suspect, suspicious:* Cic.—**2.** *That excites mistrust* or *suspicion, suspicious:* (*Sup.*) suspiciosissimum negotium, Cic.

suspīc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [suspic-io] **I.** Prop.: *To mistrust, suspect:* nihil mali, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To suspect, apprehend, surmise, suppose, believe:* valde suspicor fore ut, *etc.*, Cic.

suspīrā-tus, ūs, *m.* [suspir(a)-or] *A sighing, sigh:* Cic.; Ov.

suspīr-ĭtus, ūs, *m.* [suspir-o] *A breathing deeply* or *with difficulty, a deep breath, a sigh:* Liv.

suspīr-ium, ĭi, *n.* [id.] *A deep breath; a sighing, sigh:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soupir.*

su-spīro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [for sub-spiro] (*To breathe from within;* hence) **I.** Neut.: *To draw a deep breath, heave a sigh, sigh.* **A.** Prop.: pectore, Ov. **B.** Meton.: *To sigh, long:* puella in flavo hospite suspirans, Cat. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To breathe out, exhale:* Bacchum, Sil. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To sigh for, long for:* matrem, Juv.—**2.** *To sigh out, exclaim with a sigh:* matrona et adulta virgo Suspiret, Eheu! ne, *etc.*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soupirer.*

sus-que de-que, *adv.* [subs=sub; que; de; que] *Both up and down,* to express indifference: de Octavio susque deque, *it is of no consequence,* Cic.

sustentā-cŭlum, i, *n.* [sustent(a)-o] (*That which serves for holding up;* hence) *A prop, stay, support:* Tac.

sustentā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A deferring, delay:* Cic.

susten-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [sustin-eo, through true root SUSTEN] **I.** Prop.: *To hold up* or *upright; to uphold, support:* fratremque ruentem Sustentat dextrā, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To keep up, uphold, sustain, maintain, support, preserve:* amicos fide, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.**: **a.** *To support, sustain, maintain, preserve* by food, money, or other means: familiam, Ter.—**b.** Pass. in reflexive force, *or simply* sustentare: *To support one's self, get a living,* etc.: Tac.; Plaut.—**c.** *To support one's self under, to satisfy,* etc.: extremam famem, Cæs.—**2.** *To bear, hold out, endure, suffer:* mœrorem doloremque, Cic.—**3.** *To put off, defer, delay:* rem, Cic.: (without *Object*) sustentando, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sustenter.*

susten-tus, a, um, *P.* of sustin-eo, through true root SUSTEN.

sus-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre, 2. *v. a.* [for subs-teneo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To hold up, hold upright, uphold, bear up, keep up, support, sustain:* humeris sustinere bovem vivum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron.: *To support one's self; to hold,* or *bear, one's self up:* Cæs.—**2.**: **a.** *To hold* or *keep back; to keep in, stay, check, restrain,* etc.: remos, Cic.—**b.** With Personal pron.: *To hold, keep back,* etc., *one's self:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To uphold, sustain, maintain, preserve:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To sustain, support, maintain,* by food, money, or other means: necessitates, Liv.—**2.**: **a.** *To bear, undergo, endure; to hold out against, withstand:* Cic.—**b.** *To take upon one's self, venture, dare,* etc.: quæ se præferre Dianæ Stutinuit, Ov.—**3.**: **a.** *To hold in, stop, stay, check, restrain:* impetum benevolentiæ, Cic.—**b.** With personal pron: *To check,* or *restrain, one's self; to refrain:* Cic.—**4.** *To keep back, put off, defer, delay:* bellum consilio, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soutenir.*

sus-tollo (*perf. and sup. assigned to* tollo), ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for subs-tollo; fr. subs=sub; tollo] (*To lift,* or *take, from beneath;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *To lift, take,* or *raise up; to raise:* torvos sustollit ad æthera vultūs, Ov. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Of personal objects: *To take away, remove:* herilem filiam, Plaut.—**B.** Of things as objects: *To remove, destroy:* ædes totas, Plaut.

sustŭli, v. tollo.

sūsurrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [susurr(a)-o] *A whisperer:* Script. ap. Cic.

sūsurr-o, *perf. and sup. prps. not found,* āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [susurr-us] **I.** Neut.: *To make a low continued sound; to hum, buzz, murmur; to mutter, whisper:* susurrant (*sc.* apes), Virg. **II.** Act.: *To mutter, whisper,* or *murmur* a thing: para, quid velit, aure susurrat, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *susurrer.*

1. **sūsurr-us,** i, *m.* [prob. for sursur-us; reduplicated fr. root SUR, akin to Gr. ὀυρ; whence συρ-ίζω; and to Sanscrit root SVRI, *sonare*] (*A sounding;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A low, gentle noise; a humming, murmuring, whispering:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: Personified: *Susurri* or *Whispers; the attendants of Fame:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *susurre.*

2. **sūsurr-us,** a, um, *adj.* [1. susurr-us] *Muttering, whispering:* lingua, Ov.

Suthul, ulis, *n. Suthul; a town of Numidia.*

sū-tĭlis, e, *adj.* [su-o] *Sewed together; bound* or *fastened together:* balteus, Virg.

sū-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (*A sewer,* hence) *A shoemaker, cobbler:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *suteur.*

sūtōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sutor] *Of,* or *belonging to, a shoemaker* or *cobbler:* Cic.; Pl.

sūtr-inus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. for sutor-inus; fr. sutor] *Of,* or *belonging to, a shoemaker* or *cobbler; shoemaker's:* taberna, Tac.

Sūtrĭum, ĭi, *n. Sutrium; a town of Etruria* (now *Sutri*).—Hence, **Sūtrīnus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Sutrium.*—As *Subst.*: **Sūtrīni,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Sutrium.*

sū-tum, i, *n.* [su-o] (*A thing sewed,* etc.; hence) *Of armour: A joint,* etc.: ærea suta, Virg.

sū-tūra, æ, *f.* [id.] (Prop.: *A sewing together*; Meton.) *A seam, suture:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suture.*

sū-tus, a, um, *P.* of suo.

sŭ-us, a, um (*Gen. Plur.*, suûm, Ter.), *pron. possess.* [su-i] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Of*, or *belonging to, himself (herself*, etc.); *his own, her own, its own, their own:* stăt sua cuîque dies, Virg.: (with suffixes *pte, met*) suopte nutu, Cic.: suismet præsidiis, Liv.—As *Subst.*: **1. sui**, ōrum, *m. One's followers, friends, people, party*, etc.: Cic. —**2. suum**, i, *n. That which belongs to one; one's own:* Cæs.; Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *One's own master or mistress; at one's own disposal, free, independent:* Plaut.; Cic.—**2.** *Inclined* or *devoted* to one; *favourable, friendly:* utebatur populo sane suo, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Occasionally for *ejus:* hunc pater suus de templo deduxit, Cic.—**B.** More rarely for the Objective Gen., *sui:* neque cuiquam mortalium injuriæ suæ parvæ videntur, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *son.*

1. **Sȳbăris**, ĭdis, *f.*, Σύβαρις. *Sybaris; a town of Magna Græcia* (Lucania), *on the gulf of Tarento, noted for the effeminacy and debauchery of its inhabitants; afterwards called Thurii.*—Hence, **Sȳbăr-ītis**, ĭdis, *f. Sybaritis; the name of a lascivious poem:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Sybarite.*

2. **Sȳbăris**, is, *m. Sybaris; the river on which the town of Sybaris was situated.*

3. **Sȳbăris**, is, *m.* [1. Sybaris] *Sybaris; the fictitious name of a young and effeminate man;* (*Acc.*) Sybarin, Hor.

sȳcŏphanta, æ, *m.* = συκοφάντης (Fig-informer, *i. e.* one who informed against those who exported figs from Attica contrary to law; hence) *An informer, talebearer, backbiter, slanderer: a deceiver, trickster, cheat:* Ter.

Sȳēne, ēs, *f.*, Συήνη. *Syene; a town at the southern extremity of Upper Egypt* (now *Assuan*).

Sylla, æ, v. Sulla.

syllăba, æ, *f.* = συλλαβή. *A syllable:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *syllabe.*

syllăb-ātim, *adv.* [syllab-a] *Syllable by syllable, by syllables:* Cic.

syllŏgismus (-os), i, *m.* = συλλογισμός. *A syllogism:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *syllogisme.*

sylva, sylvānus, etc., v. silva, etc.

Sȳmæthum, i, *n.*, Σύμαιθος. *Symæthum; a river, and town situated upon it, on the east coast of Sicily, near Catina.*—Hence, **Symæth-īus (-ēus)**, a, um, *adj.*; also, **-is**, ĭdis, *adj. f. Of*, or *belonging to, Symæthus; Symæthian.*

symbŏla, æ, *f.* = συμβολή. *A contribution* of money to a feast, *a share* of a reckoning, one's *scot, shot:* Ter.

symphōnĭa, æ, *f.* = συμφωνία. *An agreement of sounds, concord, harmony, symphony:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *symphonie.*

symphōnĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* = συμφωνιακος. *Of*, or *belonging to, concerts* or *to music:* pueri, *i. e. singing-boys, choristers*, Cic.

Symplēgădes, um, *f.*, Συμπληγάδες (Things striking *or* dashing together). *The Symplegades; two rocky islands in the Euxine that, according to the fable, floated about dashing against and rebounding from each other, until at length they became fixed on the passage of the Argo between them.*

Sympŏsĭum, ĭi, *n.* = Συμπόσιον (The Banquet). *Symposium; the title of one of Plato's dialogues:* Nep.

Sȳnăpothnescontes = συναποθνήσκοντες (Persons dying together). *Synapothnescontes; the title of a comedy by Diphilus:* Ter.

sȳnĕdrus, i, *m.* = σύνεδρος (Joint-sitter *or* assessor). *A counsellor, senator,* among the Macedonians: Liv.

syngrăpha, æ, *f.* = συγγραφή. *A written agreement to pay, promissory note, bond:* Cic.

Synnăda, ōrum, *n.*, **-a**, æ, *f.*, **-as**, ădis, *f. Synnada or Synnas; a town of Phrygia Major, famous for its marble.* —Hence, **Synnăd-ensis**, e, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Synnada.*

sȳnŏdus, ontis, *m.* = συνόδους (With teeth close together). *The synodus; a fish of the bream genus:* Ov.

synthĕsĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = συνθέσινος. *Pertaining to a dressing-gown:* Suet.

Sȳphax, ācis, *m. Syphax; a king of Numidia at the time of the second Punic war.*

Sȳrācūsæ, ārum, *f.*, Συράκουσαι. *Syracuse; a city of Sicily* (now *Saragossa*).—Hence, **Sȳrācūs-ānus (-ĭus, Syracōs-ĭus)**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Syracuse; Syracusan.*—As *Subst.*: **Syracusani**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Syracusans.*

Sȳrĭa, æ, *f.*, Συρία. *Syria; a country in Asia, on the Mediterranean Sea.*—Hence, **1. Sȳrĭus (-ĭăcus)**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Syria; Syrian.* —**2. Sȳr-us (-iscus)**, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Syria; Syrian.*—As *Subst.*: **Syrus**, i, *m.*: **a.** *A Syrian.*—**b.** *Syrus; the name of a slave:* Ter.

Sȳrinx, ingis, *f.*, Σύριγξ (Pipe). *Syrinx; a nymph changed into a reed:* (*Acc.*) Syringa, Ov.

syrma, ătis, *n.* = σύρμα (A thing dragged or trailed). *A robe with a train:* Juv.

Sȳrŏphœnix, īcis, *m.*, Συροφοίνιξ. *A Syrophœnician.*

Sȳros, i, *f.*, Σύρος. *Syros; one of the Cyclades.*

Syrtis, is, *f.*, Σύρτις. *Syrtis:* **I.** Prop.: *A sand-bank* in the sea; esp. on the northern coast of Africa, Syrtis major, *near Cyrenaica* (now *Sidra*); and Syrtis minor, *near Byzacene* (now *Cabes*). **II.** Fig.: *A sand-bank:* Cic.

T

T, t, *indecl. n.* or *f.* The twentieth letter of the Latin alphabet: **I.** As an initial, it is, in pure Latin words, followed by no other consonant than *r:* traho, tremo; the combinations *tl* and *tm* are found only in words borrowed from the Greek: Tlepolemus, tmesis, Tmolus. Hence an initial *t* before *l* is rejected: lātus (*Part.* of fero) for tlatus; and even when softened by a sibilant, the combination of *t* and *l* in stlata (genus navigii), stlembus (gravis, tardus), stlis, stlocus, was avoided in the best period of the language, and, with the exception of Law lang., which retained stlitibus judicandis, tne forms lis, locus remained the only ones in use. **II.** T is interchanged with *c, d*, and *s;* see these letters. **III.** T is assimilated to *s* in quatio, quassi; fateor, fassus; mitto, missus.—It is wholly suppressed before *s* in usus, from utor; also in many nominatives of the third declension ending in *s:* civitas (theme CIVITAT, *Gen.*, civitatis), quies (QVIET, quietis), and likewise in flexi, flexus, from flecto; and in other like forms. **IV.** As an abbreviation, T. stands for *Titus;* Tib. for *Tiberius;* TR. *Tribunus.*

tăbel-la, æ, *f. dim.* [for tabul-la: fr. tabul-a] (*A small* tabula; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *A small board* or *plank; a tablet:* Ov.—(b) Esp.: *A voting-tablet, ballot:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *A* metal *plate:* Pl.—(b) *A small wooden trough* or *tray* (*in which Romulus and Remus were exposed on the Tiber*): Ov.—**2.** *A writing-tablet:* Ov.—**3.** *A writing*, e. g. *a written composition; a letter, contract, will*, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—**4.** *A painted tablet, a small picture* or *painting:* Cic.; Ov.—**5.** *A votive tablet* (*hung up in a temple*): Tib.

tăbell-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tabell-a] (*Of*, or *belonging to, a* tabella; hence) *Of*, or *pertaining to, writing* or *to letters:* naves, *vessels to carry letters, packet-boats:* Sen.—As *Subst.*: **tabellārius**, ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A letter-carrier, courier:* Cic.

tăb-ĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [prps. akin to τήκ-ω, Doric τάκ-ω] *To melt, melt down* or *away, to waste away, consume:* corpora tabent, Ov.

tăb-erna, æ, *f.* [prob. akin to

ταμ, root of τέμ-νω] (*The cut thing; a board*; hence) **I.** Gen.: *A hut, shed, booth, stall, shop* constructed of boards: Hor. **II.** Esp.: Of a merchant, mechanic, *etc.*: *A booth, shop, workshop, stall, inn, tavern:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *taverne.*

tăbern-ācŭlum, i, *n.* [tabern-a] (*That which serves for a* taberna; hence) *A tent:* Cic.—Particular phrase: Tabernaculum capere, *To choose a place for a tent without the city, wherein to observe the auspices:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tabernacle.*

tăbern-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [id.] (*One pertaining to a* taberna; hence) *A shopkeeper, small dealer:* Cic.

tăbern-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small booth* or *shop, a little tavern:* Suet.

tăb-es, is, *f.* [tab-eo] **I.** Prop.: *A wasting away, melting, dwindling, consumption, corruption,* whether of persons or things: Cic.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A wasting disease, consumption, decline, plague, pestilence:* Tac.— **B.** *The moisture of a melting or decaying substance; corruption:* Ov.; Pl. **III.** Fig.: Of love, debt, *etc.*: *Disease, pestilence, plague:* Virg., Liv.

tăbe-sco, tăbŭi, *no sup.*, tăbescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [tabe-o] **I.** Prop.: *To melt gradually; to be dissolved* or *consumed; to waste, pine,* or *dwindle away:* ceræ tabescunt, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To decay, decline, languish, pine,* etc.: molestiis, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) in calamitate tabescendum, id.

tăbĭdŭ-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for tabido-lus; fr. tabĭdus, *incontr. Gen.*) tabido-i] *Consuming:* mors, Virg.

tăb-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [tab-eo] **I.** Prop.: *Melting* or *wasting away, dissolving, decaying, consuming, putrefying:* nix, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *Pining away, languishing:* mens, Ov. **III.** Meton.: *Wasting, consuming, corrupting, infectious:* venenum, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tabide.*

tăb-i-fĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* [for tabi-fac-us; fr. tab-eo; (i); fac-io] *Melting, dissolving, wasting, infectious, corroding:* **I.** Prop.: venenum, Suet. **II.** Fig.: perturbationes, Cic.

Tabrăca, æ, *f. Tabraca; a town of Numidia, on the Mediterranean Sea.*—

Tabrac-ensis, e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Tabraca.*

tăb-ŭla, æ, *f.* [prob. akin to ταμ, root of τέμ-νω, to cut] (*The cut thing;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *A board, plank:* Cic.; Juv. **II.** Esp.: **A.** **1.** Prop.: *A writing-tablet:* Hor.—2. Meton.: **a.** *A writing;* e. g. a letter, contract, account, list, will, *etc.*: xii. Tabulæ, *the twelve Tables (of Laws),* Cic.—**b.** *A list* of votes: Cic.—**c.** *A list* of proscribed persons: Juv.—**d.** *A will* or *testament:* Ov.—**e.** *A map:* Cic.—**f.** From the tablet on which an auction was advertised; *an auction:* Cic.—**B.** *A painted tablet* or *panel; a painting, picture:* Cic.—Prov.: Manum de tabulâ, *Take your hand from the picture! enough! hold!* Cic.—**C.** *A votive tablet (hung up in a temple):* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *table, tableau.*

tăbŭl-ārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [tabul-a] (*A thing pertaining to* tabulæ, or *writings*; hence) *Archives:* Cic.; Virg.

tăbŭlā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [tabul(a)-or] (Prop.: *A planking* or *flooring over*; Meton.) *A floor* or *story:* Cæs.

tăbŭl-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [tabul-a] *Provided,* or *furnished, with* tabulæ; *boarded, floored:* transitus, Pl.—As *Subst.*: **tabulatum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* opus): **1.** Prop.: *Board-work; a flooring, floor, story:* Cæs.—**2.** Meton.: Of branches of trees, *etc.*: *A layer:* Virg.

tăb-um (*only in Nom., Acc., and Abl. Sing.*), *n.* [tab-eo] **I.** Prop.: *Corrupt moisture, matter, corruption, putrid gore,* etc.: Virg. **II.** Meton.: *An infectious disease; a plague, pest, pestilence:* Liv.; Virg.

Tăburnus, i, *m. Taburnus; a small mountain-chain south of Caudium* (now *Taburno* or *Rocca Rainola*).

tăc-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub.] I. Neut.: **A.** Prop.: Of persons: *To be silent, not to speak, to say nothing, to hold one's peace:* tacendo loqui videbantur, Cic. **B.** Meton.: Of animals and things: *To be still, noiseless, quiet, at rest:* vere prius volucres taceant, æstate cicadæ, Ov. II. Act.: *To pass over in silence, be silent respecting* a thing: dicenda, tacenda, locutus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *taire.*

Tacita, æ, v. tacitus.

tăcĭt-e, *adv.* [tacit-us] *Silently, in silence; secretly, in secret:* Cic.

tăcĭt-o, *adv.* [id.] *Silently, in silence; secretly, in secret:* Just.

tăcĭturn-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [taciturnus] (*The quality of the* taciturnus; hence) *A being,* or *keeping, silent; silence, taciturnity:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *taciturnité.*

tăcĭt-urnus, a, um, *adj.* [tacit-us] **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *Not talkative, of few words, taciturn:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of things: *Quiet, still, silent, noiseless:* (*Comp.*) statuâ taciturnius (*sc.* ingenium), Hor.: (*Sup.*) ostium taciturnissimum, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *taciturne.*

tăc-ĭtus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of tac-eo.—**2.** *Pa.*: a. (a) Prop.: *That is passed over in silence, not spoken of, kept secret, unmentioned:* Cic.; Virg.—(b) Meton.: (α) Law *t. t.*: *That is done without words, assumed as a matter of course, silent, implied, tacit:* Cic.—(β) *That is done,* or *exists, in silence; silent, secret, hidden, concealed:* judicium, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **tacitum,** i, *n. A secret:* Ov.—**b.**: (a) Prop.: Of persons, or things relating to them: *That does not speak, silent, still, mute:* Cic.; Hor.—As *Subst.*: (α) **Tacita,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* dea) *Silence; the goddess of silence* (called also Muta), Ov.—(β) **tacitum,** i, *n. Silence:* Plaut.—(b) Meton.: Of animals or things: *Still, quiet, noiseless; not uttering,* or *producing, a sound:* corvus, Hor.: nemus, Virg. Particular phrase: Per tacitum, *Silently; in silence* or *stillness:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tacite.*

tact-ĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. tact-us] (*Of, or belonging to,* tactus; hence) *That may be touched, tangible:* Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tactile.*

tac-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for tag-tio; fr. ta(n)g-o] **I.** Prop.: *A touching, touch:* (with *Acc.*) quid tibi hanc digito tactio est? Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *The sense of touch, feeling:* Cic.

1. **tac-tus** (for tag-tus), a, um, *P.* of ta(n)g-o.

2. **tac-tus,** ūs, *m.* [for tag-tus; fr. ta(n)g-o] **I.** Prop.: *A touching, touch, handling:* Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Influence, effect, operation:* Cic.—**B.** *The sense of feeling, feeling, touch:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tact.*

tæd-a (**ted-**), æ (*Gen. Sing.*, tædai, Lucr.), *f.* [akin to δαΐς, δᾷς, δαό-ος] **I.** Prop.: *A resinous species of pine-tree, the pitch-pine tree:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *Resinous fir* or *pine wood, pitch-pine; a pitch-pine board* or *plank, pitch-pine torch:* Cic.; Cæs **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A* (*marriage*) *torch:* Ov **2.** *A torch* (as an instrument of torture): Juv.

tæd-et, tædŭit *or* tæsum est, **tædĕre,** 2. *v. a. impers.* [etym. dub.] *It disgusts, offends, wearies* one; *I* (*thou, he,* etc.) *am disgusted, offended,* etc.: eos vitæ, Cic.: cœli convexa tueri, Virg.

tæd-ĭ-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [tæda; (i); fer-o] *Torch-bearing:* Dea, *i. e. Ceres,* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tédifère.*

tæd-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [tæd-et] (*A disgusting* or *offending;* hence) *Weariness, irksomeness, tediousness; loathing, disgust:* Virg.; Liv.

Tænărus (**-os**), i, *comm.*; **-um** (**-on**), i, *n.*; **-a,** ōrum, *n.*, Ταίναρος and Ταίναρον. **I.** Prop.: *Tænarus, Tænaros, Tœnarum, Tœnaron,* or *Tœnara; a promontory and town in Laconia; on the promontory was a temple of Neptune, and near it a cavern, the fabled entrance to the infernal regions.*—Hence, **A. Tænār-ius,** a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Tœnarus; Tœnarian.*—**2.** Meton.: *Laconian, Spartan:* Ov.—**B. Tænār-ĭdes,** æ, *m.* (Prop: *The Tœnarian;* Meton.) *The Laconian,* i. e. *Hyacinthus:* Ov.—**C. Tænār-is,** ĭdis, *adj. f.* (Prop.: *Tœnarian;* Meton.) *Laconian, Spartan.* **II.** Meton.: *The infernal regions.* Hor.—Hence, **Tænār-ius,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the infernal regions.*

tænĭa, æ (*Abl. Plur.*, dissyll., Virg.), *f.* = ταινία. *A band, ribbon, fillet; a head-band, hair-band, bandeau.* Virg.

tæsum est, v. tædet.

tæ-ter (**tē-**), tra, trum, *adj.* [for tæd-ter; fr. tæd-et] (*Effecting loathing;* hence) **1.** Physically: *Offensive, foul, noisome, shocking, hideous, loathsome:* belua, Cic.: odor, Cæs.—**2.** Mentally *or* morally: *Horrid, hideous, repulsive, shameful, disgraceful, abominable:* (*Comp.*) tetrius vitrum, Cic.: (*Sup.*) teterrimus, id.

tætr-e (**tetr-**), *adj.* [tæter, tætr-i] *Foully, shockingly, hideously, disgracefully:* Cic.: (*Sup.*) tæterrime, id.

tætr-ĭcus (**tētr-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.]

forbidding, harsh, crabbed, gloomy, sour, stern, severe: puella, Ov. -As *Subst.*: **Tetrica,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* rupes) *Tetrica*; i. e. *the gloomy rock*: Virg.

tăg-ax, ācis, *adj.* [tag-o] (*Apt to touch*; hence) *Light-fingered, thievish:* lic.

Tăges, is (*Acc. Sing.*, Tagen, Ov.), *m. Tages; an Etrurian divinity, grandson of Jupiter; he sprung from the ploughed earth in the form of a boy and taught the Etrurians the art of divination.*

tăgo, ĕre, v. tango *init.*

Tăgus, i, *m. Tagus; a river of Lusitania, celebrated for its golden sands* (now *Tajo*).

Tālāĭōnĭdes, æ, v. Talaus.

tăl-āris, e, *adj.* [tal-us] (*Of, or belonging to, a* talus; hence) **1.** *Of, or belonging to, the ankles:* tunica, *i. e. reaching to the ankles, long*, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **talaria,** lium, *n.*: **a.** (*sc.* calceamenta) *Winged shoes or sandals fastened to the ankles:* Virg.—**b.** (*sc.* vestimenta) *A long garment reaching down to the ankles:* Ov.—**2.** *Of, or belonging to, dice:* ludi, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *talaire.*

tăl-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of, or belonging to, dice:* ludus, Cic.

Tālāsĭo (**-assio**), ōnis, **-ius (Thal-),** i, *m. Talasio, Talassio, Talassius, or Thalassius; a congratulatory exclamation addressed to a bride (in use from the time of Romulus)*: Liv.

Tălăus, i, *m.*, Ταλαός (Wretched). *Talaus; an Argonaut, the father of Adrastus and Eriphyle.*—Hence, **Tălăĭōnĭdes,** æ, *comm. gen. One sprung from Talaus, the offspring of Talaus*; esp. *Eriphyle.*

tălĕa, æ, *f.* (etym. dub.] **I. Gen.:** *A slender staff; a rod, stick, bar:* Cic. **II. Esp.:** Agricult. *t. t.*: *A cutting, set, slip, layer*, etc.: Var.

tălentum, i, *n.* = τάλαντον (*A thing weighed*). *A talent*, i. e.: **1.** *A Grecian weight, varying in different states, usually about half a hundredweight:* Virg. **2.** *A sum of money varying in amount:* **a.** *The Attic talent, which is most usually meant, contained sixty minæ*, i. e. £243 15*s. sterling:* Cic.: Hor.—**b.** *A talent of eighty minæ:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *talent.*

tă-lis, e, *adj.* [prob. belonging to a demonstr. root TO, this, akin to Gr. article τό] **I. Gen.:** *Such, of such a kind, nature*, or *quality, such like:* aliquid tale putavi fore, Cic. **II. Esp.:** *Of such an especial kind or nature* (whether good or bad); *so distinguished; such, great*, or *excellent:* homo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tel.*

tăl-itrum, i, *n.* [tal-us] (*A thing done with the* talus; hence) *A rap or flip with the finger:* Suet.

talpa, æ, *f.* (*masc.*, Virg.) [prob. akin to σκάλλ-ω, Lat. scalp-o] (*The digger* or *scraper*; hence) *A mole:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *taupe.*

Talthȳbĭus, i, *m.*, Ταλθύβιος. *Talthybius; the herald of Agamemnon.*

1. tălus, i, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.: A.** Of persons: *The ankle-bone, ankle:* also, *knuckle-bone:* Cic.; Hor.—**B.** Of animals: *The pastern-bone:* Pl. **II. Meton.:** *A die* or *dice* (orig. made from the pastern-bones of certain animals, *of a longish shape, rounded on two sides and marked only on the other four*): Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *talon.*

2. Tălus, i, *m. Talus; a Rutulian warrior killed by Æneas.*

tam, *adv.* [prob. an accusative form from the same root as ta-lis] **1.** In comparisons: *So far, in so far:* tam esse clemens tyrannus, quam rex importunus potest, Cic.—**2.** In absolute expressions: *So, so very, to such a high degree:* Cic.—Particular connections: **a.** With superlatives: (a) Answering to the Eng. *The: so much the; all the:* with a comparative: quam quisque pessume fecit, tam maxume tutus est, *i. e. the worse each one has acted, the safer he is*, Sall.—(b) *So very, so exceedingly:* tam gravissima judicia, Cic.—**b.** Non tam . . . quam, *Not so much . . . as; less . . . than:* Cic. —**c.** Tam modo (or, in one word, tammodo), *Just now, but just now:* Plaut.

Tămăsēus, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Tamasus (a very ancient town of Cyprus).*

tam-dĭu (written also tandiu, and, separately, tam diu), *adv. So long:* te abfuisse tam diu a nobis, dolui, Cic.

tămen, *adv.* [prps. a lengthened form of tam; and, accordingly, signifying *in so far*, with adversative qualification] *Notwithstanding, nevertheless, for all that, however, yet, still*, etc.: Cic.

tamenetsi, v. tametsi.

Tămĕsis, is; **-a,** æ, *m. The Tamesis; a river of Britain* (now the *Thames*). ¶ Hence, Fr. *Tamise.*

tăm-etsi, *conj.* [contr. from tamen etsi, which is still freq. found written in full] *Notwithstanding that, although, though*: Cic.; Ter.

Tam-fāna (Tan-), æ, *f. Tamfana* or *Tanfana; a German deity.*

Tamphilus, i, *m. Tamphilus; a Roman name.* — Hence, **Tamphilĭānus (Tampil-),** a, um, *adj. Belonging to Tamphilus.*

tam-quam (tan-), *adv.* of comparison: **1.** *As much as, so as, just as, like as, as if, as it were, so to speak*, etc.: repente te tamquam serpens e latibulis intulisti, Cic.—**2.** *Just as if, just as though, as if:* tamquam si tua res agatur, Cic.

Tana (-as), æ, *m. Tana* or *Tanas: a river of Numidia.*

Tănager, ăgri, *m. Tanager; a river of Lucania* (now *Negro*).

Tănăis, is, *m.*, Τάναις. *Tanais:* 1. *The river Tanais* (now the *Don*).—2. *The name of a man:* Virg.

Tănăquil, ĭlis, *f. Tanaquil.* **I. Prop.:** *The proud, imperious wife of the elder Tarquin.* **II. Meton.:** For *a domineering, ambitious woman*. Juv.

tan-dem, *adv.* [tam] (*Just so far*; hence) **I. Prop.: A.** In statements. *etc.*: to denote what takes place after long delay or expectation: *At length, at last, in the end, finally:* tandem vulneribus defessi pedem referre cœperunt, Cæs. — **B.** In interrogative clauses: *Pray, pray now, now, then:* quid tandem agebatis, Cic. **II. Meton.:** *Finally:* Quint.

Tanētum, i, *n. Tanetum; a village of Upper Italy.*

Tanfana, æ., v. Tamfana.

ta(n)g-o, tĕtĭgi, tactum, tangĕre (old collat. form, **tăg-o**), 3. *v. a.* [akin to Gr. θιγ-γανω; 2. aor. ἔ-θιγ-ον] **I. Prop.:** **A. Gen.:** *To touch:* genu terram tangere, Cic.—**B. Esp.:** **1.** *To touch*; i. e.: **a.** *To take, take away, carry off:* teruncium, Cic.—**b.** *To taste; to eat; to drink:* singula dente superbo, Hor.—**2.** Of places: **a.** *To reach, arrive at, come to* a place: Cic.; Hor.—**b.** *To border on, be contiguous to:* Cic.—**3.:** (*To touch*, i. e.) **a.** *To strike, hit, beat:* chordas, Ov.: Chloen, Hor.—**b.** *To take hold of, handle*, etc.: virginem, Ter.: cibum, id.—**4.** *To besprinkle, moisten, wash, smear, anoint:* corpus aquâ, Ov. **II. Fig.:** **A.** Of the mind or feelings: *To touch, move, affect, impress:* Cic.; Ov.—**B.:** (*To prick* or *stick one*; i. e.) **1.** *To take in, trick, dupe*; *to cozen* or *cheat out of* anything: tuum tangam patrem, Plaut.—**2.** *To sting* or *nettle* anyone by something said: Ter. — **C.** Of speech: *To touch upon, mention, speak of, refer to, cite:* Cic.—**D.** *To take in hand, undertake:* crimina, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tacher, tancer, toucher.*

tanquam, *adv.* v. tamquam.

Tantălus, i (Greek collat. form of the *Dat.*, Tantalœ, after the form Ταντα-λεύς), *m.*, Τάνταλος (He who sways to and fro, *or* balances himself). *Tantalus; a king of Phrygia, son of Jupiter, and father of Pelops and Niobe. He was admitted by Jupiter to the feasts of the gods; but, having disclosed their secrets, he was sent for punishment to the infernal regions, where he stood up to his chin in water, under an overhanging fruit-tree, both of which retreated whenever he attempted to satisfy the hunger and thirst that tormented him. A rock also hung over him ever threatening to fall.*—Hence, **1. Tantăl-ĕus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Tantalus.* — **2. Tantăl-ĭdes,** æ, *m. A male descendant of Tantalus.*— **3. Tantăl-is,** ĭdis, *f. A female descendant of Tantalus.*

tantil-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for tantul-lus; fr. tantul-us] *So little, so small*: puer, Cic.

tant-isper, *adv.* [tant-us] *For so long a time, so long; in the mean time, meanwhile*: Cic.

tanto, tantŏpĕre, v. tantus.

tantŭ-lum, i, *adv.* [tantul-us] *Just a little, slightly*: Cic.

tantŭ-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for tanto-lus; fr. tantus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) tanto-ĭ] *So little, so small:* granum, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **tantulum,** i, *n. So small an amount, so little, such a trifle*: Cic.; Hor.—Particular expres

sion (Abl. of price): Tantulo, *For such a trifle*, etc., Cic.

tant-um, *adv.* [id.] **1.** *So much, so greatly, to such a degree:* tantum abest, Cic.: tantum dissimilis Hor.— **2.**: **a.** *Only, alone, merely, but:* Socratem tantum de vitâ et de moribus solitum esse quærere, Cic.—Particular combinations and phrases: (a) Non, *etc.*, tantum . . . sed; *Not, etc., only . . . but:* Cic.; Quint.—(b) Tantum non, *Almost, all but, very nearly:* Liv.— (c) Tantum quod, *Only, just, but just, just then, hardly, scarcely:* Cic.—(d) Tantum quod non, *Only that not, nothing is wanting but:* Cic. — (e) Tantum ne, *Only would that not*, etc.: Ov.—**b.** *Only, merely, nothing but:* (with *modo*; also, as one word) ut tantummodo per stirpes alantur, Cic.: conditio tantummodo æqua, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tant.*

tantummŏdo, v. tantum.

tantundem, v. tantusdem.

tan-tus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit *távant*, "so much"] **1.**: **a.** *Of such size or measure; so great* in amount, extent, value, degree, *etc.*: concio, Cic.: timor, Virg. — Adverbial expressions: (a) Tanto opere (also written as one word), *So greatly:* Cic.—(b) In tantum, *To such a degree; so far, so much, so greatly:* Liv.—**b.** In Neut. as *Subst.*: (a) **tantum** (Nom. and Acc.), *So much, so many:* tantum debuit, *he owed so much*, Plaut.: habere tantum molestiæ, Cic. —(b) **tanti:** (Gen of price) (α) Prop.: *For* or *of so much value*, etc.: Ter.; Cic. — (β) Fig.: Esse tanti (alicui), *To be worth so much: to be valued, prized*, or *esteemed so highly; to be of such consequence* or *importance:* Cic.—(c) **tanto** (Abl. of comparison), *By so much, so much the:* Cic.; Ov.—**2.**: **a.** *Of such a quantity* or *quality; such, so small, so slight* or *trivial:* Cic.—**b.** In Neut. as Subst.: **tantum,** *So little, so few:* præsidii tantum est, ut, *etc.*, Cæs.

tantus-dem, tantădem, tantundem, *adj.* **1.** *Just so great* or *large, as large, as great:* periculum, Plaut.—**2.** In Neut. as *Subst.*: **a. tantundem,** *Just so much, just as much:* Cic.—**b. tantidem** (Gen. of price): (a) Prop.: *At just so much:* Ter.—(b) Fig.: *Of just so much account, value, worth*, etc.: Cic.

tăpēte, is, *n.* (collat. form, *Plur. Acc. Masc.*, tapetas pulcros, Virg.—*Abl.*, tapetis, id.) *A carpet, tapestry, hangings, coverlet*, etc.: Plaut.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tapis.*

Tăprŏbăne, ēs, *f.*, Ταπροβάνη. *Taprobane; an island in the Indian Ocean* (now *Ceylon*).

Tarbelli, ōrum, *m. The Tarbelli; a people in Aquitanian Gaul, extending southwards from Burdigala to the Pyrenees,* in the neighbourhood of the mod. *Dax.*—Hence, **Tarbell-us,** a, um, *adj. Tarbellian.*

Tarcho, ōnis, **-on,** ontis, *m. Tarcho*, or *Tarchon; a noble Etrurian who assisted Æneas against Turnus.*

tard-e, *adj.* [tard-us] *Slowly, tardily:* percipere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) tardius, id.: (*Sup.*) tardissime, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *tart*, (mod.) *tard.*

tard-esco, *no perf. nor sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n.* [id.] *To become slow:* Lucr.

tard-ĭ-grăd-us, a, um, *adj.* [tardus; (i); grad-ior] *Slow-paced, tardy-paced:* quadrupes, Auct. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tardigrade.*

tard-ĭ-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [tard-us; (i); pes] (Prop.: *Slow-footed;* Meton.) *Limping, halting:* deus, *i. e. Vulcan*, Cat.

tard-ĭtas, atis, *f.* [tard-us] (*The quality of the* tardus; hence) **1.** Of motion or action: *Slowness, tardiness:* Cic.—**2.** Of perception, *etc.*: *Slowness, dullness, heaviness, stupidity:* Cic.

tardĭus-cŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for tardior-culus; fr. tardior, comp. of tardus] *Somewhat slow, slowish:* servus, Ter.

tard-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [tard-us] **I.** Act.: *To make slow; to hinder, delay, retard, impede, prevent:* cursum, Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To tarry, loiter, linger, delay:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tarder.*

tar-dus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. for trah-dus, from trah-o] (*Dra*ving or *dragging* one's self along; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of motion or action: *Slow, not swift, sluggish, tardy:* (*Comp.*) tardior pœna, Cic.: (*Sup.*) proci tardissimi, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of perception, *etc.*: *Slow, dull, heavy, stupid:* Cic.—**B.** Of speech or of a speaker: *Slow, not rapid, measured, deliberate:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *tard.*

Tărentum, i, *n.*, **-us,** i, *m.*, Τάρας. *Tarentum* or *Tarentus; a town of Lower Italy.*—Hence, **Tărent-īnus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Tarentum; Tarentine.* — As *Subst.*: **Tarentini,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Tarentines.*

Tarpēius, i, *m.*, **-a,** æ, *f. Tarpeius, Tarpeia; Roman names.*—Hence, **Tarpēi-us,** a, um, *adj. Tarpeian.*

Tarquinĭi, ōrum, *m. Tarquinii; a town of Etruria* (now *Corneto*). — Hence, **Tarquini-us,** ĭi, *m.* (*The man of Tarquinii*) *Tarquin, the name of the fifth king of Rome, who came from Tarquinii; and also, of his descendants;* esp. *the last Roman king.*—Hence, **Tarquĭnĭ-us,** a, um (**-ensis,** e), *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the family of the Tarquins; Tarquinian.*—As *Subst.*: **Tarquinienses,** ĭum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Tarquinii.*

Tarrăcina (**Terr-**), æ, **-æ,** ārum, *f. Tarracina, Terracina*, or *Tarracinæ; a town of Latium, formerly called* Anxur. — Hence, **Tarracīn-ensis** (**Terracin-**), e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Tarracina; Tarracinian.* — As *Subst.*: **Tarracinenses,** ĭum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Tarracina.*

Tarrăco, ōnis, *f. Tarraco; a town of Spain* (now *Tarragona*). — Hence, **Tarrăcōnensis,** e, *adj. Tarraconian.*

Tarsus, i, *f. Tarsus; the capital of Cilicia.*— Hence, **Tars-enses,** ĭum, m. (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Tarsus.*

Tartărus (-os), i, *m.*, in the *plur.* (on prosodial grounds) **Tartăra,** ōrum, *n.*, Ταρταρος, *plur.*, Τάρταρα: **1.** *Tartarus, Tartaros*, or *Tartara; the infernal regions.*—Hence, **Tartărĕus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the infernal regions; Tartarean.*—**2.** *A river of Italy.*

Tartessus, i, *f. Tartessus; a maritime town of Spain.*—Hence, **Tartess-ius,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Tartessus; Tartessian.*

Tarusātes, ĭum, *m. The Tarusates; a people of Aquitanian Gaul.*

Tasgetĭus, ĭi, *m. Tasgetius; a prince of the Carnutes.*

Tătĭus, ĭi, *m. Tatius* (*T.*); *a king of the Sabines, who afterwards reigned jointly with Romulus.*—Hence, **Tătĭenses** (sometimes, also, called after his prænomen Titus, **Tītienses**), ĭum, *m. The Tatienses* or *Titienses; one of the three Roman centuries of cavalry:* Liv.

Taum, i, *m. The Taum; an arm of the sea in Britain* (now the *Firth of Tay*).

taur-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [taur-us] *Of a bull, bull's-:* terga, *bulls' hides*, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **taurĕa,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* scutica) *A whip of bull's hide:* Juv.

Tauri, ōrum, *m. The Tauri; a Thracian people, living in what is now Crimea, who sacrificed foreigners to Diana.*—Hence, **Taurĭc-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Taurians; Tauric.*

taur-ĭ-form-is, e, *adj.* [taur-us; (i); form-a] *Bull-shaped, tauriform:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tauriforme.*

taur-īnus, a, um, *adj.* [taur-us] *Of,* or *belonging to, bulls; bull's-:* Ov.

Taurŏmĕnĭum, ĭi, **Taurŏmĕnon,** i, *n. Tauromenium*, or *Tauromenon; a town in the eastern part of Sicily* (now *Taormina*).— Hence, **Taurŏmĕn-ītānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Tauromenium; Tauromenian.*—As *Subst.*: **Taurŏmĕnītāni,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Tauromenium.*

taurus, i, *m.* = ταῦρος. **I.** Prop.: *A bull, bullock, ox, steer:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A brazen bull made by Perillus, that Phalaris used as an instrument of torture:* Cic. **B.** *The Bull, a constellation in the zodiac:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *taureau.*

Taurus, i, *m.*, Ταῦρος. *Taurus; a high mountain range in the south-eastern part of Asia Minor* (now *Ala Dagh*, or *Al-Kurun*).

taxā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tax(a)-o] *A rating, valuing, appraising, estimation:* Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *taxation.*

taxil-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for talul-lus; fr. talus, through obsol. dim. talul-us] *A small die:* Cic.

Taximagŭlus, i, *m. Taximagulus; a king of Kent.*

taxo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for tag-so; fr. tag-o = tango] **I.** Prop.: *To touch sharply, feel, handle:* Gell. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To twit, censure, reproach, charge* or *tax* with a fault, *etc.*: aliquem, Suet.—**B.** From the idea

of handling: **1.** *To rate, value, appraise, estimate:* Pl. — **2.** *To estimate, reckon, compute,* etc.: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *taxer.*

taxus, i, *f.* [etym. dub.] *A yew, yew-tree:* Virg.

Taygĕte, ēs, *f.*, Ταϋγέτη. *Taygete; a daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Pleiades.*

Taygĕtus, i, *m.*; **-a,** ōrum, *n.*, Ταΰγετον. *Taygetus or Taygeta; a ridge of mountains in Laconia.*

te: **1.** v. tu. — **2.** A pronominal suffix, *e. g.* tu-te, te-te; v. tu.

Tēănum (The-), i, *n. Teanum:* **1.** *Teanum Apulum; a town of Apulia* (now *Civitare*). — Hence, **Tēānenses,** ium, *m. The inhabitants of Teanum.* — **2.** *Teanum Sidicinum; a town of Campania* (now *Teano*).

Tēcmessa, æ, *f. Tecmessa; a daughter of King Teuthras.*

tect-e, *adv.* [tect-us] *Covertly, privily, cautiously:* datum, Cic.: (*Comp.*) tectius, id.

tectōrĭŏ-lum, i, *n. dim.* [tectorium, (*uncontr. Gen.*) tectorio-i] *A little plaster, rough-cast:* Cic.

tectōrĭum, ii, v. tectorius.

tectōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tector] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* a tector; hence) **I.** Gen.: *Of,* or *belonging to, covering,* or *to a cover:* panicula, *thatch,* Plaut. **II.** Esp.: *That belongs to, or serves for, covering* or *overlaying* walls, ceilings, floors, *etc.*; *of,* or *belonging to, staining, painting, stuccoing, plastering,* etc.: opus, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **tectorium,** ii, *n.* (*sc.* opus): **A.** Prop.: *Plaster, stucco, fresco-painting, a wash* for walls, *etc.*: Cic. **B.** Meton.: Satirically: *A cover* or *coating* (of *paste put on the face to preserve the beauty of the complexion*): Juv. **C.** Fig.: Of speech: *Smooth words, flattery:* Pers.

Tectŏsăges, um, **-i,** ōrum, *m. The Tectosages* or *Tectosagi; a people of Gallia Narbonensis.*

tec-tum, i, *n.* [for teg-tum; fr. teg-o] (*The covering thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A roof:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *A roofed building* for dwelling in; *a roof, house, dwelling, abode; a cover, shelter, quarters,* etc.: Cæs.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *tect,* (mod.) *toit.*

tec-tus (for teg-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of teg-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Covered,* i. e. *hidden, concealed:* cuniculi, Hirt. —**b.** Fig.: (a) Of things: *Hidden,* i. e. *not frank, open,* or *plain; secret, concealed, disguised, enveloped,* or *wrapped up:* (*Comp.*) tectior cupiditas, Cic.— (b) Of persons: *Close, reserved, cautious:* (*Sup.*) in dicendo tectissimus, Cic.

tĕcum, ted, v. tu.

tēda, æ, *etc.*, v. tæd.

Tĕgĕa, æ, *f.*, Τεγέα. **I.** Prop.: *Tegea* or *Tegee; a town of Arcadia* (now *Paleo-Episcopi*).—Hence, **Tegeātæ,** ārum, *m. The inhabitants of Tegea.* **II.** Meton.: *Arcadia.*—Hence, **Tĕgĕ-ēus (-æus),** a, um, *adj. Arcadian.*—As *Subst.*: **Tegeæa,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* virgo) *The Arcadian maiden,* i. e. *Atalanta:* Ov.

tĕg-es, ĕtis, *f.* [teg-o] *A covering, mat:* Juv.

tĕg-ĭmen (-ŭmen, -men), ĭnis, *n.* [teg-o] *A covering, cover:* Cic.; Liv.

tĕg-o, texi, tectum, tĕgĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sans. root STHAG, Gr. *σ-τέγ-ω*] I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To cover:* corpus, Cic.—Phrases: **1.** Naves tectæ, *covered,* i.e. *decked vessels,* Cæs.—**2.** Tegere latus alicui *or* aliquem. *To cover the side for some one,* or *to cover some one,* i. e. *to go* or *walk close by a person:* Hor.; Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To cover, hide, conceal:* fugientem silvæ texerunt, Cæs. — **2.** *To shelter, protect, defend:* ab jaculis emissis corpora tegere, Sall. — **3.** *To cover over, bury, inclose:* ossa tegebat humus, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To cover, hide,* etc.: verecundiam, Plaut. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To cloak, hide, veil, conceal, keep secret:* comulisa, Hor. — **2.** *To defend, protect, guard:* aliquid excusatione amicitiæ, Cic.

tĕg-ŭla, æ, *f.* [teg-o] (*The covering thing;* hence) *A tile, roof-tile* (mostly plur.): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tuile.*

tĕg-ŭmentum (-ĭmentum, -mentum), i, *n.* [id.] I. Prop.: *A covering, cover:* Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Fig.: *A defence, protection,* etc.: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tégument.*

tē-la, æ, *f.* [prob. for tex-la; fr. tex-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A web:* Cic.; Ov. **B.** Esp.: Of a spider's *web:* Cat. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The thread that runs lengthwise in the loom; the warp:* Virg. — **B.** *A weaver's beam, yarn-beam; a loom:* Ov. **III.** Fig.: *A web,* i. e. *a plan, design:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *toile.*

Tēlămo (-on), ōnis, *m.*, Τελαμών (Bearer or Supporter). *Telamon; son of Æacus, brother of Peleus, and father of Ajax and Teucer.* — Hence, **1. Tēlămōn-ĭus,** ĭi, *m. The Telamonian,* for *Ajax.*—**2. Tēlămōn-ĭădes,** æ, *m. The offspring of Telamon,* i. e. *Ajax.*

Telchīnes, um, *m.*, Τελχῖνες. *The Telchines; a family of priests in Rhodes, famous for their magic arts.*

Tēlĕbŏæ, ārum, *m.*, Τηλεβόαι (They who shout afar). *The Teleboæ; a people in Acarnania, noted for robbing travellers.* — *A colony of them afterwards inhabited the Island of Capreæ.*

Tēlĕbŏas, æ, *m.* (He who shouts afar). *Teleboas; a centaur.*

Tēlĕgŏnus, i, *m.*, Τηλέγονος (Born afar off). *Telegonus; son of Ulysses and Circe, who killed his father without knowing him; on his return he founded Tusculum.*

Tēlĕmăchus, i, *m.*, Τηλέμαχος (Fighting afar off *or* from afar). *Telemachus; the son of Ulysses and Penelope.*

Tēlĕphus, i, *m.*, Τήλεφος. *Telephus:* **1.** *A king of Mysia, son of Hercules and the nymph Auge.* — **2.** *A contemporary and friend of Horace.*

tellūs, ūris, *f.* [akin to terra] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *The earth:* Cic.—**B.** *Earth, land, ground:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Personified: *Tellus,* or *Earth; as a deity:* Cic. —**B.** *A land, country, district, region, territory:* Virg.

tē-lum, li, *n.* (commonly referred to τῆλε, *afar;* rather for tend-lum, fr. tend-o, "to hurl") (*That which is hurled;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A missile weapon* for fighting from afar; *a missile,* e.g. *a dart, spear, javelin,* etc.: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *An offensive weapon* of any kind, as *a sword, dagger, poniard, axe,* etc.: Cic.; Hor.—**B.**: **1.** Of *a sunbeam:* Lucr. — **2.** Of *lightning:* Ov. **III.** Fig.: Of abstract things: *A weapon, shaft, dart:* Cic.

tĕmĕr-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [obsol. temer-us; v. temere *init.*] **1.** *That happens by chance, accidental, casual:* Plaut. — **2.** *Rash, heedless, thoughtless, imprudent, inconsiderate, indiscreet, unadvised, audacious:* Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *téméraire.*

tĕmĕr-e, *adv.* [obsol. adj. *temer-us,* "despising;" prob. from same root as tem-no] (*After the manner of the* temerus; hence) *By chance, by accident, at random; without design, intent,* or *purpose; casually, fortuitously, rashly, heedlessly, thoughtlessly, inconsiderately, indiscreetly,* etc.: Cic.; Hor. — Particular phrases: **1.** Non (haud) temere est, *It is not mere chance, it is not for nothing, there is a meaning in it:* Plaut.; Virg. — **2.** Non temere, *Not easily:* Cic.

tĕmĕr-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* temerus; hence) **1.** *Hap, chance, accident,* Cic. — **2.** *Rashness, heedlessness, thoughtlessness, hastiness, want of consideration, indiscretion, foolhardiness, temerity; a rash, inconsiderate,* or *unfounded opinion:* Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *témérité.*

tĕmĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] (*To treat rashly;* hence) *To violate, profane, defile, dishonour, disgrace, desecrate, pollute:* sepulcra majorum, Liv.

Tĕmĕse, ēs, **Tempsa,** æ, *f.*, Τεμέση or Τέμψα. *Temese* or *Tempsa; a town in the territory of the Bruttii, where there were copper mines* (now *Torre del Lupi*).—Hence, **1. Tĕmĕsæus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Temesa; Temesan.*—**2. Temps-ānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Tempsa.*

tĕm-ētum, i, *n.* [a lengthened form from TEM-UM = *μέθυ,* whence abstemius, *temulentus*; akin to Sanscrit root TIM, *madere*] *Any intoxicating drink; mead, wine,* etc.: Cic.; Hor.

tem-no, tempsi, *no sup.*, temnĕre, 3. *v. a.* [prob. akin to *τέμ-νω*] (*To cut* or *cut off*: hence) *To slight, scorn, disdain, despise, contemn:* jejunus raro stomachus vulgaris temnit, Hor.

tēmo, ōnis, *m.* [prob. akin to *τέμνω*: or to Sanscrit root TAKSH, *dolare*] (*The cut* or *hewed thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A beam, pole, tongue* of a carriage, cart, *etc.*: Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A waggon:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *timon.*

Tempe, *n. plur. indecl.*, Τέμπη, τά. *Tempe.* **I.** Prop.: *A charming valley in Thessaly.* **II.** Meton.: Of *any beautiful valley.*

tempĕrā-mentum, i, *n.* [temper(a)-o] *A mixing in due proportion; a proper measure, disposition, or constitution; a measure, mean, moderation; temperament, temperature:* Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tempérament.*

tempĕra-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of temper(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Observing moderation, sober, moderate, temperate: (Sup.)* homo temperantissimus, Cic.: (*Comp.*) principes temperantiores, Liv.: (with *Gen.*) famæ temperans, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tempérant.*

tempĕran-ter, *adv.* [for temperant-ter; fr. temperans, temperant-is] *With moderation, moderately:* Tac.: (*Comp.*) temperantius, Cic.

tempĕrant-ia, æ, *f.* [temperans, temperant-is] *Moderateness, moderation, sobriety, discreetness, temperateness, temperance,* as a moral quality: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tempérance.*

tempĕrāt-e, *adv.* [temperat-us] *In due proportion, with moderation, moderately, temperately:* agere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) temperatius, id.

tempĕrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [temper(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A due mingling or tempering* of ingredients; *fit proportion* or *combination; symmetry, constitution, temperament:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The organising* or *ordering principle:* Cic.

tempĕrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who arranges, orders,* or *governs:* Cic.

tempĕrā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of temper(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Duly arranged* or *prepared:* calamus et atramentum, Cic.—**b.**: (a) Prop.: *Limited, moderate, temperate:* (*Comp.*) loca temperatiora, Cæs.: (*Sup.*) temperatissimum anni tempus, Var.—(b) Fig.: Of speech, character, *etc.*: *Moderate, sober, calm, steady, temperate:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tempéré.*

tempĕri, v. tempus.

tempĕr-ies, ēi, *f.* [temper-o] *A due mingling, mixture,* or *tempering; temperature; temper:* Ov.; Pl.

tempĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [prob. for tempor-o; fr. tempus, tempor-is;—acc. to its etymological meaning of "a section," "portion," *etc.*] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To divide* or *proportion duly; to mingle in due proportion; to properly combine* or *compound; to qualify, temper,* etc.: acuta cum gravibus, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To rule, regulate, govern, manage, order:* senem delirum, Hor. **C.** Fig.: *To rule, regulate,* etc.: amara lento Temperat risu, Hor. **II.** Neut.: **A.** *To observe proper measure; to moderate* or *restrain one's self; to forbear, abstain; to be moderate* or *temperate:* ab injuriā et maleficio, Cæs.—**B.** *To forbear, abstain,* or *refrain, from; to spare, be indulgent to* anything: alicui in aliquā re, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tempérer, tremper.*

tempes-tas, ātis, *f.* [for tempor-tas; fr. id.] (*The state* or *condition of* tempus; hence) **1.** *A portion, point,* or *space, of time; a time, season, period:* Sall.; Cic.—**2.** Of weather: **a.** Prop.: (a) Of good or fair *weather:* Lucr.; Cic.—(b) Of bad, esp. of stormy weather: *A storm, tempest:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: Personified: Tempestas *and* Tempestates, *The Weather-goddess* or *-goddesses; the Weather:* Cic.; Ov.—**c.** Fig.: Like our *storm, tempest* for *Commotion, disturbance; calamity, misfortune:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *tempeste,* (mod.) *tempête.*

tempestīv-e, *adv.* [tempestiv-us] *At the right time, in proper season, seasonably, opportunely; fitly, appropriately:* Cic.: (*Comp.*) tempestivius, Hor.

tempestīv-itas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* tempestivus; hence) *A right* or *proper time, timeliness, seasonableness:* Cic.; Pl.

I. tempest-īvus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. fr. tempestat-ivus: fr. tempestās, tempestat-is] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* tempestas; hence) **I.** Gen.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the right time; done* or *happening at the proper time; timely, seasonable, opportune, fitting, appropriate, suitable:* venti, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *Timely, seasonable, ripe:* (*Comp.*) sementes tempestiviores, Gell.—**2.** Meton.: Of persons: *Ripe, mature:* Virg.; Hor.—**B.** *Timely, betimes,* for that which takes place early; *in good time, in good season, early:* convivia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tempestif.*

tem-plum, i, *n.* [akin to τεμ-νω] (*A piece* or *portion cut off;* hence) **I.** Prop.: Augur. *t.t.*: *An open place* (*for observation, marked out by the augur with his staff*) Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *An open, clear, broad space; a circuit:* Lucr.; Cic.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: *A consecrated* or *sacred place, a sanctuary:* Cic.; Liv.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *A place dedicated to some particular deity; a fane, temple:* Cic.; Hor.—**b.** *A sepulchral monument:* Virg. — **C.** *A platform, stage, tribune,* etc., from which a speaker addressed his audience: Liv. **III.** Fig.: *A sanctuary, shrine:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *temple.*

tempŏr-ārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *belonging to, time; lasting but for a time, temporary:* Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *temporaire.*

tempŏri, v. tempus.

Tempsa, æ, *etc.*, v. Temesa.

tem-pus, ŏris, *n.* [root TEM, akin to τέμ-νω] (*A section, portion, division;* hence) **1.** Of time: **a.** Prop.: *A portion* or *period of time; a time:* Cic. **-b.** Meton.: (a) (α) Gen.: *Time,* in general: Cic.—(β) Esp.: *The time,* i. e. *the fitting* or *appointed time, the right season, proper period:* Cic.—Adverbial phrases: (αα) Tempore, *and more freq. in adverbial form,* tempori or temperi, *At the right,* or *fitting, time; at the appointed time, in time, betimes, timely, seasonably:* Cic. —(ββ) Comp.: Temperius, temporius, *More seasonably,* etc.: Cic.; Col.—(b) (α) Sing.: *The time* in its moral aspects; *state of the times; position, state, condition* of affairs, *etc.*: Cic.—(β) Plur.: *The times, circumstances:* Cic.; Hor.—(c) In poetry and rhetoric: *Times;* i. e. *measure, quantity:* Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *The temple* of the head (mostly Plur.): Anc. Mer.; Virg. ¶ Meton.: (a) *The face, visage:* Prop.—(b) *The head:* Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *tempoire,* (mod.) *tempe, temps.*

temŭ-lentus, a, um, *adj.* [for temo-lentus; fr. temum (akin to temetum), (*uncontr. Gen.*) temo-i] (*Full of* temum; hence) *Drunk, drunken, intoxicated:* Cic.

tĕnăc-itas, ātis, *f.* [tenax, tenacis] (*The quality of the* tenax; hence) **1.** *A holding fast, tenacity:* Cic.—**2.** *A holding fast to money, niggardliness, parsimony:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ténacité.*

tĕnăc-iter, *adv.* [id.] *Closely, firmly, strongly, tightly, tenaciously:* Ov.: (*Comp.*) tenacius, Val. Max.: (*Sup.*) tenacissime, App.

tĕn-ax, ācis, *adj.* [ten-eo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Holding fast, gripping, tenacious:* forceps, Virg.: (*Comp.*, also, with *Gen.*) cutis tenacior capilli, Pl. **B.** Esp.: *Holding fast* to wealth, power, *etc.*; *griping, sparing, niggardly, stingy, tenacious:* Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: *That holds,* or *sticks, fast;* (*Sup.*) tenacissimum solum, Pl. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Holding fast, retentive, firm, steadfast, persistent, tenacious:* fides, Ov.: (with *Gen.*) propositi, Hor.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Stubborn, obstinate:* ira, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tenace.*

Tenchtēri (**Tenct-**), ōrum, *m. The Tenchteri* or *Tencteri; a German people on the Rhine.*

tend-ĭcŭla, æ, *f.* [tend-o] (*That which serves for stretching;* hence) *A springe, gin, snare, noose:* Fig.: Cic.

ten-do, tĕtendi, tentum *and* tensum, tendĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [akin to root TEV, whence τείν-ω] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To stretch, stretch out, distend, extend,* etc.: plagas, Cic.: manūs supplices dis, id.—**2.** Esp.: *To pitch* a tent, *etc.*: Cæs. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To spread out, extend, lay:* insidias alicui, Cic.—**2.** *To strain, exert:* et ultra Legem tendere opus, *i. e. to heighten, aggravate,* Hor.—**3.** *To protract, extend:* noctem sermone, Hor.—**4.** With cursum, *etc.*: *To direct:* Liv.; Virg.—**5.** *To tender, offer:* civibus lucem ingenii, Cic. **C.** Meton.: *To shoot, hurl, launch:* sagittas arcu, Hor. **II.** Neut.: **A.** (*To direct one's self,* or *one's course*; hence) **1.** Prop.: **a.** Of living subjects: *To go, travel, march, bend one's way* or *course,* etc.: amens ad limina tendit, Virg.—**b.** Of things as subjects: *To go, proceed, stretch, extend,* etc.: dextera (*sc.* via), quæ magni Ditis sub mœnia tendit, Virg.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** Gen.: *To aim, strive, be directed* or *inclined; to tend* in any direction: quum alii alio tenderent, Liv.—**b.** Esp.: (a) *To exert one's self, strive, endeavour* to do something: manibus tendit divellere nodos, Virg. —(b) *To exert one's self in opposition; to strive, try, endeavour, contend:* certamine tendunt, Virg.—**B.** *To set up tents; to be under tents, be encamped; to encamp:* latis in arvis, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tendre.*

tĕnĕbræ, ārum, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit *tamas,* "darkness"] **I.** Prop.:

A. Gen.: *Darkness:* Cic.; Virg **B. Esp.: 1.** *The darkness of night, night:* Cic.; Tib.—**2.** *The darkness* or *dimness of a swoon; a swoon:* Ov.—**3.** *The darkness of death, death-shades:* Prop.—**4.** *Blindness:* Lucr. **II. Meton.:** (*A dark, gloomy place;* hence) **A.** *A prison:* Sall.—**B.** *A lurking-place, haunt:* Cat.—**C.** Plur.: Of *the infernal regions:* Virg. **III. Fig.:** *Darkness, gloom, obscurity* of the mind, of fame, of fortune, fate, *etc.*: Lucr.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ténèbres.*

tĕnĕbrĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tenebric-us] *Full of darkness* or *gloom; shrouded in darkness, dark, gloomy:* popina, Cic.: (*Sup.*) tenebricosissimum tempus, id.

tĕnĕbr-ĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [tenebræ] *Dark, gloomy:* Cic.

tĕnĕbr-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of darkness, dark, gloomy:* aër, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ténébreux.*

Tĕnĕdos (-ŭs), i, *f.*, Τένεδος. *Tenedos* or *Tenedus; an island in the Ægean Sea, with a capital of the same name* (still called *Tenedos*).—Hence, **Tĕnĕd-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Tenedos.*—As *Subst.:* **Tĕnĕdĭi,** orum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The inhabitants of Tenedos.*

tĕnellŭ-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for tenello us; fr. tenellus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) tenello-i] *Somewhat tender* or *delicate:* Cat.

tĕn-ĕo, ŭi, tum, ēre [akin to tendo] **2.** *v. a.* and *n.:* **I.** Act.: **A. Prop.: 1. Gen.:** *To hold, keep, have:* pyxidem in manu, Cic.—**2. Esp.: a.** *To hold,* i. e. *to be master of, have in one's power, possess,* etc.: provinciam, Cic. —**b.** (a) *To hold fast, occupy; to watch, guard, defend; to maintain, retain* a thing: quo teneam Protea nodo? Hor.—(b) With cursum, *etc.*: *To hold on one's course,* etc.: Cic.—**c.** *To reach, attain* a place: Liv.—**d.**: (a) *To hold fast, hold back, hinder, restrain, detain,* etc.: manūs, Ov.—(b) With Personal pron.: *To keep one's self back, to remain:* Cæs. **B. Fig.: 1. Gen.:** *To hold, contain* in the mind; *to conceive, comprehend, know:* alicujus reconditos sensūs, Cic.—**2. Esp.: a.** *To have possession of; to have the mastery of; to control:* rempublicam, Cic.—**b.** *To hold fast, guard, preserve, maintain:* causam apud centumviros, Cic.—**c.** *To reach* an object striven after; *to gain, acquire, obtain, attain:* regnum, Cic.—**d.** *To hold, hold back, repress, restrain, bind, fetter,* etc.: cupiditates, Cic.—**e.** With Personal Pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To keep one's self back, to refrain:* Cic.—**f.** *To take possession of* anyone: Cic.—**g.** Pass.: *To be stayed, controlled,* or *influenced:* neque irā neque gratiā teneri, Cic.— **h.:** (a) Act.: *To take in, comprise, comprehend, include:* hæc magnos formula reges . . . tenet, Hor.—(b) Pass.: *To be contained, comprised, grounded; to consist in:* quæ (*sc.* causæ) consuetudine tenentur, Cic. **II.** Neut.: **A. Prop.: 1.** *To hold a position* anywhere; *to maintain one's self:* statio paucorum armatorum tenebat, Liv.—**2.** *To hold* or *take one's way, to sail* or *steer* in any direction: ad Mendin tenuere, Liv. **B. Fig.:** *To hold out, hold on, last, endure, continue, maintain itself, prevail,* etc.: imber per noctem tenuit, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tenir.*

tĕner, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [etym. dub.; acc. to some shortened and transposed from Sabine terenus, akin to ter-es, τέρ-ην; acc. to others, root TEN; cf. tendo] (*Rubbed—extended;* hence) **I. Prop.: A. Gen.:** *Soft, delicate, tender:* Of things or living beings: (*Comp.*) ferāe teneriores, Gell.: (*Sup.*) prata tenerrima, Ov. **B. Esp.: 1.** *Of tender age, young:* vitulus, Hor.—**2.** With words denoting time: *Tender, youthful:* anni, Pl.—**Particular phrases:** **a.** A teneris unguiculis, de teneris ungui, a tenero, *From childhood,* etc.: Cic.; Hor.; Quint.—**b.** In teneris, *In childhood, in early youth:* Virg. **II. Fig.: A. Gen.:** *Tender, soft,* etc.: oratio, Cic. **B. Esp.:** Of the mind, *etc.*: *Tender:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tendre.*

tĕnĕr-asco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ascĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [tener] *To grow tender:* Lucr.

tĕnĕr-e, *adv.* [id.] *Tenderly, delicately, softly:* dicere, Tac.: (*Comp.*) tenerius, Petr.: (*Sup.*) tenerrime, Pl.

tĕnĕr-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* tener; hence) *Softness, tenderness:* Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tendreté, tendresse.*

tĕnĕr-ĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (id.) *Tender age, youth:* Suet.

tĕn-or, ōris, *m.* [ten-eo] (*A holding on, holding out;* hence) *An uninterrupted course, career:* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *teneur.*

Tēnos, i, *f.*, Τῆνος. *Tenos; one of the Cyclades* (now *Tino*).

tensa (then-), æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] *The tensa: the chariot* or *car on which the images of the gods were borne in the Circensian games:* Cic.

ten-sus (for tend-sus), a, um, *P.* of tend-o.

tentā-bundus, a, um, *adj.* [tent(a)-o] *Trying, making attempts:* Liv.

tentā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] (*That which tries;* hence) *A trial, attempt:* Ov.

tentā-mentum, i, *n.* [id.] (id.) *A trial, proof, attempt:* Ov.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (fencing term) *tentement.*

tentā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.** *An attack:* Ov.—**2.** *A trial, proof:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tentation.*

tentā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A tryer, attempter:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tentateur.*

ten-to (in good MSS. also written tempto), tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for ten-to; fr. ten-eo] **I. Prop.: A. Gen.:** *To handle, touch, feel* a thing: amictūs, Virg.: venas, *i. e. to feel the pulse,* Ov. **B. Esp.:** *To try the strength of, make an attempt upon,* i. e. *to attack, assail* a place: urbem, Liv. **II. Fig.:** *To attack, assail:* turpis oves tentat scabies, Virg. **III. Meton.: A. Gen.:** *To try; to prove, put to the test; to attempt, essay* a course of action, *etc.*: scientiam augurātūs, Cic. **B. Esp.: 1.** With Personal pron.: *To try, make trial of, prove,* etc., *one's self,* etc.: Cic.—**2.** (*To try* anyone in a friendly or hostile manner; hence) **a.** *To urge, incite:* aliquem, Cic.—**b.** *To try to appease, pacify, propitiate,* etc.: deos Multā cæde bidentium, Hor.—**c.** *To sound,* etc.: tribunos de societate fugæ, Suet.—**d.** *To try to influence* or *persuade:* animum precando, Virg.—**e.** *To tamper with:* animos popularium, Sall.—**f.** *To excite, disturb, disquiet, agitate,* etc.: rempublicam, Cic.—**g.** *To make an attempt upon,* etc.: Junonem, Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tenter.*

tentōrĭŏ-lum, i, *n. dim.* [tentorium, (*uncontr. Gen.*) tentorio-i] *A little tent:* Hirt.

tentōr-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [tendo; through an obsol. *tentor,* "a stretcher out"] (*A thing belonging to a stretcher out;* hence) *A tent:* Hirt.; Virg.

1. **ten-tus** (for tend-tus), a, um, *P.* of tend-o.

2. **ten-tus,** a, um, *P.* of ten-eo.

Tentўra, ōrum, *n.*, Τέντυρα *τά. Tentyra; a city of Upper Egypt* (the modern village of *Denderah*).

tĕnŭ-ĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tenu-is] *Slight, trifling, poor:* Cic.

tĕnŭis, e (in the poets also scanned as a dissyll., tĕnuis, and hence sometimes written tenvis, Lucr.: also, tenuia, trisyll., id.; and, tenuius, id.), *adj.* [Sanscrit *tanu,* fr. root TAN; Gr. τεν, whence τείν-ω; Lat. ten-do] (*Stretched out, drawn out;* hence) **I. Prop.:** *Thin, fine, slim, slender,* etc.: nitedula, i. e. *lean,* Hor.: (*Comp.*) tenuius vinum, Pl. **II. Meton.: A.** *Little, slight, trifling, poor, mean,* etc.: victus, Cic.—**B.** Of persons: *Of small means, poor,* etc.: Cic. **III. Fig.: A.** *Fine, nice, delicate, exact:* distinctio, Cic.—**B.: 1.** *Weak, trifling, insignificant, mean, low:* spes, Cic.—**2.** *Of lower rank, of the lower orders:* tenuissimus quisque, Cic. — **3.** Of health: *Indifferent, poor, bad, feeble, infirm:* Cæs.

tĕnŭ-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tenu-is] (*The quality of the* tenuis; hence) **I. Prop.:** *Thinness, slenderness, fineness, smallness, tenuity:* Cic. **II. Meton.: A.** Of things: *Smallness, insignificance, poverty, scarcity,* etc.: Cic.—**B.** Of persons: *Indigence, poverty:* Cic. **III. Fig.:** *Fineness, acuteness, minuteness* in language, *etc.*: Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ténuité.*

tĕnŭ-iter, *adv.* [id.] **I. Prop.:** *Thinly:* Cæs. **II. Meton.:** *Indifferently, poorly:* Ter. **III. Fig.: A.** *Finely, acutely, exactly, subtilely:* (*Comp.*) illæ tenuius tractantur, Cic. —**B.** *Lightly, slightly, superficially:* (*Sup.*) tenuissime æstimare, Cic.

tĕnŭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I. Prop.:** *To make thin, slender, meagre, fine, rare,* etc.: corpus, Hor. —**Particular phrase:** Tenuare se in aliquid, *To dissolve one's self,* etc.

a. melt away into something: Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To make small or trifling; to lessen, diminish, reduce, weaken, enfeeble:* iram, Ov. **III.** Meton.: *To make or compose* anything *of a trifling* or *insignificant nature:* carmen, Prop.

1. **tĕn-us,** ŭris, *n.* = τέν-ος. *A cord, snare, gin, springe:* Plaut.

2. **tĕnus,** *adv.* [etym. dub.] orig. an *Acc.* of direction, and hence joined with the *Gen.*; afterwards a *præp. c. Abl. As far as, up* or *down to, unto, to:* Cic.

Tĕos (-us), i, *f.*, Τέως. *Teos* or *Teus; a town of Ionia, the birthplace of the poet Anacreon.*—Hence, **Tē-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Teius; Teian.*

tĕp-ĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. a.*—Pass. **tĕp-ĕ-fĭo,** factus sum, fĭĕri [tep-eo ; (e); fac-io] *To make moderately warm, lukewarm* or *tepid; to warm, tepefy:* tepefacere solum, Cic.

tĕp-ĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root TAP, *to be warm*] **I.** Prop.: *To be moderately warm, lukewarm,* or *tepid:* ubi plus tepeant hiemes, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To be warm,* or *to glow with love; to be enamoured:* cor, Ov. — **B.** *To be lukewarm, cool, cold ; to be without ardour, indifferent* in love, *etc.*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tiédir.*

tĕpe-sco, tĕpŭi, *no sup.*, tĕpescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [tepe-o] (*To become moderately warm, lukewarm* or *tepid;* hence) *To grow warm:* maria agitata ventis ita tepescunt, ut, *etc.*, Cic.

tĕp-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [tep-eo] **I.** Prop.: *Moderately warm, lukewarm, tepid :* (*Comp.*) fastigia tepidiora, Var. (*Sup.*) cubiculum tepidissimum, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *Lukewarm, cooled, faint, languid,* etc.: mens, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tépide, tiède.*

tĕp-or, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.** *A gentle warmth, tepidity :* Cic.; Lucr.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Lukewarmness :* Tac. — **b.** Fig.: *Coldness, languor* of language : Tac.

tĕr, *adv. num.* [tres] *Three times, thrice.* **I.** Prop.: terni ter cyathi, Hor.: ter centum (also as one word), Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To denote anything that takes place often or repeatedly : ludos apparat . . . stulte bis terque, Cic.—**B.** With adjectives, to denote a very high degree : o ego, ter felix, si, *etc.*, Ov.

tercentum, v. ter.

ter-dĕcĭes, *num. adv. Thirteen times:* respirare, Juv.

tĕrĕbinthus, i, *f.* = τερέβινθος. *The terebinth* or *turpentine-tree :* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *térébinthe.*

tĕr-ĕbra, æ, *f.* [ter-o] (*The thing effecting the rubbing away ;* hence) *An instrument for boring ; a borer:* Pl.

tĕrĕbr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [terebr-a] **I.** Prop.: *To bore, bore through, perforate :* telo lumen terebrabat acuto, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *To bore about* with the fingers, *i. e. to poke about, search about, rummage* for anything ; salinum, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *térébrer.*

tĕrĕdo, ĭnis, *f.* = τερηδών. *A worm* that gnaws wood, clothing, *etc., a wood-fretter:* Ov.

Tĕrentĭus, ĭi, *m.*, **-a,** æ, *f. Terentius* (or *Terence*) and *Terentia ; Roman names.*—Hence, **Tĕrentĭ-us** (**-ānus**), a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a Terentius ; Terentian.*

Tĕrentus (-os), i, *f. Terentus* or *Terentos; a place at the extremity of the Campus Martius.*—Hence, **Tĕrent-ĭnus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Terentus ; Terentine.*

tĕr-es, ĕtis, *adj.* [ter-o] (*Rubbed off ;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Rounded off, rounded, well-turned, round, smooth,* etc.: stipites, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *Smooth, polished, elegant:* (*Comp.*) Ciceroni teretius visum est, *fretu* scribere quam *freto*, Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *térète.*

Tēreus, ĕi *or* ĕos, *m.*, Τηρεύς (Watcher *or* Guardian). *Tereus ; a king of Thrace, husband of Procne the sister of Philomela.*

ter-gĕmĭnus, a, um, v. trigeminus.

terg-ĕo (-o), tersi, tersum, tergĕre *or* tergĕre, 2. *or* 3. *v. a.* [akin to ter-o] **I.** Prop.: *To rub off, wipe off, wipe dry, wipe clean, cleanse:* pars leves clipeos et spicula lucida tergent, *i. e. polish, burnish:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To rub,* or *grate, against:* aures terget sonus ille, Lucr.—**B.** Of the palate : *To tickle, gratify, please, indulge :* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *torcher.*

tergĭversā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tergivers-(a)-or] *A declining, refusing ; a shift, subterfuge, tergiversation.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *tergiversation.*

terg-ĭ-versor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* [terg-um ; (i); versor] (*To turn one's self ;* hence) *To decline, refuse; to boggle, shuffle, seek a shift* or *evasion ; to shift, tergiversate :* in aliquā re, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tergiverser.*

tergo, ĕre, v. tergeo.

tergum, i; **tergus,** ŏris, *n.*; **tergus,** i, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The back* of men or beasts : Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The back,* or *hinder part ; the back, rear,* etc.: Of persons or things : Liv.; Tac.—Particular phrases: **1.** Terga vertere *or* dare, *To turn the back ;* i. e. *to take to flight, to flee :* Cæs.; Liv. — **2.** A tergo, *At the back, behind* one : Cic.—**B.** *The back* of anything spread out, *i. e. the surface :* Virg. — **C.** *The body* of an animal : Virg.; Phæd.—**D.**: **1.** *The covering of the back ; the skin, hide :* Virg.—**2.** *A thing made of hide* or *leather ;* i. e. *a cestus, bag,* etc.: Virg.; Ov.

Tĕrīna, æ, *f. Terina ; a town in the Bruttian territory.*—Hence, **Tĕrīnæus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Terina.*

termes, ĭtis, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A bough cut off :* Hor.

Termessus, i, *f. Termessus ; a town of Pisidia* (now *Schenet*).—Hence, **Termess-enses,** ĭum, *m. The inhabitants of Termessus:* Liv.

Termĭn-ālĭa, ĭum, *n.* [Terminus] (*Things pertaining to Terminus ;* hence) *The festival of Terminus* (*the god of boundaries*), *held on the 23rd of February :* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Terminalies.*

terminā-tĭo, onis, *f.* [termin(a)-o] *A fixing, determining :* Cic.

termĭn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [termin-us] **I.** Prop.: *To set bounds to, mark off by boundaries ; to bound, limit :* locum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To limit, set limits to ; to circumscribe, fix, define, determine :* iisdem finibus gloriam, quibus vitam, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *To set bounds to ; to close, finish, end, terminate :* clausulas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *terminer.*

ter-mĭnus, i, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit root TAR *or* TṚ, *transgredi*] (*That which is overstepped ;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A boundary-line, boundary, bound, limit :* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: Personified : *Terminus, the deity presiding over boundaries :* Ov. **III.** Fig.: *A bound, limit, end, term.* ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *termine,* (mod.) *terme.*

ter-ni, æ, a, *num. distrib. adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Three each :* partes, Cic. II. Meton.: *Three :* terna guttura monstri, Ov.:—Sing.: terno consurgunt ordine remi, Virg.

ternus, a, um, v. terni.

tĕr-o, trīvi, trītum, tĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* [root τερ, whence τείρω ; and root τρι, whence τρίβω] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To rub, rub to pieces ; to bruise, grind, bray, triturate :* oculos, Ter.: aliquid in farinam, Pl. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To rub* grain from the ears *by treading ; to tread out, thrash :* culmos, Virg. — **2.** *To cleanse* or *beautify by rubbing ; to smooth, furbish, burnish, polish :* catillum manibus, Hor.—**3.** *To lessen by rubbing, to rub away ; to wear away by use, wear out :* silicem, Prop.—**4.** *To tread often, visit, frequent* a way or place : Lucr.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To wear away, use up,* i. e. *to pass, spend* time, *etc.*: Cic.; Liv.—**B.** Of language : *To wear out by use,* i. e. *to render common, commonplace,* or *trite :* Cic.

Terpsĭchŏre, ēs, *f.*, Τερψιχόρη (She that delights in the dance) *Terpsichore : the Muse of dancing* hence, for *Muse, poetry :* Juv.

terra, æ (*Gen.* terrāi, Lucr.), [prob. from the same root as tesca, cf. tesca *init.*] (*The dry thing ;* hence) **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *The earth* (opp. to the heavens, the sea, the air, *etc.*): Cic.—**2.** *The earth ;* i. e. *land, ground, soil,* etc.: Cic.—Particular phrases: **a.** Terræ filius, *Son of earth,* i. e. *human being :* Cic. — **b.** Aquam terramque petere, *To demand water and earth* (*as a token of subjection*): Liv. **B.** Meton.: Personified: *Terra,* or *the Earth ; as a goddess :* Cic. **II.** Esp.: *A land, country, region, territory :* Cæs.; Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *terre.*

Terrăcīna, æ, *etc.*, v. Tarr.

terr-ēnus, a, um, *adj.* [terr-a] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* terra ; hence) **1.** *Of,* or *belonging to, the globe* or *to the earth ; earthly, terrestrial, terrene :* bestiæ, Cic.

—**2.** *Consisting of earth, earthy, earthen:* tumulus, Cæs.—As *Subst.*: **terrenum**, i, *n.* *Land, ground:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *terrain.*

terr-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [Sans. root TRAS, *to tremble, to make to tremble*] **I.** Prop.: *To frighten, affright, put in fear or dread; to alarm, terrify:* adversarios, Cic.: urbem, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To drive away by terror, to frighten or scare away:* volucres, Hor.—**B.** *To deter by terror, scare, frighten* from any action: Sall.; Cæs.

terr-estris, e (*Nom. Masc.*, **terrester**, Flor.), *adj.* [terr-a] *Of, or belonging to, the earth or to the land; earth-, land-, terrestrial:* res, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *terrestre.*

terr-ĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [terr-eo] *Frightful, to be feared, dreadful, terrible:* nowerca, Ov.: (*Comp.*) virtute terribilior, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *terrible.*

terr-ĭcŭla, ōrum, *n.* [id.] *Means of exciting terror; a fright, scarecrow, bugbear:* Liv.

terrĭfĭc-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [terrific-us] *To frighten, alarm, terrify:* animos, Virg.

terr-ĭ-fĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* [for terr-i-fac-us; fr. terr-eo: (i); fac-io] *That causes terror, terrific:* vates, Virg.

terr-ĭ-gĕn-a, æ, *comm. gen.* [terr-a; (i); gen-o = gigno] *Earth-born:* Lucr.—As *Adj.*: fratres, Ov.

terr-ĭ-lŏqu-us, a, um, *adj.* [terr-eo; (i); loqu-or] *Fear-speaking:* Lucr.

terr-ĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [terr-eo] *To frighten, affright, alarm, terrify:* urbes, Virg.

territōr-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [terra, through obsol. territor, "a holder of land") (*A thing pertaining to a* territor; hence *A domain, territory:* Pl.; Eutr.

terr-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of terr-eo.

terr-or, ōris, *m.* [terr-eo] **I.** Prop.: *Great fear, affright, dread, alarm, terror:* Cic.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *An object of fear or dread, a terror:* Cic.—**B.** *Terrible power:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *terreur.*

ter-sus (for terg-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of terg-eo or terg-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Wiped off,* i. e. *clean, neat:* plantæ, Ov.—**b.** Fig.: *Pure, correct, nice, neat, terse:* (*Comp.*) multo tersior, Quint.: (*Sup.*) vir tersissimus, Stat.

tertiadecim-ānī, ōrum, *m.* [tertiadecim-a] *Soldiers of the thirteenth legion:* Tac.

tertĭ-ānus, a, um, *adj.* [terti-us] *Of, or belonging to, the third; tertian:* febres, *i. e. the tertian fever,* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **tertiani**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* milites) *Soldiers of the third legion:* Tac.

tertĭ-o, *adv.* [terti-us] **1.** *For the third time:* Cic.—**2.** *In the third place, thirdly:* Cæs.

tertĭ-um, *adv.* [id.] *For the third time:* Liv.

ter-tĭus, a, um, *adj. The third:* sententia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tiers.*

tertĭus-dĕcĭmus (-decumus), **tertĭădĕcĭma**, **tertĭumdĕcĭmum**, *adj. The thirteenth:* legio, Tac.

ter-uncĭ-us, ĭi, *m.* [ter; unci-a] **1** ½. Prop.: *Three-twelfths of an* as, *a quarter-*as: Pl.—**b.** Meton.: *A trifle:* Cic.—**2.** Of inheritances: *The fourth part:* Cic.

tes-ca (**-cŭa, -qua**), ōrum [akin to Sanscrit root TṚISH, *sitire;* Gr. *τέρσεσθαι, arefieri, siccari*] *Dry or arid spots, rough or wild regions, wastes, deserts:* Hor.

tessel-la, æ, *f. dim.* [for tesser-la; fr. tesser-a] *A small square piece of stone, a little cube,* for pavements, *etc.:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tesselle.*

tessell-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [tessell-a] *Provided or furnished with small square stones; checkered, tessellated:* pavimenta, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tesselé.*

tessĕr-a, æ, *f.* = *τέσσερ-ες*, α (Ion. for *τέσσαρες*, α, four) *A square, square piece* of stone, wood, *etc.*; hence: **1.** *A die or dice* for playing: Cic.—**2.** Milit. *t. t.*: *A square tablet (on which the watchword was written); a watchword, countersign:* Liv.—**3.** *A token, ticket, billet* for the distribution of corn or money: Suet.; Juv.

tessĕr-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [tesser-a] (*One pertaining to a* tessera; hence) *He who receives and distributes the watchword from the commander:* Tac.

tessĕr-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little* tessera: **1.** *A square piece of stone* for paving: Auct. ap. Cic.—**2.** *A small tally or ticket* for the distribution of corn: Pers.

tes-ta, æ, *f.* [prob. from the same root as tesca; v. tesca *init.*] (*The dried thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A piece of burned clay; a brick, tile:* Cato.—**B.** *A piece of baked earthenware; an earthen pot, pitcher, jug, urn,* etc.: Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen. *A broken piece of earthenware, pottery, brick,* etc.; *a sherd, potsherd:* Tac.—**2.** Esp.: *A sherd, potsherd (in the ostracism or judicial voting of the Greeks):* Nep.—**B.**: **1.** Of testaceous animals: *The shell:* Cic.—**2.** *A shell-fish:* Hor.—**3.** *A shell or covering,* in gen.: Ov.—**C.** *A (sort of) clapping* with the flat of the hands (as if with two tiles), in token of applause: Suet.

testāment-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [testament-um] *Of,* or *belonging to, a will or wills; testamentary:* lex, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **testamentarius**, ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *One who forges a will:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *testamentaire.*

testā-mentum, i, *n.* [test(a)-or] (*That which testifies;* hence) *A will, testament:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *testament.*

testā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A calling to witness, invoking as witness:* Liv.

testā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who makes a will, a testator:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *testateur.*

testā-tus, a. um: **1.** *P.* of test(a)-or.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Public, manifest,* etc.: virtus, Hirt.: (*Comp.*) res testatior, Cic.

test-ĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [2. test-is] **I.** Prop.: *A testicle:* Juv. **II.** Meton.: *Manly vigour, manliness:* Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *testicule.*

testĭfĭcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [testific(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *A bearing witness, giving testimony, testifying, testification:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A giving evidence, attestation, proof, evidence* of anything: Cic.

test-ĭ-fĭc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. a.* [for test-i-fac-or; fr. test-is; (i); fac-io] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To bear witness, give evidence, attest, testify:* aliquid, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To show, demonstrate, exhibit, publish, bring to light,* etc.: sententiam meam, Cic. **II.** *To call to witness:* aliquam, Ov. ☞ Part. Perf. in Pass. force: *Shown, exhibited,* etc.: voluntas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *testifier.*

test-ĭmōnĭum, ĭi, *n.* [test-or] **I.** Prop.: *Witness, evidence, attestation, testimony* (oral or written): Cic. **II.** Meton.: *That which serves as proof* of anything; *proof, evidence:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *testemoine,* (mod.) *témoin.*

1. **testis**, is, *comm. gen.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *One who attests* anything orally or in writing; *a witness:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *An eye-witness, spectator:* Ov.

2. **testis**, is, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A testicle:* Pl.

test-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [1. test-is] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To be a witness, to speak as witness; to bear witness, depose to, give evidence of, testify, attest* anything: Ov. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Gen.: *To make known, show, prove, demonstrate; to give to understand; to declare, assert, aver,* etc.: aliquid, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To declare one's last will or testament; to make a will:* Cic.; Liv. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To bear witness to:* campus sepulchris impia prœlia Testatur, Hor.—**2.** *To prove, demonstrate,* etc.: vim operis divini, Hor. **II.** *To call upon or invoke* a person or thing *as witness:* homines deosque, Cic. ☞ In Pass. force: *To be made known, shown,* etc.: nihil religione testatum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tester.*

tes-tu, *indecl.*, **tes-tum**, ĭ, *n.* [akin to tes-ta] **1.** *The lid of an earthenware vessel, an earthen pot-lid:* Ov.; Pl.—**2.** *An earthen vessel, earthen pot:* Ov.

testūdĭn-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [testudo, testudin-is] (*Of, or belonging to, a* testudo; hence) *Made of, or overlaid with, tortoiseshell:* lyra, Prop.

test-ūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [test-a] (*The having a shell;* Concr., *The one having a shell;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A tortoise:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Tortoiseshell:* Virg.—**B.** From the arched shape of a tortoiseshell: **1.** *A lyre, lute, cithern:* Cic.—**2.** *An arch, vault* in buildings: Cic.; Virg.—**3.** Milit. *t. t.*: *A tortoise,* i. e. *a covering, shed, shelter* so called: Cæs.; Liv.

test-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [test-a] (*A little* testa; hence) *A voting-tablet (used by the Athenians):* Nep.

tēte, v. tu.

tēter, tra, trum, v. tæter.

Tēthys, yos, *f.*, Τηθύς (Nurse). *Tethys.* **I.** Prop.: *A sea-goddess, nurse of Juno, wife of Oceanus, and mother of the sea-nymphs and river-gods.* **II.** Meton.: *The sea:* Ov.

tĕtrădrachmum, i, *n.* = *τετρά δραχμον. A tetradrachmum; a silver*

coin of four drachmas (among the Greeks): Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tétradrachme (-dragme)*.

tētrāo, ōnis, *m.* = τετραών. *A heathcock, moor-fowl*: Suet.

tētrarchēs, æ, *m.* = τετράρχης. *A tetrarch; a ruler who governed the fourth part of a country; a petty prince*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tétrarque*.

tētrarchĭa, æ, *f.* = τετραρχία. *The dominions of a tetrarch, a tetrarchy*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tétrarchie*.

tētrĭcus, a, um, v. tætricus.

tĕtŭli, v. fero *init*.

Teucer, cri (*Nom.*, **Teucrus**, Virg.), *m.*, Τεῦκρος. *Teucer* or *Teucrus*: 1. *Son of Telamon, king of Salamis, and brother of Ajax*.—2. *Stepson of Scamander of Crete, and afterwards king of Troy*.—Hence, **Teucr-us (-ĭus)**, a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Teucer*; Meton.) *Trojan*.—As *Subst.*: a. **Teucri**, ōrum, *m. The Trojans*.—b. **Teucrĭa**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* terra) *The Trojan country, Troy*.

Teuthras, antis, *m.*, Τεύθρας. *Teuthras*: 1. *A king of Mysia*.—Hence, a. **Teuthrant-ēus**, a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Teuthras*; Meton.) *Mysian*.—b. **Teuthrant-ĭus**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Teuthras*: turba, *the daughters of Thespius, a son of Teuthras*.—2. *A river of Campania*.

Teutomatus, i, *m. Teutomatus; a king of the Nitiobriges*.

Teutŏni (Theut-), ōrum, **Teutŏnes**, um, *m. The Teutons, a people of Germany*.

tex-o, ŭi, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root TAKSH, *fabricari*; Gr. τεκ-εῖν, τευχ-εῖν] (*To fabricate, produce*; hence) I. Prop.: *To weave*: tegumenta corporum, Cic. II. Meton.: A. *To plait, interweave, interlace*: sepes, Virg.: fiscinam, id.—B. *To fabricate, construct, build*, etc.: basilicam columnis, Cic. III. Fig.: *To weave, compose*: epistolas quotidianis verbis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tisser*.

tex-tĭlis, e, *adj.* [tex-o] *Woven, wrought, textile*: stragulum, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **textile**, is, *n.* (*sc.* opus) *A web, stuff, fabric, piece of cloth*, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *textile*.

tex-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A weaver*: Hor.

textr-īnum, i, *n.* [contr. from textor-inum, from textor] (*A thing pertaining to a* textor; hence) *Weaving*: Cic.

tex-tum, i, *n.* [tex-o] I. Prop.: *That which is woven, a web*: Ov. II. Meton.: *That which is joined or fitted together; a texture, fabric*: Virg.

tex-tūra, æ, *f.* [id.] 1. *A web, texture*: Prop.—2. *A construction, structure*: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *texture, tissure*.

1. **tex-tus**, a, um, *P.* of tex-o.

2. **tex-tus**, ūs, *m.* [tex-o] *Texture, tissue, structure*: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *texte*.

Thāis, ĭdis *or* ĭdos, *f.*, Θαΐς. *Thais; an Athenian female*.

Thala, æ, *f. Thala; a town of Numidia*.

thălămēgus, i, *f.* = θαλαμηγός (That which takes to itself, or has, a chamber). *A state-barge fitted up with cabins*: Suet.

thălămus, i, *m.* = θάλαμος. I. Prop.: *A sleeping-room, bed-chamber*: Virg. II. Meton.: A. *Marriage, wedlock*: Virg.—B. *A dwelling-room, dwelling-place, residence, habitation*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (botanical *t. t.*) *thalame*.

thălassĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = θαλάσσινος. *Sea-coloured, sea-green*: Lucr.

Thălēs, is (*Gen.*, Thalētis, Juv.; *Dat.*, Thaleti, Val. Max.; *Acc.*, Thalem, Plaut.; Thalen, Cic.), *m.*, Θαλῆς (The blooming one). *Thales; a philosopher of Miletus, one of the seven wise men of Greece*.

Thălĭa, æ, *f.*, Θάλεια (The blooming one). *Thalia*: 1.: a. Prop.: *The Muse of Comedy*.—b. Meton.: *The Muse of lyric poetry*.—2. *A sea-nymph*.

thallus, i, *m.* = θαλλός. *A green stalk, green bough*: Virg.

Thapsus (-os), i, *f.*, Θαψός. *Thapsus* or *Thapsos*: 1. *A peninsula and city in Sicily*.—2. *A city in Africa, famed for Cæsar's victory over the partisans of Pompey*.

Thāsus (-os), *f.*, Θάσος. *Thasus* or *Thasos; an island in the Ægean Sea, off the coast of Thrace*.—Hence, **Thās-ĭus**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Thasus; Thasian*.

Thaumas, antis, *m.*, Θαύμας (Wonderer). *Thaumas; the father of Iris*.—Hence, 1. **Thaumant-ēus**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Thaumas; Thaumantian*.—2. **Thaumant-ĭas**, ădis (-is, ĭdos), *f. The daughter of Thaumas*, i. e. *Iris*.

thĕātr-ālis, e, *adj.* [theatr-um] *Of, or belonging to, a theatre; theatrical*; consessūs, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *théatral*.

thĕātrum, i, *n.* = θέατρον (That which serves for beholding sights). I. Prop.: *A play-house, theatre*: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. Of *an open space* for exhibiting martial games: Virg.—B. *The spectators assembled in a theatre, a theatrical audience*: Cic.; Hor. III. Fig.: *A sphere of exhibition, theatre*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *théâtre*.

Thēbæ, ārum (collat. form. **Thēbe**, ēs, *f.*, Θῆβαι (or Θῆβη). *Thebes*: 1. *The city of the hundred gates, in Upper Egypt*.—2. *The capital of Bœotia, one of the most ancient cities in Greece, founded by Cadmus*.—Hence, a. **Thēb-ānus**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Thebes; Theban*.—As *Subst.*: **Thebani**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Thebans*.—b. **Theb-āĭdes**, um, *f. The women of Thebes*.—3. *A city of Mysia, destroyed by Achilles*.—Hence, **Thēb-ānus**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Thebes*.—As *Subst.*: **Thēbāna**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* mulier) *The Theban woman*, i. e. *Andromache, the daughter of Eetion king of Thebes*.

thēca, æ, *f.* = θήκη. *That in which anything is inclosed; an envelope, cover, case, sheath*, etc.: Cic.

Thelxĭnŏe, ēs, *f.* (Mind-soother). *Thelxinoe; one of the Muses*.

thĕma, ătis, *n.* = θέμα (A thing laid down). *The position of the celestial signs at one's birth; a nativity, horoscope*: Suet.

Thĕmis, ĭdis, *f.*, Θέμις (Law, Justice). *Themis; the goddess of justice and of prophecy*.

Thĕmīson, ōnis, *m. Themison; a celebrated physician*.

Thĕmistŏcles, i *and* is, *m.*, Θεμιστοκλῆς (One famed for justice). *Themistocles; an Athenian, whose life is written by Nepos*.—Hence, **Thĕmistocl-ēus**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Themistocles*.

thĕŏlŏgus, i, *m.* = θεολόγος. *One who treats of divine things; a theologian*: Cic.

Thĕon, ōnis, *f. Theon; a satirical poet*.—Hence, **Thĕōn-īnus**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Theon*: Hor.

Thĕrapnæ (-amnæ), ārum, *f. Therapnæ, Theramnæ; a small town in Laconia, the birthplace of Helen*.—Hence, **Thĕrapn-æus (Thĕramn-)**, a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Therapnæan, Theramnæan*; Meton.) *Laconian, Spartan*: rus, Ov.

Thēricles, is, *m.*, Θηρικλῆς (One famed for beasts *or* hunting). *Thericles; a famous Greek potter*.—Hence, **Therĭcl-ēus (-ĭus)**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Thericles: Thericlean*.

1. **thermæ**, ārum, *f.* (*sc.* aquæ) = θερμὰ ὕδατα. *Hot springs, warm baths*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *thermes*.

2. **Thermæ**, ārum, *f.*, Θερμαί (Hot-springs). *Thermæ; a town in Sicily, near Himera*.—Hence, **Thermitānus**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Thermæ*.—As *Subst.*: **Thermitani**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Thermæ*.

Thermæus, a, um, *adj. Of Therme* (= *Thessalonica*); *Thermaic*.

Thermōdon, ontis, *m.* = Θερμώδων. *Thermodon: a river of Pontus, on which dwelt the Amazons* (now *Terma*).—Hence, **Thermōdont-ēus (-ĭăcus)**, a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the Thermodon*; Meton.) *Amazonian*.

Thermŏpўlæ, ārum, *f.*, Θερμοπύλαι (Gates *or* Passes of the Hot Springs). *Thermopylæ; the famous defile of Œta, where Leonidas fell*.

Thērŏdămas, antis, *m.*, Θηροδάμας (Wild-beast tamer). *Therodamas; a Scythian king, who fed lions with human flesh*.—Hence, **Thērŏdămant-ēus**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Therodamas*.

Thersītes, æ, *m.*, Θερσίτης (Confident *or* Audacious One). *Thersites*. I. Prop.: *A Greek before Troy, famous for his ugliness and scurrility*. II. Meton.: For *a contemptible person*: Juv.

thēsaurus, i, *m.* = θησαυρός: 1. *Anything laid or stored up; a hoard, treasure, provision, store*: Cic.; Hor.—2.: a. Prop.: *A place where anything is stored up; a store-house, treasure-chamber, treasure-vault, treasury*: Liv.; Pl.—b. Fig.: Of abstract things

repository, conservatory, magazine, collection: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trésor.*

Thēseus, -ĕï, *and* ĕos, *m.*, Θησεύς (Founder). *Theseus; a king of Athens, son of Ægeus* (acc. to others, *of Neptune*) *and Æthra; husband of Ariadne, and afterwards of Phædra.*—Hence, **1.: a.** Prop.: **Thēsē-us (-ĭus),** a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Theseus; Thesean.*—**b.** Meton.: *Athenian.*—**2. Thēs-īdes,** æ, *m.*: **a.** Prop.: *The offspring of Theseus,* i. e. *Hippolytus:* Ov.—**b.** Meton.: *An Athenian.*—**3. Thēsē-is,** ĭdis, *f. The Theseid; the title of a poem concerning Theseus.*

Thespĭæ, ārum, *f.*, Θεσπιαί (Divine *or* Mighty City). *Thespiæ; a town of Bœotia* (now the village of *Neochorio*). — Hence, **1. Thespĭ-enses,** ĭum, *m. The inhabitants of Thespiæ.*—**2. Thespī-as,** ădis, *adj. f. Thespian.*—As *Subst.*: **Thespiades,** um, *f.* (*sc.* deæ) *The Muses.*

Thespis, is, *m.*, Θέσπις (Inspired One). *Thespis; the founder of the Greek drama.*

Thessălĭa, æ, *f.*, Θεσσαλία. *Thessaly; a country in the north-eastern part of Greece.*—Hence, **1. Thessălĭ-cus,** a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Thessaly; Thessalian.*—**2. Thessăl-us,** a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Thessaly; Thessalian.* — As *Subst.*: **Thessăli,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The Thessalians.* — **3. Thessăl-is,** ĭdis, *adj. f. Thessalian.*

Thessălōnīca, æ, *or* **-e,** ēs, *f.*, Θεσσαλονίκη (Thessalian Victory, *i. e.* over Thessaly). *Thessalonica or Thessalonice; a city of Macedonia, on the Sinus Thermaicus.*—Hence, **Thessălŏn-icenses,** ĭum, *m. The inhabitants of Thessalonica.*

Thestĭus, ĭi, *m.*, Θέστιος (Implorer in prayer). *Thestius; a king of Ætolia.*—Hence, **1. Thestĭ-ădes,** æ, *m. A* (male) *descendant of Thestius.* — **2. Thestĭ-as,** ădis, *f. The daughter of Thestius,* i. e. *Althæa.*

Thestor, ŏris, *m.*, Θέστωρ (Implorer in prayer). *Thestor; the father of the soothsayer Calchas.* — Hence, **Thestŏr-ĭdes,** æ, *m. The son of Thestor,* i. e. *Calchas.*

Thĕtis, ĭdis, *or* ĭdos, *f.*, Θέτις. *Thetis; a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles.*

Thīa, æ, *f.*, Θεία (Divine One). *Thia; the wife of Hyperion, and mother of Sol.*

thĭăsus, i, *m.* = θίασος. *Thiasus; a dance performed in honour of Bacchus:* Virg.

Thirmĭda, æ, *f. Thirmida; a town of Numidia.*

Thisbe, ēs, *f.*, Θίσβη. *Thisbe:* **1.** *A little town on the coast of Bœotia, celebrated for its wild doves.*—Hence, **Thisb-æus, a,** um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Thisbe; Thisbæan.*—**2.** *A maiden beloved by Pyramus.*

Thōas, antis, *m.*, Θόας (Hastener). *Thoas:* **1.** *A king of Chersonesus Taurica, under whom Iphigenia was priestess of the Taurian Diana.*—**2.** *A king of Lemnos, father of Hypsipyle, by whom he was conveyed to Chios, when the women of Lemnos slew all the men there.* — Hence, **Thŏant-ias,** ădis, *f. Daughter of Thoas,* i. e. *Hypsipyle.*

thŏlus, i, *m.* = θολος. *A dome, cupola, rotunda:* Virg.

thōrax, ăcis (*Acc. Sing.*: thoracem, Pl.: thoraca, Virg.), *m.* = θώραξ. **I.** Prop.: *The breast, chest, thorax:* Cels. **II.** Meton.: *A defensive armour, or covering, for the breast; a breast-plate, corslet, cuirass:* Virg.

Thrācĭa, æ, *f.*, also **Thrāce,** ēs, *f.*, Θράκη; **Thrăca,** æ, *f.*; **Threce,** ēs, *f.*, Θρήκη. *Thrace.* — Hence, **1. Thrācĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Thrace; Thracian.*—**2. Thrēcĭ-us,** a, um, *adj.*, Θρήκιος. *Of, or belonging to, Thrace; Thracian.* — **3. Thrax,** ăcis, *adj. m. Of, or belonging to, Thrace; Thracian.* — As *Subst.*: **Thrax,** ăcis, *m.* (*sc.* vir): **a.** Prop.: *A Thracian.*—**b.** Meton.: *A kind of gladiator, so called from his Thracian equipment* (in this signification also written Threx): Cic.—Hence, **Thrēcĭdĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, a Threx or Thracian gladiator; Threcidic.*—As *Subst.*: **Threcidica,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* arma) *The arms of a Threx.*—**4. Thrēissa** or **Thressa,** æ, *adj. f.*, Θρήισσα or Θρῆσσα. *Of, or belonging to, Thrace; Thracian.*

Thrăsybūlus, i, *m.*, Θρασύβουλος (One bold in counsel). *Thrasybulus; an Athenian who liberated his native city from the thirty tyrants.*

thrŏnus, i, *m.* = θρόνος. *An elevated seat, a throne:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trône.*

Thūcȳdĭdes, is, *m.*, Θουκυδίδης. *Thucydides; a celebrated Greek historian.*—Hence, **Thūcȳdĭd-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Thucydides.*

Thūle (-ȳle), ēs, *f.*, Θούλη or Θύλη. *Thule or Thyle; an island in the extreme north of Europe;* acc. to some, *Iceland,* acc. to others, *Mainland.*

thunnus(thynnus), i, *m.*, θύννος. *The tunny or tunny-fish:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *thon.*

thūrārĭus, etc., v. tur.

Thūrĭæ, ārum, *f. Thuriæ; a town of Calabria.*

Thūrĭi, ōrum, *m.*, Θούριοι; **-ĭum,** ĭi, *n.*, Θούριον. *Thurii or Thurium; a city of Lucania.*—Hence, **Thūr-ĭnus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Thurii; Thurine.* — As *Subst.*: **1. Thurini,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Thurii.* — **2. Thurinus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* ager) *The Thurine territory.*

thus, thūris, v. tus.

thȳa *or* **thȳia,** æ, *f.* = θύα or θυία. *The citrus-tree:* Prop.

Thyatīra, æ, *f.*; **-a,** ōrum, *n. Thyatira; a town of Lydia.*

Thybris, is, v. Tiberis *init.*

Thȳēne, ēs, *f. Thyene; a nephew of Dodona, who nursed Jupiter.*

Thȳestes, æ, *m.*, Θυέστης (Sacrificer, *or* Raging one). *Thyestes; brother of Atreus, who set before him for food the flesh of his own son.*—Hence, **1. Thȳest-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Thyestes.* — **2. Thȳest-ĭădes,** æ, *m. The* (male) *offspring of Thyestes;* i. e. *Ægisthus.*

Thȳias *or* **Thȳas,** ădis, *f.*, Θυιάς or Θυάς (Mad *or* Inspired One). *A Bacchante:* Virg.

1. **thymbra,** æ, *f.*—θύμβρα. *The plant savory:* Virg.

2. **Thymbra,** æ, **-e,** ēs, *f.*, Θυμβρη. *Thymbra or Thymbre; a city of Troas, with a temple of Apollo.* — Hence, **Thymbr-æus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* deus) *The Thymbræan,* i. e. *Apollo.*

Thȳmŏle, ēs, *f. Thymele; a celebrated female dancer.*

thȳmum, i, *n.* = θύμον. *Thyme:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *thym.*

Thȳni, ōrum, *m. The Thyni; a Thracian people, who emigrated to Bithynia.*—Hence, **1. Thyn-us,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the Thyni; Thynian;* Meton.) *Bithynian.*—**2. Thȳn-īa,** æ, *f. Thynia; the abode of the Thyni in Bithynia.* — **3. Thȳn-ĭăcus,** a, um, *adj. Thyniac.* — **4. Thȳn-ĭas,** ădis, *adj. f.* (Prop.: *Thynian;* Meton.) *Bithynian.*

Thȳone, ēs, *f.*, Θυωνη (The Raging One). *Thyone; the mother of the fifth Bacchus.*—Hence, **1. Thȳōn-eus,** ĕi, *m. The son of Thyone,* i. e. *Bacchus.*—**2. Thȳōn-īănus,** i, *m.* (Prop.: *The son of Thyone,* i. e. *Bacchus;* Meton.) *Wine:* Cat.

Thȳre, ēs, *f.*, Θύρη (Door). *Thyre; a little town in the Peloponnesus.* — Hence, **Thȳr-ĕātis,** ĭdis, *adj. f. Thyreatid.*

Thyrsis, ĭdis, *m. Thyrsis; the name of a shepherd.*

thyrsus, i, *m.* = θύρσος. **I.** Prop.: *A stalk, stem* of a plant: Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A staff twined round with ivy and vine-shoots, borne by Bacchus and the Bacchantes; the Bacchic staff, thyrsus:* Hor.—**B.** *A thorn, goad:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *thyrse.*

tiāra, æ, *f.*, **-as,** æ, *m.* = τιάρα or τιάρας. *A tiara; the head-dress of the Orientals; a turban:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tiare.*

1. **Tĭbĕrīnus,** a, um, v. Tiberis.

2. **Tĭbĕrīnus,** i, *m. Tiberinus; a king of Alba, from whom the Tiber is said to have received its name.*

Tĭbĕris, is, also contr., **Tībris** or **Tȳbris,** is *or* ĭdis, *m.* **I.** Prop.: *The River Tiber, formerly called the Albula* (now *Tevere*). — Hence, **A. Tĭbĕr-īnus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Tiber; Tiberine.*—As *Subst.*: **Tiberinus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* fluvius) *The Tiber:* Virg. — **B. Tĭbĕr-īnis,** ĭdis, *adj. f. Of,* or *belonging to, the Tiber; Tiberine.* **II.** Meton.: Personified: *The river-god Tiber.*

Tĭbĕrĭus, ii, *m. Tiberius; a Roman name.*

tībĭa, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The shinbone, tibia:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *A pipe, flute* (originally made of bone): Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tibia.*

tībī-āle, is, *n.* [tibi-a] (*A thing pertaining to the* tibia; hence) *A warm wrapper about the shins;* a kind of *stockings* or *leggings:* Suet.

tībī-cen, ĭnis, *m.* [for tibī-can;

contr. from tibī-i-cen: tibi-a; (i); can-o] **I. Prop.:** *A piper, flute-player, flutist:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: A kind of *pillar, support,* or *prop,* for the roof of a building: Juv.

Tĭbullus, i, *m. Tibullus (Albius); a celebrated Roman elegiac poet, born about* 700 A. U. C., *died about* 735; *a contemporary and friend of Ovid and Horace.*

Tĭbur, ŭris (*Abl.,* Tiburi, Cic.: Tibure, Liv.), *n. Tibur; an ancient town of Latium, on both sides of the Anio* (now *Tivoli*). — Hence, **1.: a. Tĭbur-s,** tis, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Tibur, Tiburtine.*—**b. Tĭburtes,** um, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Tiburtines.* — **2. Tĭbur-nus** (for Tiburt-nus), a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Tibur; Tiburtine.* — As *Subst.:* **Tĭburnus,** i, *m. The Tiburnian;* **i. e.** *the founder of Tibur:* Hor.

Tĭburtus, i, *m. Tiburtus; the founder of the town of Tibur.*

Tĭcinum, i, *n. Ticinum; a city of Gallia Cisalpina, on the river Ticinus* (now *Pavia*).

Tĭcinus, i, *m. The River Ticinus, in Gallia Cisalpina, celebrated for the victory of Hannibal over the Romans* (now *Tessino*).

Tĭgellīnus, i, *m. Tigellinus; a favourite of the Emperor Nero.*

Tĭgellĭus, ĭi, *m. Tigellius:* **1.** *Tigellius Sardus; a contemporary of Cicero.* — **2.** *Tigellius Hermogenes; a censurer of Horace.*

tĭgil-lum, i, *n. dim.* [for tigin-lum; fr. tignum, tig(i)n-i] *A little beam:* Liv.

tign-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tign-um] *Of,* or *belonging to, a beam* or *beams:* Cic.

tig-num, i, *n.* (*masc.* collat. form, *plur.* **tig-ni,** Liv.) [akin to Sanscrit root TAKSH, *dolare*] *(The thing hewn with an axe;* hence) *A piece* or *stick of timber; a log, beam:* Cæs.; Prop.

1. tĭgris, is *or* ĭdis = τίγρις (in Persian, "an arrow"), *comm. gen.* (in prose, *masc.*; in the poets, usually *fem.*) **I.** Prop.: *A tiger, tigress:* Virg.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The name of a spotted hound of Actæon.* — **B.** *The Tiger (the name of a ship):* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tigre.*

2. Tĭgris, ĭdis, *m.,* Τίγρις (The Arrow; cf. 1. tigris *init.*) *The River Tigris (so called from its rapidity).*

Tigurīnus pagus. *A district in Helvetia* (the mod. *Zurich*). *Its inhabitants* are called **Tigurīni,** ōrum, *m.*

tĭlĭa, æ, *f. The linden* or *lime-tree:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *til,* (mod.) *tilleul.*

Tĭmāgĕnes, is, *m.,* Τιμάγενης. *Timagenes; a learned rhetorician in the time of Augustus.*

Tĭmāvus, i, *m. Timavus; a river in Istria.*

tĭm-ĕ-fac-tus, a, um, *adj.* [tim-eo; (e); fac-io] *Made afraid, frightened, alarmed, intimidated:* libertas, Cic.

tĭme-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of time-o.— **2.** *Pa.: Fearing, being afraid:* (with *Gen.*): **mortis,** Lucr.

tĭm-ĕo, ŭi, *no sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Act.: *To fear, be afraid of; to dread, apprehend:* æternas pœnas, Lucr.: perfidiam, Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To be afraid* or *in fear; to be fearful, apprehensive, anxious,* etc.: timentes confirmat, Cæs.

tĭmĭd-e, *adv.* [timid-us] *Fearfully, timidly:* aliquid facere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) timidius, id.: (*Sup.*) timidissime, Quint.

tĭmĭd-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* timidus; hence) *Fearfulness, cowardice, timidity:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *timidité.*

tĭm-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [tim-eo] **I.** Prop.: *Fearful, afraid, faint-hearted, cowardly, timid:* (*Comp.*) timidiora mandata, Cic.: (*Sup.*) timidissima turba, Ov.: (with *Gen.*) timidus procellæ, Hor. **II.** Meton.: In good sense = cautus: *Cautious, anxious, circumspect:* Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *timide.*

Tĭmŏlĕon, tis, *m.* = Τιμολέων. *Timoleon; a Corinthian general.* — Hence, **Timŏlĕont-ēus,** a, um. *Of,* or *belonging to, Timoleon.*

Tĭmon, ōnis, *m.,* Τίμων (Honouring). *Timon; an Athenian misanthrope.*

tĭm-or, ōris, *m.* [tim-eo] **I.** Prop.: *Fear, dread, apprehension, alarm, anxiety:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Personified: *Fear:* Hor. — **B.** In a good sense: *Awe, reverence, veneration:* Lucr.— **C.** *An object that excites fear, a terror:* Ov.

tinc-ta, ōrum, *n. plur.* [for ting-ta; fr. ting-o] *Dyed,* or *coloured, things:* Cic.

tinc-tĭlis, e, *adj.* [for ting-tilis; fr. id.] *In which something is dipped:* virus, Ov.

tinc-tus (for ting-tus), a, um, *P.* of ting-o.

tĭnĕa, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **1.** *A gnawing worm,* in clothes, books, *etc.; a moth, book-worm,* etc.: Hor.—**2.** *A moth* that flutters about a light: Ov. —**3.** *A worm* in bee-hives, fig-trees, *etc.:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *teigne.*

ting-o (**tingu-**), tinxi, tinctum, tingĕre, 3. *v. a.* [τεγγ-ω] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To wet, moisten, bathe* with or in any liquid: pavimentum mero, Hor. **B.** Esp.: *To soak in colour; to dye, colour, tinge:* murice lanas, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To tincture, imbue, furnish with,* etc.: orator sit mihi tinctus literis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *teindre.*

tinn-ĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [onomatop.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To ring, clink, jingle, tinkle, tingle:* tinniit tintinnabulum, Plaut. **B.** Esp.: Of money: *To chink, clink,* etc.: Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of persons: Act.: *To ring out with the voice; to sing:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tinter.*

tinni-tus, ūs, *m.* [tinni-o] **I.** Prop.: *A ringing, jingling, tingling:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of language: *A jingling, jingle* of words: Tac.

tinn-ŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [tinn-io] *Ringing, tinkling, shrill-sounding:* sistra, Ov.

tintinnā-bŭlum, i, *n.* [tintinn-(a)-o] *(That which brings about the tinkling* or *ringing;* hence) *A bell:* Juv.

tin-tin-no (**-o**), *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [reduplicated from TIN, the root of tinnio] *To ring, clink, clank; to jingle, tingle:* aures, Cat.

tĭnus, i, *f. The* (*plant*) *tinus:* Ov.

Tiphys, ȳos, *m.,* Τίφυς. *Tiphys:* **I.** Prop.: *The pilot of the Argo.* **II.** Meton.: For *a skilful pilot* in general: Ov.

Tīrēsĭas, æ, *m.,* Τειρεσίας. *Tiresias:* **I.** Prop.: *A celebrated blind soothsayer of Thebes.* **II.** Meton.: For *a blind man:* Juv.

Tīrĭdātes, æ, *m. Tiridates; the name of several kings of Armenia.*

1. **tīro,** ōnis, *m.* **I.** Prop.: **Milit.** *t. t.: A newly-levied soldier; a young soldier, recruit:* Cic. **II.** Meton: *A beginner, tiro:* Cic.; Suet.

2. **Tīro,** ōnis, *m. Tiro:* **1.** *M. Tullius Tiro; the learned freedman of Cicero.* —**2.** *Numisius Tiro; one of Antony's dependents.*

tīrō-cĭnĭum, ĭi, *n.* [for tironcinium; fr. tiro, tiron-is] **I.** Prop.: Milit. *t. t.: The first military service* or *first campaign of a young soldier; military rawness* or *inexperience:* Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Milit. *t. t.: The young troops, raw forces, recruits:* Liv.—**B.** *The first beginning* of anything; *the first trial, attempt,* or *essay:* Liv.; Pl.

tīrun-cŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [for tironculus; fr. id.] (*A little* tiro; hence) *A young, newly-levied recruit:* Suet.

Tiryns, this *or* thos, *f.,* Τίρυνς. *Tiryns; a town of Argolis, where Hercules was brought up.* — Hence, **Tīrynth-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.:* **1.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Tiryns; Tirynthian.*—As *Subst.:* **Tirynthius,** ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *The Tirynthian,* i. e. *Hercules:* Ov.—**2.** Meton.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Hercules:* tela, Ov.

Tisagoras, æ, *m. Tisagoras; a brother of Miltiades.*

Tisĭphŏne, ēs, *f.,* Τισιφόνη (Avenger of murder). *Tisiphone; one of the Furies.* — Hence, **Tisĭphŏn-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Tisiphone.*

Tissaphernes, is, *m. Tissaphernes, a Persian satrap of Lower Asia.*

Tītan, ānis, -ānus, i, *m.,* Τιτάν. *Titan* or *Titanus:* **1.** *Son of Cœlus and Vesta, elder brother of Saturn, and ancestor of the Titans,* called **Titāni** or **Tītānes,** *who contended with Saturn for the sovereignty of heaven, and were, by the thunderbolts of his son Jupiter, precipitated into Tartarus.*—**2.** *A grandson of the above, son of Hyperion, the Sun-god.*—**3.** *Prometheus,* as grandson of Titan.—Hence, **a. Tītān-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Titan,* or *the Titans; Titanian.*—As *Subst.:* **Titania,** æ, *f.:* (a) *Latona,* as daughter of the Titan Cœus.—(b) *Pyrrha,* as descendant of the Titan Prometheus. —(c) *Diana,* as sister of Sol.—(d) *Circe,* as daughter of Sol.—**b. Tītān-ĭăcus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging*

ing to, Titan, or *the Titans; Titanic.*—**c. Tītān-is,** ĭdis *or* ĭdos, *adj. f. Titanic.* —As *Subst.*: **Tītān-is,** ĭdis, *f. A Titan female*: (a) *Circe.*—(b) *Tethys,* as sister of Sol.

Tithōnus, ī, *m.*, Τιθωνός. *Tithonus; a son of Laomedon, consort of Aurora, and father of Memnon; endowed with immortality, and changed at last, after reaching a decrepit old age, into a cicada.*—Hence, **Tithōn-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Tithonus; Tithonian.*—As *Subst.*: **Tithonia,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* conjux) *The wife of Tithonus;* i. e. *Aurora.*

tĭtillā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [titill(a)-o] *A tickling, titillation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *titillation.*

titill-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] *To tickle, titillate*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *titiller.*

Tĭtĭus, ĭi, *m. Titius; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Tĭtĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, a Titius; Titian.*

tĭtŭba-ns, ntis, *P.* of titub(a)-o.

tĭtŭban-ter, *adv.* [for titubantis-ter; fr. titubans, titubant-is] *Hesitatingly, falteringly*: Cic.

tĭtŭbant-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] *A staggering, wavering:* Suet.

tĭtŭbā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [titub(a)-o] *A staggering, wavering*: Fig.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *titubation.*

tĭtŭb-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To stagger, reel, totter,* etc.: **1.** Gen.: *cave,* ne titubes, Hor.—**2.** Esp.: Of the tongue as subject: *To stammer, stutter, be at fault, falter,* etc.: Ov. **B.** Fig.: *To hesitate, falter, waver, be in suspense, be embarrassed or perplexed:* si verbo titubārint (*sc.* testes), Cic. **II.** Act.: *To make to stumble or reel:* Pass. in reflexive force: *To stumble, reel,* etc.: vestigia titubata, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tituber.*

tĭtŭlus, ī, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A superscription, inscription, label, title:* Ov.; Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A notice, bill, placard,* etc., that something is to be sold or let: Prop.; Pl.—**2.** *An inscription* on a tomb, *etc.; an epitaph*: Juv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** (Like our *title* for) *An honourable appellation, title of honour, glory*: Cic.; Hor.—**B.** *A cause or reason alleged, a pretence, pretext:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *titre.*

Titūrĭus, ĭi, *m. Titurius; a legate of Cæsar in the Gallic war.*

Tĭtus, ī, *m. Titus; a Roman* prænomen: abbreviated, T.

Tĭtўrus, ī, *m.* [Doric for Σάτυρος, *a Satyr*; also, with the Laconians, *the goat or ram that leads the flock*] *Tityrus; a shepherd named in Virgil's Eclogues.*

Tmăros (-us), ī, *m. Tmaros or Tmarus; a mountain of Epirus.*

Tmōlus (Tўmōlus), ī, *m.*, Τμῶλος. *Tmolus or Tymolus; a mountain of Lydia in which the Pactolus rises, producing excellent wines.*—Hence, **1. Tmōl-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Tmolus; Tmolian.*—As *Subst.*: Tmōlĭus, ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* mons) *Mount Tmolus.*—**2. Tmōl-ītes,** æ, *adj. m. Of Tmolus.*

tŏc-ŭlĭo, ōnis, *m.* [τοκ-ος, usury] *A usurer*: Cic.

tōf-ĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [tof-us] *Of tufa*: metæ, Suet.

tōfus (-phus), ī, *m. Tufa*: Virg.

tŏg-a, æ, *f.* [for teg-a; fr. teg-o] (*A covering*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A toga; the outer garment of a Roman citizen in time of peace*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Peace*: Cic.—**B.** *An immodest woman*: Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. *toge.*

togata, æ, *v.* togatus.

tŏgāt-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [togat-a] (*One belonging to a* toga; hence) *An actor in the* Fabula togata: Suet.

tŏg-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [tog-a] **I.** Prop.: *Furnished, or provided with, a toga; wearing a toga*: Cic.—As *Subst.*: **A. togatus,** ī, *m.* (*sc.* civis *or* homo) (*One dressed in a toga*; i. e.) **1.** *A Roman citizen*: Cic.—**2.** *A man of humble origin or station; a client*: Juv.—Hence, **togat-us,** a, um, *adj. Of a client or clients:* turba, Juv.—**B. togata,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* mulier) *An immodest woman*: Hor. **II.** Meton.: *In which or where the toga is worn*: Gallia Togata, *the part of Gallia Cisalpina acquired by the Romans on the hither side of the Po.*—As *Subst.*: **togata,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* fabula) *The* fabula togata; *a species of Roman drama which treated of Roman subjects; the national Roman drama*: Cic.

tŏg-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [tog-a] *A little toga*: Cic.

Tōlēnus, ī, *m. Tolenus; a river in the country of the Sabines* (now *Turano*).

tōlĕrā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [toler(a)-o] **1.** *That may be borne* or *endured; bearable, supportable, endurable, tolerable*: (*Comp.*) tolerabilior senectus, Cic.—**2.** *That can easily bear* or *endure; enduring, sustaining, supporting*: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tolérable.*

tōlĕrābĭl-ĭter, *adv.* [tolerabil-is] *Patiently*: (*Comp.*) dolores tolerabilius pati, Cic.

tōlĕra-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of toler(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Bearing, supporting, enduring, tolerating, tolerant,* etc.: (*Comp.*) bello tolerantior, Sext. Aur. Vict.: (*Sup.*) asellus tolerantissimus, Col.: (with *Gen.*) corpus laborum tolerans, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tolérant.*

tōlĕran-ter, *adv.* [for tolerantis-ter; fr. tolerans, tolerant-is] **I.** Prop.: *Patiently, enduringly,* etc.: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Bearably, tolerably, moderately*: (*Comp.*) tolerantius, Pl.

tōlĕrānt-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] *A bearing, supporting, endurance*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tolérance.*

tōlĕrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [toler(a)-o] *A bearing, supporting, enduring*: Cic.

tōlĕrā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of toler(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Supportable, tolerable*: (*Comp.*) tanto toleratiora, Tac.

tōl-ĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [root TOL, whence tollo and tuli; cf. tollo *init.*] **I.** Prop.: *To bear, support,* etc.: contignationem, Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To bear, support, endure, sustain, tolerate*: forti animo militiam, Cic.—**B.** *To support* a person or thing, i. e. *to nourish, maintain, sustain, preserve*: vitam, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tolérer.*

Tōlētum, ī, *n. Toletum; a town of Spain* (now *Toledo*).—Hence, **Tōlēt-āni,** ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Toletum.*

toll-ēno, ōnis, *m.* [toll-o] (*The lifting thing*; hence) *A swing-beam, a swipe or swape:* Liv.

tol-lo, sustŭli, sublātum, tollĕre, 3, *v. a.* [root TOL, whence tuli, akin to Sanscrit root TUL, Gr. ταλ-ω] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To lift,* or *take, up; to raise, raise up, elevate, exalt,* etc.: manūs, Cic.: ancoram, i. e. *to weigh anchor,* Cæs.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** With Personal pron.: *To lift one's self up; to rise, rise up:* Cic.; Lucr.—**b.** Of children: *To take up,* i. e. *to accept, acknowledge,* and so, *to raise up, bring up, educate* as one's own (from the custom of laying new-born children on the ground at the father's feet): Plaut.; Ter. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To lift, lift up, raise, elevate,* etc.: cachinnum, Cic.: clamores ad sidera, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** With Personal pron.: *To lift one's self,* etc.; *to rise,* etc.: clamor . . . magnus se tollit ad auras, Virg.—**b.** *To raise up,* i. e. *to cheer, console, comfort*: amicum, Hor. **C.** Meton.: Of children: *To get, beget*: Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To take up* a thing from its place; *to take away; to remove, bear,* or *carry, away*: signa, *to remove the standards*; i. e. *to break up the camp* for marching: Cæs.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of living objects: *To take off, carry off, make away with*; i. e. *to kill, destroy,* etc.: me truncus illapsus cerebro sustulerat, nisi, *etc.*, Hor.—**b.** Of things as objects: *To destroy, lay waste,* etc.: Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To do away with, remove; to abolish, annul, abrogate, cancel*: benevolentiam, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *toller.*

Tōlōsa, æ, *f. Tolosa; a city of Gallia Narbonensis* (now *Toulouse*).—Hence, **1. Tōlōs-ānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Tolosa; Tolosan.* —**2. Tōlōs-ātes,** ŭum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Tolosa.*

Tŏlumnĭus, ĭi, *m. Tolumnius*: **1.** *A king of the Veientes.*—**2.** *A Rutulian soothsayer.*

tŏmā-cŭlum (-clum), ī, *n.* [akin to τομή, "a cutting in pieces"] (*That which is made by cutting*; hence) *A sausage:* Juv.

tō-mentum, ī, *n.* [etym. dub.; prob. akin to τύφ-η] *A stuffing* for cushions: Tac.

Tŏmis, is, *f.*, Τόμις, **-ĭ** (-œ) (Gr. form), ōrum, *m.*, Τόμοι. *Tomus or Tomi; a town of Mœsia, on the Pontus Euxinus, famous as the place to which Ovid was banished.*—Hence, **Tŏmītæ,** ārum, *m. The inhabitants of Tomus.*—Hence, **Tŏmīt-ānus,** a, um, *adj. Tomitan.*

tŏna-ns, ntis, *P.* of ton(a)-o.—As *Subst.*: *m.* (*sc.* deus) *The Thunderer;*

an epithet of various gods; esp. of Jupiter: Ov.

tond-ĕo, tŏtondi, tonsum, tondēre, 2. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.: A. Gen.: 1.** Of living objects, or any parts of them: *To shear, clip, crop; to shave,* etc.: barbam et capillum, Cic. —**2.** Of things as objects: **a.** Of trees, etc.: *To lop, cut, prune, trim,* etc.: Hor. —**b.** *To gather, cull, pick, mow,* etc.: Virg. **B. Esp.:** Pass. in reflexive force *or simply* tondere: *To shave one's self; to shave:* Quint.; Virg. **II. Meton.:** *To crop; to graze, browse,* or *feed upon:* campum late, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tondre.*

tŏnĭtr-ālis, e, *adj.* [tonitr-u] *Thundering:* Lucr.

tŏn-ĭtrus, ūs, *m.* (**-ītrŭum,** ūi, *n.* [ton-o] *Thunder:* Cic.; Virg.; Ov.

tŏn-o, ŭi, ĭtum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to Sanscrit root STAN, *sonum edere, ingemiscere, tonare*] **I. Prop.: A.** Personal: *To thunder:* Jove tonante, Cic.—**B.** Impersonal: *It thunders,* etc.; *there is,* etc., *thunder:* Cic. **II. Meton.: A.** Neut.: *To make a loud thundering noise; to roar, rattle, crash,* etc.: cœlum tonat omne tumultu, Virg.—**B.** Act.: *To thunder forth* anything; *to say, name,* etc., *with a thundering voice:* tercentum tonat ore deos, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tonner.*

ton-sa, æ, *f.* [prob. for tond-sa; fr. tond-eo] *(The stripped thing,* e. g. *a pole;* hence) *An oar:* Virg.

tons-illa, æ, *f. dim.* [tons-a] (Prop.: *A sharp-pointed pole which was stuck in the ground to fasten vessels to the shore;* Meton.) Plur.: *The tonsils* in the throat: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tonsille.*

ton-sor, ōris, *m.* [for tond-sor; fr. tond-eo] *A shearer, clipper, shaver* of the hair, beard, etc.; *a hair-cutter, barber:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tondeur.*

tonsōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tonsor] (*Of,* or *belonging to, a* tonsor; hence) *Of,* or *belonging to, shearing* or *shaving; tonsorial:* culter, *a razor,* Cic.

tonstrĭc-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [tonstrix, tonstric-is] *A little female hair-cutter* or *barber:* Cic.

tons-trix, ĭcis, *f.* [for tond-trix; fr. tond-eo] *A female hair-cutter* or *barber:* Plaut.

ton-sūra, æ, *f.* [for tond-sura; fr. id.] *A shearing, clipping:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tonsure.*

ton-sus (for tond-sus), a, um, *P.* of tond-eo.

tŏpĭ-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [topi-a, *ornamental gardening*] *Of,* or *belonging to, ornamental gardening* or *gardening* in gen.: Pl.—As *Subst.*: **1. topiarius,** ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *An ornamental gardener:* Cic.—**2. topiaria,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* ars) *Ornamental gardening:* Cic.

tŏpĭce, ēs, *f.* = τοπική. *The art of finding topics:* Cic.

tŏr-al, ālis, *n.* [tor-us] (*A thing belonging to a* torus; hence) *A valance* of a couch: Hor.

tŏreuma, ātis, *n.* = τόρευμα. *Work executed in relief, embossed work:* Cic.

tor-mentum, i, *n.* [for torqumentum; fr. torqu-eo] **1.** *The thing twisted* or *turned about;* hence) *A twisted cord* or *rope:* Cæs.—**2.: a.** (*The hurling thing;* hence) *An engine (for hurling missiles):* Cic.; Cæs.—**b.** (*The thing hurled;* hence) *A missile, shot* thrown by the engine: Cæs.—**3.** (*The torturing thing;* hence) **a.** *An instrument of torture, a rack:* Cic.—**b.** *Torture, anguish, pain, torment,* etc.: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *tormente,* (mod.) *tourmente, tourment.*

tor-mĭna, um, *n. plur.* [for torqumina; fr. id.] (*The torturing* things; hence) *A griping of the bowels, the gripes, colic:* Cic.

tormĭn-ōsus, i, *m.* [tormin-a] *Full of,* i. e. *very subject to, the gripes* or *colic:* Cic.

torn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [torn-us] **I. Prop.:** *To turn in a lathe, to round off:* sphæram, Cic. **II. Meton.:** *To turn, fashion, smoothe:* versūs, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tourner, tournoyer.*

tornus, i, *m.* = τόρνος. *A turner's wheel, lathe:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tour.*

Tōrōne, ēs or æ, *f.,* Τορώνη. *Torone; a town of Macedonia.*—Hence, **Tŏrōn-æus (-āĭcus),** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Torone; Toronæan.*

tŏr-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tor-us] (*Full of* torus; hence) **I. Prop.:** *Full of muscle, muscular, brawny:* colla boum, Ov. **II. Meton.:** *Possessing substance:* (*Comp.*) torosior caulis, Pl.

torpē-do, ĭnis, *f.* [torpe-o] (*A benumbing,* etc.; hence) **I. Prop.:** *Stiffness, numbness, inflexibility, sluggishness, torpidity:* Tac. **II. Meton.:** *The torpedo, cramp-fish,* or *electric ray:* Cic.

torp-ĕo, ŭi, *no sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.:** *To be stiff, numb, torpid,* etc.: torpentes gelu, Liv. **II. Fig.:** *To be stupid, stupefied, astounded; to be dull, listless, inactive:* deum volumus cessatione torpere, Cic.

torpe-sco, torpŭi, *no sup.,* torpescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [torpe-o] **I. Prop.:** *To grow stiff* or *numb, to become useless* or *torpid:* pars corporis torpescit, Pl. **II. Fig.:** *To become dull, listless, inactive,* etc.: deliciis et desidiā torpescere, Tac.

torp-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [torp-eo] *Benumbed, stupefied, torpid:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *torpide.*

torp-or, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I. Prop.:** *Numbness, stupefaction, torpor:* Cic.; Virg. **II. Fig.:** *Sluggishness, listlessness, inactivity:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *torpeur.*

1. **torqu-ātus,** a, um, *adj.* [torqu-es] *Provided,* or *furnished, with a collar; collared:* Ov.

2. **Torquāt-us,** i, *m.* [1. torquat-us] (*One provided with a* torquis) *The* cognomen *of T. Manlius (who was so called because he put on the neckchain of a Gaul whom he slew in single combat):* —Plur.: *The Torquati* or *descendants of T. Manlius.*

torqu-ĕo, torsi, tortum, torquēre, 2. *v. a.* [akin to τρεπ-ω] **I. Prop.: A. Gen.:** *To turn, turn about:* to *twist, bend, wind:* cervices oculosque, Cic. **B. Esp.: 1. With Persona pron.:** *To bend, twist, wind one's self,* etc.: Cic.—**2.** *To whirl around* in the act of throwing, *to fling with force, to hurl:* jaculum in hostem, Virg.—**3.** *To rack, torture:* eculeo torqueri, Cic. **II. Fig.: A. Gen.:** *To twist, wrest, distort:* jus, Cic. **B. Esp.: 1.** *To rack, torment, torture:* tuæ libidines te torquent, Cic.—**2.** *To rack, try, test,* etc.: aliquem mero, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tordre.*

torqu-is (-es), is, *m.* and *f.* [torqueo] (*The twisted thing;* hence) **I. Prop.:** *A twisted neckchain, necklace, collar:* Cic. **II. Meton.: A.** *A coupling-collar* for oxen: Virg.—**B.** *A wreath, garland,* etc.: Virg.

torre-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of torre-o. —**2.** *Pa.*: **a. Prop.:** *Burning, hot, inflamed:* miles torrens meridiano sole, Liv.—**b. Meton.:** Of streams, etc.: *Boiling, raging, rushing, roaring, violent, impetuous,* etc.: (*Comp.*) Padus torrentior, Pl.: (*Sup.*) Asopus torrentissimus, Stat.—As *Subst.*: **torrens,** ntis, *m.* (*sc.* amnis) *A torrent:* Cic. c. Fig.: Of speech or the speaker: *Boiling, roaring, rushing,* etc.: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *torrent.*

torr-ĕo, torrŭi, tostum, torrēre, 2. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit TRISH, *sitire;* Gr. τέρσ-ω, *arefacio, sicco*] **I. Prop.: A.** Of fire: **1. Gen.:** *To burn, scorch:* **a. Prop.:** tostos en aspice crines, Ov.—**b. Fig.:** Of love: Hor.—**2. Esp.:** *To parch, roast, bake, dress* food: fruges, Virg. **B.** Of the sun, planets, atmosphere, *etc.*: **1. Gen.:** *To parch, scorch, burn:* medium terræ cingulum, Cic.—**2. Esp.:** *To parch, dry for food,* etc.: sole novo densæ torrentur aristæ, Virg. **II. Meton.:** *To heat, make hot,* etc.; *To make thoroughly warm* or *hot:* Pl.

torre-sco, *no perf. nor sup.,* scĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [torre-o] *To become parched* or *burned:* flammis, Lucr.

torr-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [torr-eo] **I. Prop.:** *Dry, dried up, parched; torrid:* campi, Liv. **II. Meton.: A.** *Dried* or *shrivelled up:* macie torridus, Cic.—**B.** Of cold, *etc.*: *Nipped, pinched:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *torride.*

torr-is, is, *m.* [id.] (*The burning thing;* hence) *A brand, firebrand:* Virg.

tort-e, *adv.* [tort-us] *Crookedly, awry:* Lucr.

tor-tĭlis, e, *adj.* [for torqu-tilis; fr. torqu-eo] *Twisted, twined, winding:* aurum, *i. e. A golden chain,* Virg.

tor-to, *no perf. nor sup.,* tāre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for torqu-to; fr. id.] *To torture, torment:* Lucr.

tor-tor, ōris, *m.* [for torqu-tor; fr. id.] *A tormentor, torturer, executioner:* Cic.; Juv.

tortŭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. tortus, tortu-is] (*Full of* tortus; hence) **I. Prop.:** *Full of crooks* or *turns, winding, tortuous:* Cic. **II. Fig.:** *Entangled, involved, complicated:* genus disputandi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tortueux.*

1. **tor-tus** (for torqu-tus), a, um:

1. P of torqu-eo.—2. *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Twisted, crooked*, etc.: quercus, *i. e. a twisted oak-garland*, Virg.—**b.** Fig.: *Doubtful, dubious*: conditiones, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *tort*, "wrong," "injury;" (adj.) *tortu*.

2. **tor-tus**, ūs, *m.* [for torqu-tus; fr. torqu-eo] *A twisting, winding*: Virg.

tŏr-us, i, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit root ṛu or tul, *implere*; Gr. τύλ-ος, τύλ-η] (*The thing swelling out; a round, swelling*, or *bulging place*; hence) **1.** *The muscular* or *fleshy part, the muscle, brawn* of animal bodies: Virg.—2. *A raised ornament, a knot*, on a garland: Cic.—3.: **a.** *A couch*, etc.: whether natural or manufactured; *a sofa*: Virg.—**b.** *A bed*: Ov.—4. *An elevation, bank* of earth, *etc.*; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tore*.

torv-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [torv-us] (*The quality of the* torvus; hence) *Wildness, savageness, severity, sternness* of aspect, character, *etc.*: Pl.; Tac.

tor-vus, a, um, *adj.* [tor-ſos, from τορ-ός] **I.** Prop.: Of the eyes: *Staring, keen, piercing, wild, stern*: Virg.—As *Subst.*: **torvi**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* oculi) *Fierce eyes, savage look*, etc.: Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Wild, fierce, grim, gloomy, savage*: vultus, Hor.—Adverbial expressions: Torvum, torva, *Sharply, sternly, severely*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *torve*.

tos-tus (for torr-tus), a, um, *P.* of torre-o.

tŏt, *num. adj., indecl. So many*: tot signa: Cic.: qui tot annos, quot habet, designatus consul fuerit, id.—As *Subst. indecl.*: *So many persons*, etc.: Cic.

tŏt-idem, *num. adj. indecl.* [tot] *Just so many, just as many*: totidem verbis, Cic.—As *Subst. indecl.*: *Just so many things, just as much*: Hor.

tŏt-ĭes (-ĭens), *num. adv.* [id.] *So often, so many times; as often, as many times*: toties dedignata maritos, Virg.

tō-tus, a, um, *adj.* (*Gen.* tōtĭus, but tōtĭus, Lucr.; *Dat.*, toti; but *m.*, toto orbi, Prop.: *f.*, totæ insulæ, Nep.) [Sans. root tu, *to increase*] (*Increased*; hence) **I.** Gen.: *All, all the* (denoting a thing in its entireness); *the whole, entire, total*: res publica, Cic.—Particular phrase: Totum in eo est, *All depends on this*: Cic.—Adverbial expressions: **A.** Ex toto, *Wholly, completely, entirely*: Ov.—**B.** In toto, *Upon the whole, generally, in general*: Cic. **II.** Esp.: In Adverbial force: *Altogether, wholly, entirely, absolutely*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tout*.

toxĭcum, i, *n.* = τοξικόν. **I.** Prop.: *A poison in which arrows were dipped*: Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Poison*, in gen.: Hor.

tra = trans; v. trans.

trăb-ālis, e, *adj.* [trabs, trab-is] **I.** Prop.: *Of*, or *belonging to, beams, beam*-: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Beam-like, stout as a beam*: telum, Virg.

trăb-ĕa, æ, *f.* [id.] (*The thing having a beam*-like stripe; hence) *The trabea; a robe of state* of augurs, kings, knights, *etc.*: Virg.; Ov.; Pl.

trăbĕ-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [trabe-a] *Provided*, or *furnished, with a* trabea; *dressed in*, or *wearing, a* trabea: Ov.; Tac.

trăbes, is, v. trabs *init.*

trab-s, trăbis (*Nom.*, **trabes**, Enn. ap. Cic.), *f.* [τραπ-ηξ] **I.** Prop.: *A beam, a timber*: Cæs.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A tall, slender tree*: Ov.—B.: 1. *A ship* or *vessel*: Hor -2. *A roof*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trabe, étrave*.

Trăchas, antis, *f.*, Τράχης. *Trachas; a town usually called Tarracina.*

Trāchin, ĭnis, -**yn**, ȳnos, *f.*, Τραχίν or Τραχῖν. *Trachin* or *Trachyn; a town of Thessaly (also called Heraclea), on Mount Œta, where Hercules burned himself on a funeral pile.* — Hence, **Trāchīn-ĭus**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to. Trachin; Trachinian.*—As *Subst.*: **Trāchīnĭus**, ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* heros) *The Trachinian*, i. e. *Ceyx*.

tractā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [tract(a)-o] **1.** *That may be touched, handled, taken in the hand*: Cic. — **2.** *Manageable*: animus, Ov.: (*Comp.*) ulcera tractabiliora, Pl.—3.: **a.** Prop.: *Yielding, tractable, flexible, pliant*: folium, Pl.—**b.** Fig.: (a) *Yielding*, etc.: voces tractabilis audit, Virg.—(b) With a negative: *Not yielding* in nature, character, *etc.*; *inclement*, etc.: non tractabile cœlum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *traitable*.

tractā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tract(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: *A handling, management, treatment*: Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Treatment* of a person, *i. e. conduct, behaviour* towards him: Quint.—**B.** Rhetor. *t. t.*: **1.** *The treatment, handling, discussion* of a subject: Cic.—**2.** *A special use, usage* of a word: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tractation*.

tractā-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A touching, handling, working*: Pl. **II.** Fig.: *A handling, management, treatment*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *traité*.

trac-tim, *adv.* [for trah-tim; fr. trah-o] *By drawing along*, i. e. *little by little, in a drawling way, at length, slowly*: Lucr.; Virg.

trac-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for trah-to; fr. id.] **I.** *To draw violently; to drag, tug, haul*, etc.: tractata comis antistita Phœbi, Ov. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To touch, take in hand, handle*: calicem, Hor.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To prepare, work, get ready*, etc.: ceram pollice, Ov.—**b.** *To manage*: gubernacula, Cic.—**c.** *To take care of, have charge of*: bibliothecen, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To handle, manage*: causas, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To conduct, carry on*, etc.: bellum, Liv.—**b.** *To pass, spend, lead*, etc.: vitam, Lucr.—**c.** *To perform, act, represent*, etc.: partes secundas, Hor.—**d.** *To control, manage*: animos, Cic.—**e.** *To practise*: artem, Ter.—**f.** With Personal pron.: *To conduct one's self*: Cic.—**g.** *To treat, use*, or *conduct one's self towards* a person in any manner: Cic.; Hor.—**h.** *To handle, treat, investigate, discuss* anything, mentally, orally, or in writing: Cic.; Pl.—**k.** *To ponder*, or *reflect, upon*: prælíorum vias, Tac. —**m.** *To do, perform, accomplish*: pauca, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trailer*.

trac-tum, i, *n.* [for trah-tum; fr. trah-o] (*A thing drawn out at length*; hence) *A flock of wool* drawn out for spinning: Tib.

1. **trac-tus** (for trah-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of trah-o.—2. *Pa.*: (Prop.: *Drawing out* or *along*; Fig.) Of language: *Continuous, flowing, fluent*: Cic.

2. **trac-tus**, ūs, *m.* [for trah-tus; fr. trah-o] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: (α) Gen.: *A drawing*, or *dragging*: Sall.; Ov.—(b) Esp.: (*A drawing out*; hence) (α) In writing: *A forming*, or *formation*, of a letter, *etc.*: Prop.—(β) Of a serpent: *A drawing* itself *along*; *a creeping, crawling*, etc.: Virg. — **b.** Meton.: (α) *A train, line*, etc., of anything: Virg.—(b) Of *the course* of a river, the planets, *etc.*: Cic.—(c) *A space drawn out*, i. e. *extent, tract*, etc.: Cic.—(d) *A territory, district, region, tract* of land, *etc.*: Cic.; Cæs.—**c.** Fig.: (a) (*A drawing out*; hence) (α) *A drawling* of words: Cic.—(β) *A protracting, lengthening, protraction*, etc.: Tac.—(b) *A course, movement, current* of speech, *etc.*: Cic.—**2.** Of time: (*A drawing out*; hence) *A space, course*: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trait, traite*.

trād-ĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [trad-o] **1.** *A giving up, delivering up, surrender*, etc.: Cic.—**2.** *A handing down to posterity* by historical account, *etc.*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tradition*.

trād-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of trad-o.

trā-do (**trans-**), dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*To give across* or *over*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To give up, hand over, deliver, transmit, surrender*: pueros magistris, Ov.: poculum alicui, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To give up, surrender*, or *hand over* to anyone in marriage: filiam equiti Romano, Tac.—**2.** *To deliver, commit, intrust, confide*, for shelter, protection, *etc.*: non dignum tradimus, Hor.—3. With Personal pron.: *To give up, surrender*, etc., *one's self*: Cæs.—**4.** *To give up*, or *surrender, treacherously; to betray*: Cic.; Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To give up, hand over, deliver, surrender*, etc.: tristitiam ventis, Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron.: *To give one's self up; to yield, surrender*, or *devote one's self to* anything: Cic.—**2.**: **a.** *To make over, transmit*, as an inheritance; *to leave behind, bequeath*: consuetudo a Socrate tradita, Cic.—**b.** *To hand down to posterity* by written communication; *to relate, narrate, recount*: alicujus sermones, Cic.: omnium justissimus fuisse traditur, id.—**3.** *To deliver* by teaching; *to propound, teach*, anything: multa de sideribus . . . juventuti transdunt, Cæs.

trā-dūco (**trans-**), duxi, ductum, dūcĕre (*Imperat.*, traduce, Ter.;—*Perf. sync.*, traduxti, Plaut.), 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To lead, bring*, or *conduct, across; to lead, bring*, or *carry over*, anything: hominum multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam, Cæs. —Particular expression: Tra-

ducere equum, *To lead a horse past* (*the censor, at his inspection of the* equites): Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To lead along, parade* in public by way of disgrace: delatores per amphitheatri arenam, Suet. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To lead, bring,* or *carry over; to remove, transfer,* etc.: animos judicium a severitate paulisper ad hilaritatem, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To bring over, draw over* to one side or opinion: hominem ad optimates, Cic. —**2.** *To lead along, exhibit as a spectacle,* i. e. *to make a show of; to expose to public ridicule; to dishonour, disgrace, defame, traduce:* liberos, Liv.: avos, Juv. — 3. With Personal pron.: *To show one's self in public:* Juv.—**4.** Of time: *To lead, spend, pass:* ætatem sine ullo labore, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *To pass the time of, to pass through* an office, *etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *traduire.*

trāduc-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [traduc-o] **1.** *A removing, transferring* from one rank to another: Cic.—**2.** Of time: *The passage, lapse, course:* Cic. — **3.** Rhetor. *t. t.*: **a.** *A transferring, metonymy:* Cic.—**b.** *A repetition* of the same word: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *traduction.*

trāduc-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *The conveyer* (*a nickname of Pompey, who transferred Clodius from a patrician to a plebeian* gens): Cic.

trāduc-tus, a, um, *P.* of traduc-o.

trādux, ūcis, *m.* [for traduc-s; fr. traduc-o] (*That which is led over*; hence) Agricult. *t. t.*: *A vine-branch, vine-layer* trained for propagation: Tac.

trăgĭc-e, *adv.* [tragic-us] *In a tragic manner, tragically:* Cic.

trăgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = τραγικός (Pertaining to a goat). **I.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, tragedy; tragic:* carmen, *i. e. tragedy,* Hor.—As *Subst.*: **tragicus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* scriptor) *A tragic poet, writer of tragedy:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *In the tragic style; tragic, lofty, grand, sublime:* Cic.—**B.** *Of a tragic nature, tragic, horrible, fearful, terrible:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tragique.*

trăgœdĭa, æ, *f.* = τραγῳδία. **I.** Prop.: *A tragedy:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Personified: *Tragedy:* Ov. — **B.** *The tragic art:* Hor.—**C.** *A lofty* or *elevated style:* Cic.—**D.** *A great commotion* or *disturbance; a spectacle:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tragédie.*

trăgœdus, i, *m.* = τραγῳδός. *A tragic actor, tragedian:* Cic.

trăg-ŭla, æ, *f.* [for trah-ula; fr. trah-o] (*A dragged thing*; hence) *A* (*kind of*) *large javelin:* Cæs.

trăgus, i, *m.* = τράγος (A goat). *Tragus; a species of fish:* Ov.

trăh-a, trăh-ĕa, æ, *f.* [trah-o] (*A dragged thing*; hence) *A drag, sledge:* Virg.

trăh-o, traxi, tractum, trăhĕre (*Inf. Perf.* trăxe for traxisse, Virg.), 3. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To draw, drag, drag along,* etc., whether by force or otherwise: corpus, Cic.: naves in saxa, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To draw forth* or *up:* ex puteis aquam, Cic. — **2.** *To drag along, trail,* etc.: vestem per pulpita, Hor.—**3.** *To drag along* in weariness, *etc.*: genua ægra, Virg. — **4.** *To draw forth* or *out, to extract,* etc.: trahens hærentia viscere tela, Ov. — **5.** *To draw down:* te quoque, Luna, traho, *i. e. from heaven,* Ov. — **6.** *To draw together, contract, wrinkle,* etc.: vultum, Ov. — **7.** Of drink: *To draw in, quaff:* Hor. — **8.** Of scent, *etc.*: *To draw in,* or *inhale:* Ov.; Phæd. — **9.** Of sighs: *To draw, fetch,* or *heave:* Ov.—**10.** Of the voice, *etc.*: *To draw forth* with difficulty, *etc.*: Virg. — **11.** *To draw to one's self,* i. e. *to take, acquire, assume, get,* etc.: squamam cutis durata trahebat, Ov.—**12.**: (*To draw after* or *with one's self*; hence) **a.** *To have in attendance on one,* or *in one's train,* etc.: turbam, Liv.—**b.** *To lead,* or *conduct, slowly* or *with difficulty:* exercitum, Liv.—**c.** *To take,* or *convey,* with one; *to transport* with one by sea, *etc.*: Ov. — **13.** *To drag away violently; to carry off, plunder:* prædam ex agris, Liv.—**14.** Of money: *To make away with; to dissipate, squander:* pecuniam, Sall.—**15.** (*To draw out* lengthwise; hence) Of wool, *etc.*: *To spin, work,* etc.: alicui purpuras, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To drag, draw, draw along,* etc.: quo fata trahunt, retrahuntque, sequamur, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To draw, attract, allure,* etc.: trahit sua quemque voluptas, Virg.—**2.**: (*To draw to one's self*; hence) **a.** *To draw,* or *derive:* cognomen ex contumelia, Cic.—**b.** *To derive, receive, suffer,* etc.: molestiam, Cic. — **3.**: **a.** *To draw off,* or *away; to divert:* aliquem ab incepto, Sall.—**b.** *To remove, take away:* partem doloris, Liv. — **4.** *To draw* or *bring* to or into any condition, *etc.*: plures secum in eandem calamitatem, Tac.— **5.** *To draw, bring,* or *gain over* to a person, *etc.*: me in aliam partem, Tac. —**6.** *To lay claim to, claim:* hi numero avium regnum trahebant, Liv.—**7.** *To set down to, refer, ascribe:* ornatum in superbiam, Tac. **8.** Of existence: *To drag out:* vitam in tenebris luctuque, Virg. — **9.** Mentally: *To drag, hurry,* etc.: aliquem diversas ad curas, Tac. — **10.** *To ponder, consider, weigh, deliberate over,* etc.: belli atque pacis rationes, Sall. — **11.** *To bring on:* noctem, Ov. — **12.** Of a plan, *etc.*: *To derive* or *form:* consilium, Sall. — **13.** *To lengthen, spin* or *draw out, protract, extend, prolong,* etc.: pugnam aliquamdiu, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *traire, trier.*

Trājānus, i, *m. Trajan; a Roman emperor, who reigned* A.D. 98–118, *proverbial for his justice and benevolence.*

trājec-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for trajac-tio; fr. trajic-io, through true root TRAJAC] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A crossing* or *passing over:* Cic. — **b.** Fig.: Of language: *Exaggeration, hyperbole:* Cic. — **2.** Of words: *A transposition:* Cic.

1. trājec-tus (for trajac-tus), a, um, *P.* of trajic-io, through true root TRAJAC.

2. trājec-tus (**trans**), ūs, *m.* [for trajac-tus; fr. trajic-io, through true root TRAJAC] **I.** Prop.: *A crossing* or *passing over; a passage;* Cæs. **II.** Meton.: Of the means of crossing over: *A passage:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trajet.*

trā-jĭcĭo (**trans-**), jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [for tra-jacio] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To throw* or *fling over; to shoot over* or *across:* murum jaculo, Cic. — **2.** Esp.: **a.** *To convey across* a body of water, *etc.*; *to ship over, transport across,* etc.: legiones in Siciliam, Liv.—**b.** With Personal pron., Pass. in reflexive force, *or simply* trajicere: *To betake one's self across; to cross* or *pass over,* etc.: Cæs.; Cic.; Liv. — **c.** Pass.: Of a stream, *etc.*: *To be crossed:* Liv. — **d.** *To drive across:* pecora in saltus, Just.—**e.** Of the eyes: *To cast across:* Lucr. **B.** Meton.: Of a bridge: *To throw across, to bridge* a place: Hirt. **C.** Fig.: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To transfer:* ex illius invidiâ aliquid in te trajicere, Cic. — **b.** Esp.: Of words: *To transpose:* Cic.—**2.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To throw itself,* or *pass, over; to cross,* etc.: Hor. **II.**: (*To cast,* or *throw, through*; hence) **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To strike through, stab through, pierce, penetrate, transfix, transpierce:* tempora ferro, Virg. — **2.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To stab,* etc., *one's self:* Suet. — **B.** *To break through:* mediam aciem, Liv.

1. Tralles, ium, *f. plur.*; **-is,** is, *f. sing. Tralles* or *Trallis; a town of Lydia.*—Hence, **Trall-ĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Tralles; Trallian.*—As *Subst.*: **Tralliani,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Trallians.*

2. Tralles, ium; **-i,** ōrum, *m. The Tralles* or *Tralli; a people of Illyria.*

trāmĕo, āre, v. transmeo.

trāme-s, ĭtis, *m.* [for trame-(t)-s; fr. trame-o] (*That which goes* or *passes across;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A cross-way, side-way, by-path, foot-path:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A way, path, road, course,* etc.: Hor.; Virg. **III.** Fig.: *A way, course, method, manner:* Lucr.

tram, v. trans.

trā-no (**trans-**), nāvi, nātum, nāre, I. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To swim across* or *over:* **1.** Act.: transantur aquæ, Ov. —**2.** Neut.: ad suos transavit, Liv. **B.** Meton.: *To sail, fly,* or *glide across* the air, *etc.*: nubila, Virg. **II.**: (Prop.: *To swim through*; Meton.) *To penetrate, pass through:* foramina tranant (*sc.* simulacra), Lucr.

tranquill-e, *adv.* [tranquill-us] *Calmly, quietly, tranquilly:* dicere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) tranquillius, Sen.: (*Sup.*) tranquillissime, Suet.

tranquill-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The state* or *quality of the* tranquillus; hence) **1.** *Quietness, stillness, tranquillity; calmness* of wind or weather; *a calm:* Cæs.; Cic. — **2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Calmness, serenity, tranquillity* of mind: Cic. — **b.** Fig.: As a title of the later Roman emperors: *Serenity, Serene Highness:* Eutr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tranquillité.*

tranquill-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] (*To make* tranquillus; hence) *To calm, compose, tranquillize;* animos, Cic.

tranquillus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Quiet, calm, still, tranquil:* mare, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **tranquillum**, i, *n. A calm, calm weather:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of the face, *etc.*: *Free from workings, calm, still:* Cic. **III.** Fig.: *Calm, quiet, composed, untroubled, undisturbed, serene, tranquil:* Of living beings or things: (*Sup.*) tranquillissimus animus, Cic.: (*Comp.*) tranquillior animo, id.—As *Subst.*: **tranquillum**, i, *n. A calm state, calmness, quietude*, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tranquille.*

trans, *præp. c. Acc.* [akin to Sanscrit root TAR or TṚ, *transgredi*] **I.** *Across, over, beyond, on the further side of:* trans mare, Hor. **II.** In composition: **A.** Before vowels trans remains unchanged; before consonants the orthography varies between trans and trā, e. g. transdo and trado, transduco and traduco, *etc.*—**B.** Signification: **1.** Prop.: **a.** *Across, over:* traduco. —**b.** *Beyond, past, to* or *on the further side:* transfluo. — **2.** Meton.: **a.** *Through:* transfigo.—**b.** To mark *a change* from one state or condition to another: transformo. — **3.** Fig.: *Through*, i. e. *from beginning to end, throughout:* translego. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trans, très.*

trans-ăbĕo, ăbĭi, ăbĭtum, ăbīre, *v. a. irr.* Of a weapon: *To go through; to pierce through, transfix:* ensis transabiit costas, Vulg.

transac-tor, ōris, *m.* [for transag-tor; fr. transig-o, through true root TRANSAG] *A manager, transactor:* Cic.

transac-tus (for transag-tus), a, um, *P.* of transig-o, through true root TRANSAG.

trans-ădĭgo, ădēgi, ădactum, ădĭgĕre, 3. *v. a. To thrust through, pierce through:* transadigit costas et crates pectoris ensem, Virg.

Trans-alp-inus, a, um, *adj.* [trans; Alp-es] *That is,* or *lies, beyond the Alps; Transalpine.*—As *Subst.*: **Transalpini**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* populi *or* incolæ) *Transalpine nations.*

tran-scendo, scendi, scensum, scendĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [for transscando] **I.** Prop.: *To climb, step,* or *pass, over:* **A.** Neut.: per Vescinos in Campaniam, Liv.—**B.** Act.: Alpes, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Neut.: In speaking, *etc.*: *To make a transition:* Quint.—**B.** Act.: *To overstep, transgress,* etc.: fines Juris, Lucr.

transcen-sus (for transcend-sus), a, um, *P.* of transcend-o.

tran-scrībo, scripsi, scriptum, scribĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for trans-scribo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To write over* (from one book into another); *to transfer in writing; to copy off, transcribe:* testamentum in alias tabulas, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Law *t. t.*: *To make over, transfer* a thing to anyone as his own; *to assign, convey:* in socios nomina, Liv. **II.** Meton.: *To transfer, remove:* transcribunt urbi matres, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *To make over, transfer:* sceptra colonis, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transcrire.*

trans-curro, curri *or* cŭcurri, cursum, currĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: *To run over* or *across:* **A.** Prop.: ad nos, Plaut.: (*Impers. Pass.*) transcursum est, Liv. **B.** Fig.: in dissimilem rem, Auct. Her. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To run, sail,* etc., *beyond, by,* or *past:* præterque oculos transcurrere regis Jussit (*sc.* effigiem falsi apri), Ov. **B.** Fig.: Neut.: Of time, *etc.*: *To pass by, elapse, pass away:* Pl. **III.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Act.: *To run, hasten,* or *pass through; to traverse:* visus cœlum transcurrere nimbus, Virg.—**2.** Neut.: per spatium, Lucr. **B.** Fig.: *To run through, arrive prematurely at the end of:* cursum, Cic.

1. transcur-sus (for transcurrsus), a, um, *P.* of transcurr-o.

2. transcur-sus, ūs [for transcurr-sus; fr. transcurr-o] *A running, darting,* or *flying, through:* fulguris, *a flash of lightning,* Suet.

Trans-dānŭbĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [trans; Danubi-us] *Situate beyond the Danube, Transdanubian:* regio, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Transdanubien.*

transd, v. trad.

transenna, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] *A rope, noose, springe:* Plaut.; Cic.

trans-ĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, *v. n.* and *a. irr.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To go over* or *across; to cross over; to pass over:* **a.** Neut.: ut sine maleficio et injuriâ transeant, Cæs.—**b.** Act.: Euphratem, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To go over* to a party or side: Cic.; Ter.—**b.** *To go* or *pass over* into anything by transformation; *to be changed* or *transformed* into a thing: eque feris humana in corpora transit, Ov. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: **a.** Neut.: *To pass over; to proceed:* (*Impers. Pass.*) transitum est ad honestatem dictorum atque factorum, Cic.—**b.** Act.: *To pass over:* aliquid silentio, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To go* or *pass over* to another opinion: Liv.—**c.** In speaking: (a) Neut.: *To pass over* to another subject: Cic.; Liv.—(b) Act.: *To pass over, pass by, leave untouched:* multa, Script. ap. Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: Act.: *To go* or *run past* or *beyond; to pass by:* transit equum cursu, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Of time as subject: Neut.: *To pass by, pass away, elapse:* Cic.; Tac.—**2.** *To overstep, transgress, go beyond:* modum, Cic.—**3.** *To overstep, pass beyond:* spatium juventæ, Ov. **III.**: **A.** Prop.: Act.: *To go,* or *pass, through:* Formias, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To go,* or *run, through; to pervade:* per omnia, Cic.—**2.** *To go quickly,* or *briefly, through:* unamquamque rem, Cic.—**3.** *To pass through, spend,* life, time, *etc.*: Sall.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transir.*

trans-fĕro, tŭli, lātum (also trālātum), ferre, *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To bear across; to carry* or *bring over; to convey over, transport, transfer:* ornamenta ad se ex hortis, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** With Personal pron.: *To transport one's self:* Hor.—**b.** *To transfer by writing* from one book into another; *to copy, transcribe:* literas in libros, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To convey, direct, transport, transfer:* similitudinem ad animum ab oculis, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** With Personal pron.: *To betake one's self:* Cic. —**b.** *To transfer from one's self, to avert:* invidiam criminis, Tac.—**c.** *To put off, postpone, defer,* in respect of time: causam in proximum annum, Script. ap. Cic.—**d.** Of speaking or writing: (a) *To translate* into another language: Cic.—(b) *To transfer* to a secondary or figurative signification; *to use figuratively:* Cic. **II.** *To carry through* a place, etc.; *to carry along,* or *in procession:* aurum in triumpho, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transférer.*

trans-figo, fixi, fixum, figĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To thrust,* or *pierce, through; to transfix:* aliquem per pectus, Liv. **II.** *To thrust* something *through* a thing: duplicatque virum transfixa (*sc.* hasta) dolore, Virg.

trans-fĭgūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [trans; figur-a] *To change in shape; to transform, transfigure, metamorphose:* puerum in muliebrem naturam, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transfigurer.*

transfixus (for transfig-sus), a, um, *P.* of transfig-o.

trans-flŭo, fluxi, *prps. no sup.*, flŭĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.** *To flow,* or *run, through:* sanguis, Pl. **II.** (Prop.: *To flow beyond* or *past;* Fig.) Of time: *To pass away, elapse:* transfluxere dies, Claud.

trans-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, fŏdĕre, 3. *v. a. To thrust,* or *run, through; to stab through, transfix:* latus, Liv.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) pectora duro Transfossi ligno, Virg.

transform-is, e, *adj.* [transformo] *Changed in shape, transformed:* Ov.

trans-formo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To change in shape, transform:* transformat sese in miracula rerum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transformer.*

transfos-sus (for transfod-sus), a, um, *P.* of transfod-io.

trans-frĕt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [trans; fret-um] *To cross a strait, pass over the sea:* Suet.

transfŭg-a, æ, *comm. gen.* [transfug-io] *One who flees over* (*to the enemy*); *a deserter:* Tac.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transfuge.*

trans-fŭgio, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, fŭgĕre, 3. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To flee over to the other side, go over to the enemy, desert:* ad Romanos, Liv. **II.** Fig.: ab aliquā amicitiā, Cic.

transfŭg-ium, ii, *n.* [transfug-io] *A fleeing over to the enemy, desertion:* Liv.

trans-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: Of liquids: *To pour over* or *out* from one vessel into another; *to pour off, decant, transfuse:* arenam liquatam in alias fornaces, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To transfer:* suas laudes ad aliquem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transfuser.*

transfū-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for transfud-sio; fr. transfu(n)d-o] **I.** Prop.: *A pouring out, decanting, transfusion:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *A transmigration*

of a people : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transfusion.*

transfŭ-sus (for transfud-sus), a, um : 1. *P.* of transfu(n)d-o.—2. *Pa.: Diffused, of extended application :* Cic.

trans-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, grĕdi, 3. *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [for trans-gradior] **I.: A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To step across* or *over; to go* or *pass over, to cross:* **a.** Act.: pomœrium, Cic.—**b.** Neut.: in Italiam, Liv.—2. Esp.: *To go over* to another party : Tac. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Act.: **a.** *To surpass:* aliquem, Pl.—**b.** *To exceed:* duodevigesimum annum, Vell.—**c.** *To pass over, omit:* mentionem, Vell.—2. Neut.: *To pass over, to proceed:* ab indecoris ad infesta, Tac. **II.** *To go* or *pass through :* colonias, Tac. ☞ Part. Perf. in Pass. force : *Having been passed* or *crossed :* transgresso Apennino, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *transgrédir.*

transgres-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for transgred-sio ; fr. transgred-ior] **I.** Prop.: *A going across, going over, passing over, passage:* Gallorum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Rhetor. *t. t.: Transposition :* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transgression.*

1. **transgres-sus** (for transgred-sus), a, um, *P.* of transgred-ior.

2. **transgres-sus,** ūs (only in *Abl. Sing.*), *m.* [for transgred-sus; fr. transgred-ior] *A passing over, passage :* Tac.

trans-Igo, ēgi, actum, Igĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for trans-ago] **I.:** (*To impel, drive,* or *force through ;* hence) **A.** Gen.: *To thrust, stab, pierce through: to transfix:* gladio pectus transigit, Phæd. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To run one's self through: to destroy one's self:* Tac. **II.: A.** Gen.: *To carry through ; to bring to an end; to finish, complete, conclude, perform, accomplish, dispatch, transact* any business: negotium, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) si transactum est, *if all is over,* id. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Pr.: Business *t. t.:* (a) Act.: *To settle* a matter ; *to come to a settlement, agreement,* or *understanding about* a matter : aliquid, Cic. —(b) Neut.: *To settle ; to come to a settlement, agreement,* or *understanding:* cum aliquo, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: Of matters in gen.: *To make an end of, put an end to, be done with* a thing : cum expeditionibus, Tac. - 2. Of time: *To bring to an end; to lead, pass, spend:* transacto tribuniciæ potestatis tempore, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transiger.*

tran-sĭlĭo or **trans-sĭlĭo,** ĭi, sĭlĭ *or* sĭlŭi, sultum, sĭlire, 4. *v.* [1 trans-salio] **I.** Prop.: *To leap, jump,* or *spring across; to leap over, spring over:* **A.** Neut.: ex humilioribus in altiorem navem, Liv.—**B.** Act.: muros, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Neut.: **1.** *To go quickly, hasten, make haste,* or *speed; to pass rapidly:* per Thraciam, Flor.—**2.** *To go quickly over, to hasten to attack one's self,* to a party, or side: ad alienum, Pl.—**B.** Act.: **1.** *To jump* or *skip over ; to neglect:* ante pedes posita, Cic.—**2.** *To skip over ; to pass over in silence, omit,* etc.: rem pulcherrimam, Cic.—**3.** *To exceed, go beyond, transgress:* modici munera Liberi, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tressaillir.*

transĭta-ns, ntis, *P.* of obsol. transit(a)-o, 1. *v. n. intens.* of transeo. *Going* or *passing through :* Cic.

transĭ-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transe-o, through true root TRANSI] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A going across* or *over; a passing over, passage :* Cic. **B.** Esp.: *A going over, desertion* to a party : Cic.; Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Medic. *t. t.: Infection, contagion :* Ov.—**B.** Rhetor. *t. t.: A transition :* Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transition.*

transĭ-tus, ūs, *m.* [transe-o, through true root TRANSI] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A going over, passing over, passage :* Cæs.; Liv. **B.** Esp.: *A passing over* or *desertion* to another party, *etc.* : Tac. **II.** Meton.: *A passage:* transitus spiritûs, *i. e. the wind-pipe,* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transit.*

translāt-ĭcĭus (trālāt-, -ĭtĭus), a, um, *adj.* [transfero, (*Sup.*) translatum] **I.** Prop.: Politic. and Law *t. t.: Handed down, transmitted, preserved by transmission, hereditary, customary :* edictum, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Usual, common :* di sunt locuti more translaticio, Phæd.

translā-tĭo (trālā-), ōnis, *f.* [root TRANSLA ; v. fero *init.*] **I.** Prop.: *A carrying,* or *removing, from one place to another ; a transporting, transferring :* Cic., Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *A transferring, shifting :* Cic. **B.** Esp.: *A transfer* to a figurative signification ; *a figure, metaphor ; a figurative use:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *translation.*

translā-tīvus (trālā-), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *belonging to, transference ; that is to be transferred :* constitutio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *translatif.*

translā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who carries over ; a transferer :* Cic.

translā-tus, a, um, *P.* of transfero, through root TRANSLA ; v. fero *init.*

trans-lūcĕo (trā-), *no perf. nor sup.,* lūcēre, 2. *v. n.* **I.** *To shine across:* Lucr. **II.** *To shine through, show through ; to be transparent* or *translucent:* in liquidis translucet aquis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *transluire.*

trans-măr-ĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [trans ; mar-e] *Beyond sea, coming from beyond sea, transmarine :* vectigalia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transmarin.*

trans-mĕo (trā-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* *To go over* or *across:* Tac.

trans-mīgro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. To remove across ;* i. e. *to remove* from one place to another ; *to migrate:* urbem quæsituri sumus, quo transmigremus, Liv.

transmĭs-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for transmitt-sio ; fr. transmitt-o] **1.** *A sending across* or *over:* Cic.—**2.** *A going across* or *over ; a passage,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transmission.*

1. **transmĭs-sus** (for transmitt-sus), a, um, *P.* of transmitt-o.

2. **transmĭs-sus,** ūs, *m.* [for transmitt-sus ; fr. transmitt-o] *A passing across* or *over ; a passage :* Cæs.

trans-mitto (trā-), mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.: A.** Prop.: (*To cause to go across* or *over ;* hence) **1.** *To send across* or *over; to send off, dispatch, transmit:* exercitum, Cæs. **2.** *To throw* a building, beam, structure, *etc., across,* or *over,* a place : Liv.; Suet. **B.** Meton.: *To make over* to anyone *as a possession,* etc.: me famulo, famulamque, Heleno transmisit habendam, Virg. **C.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To convey across* or *over ; to send over ; to transfer :* bellum, Tac.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To turn* from one object to another: eandem vim in me transmittere, Tac. —**b.** *To commit, entrust:* huic tantum bellum, Cic.—**c.** *To devote to, give up to :* meum tempus amicorum temporibus, Cic.—**d.** *To pass over, omit:* Junium mensem, Tac. **II.:** **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To suffer, let, permit,* or *allow, to go through :* exercitum per fines suos, Liv.—2. Esp. : *To let pass through* the bowels ; *to pass away,* etc.: venenum, Tac. **B.** Fig.: *To let go* through one's hands; *to resign:* munia imperii, Tac. **III.:** (*To send one's self over* or *across ;* hence) **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To go,* or *pass, over* or *across; to cross:* **a.** Act. : maria, Cic.—b. Neut.: inde tramittebam, Cic.—**2.** Esp. : *To go over,* or *desert,* to a party, *etc.* : ad Cæsarem, Vell. **B.** Fig.: *To pass over, to leave untouched, disregarded,* etc.: sententiam silentio, Tac. **IV.:** (*To send one's self through ;* hence) **A.** Prop.: **1.** *To ride through* or *across :* campos, Lucr.—**2.** *To pass through :* sinûs, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Of time, *etc.,* as object : *To go through, pass, spend:* Pl.—2. In a bad sense : *To undergo, endure, pass through :* febrium ardorem, Pl.—**3.** In a good sense : *To pass through the midst of* pleasures, *etc.:* Pl. **V.** *To hurl, fling,* etc., *over* or *across:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transmettre.*

trans-mont-āni, ōrum, *m.* [trans; mons, mont-is] *Persons beyond,* or *living beyond, the mountains :* Liv.

trans-mŏvĕo, *no perf.,* mōtum, mŏvēre, 2. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To move across* or *over ; to remove* from one place to another : Syriâ legiones, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *To transfer :* gloriam Verbis in se, Ter.

trans-mūto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. To change over, shift, transmute :* transmutat (*sc.* fortuna) incertos honores, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transmuer.*

trans-nāto (trā-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. To swim over* or *across:* Cæs.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *transnater.*

transno, are, v. trano.

trans-nōmĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. The name over again, change the name of* a person or thing *to* something else : Suet.

trans-nūmĕro, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. To count over, count out:* Auct. Her.

Trans-păd-ānus, a, um, *adj.*

(trans ; Pad-us] *That is beyond the Po,, Transpadane:* clientes, Cic.

transpec-tus, ūs, *m.* [transpic-io; through true root TRANSPEC] *A looking* or *seeing through:* Lucr.

tran-spĭcĭo (trans-) *no perf. nor sup.*, spĭcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for trans-specio] *To look* or *see through:* Lucr.

trans-pōno, pōsŭi, pōsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. *v. a. To put, place,* or *set across* or *over; to remove* to another place ; *to transfer:* militem, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transposer.*

trans-porto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To convey* or *carry across* or *over; to transport over:* **A.** With that which is conveyed, as object: legiones, Cæs. — **B.** With that over which anything is conveyed, as object: milites navibus flumen transportat, Cæs. **II.** Esp.: *To transport, banish:* Agrippam in insulam, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transporter.*

transpŏs-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of transpo(s)-no, through true root TRANSPOS.

Trans-rhēn-ānus, a, um, *adj.* [trans ; Rhen-us] *That is beyond the Rhine ; Transrhenish.* — As *Subst.* : **Transrhenani,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The dwellers beyond the Rhine.*

transs., words in, v. trans.

Trans-tĭbĕr-ĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [trans; Tiber-is] *That is beyond the Tiber ; Transtiberine.* — As *Subst.* : **Transtiberini,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *Persons dwelling beyond the Tiber.*

trans-trum, i, *n.* [akin to trans; cf. trans *init.*] (*That which crosses over*; hence) *A cross-bank* in a vessel, *a bank for rowers, a thwart:* Cic.

tran-sulto (trans-), *no perf. nor sup.*, sultāre, 1. *v. n.* [for trans-salto] *To leap over* or *across:* Liv.

trau-sŭo (trans-), sŭi, sūtum, sŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [for trans-suo] *To sew,* or *stitch, through; to pierce through:* Ov.

transū-tus, a, um, *P.* of transu-o.

transvec-tĭo (travec-), ōnis, *f.* [for transveh-tio ; fr. transveh-o] **1.** *A crossing,* or *passing, over* any place or thing: Cic.—**2.** Polit. *t. t.*: *A riding past* of the Roman knights before the censor; *a review:* Suet.

transvec-tus (for transveh-tus), a, um, *P.* of transveh-o.

trans-vĕho (tra-), vexi, vectum, vĕhĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.**: **A.** Gen.: *To carry, conduct,* or *convey, across* or *over; to transport:* quid militum transvexisset, Cæs. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: (*To carry one's self across* or *over; to cross;* hence) **1.** *To sail across* or *over:* Sall.; Liv.—**2.** *To go, run,* or *pass, over:* cærula cursu, Cic.—**3.** *To ride across* or *over:* transvectæ a fronte pugnantium alæ, Tac. **II.** Pass. in reflexive force: **A.** Prop.: (*To carry one's self past*; hence) *To ride past:* Liv.; Tac. **B.** Fig.: Of time: Pass.: *To pass by, elapse,* etc.: transvectum est tempus, Tac. **III.** *To carry through* a place; *to carry, bear, lead, conduct along* in procession: signa, tabulas, Flor.

trans-verbĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To strike,* or *beat, through; to thrust through, pierce through, transfix:* bestia venabulo transverberabatur, Cic.

transvers-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [transvers-us] *Lying across, cross-, transverse:* tigna, *cross-beams,* Cæs.

transver-sus (transvor-, trāver-) (for transvert-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of transvert-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Turned across;* hence, *going* or *lying across, athwart, crosswise; cross-, transverse:* **a.** Prop.: viæ, *cross-streets,* Cic.—Adverbial expressions: Ex transverso, in transversum, per transversum, *or* transversa: *Crosswise, transversely, obliquely, sideways:* Lucr.; Pl.; Virg.—**b.** Fig.: transversa incurrit misera fortuna reipublicæ? Cic. —Adverbial expression: De transverso, *Contrary to expectation, unexpectedly,* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transverse, travers.*

trans-vŏlĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. To fly through:* Lucr.

trans-vŏlo (trā-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To fly over,* or *across:* fines, Pl. **B.** Meton.: *To go, come, mount,* or *pass, quickly over* or *across:* importunus (*sc.* Cupido) transvolat aridas Quercūs (*i. e.* vetulas), Hor. **C.** Fig.: *To pass rapidly over; to neglect, despise:* transvolat in medio posita, Hor. **II.** (Prop.: *To fly through ;* hence) Meton.: *To speed,* or *hasten, through:* dum travolat (*sc.* vox) auras, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *transvoler.*

transvorsus, v. transversus.

trăpētus, i, *m.* = τραπητός (That which presses out). *An olive-mill, oil-mill :* Virg.

Trăsĭmēnus (Trăsў-) Lacus, *or simply* Trasimenus. *The Trasimene Lake ; a lake in Etruria, celebrated for Hannibal's victory over the Romans* (now *Lago di Perugia*). — Hence, Trăsĭmēn-us, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Trasimenus.*

Trausĭus, ĭi, *m. Trausius ; a man's name.*

trāv., v. transv.

trā-vĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, viāre, 1. *v. n. To go through, penetrate:* Lucr.

Trĕbātĭus, ĭi, *m. Trebatius* (*C. Testa*) *; a lawyer, a friend of Cicero.*

Trĕbĭa, æ, *m. The Trebia ; a river in Upper Italy, celebrated for Hannibal's victory over the Romans* (now *Trebbia*).

Trĕbōnĭus, ĭi, *m. Trebonius ; a Roman name.*

Trĕbŭla, æ, *f. Trebula :* **1.** *A town in Campania, near Suessula and Saticula* (now *Maddaloni*). — Hence, Trĕbŭl-ānus, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Trebula.*—**2.** *A town in the Sabine territory.*—Hence, Trĕbŭl-ānus, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Trebula.*

trĕ-c-ēni, æ, a, *num. distrib. adj.* [for tri-c-eni ; contr. fr. tri-cent-eni ; fr. tres, tri-um ; cent-um] **I.** Prop.: *Three hundred each, three hundred* distributively: Liv. **II.** Fig.: *Three hundred,* i. e. *very large,* etc.: tauri, Hor.

trĕcent-ēsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [trecent-i] *Three-hundredth:* Cic.

trĕ-cent-i, æ, a, *num. adj.* [for tri-cent-i ; fr. tres, tri-um ; cent-um] **I.** Prop.: *Three hundred:* viri, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Three hundred,* i. e. *very large,* etc.: catenæ, Hor.

trĕcent-ĭes, *num. adv.* [trecent-i] *Three hundred times:* Cat.

trĕchĕdīpnum, i, *n.*—τρεχέδειπνον (A thing for running to a banquet). *A light garment worn at table by parasites:* Juv.

trĕdĕc-ĭes, *num. adv.* [tredec-im] *Thirteen times:* Cic.

trĕ-dĕcim, *num. adj.* [for tri-decem ; fr. tres, tri-um ; decem] *Thirteen :* Liv.

treis or **tris,** v. tres *init.*

trĕm-ĕbundus, a, um, *adj.* [tremo] *Trembling, quivering, shaking.* **I.** Prop.: membra, Ov.: (*Comp.*) trembundior, Col. **II.** Fig.: vox, Auct. Her.

trĕm-ĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre 3. *v. a.* [trem-o ; (e); facio] **I.** Gen.: *To cause to shake, quake,* or *tremble.* Olympum, Virg. **II.** Esp.: With Personal pron. *or* Pass. in reflexive force: *To tremble, quake:* tellus tremefacta, Virg.

trĕm-endus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of trem-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: (*That is to be trembled at;* hence) *Fearful, dreadful, frightful, formidable, terrible, tremendous :* rex. Virg.

trĕm-isco (-esco), *no perf. nor sup.*, iscĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a. inch.* [trem-o] **I.** Neut.: *To begin to shake* or *tremble; to shake, quake,* or *tremble for fear:* jubeo tremiscere montes, Ov. **II.** Act.: *To tremble* or *quake at* a thing: sonitumque pedum vocemque tremisco, Virg.

trĕ-mo, mŭi, *no sup.*, mĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to Gr. τρέ-ω] **I.** Neut.: *To shake, quake, quiver, tremble,* etc.: tremerent sub dentibus artūs, Virg. **II.** Act.: *To quake* or *tremble at* a thing: virgas ac secures dictatoris, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *tremer,* (mod.) *trembler.*

trĕm-or, ōris, *m.* [trem-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremor:* Cic.; Virg. **B.** Esp.: *An earthquake:* Lucr. **II.** Meton.: Personified: *Trembling:* Ov.

trĕm-ŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremulous:* artus, Lucr.: lumen, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *That causes one to shake* or *shiver:* frigus, Cic.

trepida-ns, ntis, *P.* of trepid(a)-o.

trĕpĭdan-ter, *adv.* [for trepidant-ter; fr. trepidans, trepidant-is] *Tremblingly, timorously, anxiously, with trepidation:* trepidanter, effatus, Suet.: (*Comp.*) trepidantius, Cæs.

trĕpĭdā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [trepid(a)-o] *A state of confused hurry* or *alarm; agitation, confusion, consternation, trepidation :* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trépidation.*

trĕpĭd-e, *adv.* [trepid-us] *Hastily, in a state of confusion or alarm, with trepidation:* Liv.

trĕpĭd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] **I.** Neut.: *To hurry with alarm; to bustle about anxiously; to be in a state of confusion, agitation,* or *trepidation:* omnibus locis, Sall.: ultra fas, Hor.: (*Impers. Pass.*) totis trepidatur castris, Cæs. **II.** Act.: *To tremble at* through fear: et motæ ad lunam trepidabis arundinis umbram, Juv.

trĕp-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. akin to τρέπ-ω] (*Turned, put to flight;* hence) **1.** Of living beings: *Restless, agitated, anxious, solicitous, disturbed, alarmed, in a state of trepidation,* etc.; also, of things: apes, Virg.: Messenii: Liv.—**2.** Of things: *Trembling:* terror, Lucr.—**3.** (*Turning; putting to flight;* hence) *That makes anxious, solicitous,* etc.; *alarming:* in re trepidâ, *in a critical situation, perilous juncture,* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *trépide.*

trēs (**treis, tris**), trĭa, *num. adj.* [τρεῖς, τρία] *Three.* **I.** Prop.: fundos decem et tres reliquit, Cic. **II.** Fig.: To denote a small number: (sermo) tribus verbis, *of three words,* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trois.*

tre-ss-is, is, *m.* [for tri-ass-is; fr. tres, tri-um; as, ass-is] *Three* asses. **I.** Prop.: Var. **II.** Fig.: To denote a trifle: non tressis agaso, *not worth three coppers:* Pers.

tres-vīri, ōrum, *m. Three men (holding an office together,* or *associated in public-business); A board of three: three joint commissioners:* Cic.

Trēvīri (**-ĕri**), ōrum, *m. The Treviri* or *Treveri; a people of Gallia Belgica, between the Moselle and the forest of Ardennes* (in and about the mod. *Trèves*).

trĭ-angŭl-us, a, um, *adj.* [tres, tri-um; angul-us] *Having three corners* or *angles, three-cornered, triangular:* sidera, Cic.—As *Subst.:* **triangulum, i,** *n. A triangle:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *triangle.*

trĭ-ārĭi, ōrum, *m.* [tres, tri-um] (*The persons belonging to* tres; hence) *The triarii; a class of Roman soldiers who formed the third rank from the front:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *triaires.*

trĭbŭ-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tribus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) tribu-is] *Of,* or *belonging to, a tribe* or *tribes:* Cic.

trĭb-ŭlis, is, *m.* [trib-us] **I.** Prop.: *One of the same tribe* with another: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *One of the lower classes of the people, a common* or *poor person:* Hor.

trī-bŭlum, i, *n.* [tero, through root ΤΡΙ] (*The rubber;* hence) *A sledge for rubbing out the corn:* Virg.

trĭbŭlus, i, *m.* = τρίβολος (A three-pointed thing) *A species of thorn* or *thistle; land-caltrops:* Virg.

trĭbūn-al, ālis, *n.* [tribun-us] (*A thing belonging to a* tribunus; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A raised semicircular* or *square platform, on which the seats of magistrates were placed; a judgment-seat, tribunal:* Cæs.; Cic.—**B.** Of *the elevation* in the camp, from which the general addressed the soldiers or administered justice: Liv.—**C.** Of *the seat* of the prætor in the theatre: Suet. —**D.** Of *a tribunal* erected as a monument to a deceased person of high rank: Tac. **II.** Meton.: *A mound, dam, embankment:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tribunal.*

trĭbūn-ātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *The office and dignity of a tribune; the tribuneship:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tribunat.*

trĭbūn-īcĭus (**-ītius**), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *belonging to, a tribune* of the people or soldiers: *tribunitial:* potestas, Cic.—As *Subst.:* **tribunīcius, ĭi,** *m.* (*sc.* homo) *One that has been a tribune, an ex-tribune:* Cic.

trĭb-ūnus, i, *m.* [trib-us] (Prop.: Gen.: *One pertaining to a* tribus: Esp.: *the chief of a tribe;* Meton.) *A chieftain, commander, tribune:* ærarii, *t. e. tribune of the treasury,* i. e. *a paymaster* who assisted the quæstors, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tribun.*

trĭb-ŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [prps. trib-us] (*To assign* or *give to a tribe;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To assign, impart, allot, bestow, give,* etc.: præmia, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To grant, give, show, pay, render:* misericordiam fortissimo viro, Cic.—**B.** *To grant, yield, give up, concede, allow:* ego tantum tibi tribuo, quantum, *etc.,* Cic.—**C.** *To ascribe, assign, attribute* a thing to a person or thing as the cause: aliquid virtuti hostium, Cæs. —**D.** *To divide, distribute:* rem universam in partes, Cic.—**E.** Of time: *To bestow* or *spend upon, devote* to a thing: his rebus tantum temporis tribuit, quantum, *etc.,* Cæs.

trī-bu-s, ūs, *f.* [prob. akin to tres, tri-um; and Sanscrit root BHŪ, *esse,* whence, Lat. fu-i; Gr. φῦ-λον;—by some it is considered akin to the Æol. τριπτύς = τριττύς, a third part] (*A third part* of the Roman people; as their numbers increased it came to mean) **I.** Prop.: *A division of the people, a tribe:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *A tribe:* grammaticas ambire tribûs, *to canvass the Grammarian tribe:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tribu.*

trĭbūt-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tributum] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* tributum; hence) **1.** *Of,* or *belonging to, tribute:* necessitas, *of paying tribute,* Just.—**2.** *Of,* or *pertaining to, a contribution,* etc.: tabellæ, *letters of credit,* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tributaire.*

trĭbū-tim, *adv.* [tribus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) tribu-is] *Through each tribe, tribe by tribe, by tribes:* Cic.

trĭbū-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tribu-o] *A dividing, distributing, distribution:* Cic.

trĭbūt-um, i, *n.* [id.] (*A thing given;* hence) *A stated payment; contribution, tribute.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *tribut.*

1. **trĭbū-tus,** a, um, *P.* of tribu-o.

2. **trĭbū-tus,** a, um, *adj.* [tribus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) tribu-is] (*Provided with a tribe;* hence) *Formed, or arranged, into tribes:* Liv.

trĭcæ, ārum, *f.* (acc. to Pl.; orig. Trica, æ, *f.* a small, unimportant town in Apulia; hence, proverb) **I.** Prop.: *Trifles, toys, trumpery, stuff, nonsense:* Mart. **II.** Meton.: *Hindrances, vexations, perplexities, subterfuges, quirks, wiles, tricks:* Cic.

trĭc-ēni, æ, a (*Gen. Plur.,* tricenûm, Auct. Her.), *num. distrib. adj.* [contr. and changed from trigint-eni; fr. trigint-a] **I.** Prop.: *Thirty at a time, thirty each, thirty* distributively: Hirt. **II.** Meton.: *Thirty:* Pl.

trī-cep-s, cĭpĭtis, *adj.* [for tri-capit-s; fr. tres, tri-um; caput, capitis] *Having three heads, triple-headed:* Cerberus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *triceps.*

trīc-ēsĭmus (**trig-**), a, um, *adj.* [contr. and changed fr. trigint-esimus; fr. trigint-a] **I.** Prop.: *The thirtieth:* annus, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *That takes place on the thirtieth day of the month:* sabbata, Hor.

trīc-ĭes (**-ēsĭes**), *num. adv.* [contr. and changed fr. trigint-ies, trigintiesies; fr. id.] *Thirty times:* Cic.

Trĭcĭpĭtĭnus, i, *m. Tricipitinus; a Roman name.*

triclīnĭum, ĭi, *n.* = τρίκλινιον. **I.** Prop.: *A couch running round three sides of a table for reclining on at meals; an eating-couch, table-couch:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A room for eating in, a dining-room, supper-room:* Phæd. ¶ Hence, Fr. *triclinium, tricline.*

trīc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [tric-æ] *To make* or *start difficulties; to trifle, dally, shuffle, play tricks:* Cic.

trī-corpor, ŏris, *adj.* [tres, tri-um; corpus, corpor-is] *Having three bodies, three-bodied, tri-corporal:* umbra, *i. e. Geryon,* Virg.

trī-cuspis, ĭdis, *adj.* [tres, tri-um; cuspis] *Having three points* or *tines, three-pointed:* telum, *i. e. a trident:* Ov.

trī-dens, dentis, *adj.* [tres, tri-um; dens] *Having three teeth* or *tines; three-pronged:* rostra, Virg.—As *Subst.:* **tridens,** entis, *m. A three-tined spear; a trident:* Pl.; Virg.; Juv ¶ Hence, Fr. *trident.*

trĭdent-ĭ-fer, fĕri, *m.* [tridens, trident-is; (i); fer-o] *The trident-bearer,* an epithet of Neptune: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tridentifère.*

trĭdent-ĭ-ger, gĕri, *m.* [tridens, trident-is; (i); ger-o] *The trident-bearer,* an epithet of Neptune: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tridentigère.*

trī-di-ŭum, ĭi, *n.* [for tri-di-vum; fr. tres, tri-um; di-es] (*A thing pertaining to three days;* hence) *The space of three days, three days:* Cic.

trī-enn-ĭa, ĭum, *n. plur.* [for tri-ann-ia; fr. tres, tri-um; ann-us] (*Things pertaining to three years;* hence) *A festival celebrated every three years, a triennial festival:* Ov.

trī-enn-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [for tri-annium; fr. id.] (*A thing pertaining to three years;* hence) *The space of three years, three years:* Cic.

trī-ens, entis, *m.* [tres, tri-um] *A third part, a third* of anything: Cic.

trĭent-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [triens, trient-is] (*Pertaining to a* triens; hence) *Sold for a third:* ager, Liv.

trĭērarchus, i, *m.* = τριήραρχος

The captain of a trireme, a trierarch: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trierarque.*

trīēris, e, *adj.* = τριήρης. *Having three banks of oars:* navis, Hirt.

trĭĕtērĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = τριετηρικός. *Recurring every three years, triennial:* sacra, *the festival of Bacchus,* Ov. — As *Subst.*: **trieterica**, ōrum, *n.* = trieterica sacra, Ov.

trĭĕtēris, ĭdis, *f.* = τριετηρίς. **I.** Prop.: *A space of three years, three years:* Stat. **II.** Meton.: *A triennial festival:* Cic.

trĭfārĭ-am, *adv.* [trifari-us, *three-fold*] *In threefold manner, triply:* Liv.

trĭ-faux, cis, *adj.* [tres, tri-um; faux] *Having three throats, triple-throated:* latratus, Virg.

trĭ-fĭd-us, a, um, *adj.* [tres, tri-um; FID, root of fi(n)d-o] *Cleft or cloven into three parts; three-cleft, three-forked:* flamma, *i. e. lightning,* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trifide.*

Trĭfōlīnus, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Mount Trifolium (near Naples).*

trĭ-form-is, e, *adj.* [tres, tri-um; forma] *Having three forms, shapes,* or *natures; three-fold, triple, triform:* Chimæra, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *triforme.*

trĭ-gĕ-mīnus (ter-), a, um, *adj.* [for tri-gen-minus; fr. tres, tri-um; gen-o] **I.** Prop.: *Born three at a birth:* fratres, Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of,* or *belonging to, three born at a birth:* spolia, Hor. — **B.** *Three-fold, triple:* tergeminumque virum tergeminumque canem, *i. e. Geryon and Cerberus,* Ov. **III.** Fig.: For a very high degree: *Manifold, very great:* honores, Hor.

trīgēsīmus, a, um, v. tricesimus.

trī-ginta, *num. adj. indecl.* [tres, tri-um; ginta = κοντα] *(Three-tens;* hence) *Thirty:* anni, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trente.*

trĭgon, ōnis, *m.* = τρίγων or τρίγωνον (triangle). *Trigon; a kind of ball for playing with:* Hor.

trĭ-lībr-is, e, *adj.* [tres, tri-um; libr-a] *Of three pounds' weight, three-pound-:* mullus, Hor.

trĭ-lingu-is, e, *adj.* [tres, tri-um; lingu-is] *Triple-tongued, having three tongues:* os, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trilingue.*

trī-lix, īcis, *adj.* [for tri-lic-s; fr. tres, tri-um; lic-ium] *Woven with three sets of leashes, triple-twilled:* lorica auro, Virg.

trī-mes-tris, e, *adj.* [for tri-mens-tris; fr. tres, tri-um; mens-is] *Of three months:* consul, Suet.: aves, *i. e. that remain with us but three months,* Pl.

trĭmĕtros (-mĕtrus), tra, trum, *adj.* = τρίμετρος. Prosod. *t. t.*: *Containing three metres* or *double-feet; trimeter:* versus, Quint. — As *Subst.*: **trimetros (-us)**, i, *m.* (*sc.* versus) *A trimeter:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trimètre.*

trĭmŭ-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for trimo-lus; fr. trimus, *(uncontr. Gen.)* trimo-i] *Of three years, three years old:* Suet.

trī-mus, a, um, *adj.* [tres, tri-um] *Of three years, three years old:* Hor.

Trīnācrĭa, æ, *f.*, Τρινακρία (With three promontories). *Trinacria; a name of the Island of Sicily.* — Hence, **1. Trinacrĭ-us**, a, um, *adj. Trinacrian, Sicilian.* — **2. Trīnacr-is**, ĭdis, *f. Trinacrian, Sicilian.* — As *Subst.*: *The Island of Trinacria, Sicily.*

trī-ni, æ, a, *num. distrib. adj.* [tres, tri-um] **I.** Prop.: *Three each, three:* literæ, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Threefold, triple:* catenæ, Cæs.—Sing.: **trīnus**, a, um: præsidium, Hirt.

Trīnobantes, um, *m. The Trinobantes; a people of Britain.*

trī-nōd-is, e, *adj.* [tres, tri-um; nod-us] *Having three knots, three-knotted:* clava, Ov.

trīnus, a, um, v. trini.

trī-o, ōnis, *m.* [tero; through root TRI] (*The crusher,* or *the one that rubs to pieces;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *An ox (as employed in tilling the ground):* Var. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: = Septentriones: Virg.

Trĭōcăla, ōrum, *n. Triocala; a mountain-fortress in Sicily.* — Hence, **Trĭōcăl-īnus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Triocala.*

trĭōnes, um, v. trio.

Trĭōpas, æ, *m.*, Τριόπας (Three-eyed). *Triopas; a king of Thessaly, the father of Erisichthon.*—Hence, **1. Trĭŏp-ēĭus**, ĭi, *m. The son of Triopas,* i. e. *Erisichthon.*—**2. Trĭŏp-ēis**, ĭdis, *f. The female descendant of Triopas,* i. e. *Mestra, the daughter of Erisichthon.*

trĭpartĭt-o (tripertĭt-), *adv.* [tripartit-us] *In,* or *into, three parts:* Cic.

trī-partī-tus (-pertī-tus), a, um, *adj.* [tres, tri-um; parti-or] *Divided,* or *divisible, into three parts; three-fold, tripartite:* causa, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *triparti.*

trī-pectŏr-us, a, um, *adj.* [tres, tri-um; pectus, pector-is] *Having three breasts, three-breasted, triple-breasted:* Lucr.

trīpertītus, a, um, v. tripartitus.

trī-pēs, pēdis, *adj.* [tres, tri-um; pes] *Having three feet, three-footed:* mensa, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trépied.*

trī-plex, īcis, *adj.* [for tri-plic-s; fr. tres, tri-um; plic-o] *Threefold, triple:* cuspis, *i. e. Neptune's trident,* Ov. — As *Subst.*: **1. triplex**, īcis, *n. Three times as much, a threefold portion, triple:* Hor. — **2. triplices**, ĭum, *m.* (*sc.* codicilli) *A writing-tablet with three leaves:* Cic.

trĭplĭc-ĭter, *adv.* [triplex, triplic-is] *In a threefold manner, in three ways:* Auct. Her.

trī-pl-us, a, um, *num. adj.* [tres, tri-um; pl-eo] *(Thrice filled;* hence) *Three-fold, triple:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *triple.*

Trĭpŏlis, is, *f.* = Τρίπολις (Three-town). *Tripolis; a country of Africa.* — Hence, **Trĭpŏl-ītānus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Tripolis.*

Trĭptŏlĕmus, i, *m.*, Τριπτόλεμος. *Triptolemus; a son of Celeus, king of Eleusis. He was the inventor of agriculture, and became a judge in the infernal regions.*

trĭpŭdĭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. *v. n.* [tripudi-um] (Prop.: Relig. *t. t.*: *To beat the ground with the feet, to leap, jump, dance,* as a religious exercise; Meton.) *To leap, spring, dance, caper:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trépigner.*

trĭpŭdĭum, ĭi, *n.* [etym. dub.] **1.** **a.** Prop.: Religious *t. t.*: *A measured stamping; a leaping, jumping, dancing* in relig. solemnities; *a solemn religious dance:* Liv. — **b.** Meton.: *A dance:* Cat.; Liv.—**2.** Religious *t.t.*: *A favourable omen (when the sacred chickens ate so greedily that the food dropped from their mouths to the ground):* Cic.

trĭpus, ŏdis, *m.* = τρίπους. **I.** Gen.: *A three-footed seat, a tripod:* Hor. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *The tripod of Pythia, the priestess of Apollo, at Delphi:* Cic. **B.** Meton.: For *the oracle at Delphi:* Ov.

trĭquĕtrus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Having three corners, three-cornered, triangular:* insula, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the triangular island* (i. e. *Sicily*); *Siculian:* tellus, Hor.

trī-rēm-is, e, *adj.* [tres, tri-um; rem-us] *Having three banks of oars:* naves, Cæs.—As *Subst.*: **triremis**, is, *f.* (*sc.* navis) *A vessel with three banks of oars; a trireme:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trirème.*

tris, v. tres *init.*

tri-scurr-īa, ōrum, *n.* [tres, tri-um; scurr-a] (*Things pertaining to a threefold* scurra; hence) *Gross buffooneries:* Juv.

trist-e, *adv.* [trist-is] *Sadly, sorrowfully; harshly, severely:* resonare, Hor.: (*Comp.*) tristius, Cic.

trist-ĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Somewhat sorrowful, rather sad:* Cic.

trist-ĭ-fĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* [for trist-i-fac-us; fr. trist-is; (i); fac-io] *Making sad, saddening:* voces, Cic.

trist-ĭmōnĭa, æ, *f.* [trist-is] *Sadness, sorrowfulness:* Hirt.

tristis, e, *adj.* [akin to Sans. root TRAS, *to tremble, be afraid*] (*Trembling, being afraid;* hence) **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: Of living beings: *Sad, sorrowful, mournful, dejected, melancholy, disconsolate, triste:* sic tristes adflatus amicos, Hor.: (*Comp.*) nunquam ego te tristiorem Vidi esse, Plaut. **B.** Fig.: Of things: *Sad,* etc.: tristissimus dies, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **triste**, is, *n. A sad thing:* Virg. **C.** Meton.: **1.** Of taste: *Harsh, disagreeable:* Virg. —**2.** Of stench: *Foul,* etc.: Ov. **II.** Esp.: Of behaviour towards others: *Glum, gloomy, peevish, morose, ill-humoured, stern, harsh, severe,* etc.: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *triste.*

trist-ĭtĭa, æ, *f.* [tristis] **I.** Gen.: (*The quality* or *state of the* **tristis**; hence) *Sadness, mournfulness, sorrow, grief, melancholy, gloominess, dejection:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Esp.: Of demeanour: *Moroseness, sourness, gloominess, harshness, sternness, severity,* etc.: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tristesse.*

trī-sulc-us, a, um, *adj.* [tres; tri-um; sulc-us] (*Having three furrows:*

hence) *Three-cleft, three-forked, three-pointed, threefold, triple:* lingua, Virg.

trītĭc-ĕŭs (**-ĕĭus**), a, um, *adj.* [tritic-um] *Of wheat, wheaten, wheat-:* messis, Virg.

trit-ĭcum, i, *n.* [prob. 2. trit-us] (*The thing pertaining to* tritus; *i. e. the rubbed thing;* hence, as being rubbed from the ear) *Wheat:* Cic.

Trītōn, ōnis, *or* ōnos, *m.*, Τρίτων, *Triton:* **1.**: **a.** Prop. *A son of Neptune and the nymph Salacia, a sea-god, who, at the bidding of Neptune, blew through a shell to calm or rouse the sea.*—**b.** Meton.: *The name of a ship:* Virg.—**2.** *A river and lake in Africa, near the Lesser Syrtis, where, according to Ægypto-Grecian fables, Minerva was born.*—Hence, **a. Trītōn-ĭus** (**-ĭăcus**), a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Lake Triton; Tritonian.* — As *Subst.*: **Tritonia**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* dea) *Minerva.*—**b. Trītōn-is**, ĭdis *or* ĭdos, *f.* (*She of Lake Triton;* hence) *Pallas, or Minerva.* — As *Adj.*: *Of, or belonging to, Pallas; Palladian:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Triton.*

trī-tūra, æ, *f.* [TRI, root of tero] *A rubbing or treading out of grain:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *triture.*

1. **trī-tus**, a, um: **1.** *P.* of tero, through root TRI.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: Of a road or way: *Oft-trodden, beaten, frequented, common:* iter, Cic.: (*Sup.*) tritissima via, Sen. — **b.** Fig.: (a) *Practised, expert:* tritas aures habere, Cic.—(b) Of language: *Used often or much, familiar, common, commonplace, trite:* (*Comp.*) verbum tritius, Cic.

2. **trī-tus**, ūs (only in *Abl. Sing.*), *m.* [TRI, root of tero] *A rubbing or wearing.* Cic.

trĭumph-ālis, e, *adj.* [triumph-us] *Of, or belonging to, a triumph; triumphal:* imagines, *i. e. of generals who had celebrated a triumph,* Hor.— As *Subst.*: **1. triumphalia**, ĭum, *n.* (*sc.* ornamenta) *The triumphal ornaments or decorations:* Tac. — **2. triumphalis**, i, *m.* (*sc.* vir) *One who has had the honours of a triumph:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *triomphal.*

trĭumph-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To make a triumphal procession, to hold or celebrate a triumph, to triumph:* Pompeius triumphavit, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To triumph, exult, be glad, rejoice exceedingly:* triumphat oratio mea, Cic. **C.** Meton.: Of horses: *To be used in a triumph; to draw the triumphal car:* Ov. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To triumph over, to lead in triumph;* or, in gen., *to conquer:* triumphatæ gentes, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To triumph, exult, rejoice exceedingly at* something: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *triompher.*

trĭumphus, i, *m.* [θρίαμβος, "a hymn to Bacchus"—sung in festal processions to his honour] **I.** Prop.: *A solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into Rome after having obtained an important victory; a triumphal procession, a triumph:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: *A* (*moral*) *triumph, victory:* Cic.; Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *triomphe.*

trĭumvir, īri, v. triumviri.

trĭumvĭr-ālis, e, *adj.* [triumvir] *Of, or belonging to, a triumvir or triumvirs; triumviral:* Hor.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *triumviral.*

trĭumvĭr-ātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *The office or dignity of a triumvir, the triumvirate:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *triumvirat.*

trium-vĭri, ōrum *or* ûm, *m. Three men holding an office together or associated in public business, a board of three, three joint commissioners* appointed for various purposes, *a triumvirate:* Liv. —Sing.: **triumvir**, īri. *A triumvir:* Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *triumvir.*

Trīvĭa, æ, v. trivius.

trīvī-ālis, e, *adj.* [trivi-um] (Prop.: *That belongs to the cross roads or public streets;* Meton.) *That may be found everywhere, common, commonplace, vulgar, ordinary, trivial:* carmen, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trivial.*

Trīvĭcus, i, *m. or* **-um**, i, *n. Trivicus or Trivicum; a small town between Samnium and Apulia.*

trī-vĭ-um, ĭi, *n.* [tres, tri-um; vi-a] (*A thing pertaining to three ways:* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A place where three roads meet, a fork in the roads, a cross-road:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A public square, the public street or highway:* Cic.; Virg.

trīvī-us, a, um (*Gen. Fem.* Triviaï, Lucr.), *adj.* [trivi-um] (*Belonging to the place where three roads meet*) *An epithet of those deities whose temples were often erected where three ways met:* virgo, *i. e. Diana or Hecate,* Lucr.—As *Subst.*: **Trivia**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* dea) *Diana:* Ov.—Hence, **Lacus Triviæ** (*the Lake of Diana*). *A lake in Latium, near Aricia* (now *Lago di Nemi*).

Trōas, ădis, v. 1. Tros.

trŏchæus, i, *m.* = τροχαῖος (pertaining to running). *A metrical foot of two syllables, a long and a short* (–⏑); *a trochee:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trochée.*

trŏchlĕa, æ, *f.* [contr. from τροχαλία] *A mechanical contrivance for raising weights; a case or sheaf containing one or more pulleys; a block:* Lucr.

trŏchus, i, *m.* = τροχός. *A trundling-hoop* for children: Hor.

Trōes, um, v. 1. Tros.

Trœzen, ēnis, *f.*, Τροιζήν. *Trœzen; an ancient city of the southern part of Argolis, where Pittheus, the maternal grandfather of Theseus reigned* (now the village of *Damala*). — Hence, **Trœzēn-ĭus**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Trœzen.*

Troglŏdўtæ, ārum, *m.*, Τρωγλοδύται (Hole-creepers). *The Troglodytæ; a people of Ethiopia who dwelt in caves.*

Trōĭlus, i, *m.*, Τρώϊλος (One pertaining to Tros). *Troilus; a son of Priam, slain by Achilles.*

Trōjānus, a, um, *etc.*, v. 1. Tros.

Trōj-ŭ-gĕn-a, æ, *adj. comm.* [Troja; (u); gen-o = gigno] *Troy-born, of Trojan descent, Trojan:* gentes, Lucr. —As *Subst.*: **1.** Prop.: *A Trojan.*—**2.** Meton.: *A Roman.*

trŏpæum, i, *n.* = τρόπαιον (The thing pertaining to a rout). **I.** Prop.: *A trophy,* i. e. *a sign and memorial of victory:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A victory:* Hor.; Ov.—**B.** Of abstract things: *A mark, token, sign, memorial, monument:* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trophée.*

Trŏphōnĭus, ĭi, *m.*, Τροφώνιος. *Trophonius:* **1.** *A brother of Agamedes, in conjunction with whom he built the temple of Apollo at Delphi.*—**2.** *A deity that imparted oracles in a cave near Lebadia, in Bœotia;* sts. called also, Juppiter Trophonius.—Hence, **Trŏphōnĭ-ānus**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Trophonius; Trophonian.*

Trōs, ōis, *m.* = Τρώς. *Tros; a king of Phrygia, after whom Troy was named.* — Hence, **1. Trō-ja** (**-ĭa**), æ, *f. Troja* or *Troy; a city of Phrygia.*—Hence, **a. Trōj-ānus, Trōĭ-us, Trō-us**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Troy; Trojan.*—As *Subst.*: **Trojani**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Trojans.*—**b.**: (a) *A place in the Lanrentine territory in Italy.* —(b) *A colony, settled by Helenus in Epirus.*—(c) *A Roman game performed on horseback, representing a fight.*— Hence, **Troj-ānus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the game of Troy.*—**2. Trō-ĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, **Trō-as**, ădis *or* ădos, *adj. f.* (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Tros;* Meton.) *Trojan.* — As *Subst.*: **a. Tros**, ōis, *m. A Trojan.*—**b. Trōas**, ădis *or* ădos, *f.* (a) *A Trojan woman.*—(b) *The Trojan country; Troad.*—**3. Plur.: Trōĭădes**, um, *f. Trojan women.*

Trosmis, is, *f. Trosmis; a town of Mœsia, on the Ister.*

trŭcīdā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [trucid(a)-o] *A slaughtering, massacring:* Cic.

trŭ-cīdo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for truc-cædo; fr. trux, truc-is; cædo] **I.** Prop.: *To cut to pieces, slay,* or *kill cruelly; to slaughter, butcher, massacre:* cives Romanos necandos curavit, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To cut up, demolish:* porrum et cæpe, Hor. **III.** Fig.: *To destroy, ruin,* etc.: patrimonium fenore, Cic.

trŭcŭlent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [truculent-us] (*The quality of the* truculentus; hence) *Savageness, ferocity, roughness, harshness, truculence:* Plaut.; Tac.

trŭcŭlent-ĭus (**-issĭme**), *comp.* and *sup. advv.* [id.] *More* or *most savagely, fiercely,* or *ferociously:* Cic.; Quint.

trŭ-cŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [trux, truc-is] *Very savage, fierce, ferocious, stern, grim, harsh, cruel, fell:* quam truculentus! Cic.: (*Comp.*) truculentior, Tac.: (*Sup.*) truculentissimum facinus, Auct. Her.—As *Subst.*: **truculenta**, ōrum, *n. plur. Fierce rage* or *dangers:* Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *truculent.*

trŭd-is, is, *f.* [trud-o] (*The thrusting thing;* hence) *A pole, pike:* Virg.

trŭd-o, trūsi, trūsum, trūdĕre 3. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Gen.: *To thrust push, shove; to crowd,* or *shove, for*

ward; to press on, drive, impel: **A.** Prop.: pectore montem, Virg. **B.** Fig.: ad mortem trudi, Cic. **II.** Esp.: Of growth: *To push*, or *put, forth; to send forth:* trudit (*sc.* pampinus) gemmas, Virg.

tru-lla, æ, *f. dim.* [tru-a] **I.** Prop.: *A small ladle, dipper*, or *scoop* (esp. *for dipping wine from the crater into the drinking-cups*): Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A scoop-shaped fire-pan:* Liv.—**B.** *A basin, wash-basin:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *truelle.*

trunc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. trunc-us] (*To make a* mere *trunk;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To cut*, or *lop, off:* caput, Lucr. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To mutilate, maim, mangle*, etc.: truncato ex vulneribus corpore, Tac.—**B.** *To maim*, etc., *in respect of* something: *i. e. to strip*, or *deprive, of* something: truncat olus foliis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tronquer.*

1. truncus (old form **troncus**, Lucr.), i, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The stem, stock, bole*, or *trunk* of a tree without its branches: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of the human body: *The trunk, the body*, apart from the limbs: Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of abstract things: *A trunk, stem*, etc.: Cic.—**B.** Of persons: *A stock;* i. e. *blockhead, dunce, dolt*, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tronc, trognon.*

2. trunc-us, a, um, *adj.* [trunc-o] **I.** Prop.: *Maimed, mutilated, mangled, dismembered, disfigured, deprived of (some of its parts)*: corpus, Liv.: (with *Gen.*) animalia trunca pedum, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Not developed, imperfect*, or *wanting (in their parts)*: ranæ, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *Maimed, mutilated:* urbs, Liv.

trūs-ĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [trus-o] *To push* or *thrust often:* mulum, Phæd.

trūs-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for trud-so; fr. trud-o] *To push often* or *strongly:* Cat.

trū-sus (for **trud-sus**), a, um, *P.* of trud-o.

trūtĭna, æ, *f.* [τρυτάνη] *A balance, pair of scales:* Var.; Cic.

trūtĭn-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. a.* [trutin-a] *To weigh, balance;* Fig.: verba, Pers.

trux, ūcis, *adj.* [for truc-s; akin to Sanscrit root DRUH, *occidere velle, odisse*] (*Wishing to kill; hating;* hence) *Wild, rough, hard, harsh, savage, fierce, ferocious, grim, stern:* tribunus, Liv.: vultus, Hor.

tū (ᾱ in old form of the *Gen. Sing.*, tis, Plaut.:—*Acc. Sing.*, ted, Plaut.:—*Gen. Plur.*, vestrorum *or* vostrorum, Plaut.:—*Gen. Fem.*, vostrarum, Ter.), *pron. pers.* [σύ, Dor. τύ] *Thou:* tu mentionem facis, Cic.—The suffix *te* is sometimes joined to *Nom., Acc.*, and *Abl. Sing.*:—the suffix *met*, to the *oblique cases of the Sing.* and *Plur.*:—and the suffix *temet* to *Nom. Sing.*—**Vos**, vos, o Calliope, precor aspirate canenti, *i. e. you Muses*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tu.*

tūba, æ, *f.* [akin to tubus] **I.** Prop.: *A trumpet* (*with a straight tube*): Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: *An exciter, author, instigator:* belli civilis, Cic.

1. **tū-ber**, ĕris, *n.* [for tum-ber; fr. tum-eo] (*The thing brought about by swelling;* hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A* (natural) *bump, protuberance, hump* on an animal, *etc.*: Pl.—**b.** Meton.: *A truffle, morel*: Mart.—**2.** *A swelling, tumour*, etc.: Pl.; Hor.

2. **tūber**, ĕris, *m.* and *f.* **I.** Prop.: *A kind of apple-tree:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *The fruit of the* tuber *tree:* Suet.

tūb-i-cen, ĭnis, *m.* [for tub-i-can; fr. tub-a; (i); can-o] *A trumpeter:* Liv.

tūb-i-lustr-ium (tub-u-), ĭi, *n.* [tub-a; (i) *or* (u); lustr-o] (*The purifying of trumpets*) *Tubilustrium* or *tubilustrium; a festival held on the 23rd of March and 23rd of May, when the trumpets used at sacrifices were purified; the feast of trumpets:* Var.; Ov.

tūbus, i, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A pipe, tube:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tube.*

tŭdĭta-ns, ntis, *P.* of obsol. tudit(a)-o [freq. from root TUD, whence, tu(n)d-o] *Striking* or *beating often:* Lucr.

tŭ-ĕor, ĭtus sum (collat. form, tūtus, in the *Part.* rare, Sall.; but constantly in the *Pa.*), ēri (collat. form acc. to the 3rd conj., **tu-or**, Cat.; Lucr.), 2. *v. dep. a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To look at, gaze at, behold, watch, view, regard, consider, examine*, etc.: oculos, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To look to, care for, keep up, uphold, maintain, support, guard, preserve, defend, protect*, etc.: dignitatem, Cic. ☞ In Pass. force: **A.** *To be seen, to appear:* Luer.—**B.** *To be maintained*, etc.: Cic.

tŭg-ūrium, ĭi, *n.* [for teg-urium; fr. teg-o] *A hut, cot, cottage* of shepherds, peasants, *etc.*: Cic.; Virg.

Tŭisto (-co). Tristo, ōnis, *m. Tuisto, Tuisco*, or *Tristo; the progenitor of the Germans, honoured as a god.*

tū-ĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tu-eor] *A taking care of, keeping, guarding, preserving; defence, protection, preservation:* Cic.

tū-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of tu-eor.

tŭli, v. fero.

Tulingi, ōrum, *m. The Tulingi; a people of Gallia Belgica.*

Tullĭus, ĭi, *m.*; **-a**, æ, *f. Tullius and Tullia; Roman names.* **I.** *Tullius:* **A.** *Ser. Tullius, the sixth king of Rome.*—**B.** *M. Tullius Cicero, the renowned statesman and orator.*—**C.** *Q. Tullius Cicero, the brother of no.* B.—**D.** *M. Tullius Tiro, a freedman of M. Cicero.* **II.** *Tullia:* **A.** *A daughter of King Servius Tullius, and wife of Tarquinius Superbus.*—**B.** *A daughter of M. Tullius Cicero.*—Hence, **Tulli-ānus**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, a Tullius; Tullian.*—As *Subst.*: **Tullĭānum**, i, *n. The dungeon of the state-prison in Rome, built by King Servius Tullius.*

tum, *adv.* [prob. from same root as tam and talis; v. talis *init.*] **1.** *Then, at the time:* tum fit illud, quod, *etc.*, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) tum temporis, Just.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Then, thereupon, hereupon:* in ripâ inambulantes, tum autem residentes, Cic.—**b.** Meton.: (**a**) In a series or enumeration of facts or arguments: *Then, again, furthermore, besides, in the next place:* gigni autem terram, aquam, ignem, tum ex his omnia, Cic.—(**b**) As a correlative conjunction: tum . . . tum: (**a**) In statements of equal value: *First . . . then: now . . . now: as well . . . as; both . . . and:* tum Græce tum Latine, Cic.—(**β**) In a climax: Quum . . . tum: *Both . . . and especially; not only, simply, or merely . . . but especially, more particularly, moreover:* quæ quum sint gravia, judices, tum illud acerbissimum est, quod, *etc.*, Cic.

tūm-ĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, fĭcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [tum-eo; (e); facio] **I.** Prop.: *To cause to swell:* humum, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To swell* or *puff up; to inflate* with pride, *etc.*: aliquem lætitiâ, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tuméfier.*

tūm-ĕo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To swell; to be swollen* or *tumid; to be puffed out*, or *inflated:* tumet corpus omne veneno, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To swell* or *be swollen* with passionate excitement; *to be excited, violent, ready to burst forth:* sapientis animus nunquam tumet, Cic.—**B.** Of speech: *To be inflated, turgid, pompous, bombastic.* Tac.

tūme-sco, tūmŭi, *no sup.*, tūmescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [tume-o] **I.** Prop.: *To begin to swell, to swell up:* colla tumescunt, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To swell up, become swollen* with passionate excitement; *to become excited, violent, ready to burst forth:* operta tumescere bella, Virg.

tūm-idus, a, um, *adj.* [tum-eo] **I.** Prop.: *Swollen, swelling, rising high, protuberant, tumid:* (*Comp.*) tumidiores oculi, Cels. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of passion, emotion, *etc.*: **1.** *Incensed, enraged, exasperated, passionate*, etc. Virg.—**2.** *Puffed up, elated, haughty, arrogant:* Hor.—**3.** *Violent, ready to break out, seditious:* (*Sup.*) Eridani tumidissimus accola, Sil.—**4.** *Swelling, ambitious:* Hor.—**B.** Of speech or speaker: *Inflated, turgid, tumid, pompous, bombastic:* Liv.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tumide.*

tūm-or, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A swelling out, a swelling*, etc.: Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A swelling, commotion, ferment, excitement* of the mind or feelings from any passion, *etc.*: Cic.; Virg.—**B.** Of speech: *An inflated* or *pompous style, bombast:* Quint. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of the body, or any part of it: *A swelling, tumour:* Cic.; Pl.—**B.** Of the earth: *A rising, rising ground, eminence, hill*, etc.: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tumeur.*

tūmŭl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [tumul-us] *To cover with a mound; to bury, inter, entomb:* aliquam, Ov.

tūmŭl-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of hills, hilly:* locus, Sall.

tūmultū-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tumult-us, (*uncontr. Gen.*) tumultu-is] (*Of*, or *belonging to*, tumultus; hence) **1.**

Milit. t.t.: Of troops: *Of, or pertaining to, an insurrection, invasion,* etc.; *hurriedly brought together, raised hastily or suddenly:* exercitus, Liv.—**2.** *That is done, or happens, in a hurry; hurried, hasty, sudden, confused, irregular, disorderly, tumultuary:* pugna, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tumultuaire.*

tŭmultŭā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tumultu(a)-or] *A bustling, hurrying, bustle, confusion, tumult:* Liv.

tŭmultŭ-o, *prps. no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [tumultus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) tumultu-is] *To make a bustle or disturbance; to raise a tumult,* etc.: Plaut., Liv.

tŭmultŭ-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* [id.] *To make a bustle or disturbance; to be in great agitation or confusion, be in an uproar, raise a tumult,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *tumulter.*

tŭmultŭōs-e, *adv.* [tumultuos-us] *With bustle or confusion, tumultuously:* Liv.: (*Comp.*) tumultuosius, Cæs.: (*Sup.*) tumultuosissime, Cic.

tŭmultŭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tumultus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) tumultu-is] *Full of bustle, confusion, or tumult; restless, turbulent, tumultuous:* vita, Cic.: (*Comp.*) tumultuosior Italia, Vell.: (*Sup.*) quod tumultuosissimum pugnæ erat, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tumultueux.*

tŭm-ultus, ūs (*Gen.,* tumulti, Sall.), *m.* [prob. akin to tum-eo] **I.** Prop.: *Disturbance, disquietude, agitation, tumult,* of the mind or feelings: Hor.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** Milit. t. t.: *A sudden, or impending, war; civil war, insurrection, tumult, sedition, rebellion:* Cic.; Cæs.—**b.** *An uproar, violent commotion, disturbance, bustle, tumult:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tumulte.*

tŭm-ŭlus, i, *m.* [tum-eo] (*The thing swelling up;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *A raised heap (of earth); a mound, hillock, hill:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Esp.: *A sepulchral mound, barrow, tumulus:* Cic.; Virg.

tun-c, *adv.* [apocopated and changed from tum-ce] **1.** *Then, at the time, immediately:* tunc, quum omnia dicta sunt, Cic.—**2.** Referring to a specified past time: *Then, at that time:* nunc aiunt, quod tunc negabant, Cic.: with *Gen.*) tunc temporis, Just.

tu(n)d-o, tŭtŭdi, tunsum *or* tūsum, tundĕre (*Inf. Pass.,* tundier, Lucr.), 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root TUD, *ferire*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To beat, strike, buffet* with repeated strokes: oculos bacillo, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To pound, bruise, bray,* as in a mortar: tunsum gallæ admisceresaporem, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To din, stun, keep on at, importune* a person by repeating the same thing: assiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros Tunditur, Virg.

Tungri, ōrum, *m. The Tungri; a people of Gallia Belgica* (near the modern *Tongres*).

tūnĭca, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A tunic; an under-garment of the Romans worn by both sexes:* Cic.

II. Meton.: *A coating, skin, tegument, membrane,* etc.: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tunique.*

1. tūnĭcā-tus, a, um, *P.* of tunic(a)-o.

2. tūnĭc-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [tunic-a] (*Provided, or furnished, with a coating, skin, husk, peel,* etc.; *unpeeled:* cæpe, Fers.

tūnĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To clothe with or in a tunic:* Cic.

tun-sus (or tund-sus), a, um, *P.* of tund-o.

tūor, v. tueor *init.*

turba, æ, *f.* = τύρβη. **I.** Prop.: *A turmoil, hubbub, uproar, disorder, tumult, commotion, disturbance,* of a crowd of people: Cic.; Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A brawl, confusion, disturbance:* Ter.; Cic.—**B.:** **1.** Of persons: *A crowd, throng, multitude; a band, train, troop,* etc.: Cic.; Hor.—**2.** Of other beings, and things: *A crowd, throng, troop, multitude, number:* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *turbe,* (mod.) *tourbe, troupe.*

turbā-mentum, i, *n.* [turb(a)-o] *A means of disturbance:* Tac.

turbāt-o, *adv.* [turbat-us] *Confusedly, in a disorderly way:* Cæs.

turbā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. turb(a)-o] *Confusion, disorder, disturbance:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *turbation.*

turbā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A troubler, disquieter, disturber:* Tac.

turbā-tus, a, um: 1. *P.* of turb(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.: Troubled, disturbed, disordered, agitated, excited:* **a.** Prop.: (*Comp.*) turbatius mare, Suet.—**b.** Fig.: voluntates turbatæ, Cic.

turben, inis, v. 2. turbo.

turbĭd-e, *adv.* [turbid-us] **1.** *In a disturbed way or manner; confusedly:* Cic.—**2.** *Mutinously, turbulently:* Tac.

turb-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [1. turb-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Full of confusion or disorder, wild, confused, disordered:* a somno turbida, Ov. **B.** Esp.: Of fluids: *Troubled, thick, muddy, turbid:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Troubled, disturbed, perplexed:* se turbidus abstulit Arunsˌ Virg.: (with *Gen.*) turbidus animi, Tac.—**Adverbial expression:** Turbidum, *In a troubled or disturbed manner; confusedly:* Hor.—**B.** *Boisterous, turbulent, vehement, violent:* (*Comp.*) pectora sunt ipso turbidiora mari, Ov.—**C.** *Turbulent, mutinous, seditious:* (*Sup.*) turbidissimus quisque, Tac.—**D.** Of times, circumstances, *etc.: Troubled, perilous, disturbed, dangerous,* etc.: Cic.—As *Subst.:* **turbidissima,** ōrum, *n. plur. The most troubled,* or *perilous, circumstances:* Cic.—**Adverbial expression:** In turbido, *In troubled, perilous,* etc., *times* or *circumstances:* Liv.

turbĭn-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [turbo, turbin-is] (*Pertaining to a turbo;* hence) *Shaped like a top, cone-shaped:* Ov.

1. turb-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (*Fut. Perf.,* turbāssit, for turbaverit) [turb-a] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To disturb, agitate, move violently, confuse, disorder; to throw into disorder* or *confusion:* ventorum vi turbari atque agitari mare, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Of water: *To trouble, make thick* or *turbid:* Ov.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: *To disturb, confuse, confound:* ordinem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *troubler.*

2. turb-o, inis, *m.* (-en, Inis, *n.*) [1. turb-o] (*That which moves violently* round; hence) **1.** *A whirlwind, tornado:* Cic.; Ov.—**2.:** **a.** Prop.: *A whipping-top:* Virg.—**b.** Meton.: Of things that have the shape or whirling motion of a top, as a *cone-reel, whirl, spindle,* etc.: Cic.; Pl.—**3.:** **a.** Prop.: *A whirlpool, vortex:* Claud. —**b.** Meton.: (a) *A whirling motion; a whirl, twist:* Lucr.; Virg.—(b) Of a weapon, *etc.: An impetuous launch* or *hurling:* Virg.—(c) *The twirling,* or *turning, round* of a slave by his master at the time of emancipation: Pers. —**c.** Fig.: *A round* of duties, *etc.:* Ov.

3. Turbo, ōnis, *m.* [1. turbo] (*Whirlwind*) *Turbo; the name of a gladiator.*

turbŭlent-e (-er), *adv.* [turbulent-us] *In a turbulent manner, confusedly, tumultuously, boisterously, with violence:* Cic.: (*Comp.*) turbulentius, id.

turb-ŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [turba] (*Full of* turba; hence) **1.** Of things: **a.** *Restless, agitated, confused, disturbed, boisterous, stormy, tempestuous:* (*Comp.*) turbulentior annus, Liv.: (*Sup.*) turbulentissimum tempus, Cic.—**b.** Of fluids: *Troubled, thick, muddy, disturbed, turbid:* Phæd.—**2.** *Making trouble, troublesome, turbulent, factious, seditious:* conciones, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *turbulent.*

turdus, i, *m.,* **turda,** æ, *f. A thrush, a fieldfare:* Hor.; Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tourde.*

tūr-ĕus (thūr-), a, um, *adj.* [tus, tur-is] *Of frankincense:* virga, Virg.

turg-ĕo, tursi, *no sup.,* turgēre, 2. *v. n.* [prob. from same root as torus] **I.** Prop.: *To swell out, be swollen* or *tumid:* turgent in palmite gemmæ, Virg. **II.** Fig.: Of speech: *To be inflated, turgid, bombastic:* Hor.

turge-sco, *no perf. nor sup.,* scĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [turge-o] **I.** Prop.: *To begin to swell; to swell up, swell:* prima Ceres docuit semen turgescere in agris, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To swell,* or *be swollen,* with anything: *to be full* of anything: ut mihi nugis Pagina turgescat, Pers. **B.** Esp.: Pregn.: *To swell with rage* or *passion; to be very wrathful* or *angry:* Cic.

turgĭdŭ-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for turgido-lus; fr. turgidus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) turgido-i] *Swollen:* ocelli, Cat.

turg-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [turg-eo] **I.** Prop.: *Swollen, inflated, distended, turgid:* frons turgida cornibus, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *Inflated, turgid:* Alpinus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *turgide.*

tūr-ĭbŭlum (thūr-), i, *n.* [tus, tur-is] (*That which bears* or *carries* tus; hence) *A censer:* Cic.

tūr-ĭ-crĕm-us (thūr-), a, um,

tyrannidem), *f.* = τυραννίς. *The sway of a tyrant, arbitrary* or *despotic rule, tyranny:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tyrannie.*

tȳrannoctŏnus, i, *m.* = τυραννοκτόνος. *A tyrannicide:* Cic.

tȳrannus, i, *m.* = τύραννος. **I.** Gen.: *A monarch, ruler, sovereign, king:* Virg.; Hor. **II.** Esp.: *A cruel* or *severe ruler; a despot, tyrant:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tyran.*

Tȳras, æ, *m.*, Τύρας. *The Tyras; a river of Sarmatia* (now the *Dniester*).

Tȳrĭus, a, um, **Tyros,** i, v. Tyrus.

tyrŏtărĭchos, i, *m.* = τυροτάριχος. *A dish of salt-fish and cheese:* Cic.

Tyrrhēni, ōrum, *m.*, Τυρρηνοί. *The Tyrrheni; a Pelasgian people who migrated to Italy and formed the parent stock of the Etrurians.* — Hence, **1. Tyrrhēn-us,** a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Tyrrhenians or Etrurians; Tyrrhenian, Etrurian, Tuscan.* — As *Subst.*: **Tyrrhenus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* pontus) *The Tuscan Sea.*—**2. Tyrrhēnĭa,** æ, *f. The country of the Tyrrhenians; Etruria.*

Tyrrheus, ĕi, *m. Tyrrheus; the shepherd of King Latinus.*—Hence, **Tyrrhĭdæ,** ārum, *m. The sons of Tyrrheus.*

Tyrtæus, i, *m.*, Τυρταῖος. *Tyrtæus; an Athenian poet.*

Tȳrus (-os), i, *f.*, Τύρος. *Tyre; a maritime and commercial city of the Phœnicians, especially celebrated for its purple* (now the ruins of *Sur*). — Hence, **Tȳr-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Tyre; Tyrian.*—As *Subst.*: **Tyrii,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Tyrians.*—**2.** Meton.: *Carthaginian.*—As *Subst.*: **Tyrius,** ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A Carthaginian.*

U

U, u (originally **V, v**, which character arose from the Greek Υ), *n. indecl.* or *f.* The twenty-first letter of the Latin alphabet; a vowel, which was early distinguished by the old grammarians from the consonant represented by the same sign.

1. ūber, ĕris, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit *údhar,* Gr. οὖθαρ] **I.** Prop.: *A teat, pap, dug, udder, a breast that gives suck:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Richness, fruitfulness, fertility:* Virg.

2. ūb-er, ĕris, *adj.* [1. ub-er] **I.** Prop.: Of the soil, *etc.*: *Rich, fruitful, fertile:* solum, Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Abounding* or *rich in; full of:* (with *Gen.*) lactis et uberes cantare rivos, Hor. — **B.** *Copious, plentiful, abundant:* fruges, Hor. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Rich, fertile, fruitful:* (*Comp.*) quis uberior in dicendo Platone, Cic.—**B.** *Abounding in, full of:* (*Sup.*) uberrima supplicationibus triumphisque provincia, Cic.—**C.** *Plentiful, abundant, copious, full:* spes uberior, Cic.

ūbĕr-ĭus, *comp. adv.* [2. uber] **1.** *More fruitfully, more fertilely, more richly:* Ov.—**2.** *More abundantly, more copiously, more plentifully, more fully:* Cic.

ūber-rĭme, *sup. adv.* [id.] *Most abundantly, most copiously:* Cic.

ūber-tas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* uber; hence) **1.** *Richness, fruitfulness, fertility* of the soil, *etc.*: Cic.—**2.** *Productiveness:* Cic.—**3.** *Copiousness, plentifulness, abundance:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *ubereté, uberté.*

ūber-tim, *adv.* [id.] *Plentifully, abundantly, copiously:* Cat.

ŭbĭ, *adv.* [akin to qui] **I.** Prop.: **A.** A relative local particle, denoting rest in a place: *In which place, in what place, where:* in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Cæsar constituisset, Cæs.: (with suffix *nam*) ubinam mens constans possit insistere, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) ubi terrarum esses, id.— Particular combination: Ubi ubi (also written as one word ubiubi): *Wherever, wheresoever:* Liv.—**B.** In a direct interrogation: *Where?* ubi Delphica tellus? Tib.: (with suffix *nam*; also, with *Gen.*): ubinam gentium sumus? Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of time: *When, whenever, as soon as, as:* hæc ubi dicta dedit, Virg.—**B.**: **1.** Of things: *In which, by which, with which, wherewith,* etc.: Cic.—**2.** Of persons: *With whom, by whom,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *où.*

ŭbĭ-cumque (-cunque), *adv.*: **1.** Relative: *Wherever, wheresoever:* etsi, ubicunque es, in eadem es navi, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) ubicumque locorum Vivitis, Hor.—**2.** Indefinite: *Wherever it may be, anywhere, everywhere:* bonam deperdere famam, Rem patris oblimare, malum est ubicumque, Hor.

Ubĭi, ōrum, *m. The Ubii; a Germanic people* (about mod. *Cologne*).

ŭbīnām, v. ubi.

ŭbī-que, *adv. Wherever, wheresoever, in any place whatever, anywhere, everywhere:* nemo sit, quin ubivis, quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) ubivis gentium, Ter.

Ūcălĕgon, ontis, *m.*, Οὐκαλέγων. *Ucalegon; the name of a Trojan.*

ū-dus, a, um, *adj.* [for uv-dus; fr. uv-eo] *Wet, moist, damp, humid:* paludes, Ov.

Ufens, tis, *m. Ufens:* **1.** *A small river of Latium* (now *Uffento*).—Hence, **Ufent-ĭnus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Ufens; Ufentine.*—**2.** *A man's name.*

ulcĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ulcus, ulcer-is] *To make sore, cause to ulcerate:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ulcérer.*

ulcĕr-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Full of sores, ulcerous:* facies, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *Ulcerous:* jecur, *i. e. wounded (with love),* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ulcéreux.*

ulciscor, ultus sum, ulcisci, 3. *v. dep. inch.* [etym. dub.] **I.** *To avenge one's self on, take vengeance on,* or *punish,* another for wrong done; *to take revenge for; to avenge, punish* injustice, wrongs, *etc.*: injurias bello, Cic.: Romanos pro injuriis, Cæs. **II.** With the person to whom wrong has been done as the object: **A.** Gen.: *To take vengeance for, to avenge a* person: Cic.; Ov. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To avenge one's self:* Cic.; Ov. ☞ In Pass. force: iræ graviter ultæ, Liv.

ulc-us (hulc-), ĕris, *n.* [akin to ἕλκ-ος] *A sore, ulcer:* **I.** Prop.: Virg. **II.** Fig.: Of abstract things: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ulcère.*

ū-ligo, ĭnis, *f.* [uv-ligo; fr. uv-eo] *Moisture, marshy quality* of the earth: Virg.

Ŭlixes (-isses), is (also, Ulixĕi, Hor.), *m.* [from the Etruscan Uluxe or from the Sicilian Οὐλίξης] *Ulixes* or *Ulysses; the Latin name for Odysseus,* or *Ulysses, king of Ithaca, famed among the Grecian heroes of the Trojan war for his craft and eloquence; the son of Laërtes and Anticlea, husband of Penelope, and father of Telemachus and Telegonus.*

ul-lus, a, um (*Gen.*, ullĭus; *Dat.*, ullī:—*Gen. Sing.*: ulli, Plaut.:—*Dat. Fem.*: ullæ, Lucr.), *adj. dim.* [for un lus; fr. un-us] *Any, anyone:* dum amnes ulli rumpuntur fontibus, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **ullus,** lus, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *Any man, anyone:* Cæs.; Cic.

ulm-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ulm-us] *Of,* or *belonging to, an elm-tree; of elm, elm-*: cœna, Juv.

ulmus, i, *f.* (*m.* in Cat.) *An elm, elm-tree:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orme.*

ulna, æ, *f.* [akin to ὠλένη] **1.** Prop.: *The elbow:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The arm:* Cat.—**B.**: **1.** *An ell:* Virg.—**2.** *A fathom:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aune, aune.*

uls, *præp. c. Acc.* [Sans. *anta,* "end"] *Beyond:* uls Tiberim, Var.

ul-ter, tra, trum, *adj.* [for uls-ter; fr. uls] **1.** Pos.: Obsolete: *That is beyond* or *on the other side.*—**2.** Comp.: **ultĕrĭor,** us. *Further, on the further side, that is beyond, ulterior:* Gallia, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **a. ulteriores,** um, *m.* (*sc.* homines) *Persons more distant* or *remote; persons further off:* Tac.—**b. ulteriora,** um, *n.*: (a) Prop.: Of place: *Things further off, more distant* or *remote:* Tac.—(b) Meton.: Of time: *Things beyond,* or *to come:*

Tac. — (c) Fig.: *Further things* or *matters:* Ov.—3. Sup.: **ultĭmus,** a, um: a. Prop.: Of space: (α) Gen.: *The furthest, most distant, most remote:* in ultimas maris terrarumque oras, Liv.—As *Subst.*: (α) **ultĭmi,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* homines) *The persons furthest off,* or *most distant,* etc.: Cæs.—(β) **ultĭma,** ōrum, *n. plur. The furthest,* or *most distant, things:* Hor. — (γ) **ultĭmum,** i, *n. The last part, the end:* Cic.—(b) Esp.: *The furthest,* or *most distant, part of* anything: ultima provincia, Cic. — b. Meton.: (α) Of time, or order of succession: (*The remotest,* i. e.) (α) *The earliest, oldest, first:* Cic.; Just.—(β) *The last, latest:* Ov.—As *Subst.*: **ultĭma,** ōrum, *n. plur. Final events, the end,* etc.: Cic.— Adverbial expressions: (αα) Ad ultĭmum, *To the last,* etc.: Liv.—(ββ) Ad ultĭmum, ultĭmo, *At last, lastly, finally:* Liv.; Suet.—(γγ) Ultĭmum, *For the last time:* Liv.—(b) Of degree or rank: (α) *The utmost, extreme, highest, first, greatest, extreme* (i. e. *capital punishment*), Cæs.—As *Subst.*: **ultĭmum,** i, *n. The highest pitch* or *degree:* Liv.—Adverbial expression: Ad ultĭmum, *To the last degree, in the extreme, utterly:* Liv.—(β) *The lowest, meanest:* cum ultimis utilitum certare, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ultérieur.*

ul-tio, ōnis, *f.* [for ulc-tio; fr. ulc-iscor] *A taking vengeance: an avenging, revenge:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *ulcion.*

ul-tor, ōris, *m.* [for ulc-tor; fr. id.] *A punisher, avenger, revenger:* Cic.: Ov.

ultr-ā, *adv.* and *prep. c. Acc.* [ulter, ultr-i] **I.** *Adv.*: **A.** Pos.: **1.** Prop.: Of place: *Beyond, further:* Hirt.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** Of time: (α) *Further, later, longer:* Liv. — (b) *Further, longer, more:* Liv. — **b.** Of degree, etc.: *Beyond, more,* etc.: Cic. — **B.** Comp.: **ulterius: 1.** Prop.: Of place: *Beyond, further on, further:* Ov.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** Of time: *Further, longer, more:* Ov.—**b.** Of degree, etc.: *Beyond, more,* etc.: Virg.; Ov. **II.** *Prep. c. Acc.*: **A.** Prop.: Of place: *On the further side of, beyond, past:* ultra Sillaman villam, Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of time: *Beyond, past, longer than:* ultra pueriles annos, Quint.—**2.** Of number, measure, degree, quality, etc.: *Beyond, above, over, more than:* si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *outre.*

ul-trix, ĭcis, *adj.* [for ulc-trix; fr. ulc-iscor] *Avenging, vengeful:* ultricesque sedent in limine Diræ, Virg. —As *Subst.*: **ultrix,** ĭcis, *f. She that avenges, an avenger:* Cic.

ultr-o, *adv.* [ulter, ultr-i] **I.** Prop.: Of place: *To the further side, beyond, on the other side:* so, mostly in the connection ultro citroque, ultro et citro, ultro ac citro, or also, without a copula, ultro citro, *On this side and on that, this way and that, to and fro, on both sides, mutually.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Afar, away, off;* so, only in Plaut.—**B.** *Besides, moreover, too:* Cic. —**C.** *On his part, on their part, of himself, of themselves,* etc.; *of one's own accord, without being asked, voluntary:* Cic.; Virg.—Particular phrase: Ultro tributa (sometimes written as one word, ultrotributa), *Expenditures made by the State for public works:* Liv.

ul-tus (for ulc-tus), a, um, *P.* of ulc-iscor.

Ŭlŭbræ, ārum, *f. Ulubræ; a town of Latium, by the Pontine Marshes* (now *Cisterna*).

ŭlŭl-a, æ, *f.* [ululo] (*The shrieker;* hence) *A screech-owl:* Virg.

ŭlŭlā-tŭs, ūs, *m.* [ulul(a)-o] *A howling, wailing, shrieking:* Cæs.; Virg.

ŭl-ŭl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [onomatop.; root UL reduplicated, cf. ὀλ-ολ-υζω] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Of animals: *To howl,* etc.: canes ululare per umbram, Virg.—**2.** Of shades of the departed, *etc.: To yell, shriek, utter a wailing* or *mournful cry:* Latiosque ululasse per agros Dedormes animas, Ov. **B.** Meton.: Of places: *To ring, resound, re-echo* with howling, *etc.*: plangoribus ædes Femineis ululant, Virg. **II.** Act.: *To cry,* or *howl, out to* anyone; *to cry,* or *yell out,* a person's name, *etc.*: nocturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbem, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ululer.*

ulva, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] *Sedge:* Virg.

Ulysses, is, v. Ulixes.

umbel-la, æ, *f. dim.* [for umberla; fr. umbra, umb(e)r-æ] (Prop.: *A little shadow:* Meton.) *A sunshade, parasol, umbrella:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ombelle, ombelle, ombrelle.*

umb-ĭlīcus, i, *m.* [akin to Gr. ὀμφαλός] **I.** Prop.: *The navel:* Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The middle, centre:* Cic.—**B.** *The projecting end of a cylinder* (*on which an ancient book was rolled*): Hor.—**C.** *A species of sea-snail, sea-cockle:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ombilic, nombril.*

umb-o, ōnis, *m.* [id.] (*Any convex elevation;* hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A boss* of a shield: Virg.— **b.** Meton.: *A shield:* Virg.—**2.** (Prop.: *The full part* or *swelling* of a garment; Meton.) *A toga:* Pers.

umbra, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A shade, shadow:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** In painting: *The dark part* of a painting; *shade, shadow:* Cic.—**B.** *A shade, ghost* of a dead person: Virg.; Hor.; Ov.—**C.** *An uninvited guest* (*whom an invited one brings with him*): Hor.—**D.** *A shade, shady place, that which gives a shade* or *shadow* (as a tree, building, *etc.*): Ov.; Tac.—**E.** *A fish* (*called also* sciæna); *a grayling, umber:* Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *A trace, obscure sign* or *image, faint appearance, imperfect copy* or *representation, semblance:* Cic.; Ov.—**B.** *Shelter, cover, protection:* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *umbre,* (mod.) *ombre.*

umbrā-cŭlum, i, *n.* [umbra, (uncontr. Gen.) umbra-i] (*That which makes* or *furnishes shade:* hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A shady place, bower, arbour:* Virg.—**b.** Meton.: *A school:* Cic.—**2.** *A sunshade, parasol, umbrella:* Ov.

umbrā-tĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] (*Belonging to* umbra; hence) **1.** *Remaining in retirement* or *at home: private, retired, contemplative:* vita, Cic.—**2.** Of speech: *In the manner of the schools:* Cic.

Umbri, ōrum, *m. The Umbri; a people of Italy, in the district of Umbria, which was named after them.*—Hence, **1. Umber,** bra, brum, *adj. Of, or belonging to, the Umbrians: Umbrian.* —As *Subst.*: **a. Umber,** bri, *m.*: (α) (*sc.* canis) *An Umbrian dog:* Virg.—(b) (*sc.* aper) *An Umbrian boar:* Cat. —b. **Umbra,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* mulier) *A female Umbrian* (in a pun with umbra, a shadow): Plaut.—**2. Umbr-ĭa,** æ, *f. The territory of the Umbri: Umbria.*

umbr-i-fĕr, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [umbr-a; (i); fer-o] *Shade-bringing, shade-giving, casting a shade, shady:* nemus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ombrifère.*

umbr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [umbr-a] **I.** Prop.: *To shade, shadow, overshadow, cast a shade upon:* Alphæus umbrantia Mænala ripas, Claud. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To overspread, cover,* etc.: umbrata gerunt civili tempora quercu, Virg.—**B.** *To cover, hide, conceal, make dark,* etc.: diem telis, Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *umbréer,* (mod.) *ombrer.*

umbr-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of shade, shady:* vallis, Virg.: (*Comp.*) locus umbrosior, Cic.: (*Sup.*) umbrosissima, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ombreux.*

umquam, v. un-quam.

ūnā, *adv.* [*Adverbial Abl.* of unus] *In one and the same place, at the same time, in company, together:* Cic.

ūnānĭm-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [unanim-us] (*The quality of the* unanimus; hence) *Unanimity, concord:* fraterna, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *unanimité.*

ūn-ānĭm-us, a, um, *adj.* [un-us; anim-us] *Of one mind, heart,* or *will; of one accord, concordant, unanimous:* Liv.; Cat.

uncĭa, æ, *f.* = οὐγκία. **I.** Prop.: *The twelfth part* of anything; *a twelfth:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A trifle, bit, atom:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *once.*

uncĭ-ārius, a, um, *adj.* [unci-a] (*Of,* or *belonging to, an* uncia; hence) **1.** *Pertaining to one twelfth per cent. per month,* i. e. *at one per cent. per year:* fenus, Tac.—**2.** *Of an ounce* (*in weight*): Pl.

uncĭ-ātim, *adv.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *By twelfths, by ounces:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *By a little at a time, little by little:* Ter.

uncĭn-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [uncin-us] *Furnished with hooks* or *tenters, barbed:* corpuscula, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *unciné.*

uncĭ-nus, i, *m.* [unc-us] (*A thing pertaining to an* uncus; hence) *A hook, barb:* App.

uncĭ-ŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [unci-a] *A little ounce:* Juv.

unc-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for ung-tio: fr. ung-o] **I.** Prop.: *A besmearing, anointing:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *An ointment, an unguent:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *onction.*

unc-tor, ōris, *m.* [for ung-tor ; fr. ung-o] *An anointer:* Cic.

1. unc-tum, i, *n.* [for ung-tum ; fr. id.] (*The anointing thing;* hence) *An unguent, ointment,* etc.: Cic.

2. unctum, i, v. 1. unctus.

unc-tūra, æ, *f.* [for ung-tura ; fr. ung-o] *An anointing* of the dead : Cic.

unc-tus (for ung-tus), a, um : **1.** P. of ung-o. — **2.** *Pa.* : **a.** Prop. : *Anointed:* Sen. — **b.** Meton. : *Rich, luxurious, sumptuous:* (*Comp.*) ut ab illis ipse unctior abiret, Cic. — As *Subst.*: **unctum,** i, *n. A rich banquet, sumptuous feast:* Hor. — **c.** Fig.: Of speech : *Rich, elegant,* etc.: consuetudo dicendi, Cic.

1. uncus, i, *m.* [Gr. ὄγκος, Sans. *aṅka*] **I.** Gen.: *A hook:* Liv. **II.** Esp.: *A hook fastened to the neck of condemned criminals, and by which they were dragged to the Tiber*): Cic.

2. unc-us, a, um, *adj.* [1. unc-us] *Hooked, bent in, crooked, curved:* hamus, Ov.

und-a, æ, *f.* [Sans. root UND, *to wet* or *moisten*] (*That which wets,* etc. ; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A wave, billow:* Plaut.; Hor. **II.** Meton. : **A.** *Water, moisture, a fluid* or *liquid* of any kind : Ov. —**B.** *A wave, wave-like thing :* Virg.— **C.** *A stream, crowd, multitude* of persons, *etc.*: Virg. **III.** Fig. : Of the wave-like agitation of a multitude : *A surge, billow, stream, tide:* Cic.; Hor.

u-nde, *adv.* [for cu-nde, fr. qu-i] **1.** Of place : *From which place, whence:* reverti in fines, unde erant profecti, Cæs. : (with *Gen.*) unde gentium, Plaut.—**2.** Of persons or things: *From whom, from which, from what:* unde iste amor tam improvisus? Cic.: (with *Gen.*) unde gentium ? Plaut.—Particular phrases : **a.** Law *t.t.*: Unde petitur, *Whence,* or *from whom, a thing is sought* or *claimed ;* hence, *a defendant* or *defendants in a suit:* Ter.; Cic. —**b.** Unde, unde, *From wherever* or *whencesoever ; from whatever quarter:* Hor.

un-dĕcĭm, *num. adj.* [for undecem ; fr. un-us ; dec-em] (*One* and *ten;* hence) *Eleven:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *onze.*

undĕcĭm-us, a, um, *num. adj.* [undecim] *The eleventh:* legio, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *onzième.*

undĕ-cumque (**-cunque**;—in *tmesis*; unde vacefit cumque locus, Lucr.), *adv. From wherever* or *whencesoever ; from what place,* or *part, soever:* Pl.

undĕ-lĭbet, *adv. Whence you will, whencesoever, from any place whatever, from anywhere:* Auct. Her.

un-dēni, æ, a, *num. distrib. adj.* [un-us ; deni] (*One* and *ten each ;* hence) *Eleven each, eleven* distributively : Hor.

un-dē-nōnāgintā, *num. adj.* [unus ; de ; nonaginta] (*One from ninety ;* hence) *Eighty-nine:* Liv.

un-dē-octōginta, *num. adj.* [unus ; de ; octoginta] (*One from eighty ;* hence) *Seventy-nine:* Hor.

un-dē-quadrāginta, *num. adj.* [un-us ; de ; quadraginta] (*One from forty ;* hence) *Thirty-nine:* Cic.

undēquinquāg-ēsīmus, a, um, *num. adj.* [contr. fr. undequinquagintesimus ; fr. undequinquagint-a] *The forty-ninth:* Cic.

un-dē-quinquāginta, *num. adj.* [un-us ; de ; quinquaginta] (*One from fifty ;* hence) *Forty-nine:* Liv.

un-dē-sexāginta, *num. adj.* [unus ; de; sexaginta] (*One from sixty ;* hence) *Fifty-nine:* Liv.

undētrīc-ēsīmus or **undētrīgē-sīmus,** a, um, *num. adj.* [contr. and changed fr. undetrigint-esimus : fr. undetrigint-a] *The twenty-ninth:* Liv.

undēvīcēsīm-āni, ōrum, *m.* [undevicesim-us] *Soldiers of the nineteenth legion :* Hirt.

undēvīc-ēsīmus (undevig-) a, um, *adj.* [contr. fr. undevigint-esimus; fr. undevigint-i] *The nineteenth:* Cic.

un-dē-vīginti, *num. adj.* [un-us ; de ; viginti] (*One from twenty ;* hence) *Nineteen :* Cic.

und-ĭ-que, *adv. indef.* [for und-e ; (i); que] (*Whencesoever ;* hence) *From all parts, sides,* or *places ; from every quarter, on all sides, on every part, everywhere :* Cic.

und-ĭ-sōn-us, a, um, *adj.* [und-a; (i); son-o] *Wave-sounding ; sounding,* or *roaring, with the waves :* dei, *i. e. seagods,* Prop.

und-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [und-a] **I.** Prop.: *To rise in waves* or *surges, to throw up waves, to surge, swell :* ad cœlum undabat vortex, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To overflow with, be full of, abound in* anything : silva favis, Claud.—**B.** *To wave, undulate:* undans buxo Cytorus, Virg.

undō-sus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of waves* or *surges, surgy, billowy :* æquor, Virg.: (*Comp.*) undosior fluctus, Sol.

Unelli, ōrum, *m. The Unelli ; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis.*

ūnetvicēsīm-āni, ōrum, *m.* [unetvicesim-us] *Soldiers of the twenty-first legion :* Tac.

ūn-et-vicēsīmus, a, um, *num. adj.* [un-us ; et ; vicesimus] *The twenty-first:* legio, Tac.

ung-o (-uo), unxi, unctum, ungĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root AÑJ, *to smear, to anoint*] **I.** Prop.: *To smear, besmear, anoint* with any fat substance, an unguent, oil, *etc.*: corpus, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** 1. Of a vessel : *To daub with pitch :* Virg. —2. *To smear with poison :* tela, Virg. —**B.** *To smear, stain,* etc.: arma cruoribus, Hor. — **C.** Part. Perf. : *Greasy:* manūs, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oindre.*

ungu-en, ĭnis, *n.* [ungu-o] (*The anointing thing ;* hence) *An ointment, unguent:* Virg.

unguent-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [unguent-um] *Of,* or *belonging to, ointments* or *unguents ; ointment-*: vasa, Pl.—As *Subst.* : **1. unguentārĭus,** ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* negotiator) *A dealer in unguents, a perfumer :* Cic.—**2. unguentārĭum,** ĭi, *n.* (*sc.* argentum), *Money for buying perfumes:* Pl.

unguen-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for unguin-to ; fr. unguen, unguinis] *To anoint:* Plaut.

unguent-um, i, *n.* [unguent-o] (*The anointing thing ;* hence) *An ointment, unguent, perfume :* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *onguent.*

ungu-ĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [ungu-is] *A little nail* of the finger : Cic. — Particular expression : A teneris unguiculis, *From tender little nails,* i. e. *from early infancy, from childhood :* Cic.

unguis, is, *m.* [akin to ὄνυξ] **1.** Of persons : *A nail :* Hor.—Particular phrases: **a.** Ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, *From top to toe, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot:* Cic.— b. Transversum unguem discedere, *To depart a finger's breadth, in the least:* Cic.—**c.** Medium ostendere unguem, *To show the middle nail,* i. e. *to show utter derision, the greatest contempt:* Juv.—**d.** De tenero ungui, *From a tender nail,* i. e. *from childhood :* Hor. —**e.** Ad or in unguem, *To a nail,* i. e. *to a hair, to a nicety, exactly, perfectly* (an expression borrowed from sculptors, who, in modelling, give the finishing touch with the nail): Hor., Virg.—**2.** Of animals : *A claw, hoof, talon :* Hor.

ungŭ-la, æ, *f.* [ungu-is] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A hoof:* Cic. — **B.** Of hens : *A claw:* Plaut. — **C.** Of vultures and eagles : *A talon:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *A horse:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ongle.*

unguo, ĕre, v. ungo.

ūnic-e, *adv.* [unic-us] *Alone, solely, singularly, especially, in an extraordinary degree:* Cic.

ūn-ĭ-cŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [un-us ; (i) color] *Of one colour, all of one* or *the same colour :* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *uni colore.*

ūn-ĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [un-us] (*Pertaining to* unus ; hence) **I.** Prop. : Of number : *One* and no more ; *only, sole, single :* filius, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of nature, character, or quality : **A.** In a good sense : *Alone of its kind, singular, uncommon, unparalleled, unique:* liberalitas, Cic.—**B.** In a bad sense : *Singularly bad, detestable :* nequitia, Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *unique.*

ūn-ĭ-form-is, e, *adj.* [un-us ; (i) form-a] *Having only one shape* or *form uniform:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *uniforme.*

ūn-ĭ-gĕn-a, æ, *adj.* [un-us ; (i); gen-o = gigno] **1.** *Only-begotten, only.* mundus, Cic.—**2.** *Born of one parent, of one* or *the same family:* Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *unigène.*

ūn-ĭ-măn-us, a, um, *adj.* [un-us, (i); man-us] *Having only one hand, one-handed :* puer, Liv.

ūn-ĭo, ōnis, *m.* and *f.* [un-us] (*A thing pertaining to* unus ; hence) *A single large pearl:* Mart.

ūn-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Into one, together in one, conjointly :* Lucr.

ūnĭvers-e, *adv.* [univers-us] *In general, generally:* Cic.

ūnĭvers-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The state of the* universus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *All together, the whole:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The whole number of things, the whole world, the universe:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *université.*

ūn-ĭ-versus, a, um (un-vorsum, Lucr.), *adj.* [un-us; (i); versus] (*Turned into one;* hence) *All together, all taken collectively, whole, entire, collective, general, universal:* provincia, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **universum,** i, *n. The whole world, the universe:* Cic.—Adverbial expression: In universum, *As a whole, in general, generally:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *univers.*

un-quam (um-), *adv.* [un-um; quam] *At any time, ever:* Cic.; Virg.

ūn-us (old forms, OINOS and OENOS, Cic.), a, um (unĭus, Virg.), (*Gen.* unius; *Dat.* uni) *num. adj.* [ĕĭς, ἐν-ός] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *One; an* or *a:* populus, Cic.—Adverbial expression: In unum, *Into one, to one place, together:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of that which is common to several persons or things; *One and the same:* omnes una manet nox, Hor. — **2.** Of that which is alone, by itself: *One, alone, only, sole, single:* Pompeius plus potest unus, quam ceteri omnes, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A* or *an, one, some, some one:* unus paterfamilias, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *un.*

ūpĭl-io, ōnis, *m.* [for ovil-io *or* opil-io; fr. ovil-e] (*One pertaining to an* ovile; hence) *A shepherd:* Virg.

Ūrānĭa, æ, **-e,** ēs, *f.* Οὐρανία or Οὐρανίη (The Heavenly). *Urania* or *Uranie; the muse of Astronomy:* Cic.

urbān-e, *adv.* [1. urban-us] **1.** *Courteously, civilly, affably, politely, urbanely:* Cic.: (*Comp.*) urbanius, id. —**2.** *Wittily, acutely, elegantly, happily:* ridere, Cic.: (*Sup.*) urbanissime respondere, Gell.

urbān-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The state* or *quality of the* urbanus; hence) **1.** *A living in a city; city-life:* Cic.—**2.**: (*City-fashion, city manners;* hence) **a.** In a good sense: (a) *Refinement, elegance of manner, politeness, courtesy, affability, urbanity:* Cic.—(b) *Refinement, delicacy,* or *elegance* of speech: Cic. — (c) *Wit, humour, pleasantry, raillery:* Cic. — **b.** In a bad sense: *Trickery, roguery, knavery:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *urbanité.*

urb-ānus, a, um, *adj.* [urbs, urbis] **I.** Gen.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the city* or *town; city-, town-:* prætor, Cæs.: luxus, Tac.—As *Subst.*: **urbānus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *An inhabitant of a city, a city-man, citizen:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: (*In the city-fashion;* hence) **A.** In a good sense: **1.** Prop.: *Polished, refined, cultivated, courteous, affable, urbane:* in manners: Cic.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** Of speech or speaker: *Refined, polished, elegant, nice, choice:* (*Comp.*) urbanior Cicero, Tac.—**b.** Of wit: *Witty, humorous, facetious:* comis et urbanus, **Hor.:** (*Sup.*) in isto genere urbanissimus, Cic.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Bold, forward, impudent:* audacia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *urbain.*

urb-ĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [urbs, urb-is] *Of,* or *belonging to, the city; city-, civic:* Suet.

Urbigenus pagus. *The Urbigenus Pagus; a canton of Helvetia* (prps. the mod. *Orbe*).

Urbĭnum, i, *n. Urbinum; a town of Umbria.*—Hence, **Urbĭn-as,** ātis, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Urbinum.*

urbo, v. urvo.

urb-s, urbis, *f.* [prob. urb-o] (*That which is marked out by a plough;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A walled town, a city:* Cic.; Virg. **B.** Esp.: *The city (of Rome):* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *The citizens:* Virg.

urcĕŏ-lus, i, *m. dim.* [urceus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) urceo-i] *A little pitcher* or *water-pot:* Juv.

urcĕus, i, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A pitcher, water-pot, ewer:* Hor.

ūr-ēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [ur-o] (*A nipping;* hence) *A blast, blight* of plants: Cic.

urg-ĕo (**urgŭ-**), ursi, *no sup.,* urgēre, 2. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To press, push, force, drive, impel, urge:* tres (*sc.* naves) Eurus ab alto In brevia et Syrtes urget, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: (*To press upon* as something burdensome or compulsory; hence) **1.** *To bear hard,* or *close, upon; to press hard, to beset closely:* aliquem, Hor.— **2.** *To weigh down, burden, oppress:* latus mundi, Hor. — **3.** Of personal subjects: *To press, urge, solicit:* Lepidus ursit me et suis et Antonii literis, ut, *etc.*, Script. ap. Cic.—**4.** Of things as subjects: *To be urgent* or *pressing:* Cic.—**B.** *To press upon* by too great nearness; *to crowd, hem in, confine:* urbem urbe, Cic.—**C.**: (*To press upon with force;* hence) **1.** Of the soil: *To turn up, till,* etc.: Hor.—**2.** Of the sea: *To force,* or *press,* one's way through: Hor. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To press, ply, urge* with argument: aliquem, Cic. — **B.** *To follow up, keep to, stick to, ply hard, push forward, urge on* anything: æquitatem, Cic.

ūr-īna, æ, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit *vâr,* "water;" whence, Gr. οὖρ-ον] **I.** Prop.: *Urine:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Seed, semen:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *urine.*

Urĭos (-us), i, *m.* = Οὔριος (Heavenly). *Urios* or *Urius; a title of Jupiter.*

ur-na, æ, *f.* [akin to ur-ina; cf. urina *init.*] **I.** Prop.: *A vessel for drawing water; a water-pot, water jar, urn:* Hor.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *A voting-urn:* Cic.—**2.** *The urn (of fate):* Hor.—**B.** *A cinerary urn:* Ov. —**C.** *A money-pot, money-jar:* Hor.— **D.** A liquid measure containing half an amphora; *An urn:* Pers. —**E.** *A measure* in gen.: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *urne.*

ūr-o, ussi, ustum, ūrĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root USH, *to burn;*—orig. BURO, whence bustum; cf. Gr. πῦρ] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To burn:* cedrum, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To burn up, destroy by fire, consume:* agros, Liv. —**2.** Of encaustic painting: *To burn in:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *To scorch, parch, dry up:* fauces urit sitis, Hor.—**2.** *To cause a hot burning pain,* or *sensation to; to sting,* or *pain, acutely:* pestilentia urens urbem atque agros, Liv.—**B.** *To rub sore, gall, fret, chafe:* teneros urit lorica lacertos, Prop. — **C.**: *To pinch with cold; to nip,* etc.: in montibus uri, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To burn, inflame, consume* with any passion: urit me Glyceræ nitor, Hor.—**B.**: **1.** *To gall, fret, chafe, vex,* etc.: hominem, Ter.—**2.** *To disturb, harass, annoy, distress,* etc.: eos bellum Romanum urebat, Liv.

urs-a, æ, *f.* [akin to urs-us] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A she-bear:* Ov. — **B.** *A bear,* in gen.: Virg. **II.** Meton.: Ursa, as *a constellation,* either Ursa Major, *the Greater Bear,* or Ursa Minor, *the Lesser Bear:* Parrhasis (*i. e.* Major), Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *urs,* (mod.) *ours.*

urs-us, i, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit *riksha;* Gr. ἄρκτος, ἄρκος] *A bear:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ours.*

ur-tīca, æ, *f.* [ur-o] **1.**: (*The thing stinging* or *paining acutely;* hence) *A stinging nettle, a nettle:* Hor.—**2.** (*The burning* or *inflaming thing;* hence) *Lustful desire, pruriency:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ortie.*

ūrus, i, *m.* [a Celtic word] *A wreox* or *aurock; a urus:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *urus, ure.*

urv-o (**urb-**), *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* *To plough around, mark out with a plough:* "*urvare* est aratro definire," Pompon.

Uscŭdăma, æ, *f. Uscudama; a town of Thrace (called, also, Hadrianopolis).*

Usĭpĕtes, um, **-pĭi,** ōrum, *m. The Usipetes* or *Usipii; a Germanic people.*

ūsĭtāt-e, *adv.* [usitat-us] *In the usual manner:* loqui, Cic.: (*Comp.*) usitatius, Gell.

ūsĭtā-tus, a, um: **1.** of usit(a)-or. —**2.** *Pa.*: *Usual, wonted, customary, common, ordinary, accustomed, familiar:* vocabula, Cic.: (*Comp.*) usitatius verbum, id.: (*Sup.*) mos usitatissimus, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *usité.*

ūs-ĭtor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. intens.* [fr. obsol. us-or; freq. of ut-or] *To use often, be in the habit of using:* Gell.

u-s-pĭam, *adv.* [akin to qu-i; with suffix piam; s is probably euphonic] *At,* or *in, any place; anywhere, somewhere:* Cic.

u-s-quam, *adv.* [akin to qui; quam; cf. uspiam *init.*] **1.** Of place: *At,* or *in, any place; anywhere:* Ter.; Cic.— **2.** Of other relations than those of place: *In anything, in any way:* Cic. — **3.** With verbs of motion: *To any place, anywhither, anywhere:* Hor.

u-s-que, *adv.* [akin to qui; que; cf. uspiam *init.*] **1.** Of place: **a.** *All the way, right on, without stop, continuously, constantly:* Cic.; Ov.:—also, with *quague:* Cic. — **b.** With Acc. of place, or of person: *All the way to, as far as, to:* Hor. — **2.** Of time: *All the while* from or to a period; *as long* or *as far*

y; until. Ter.; Cic. — 3. In other relations: a. *Even until; quite up to* or *as far as:* Cic. — b. *Right on, without stop, continuously, constantly, incessantly:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jusque.*

usquequaque, v. usque.

Ustĭca, æ, *f. Ustica; a small hill in the Sabine country, near Horace's villa.*

us-tor, ōris, *m.* [for ur-tor; fr. ur-o] *A burner* of dead bodies; *a corpse-burner:* Cic.

us-tŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for ur-tulo; fr. id.] *To burn up, consume* by fire: scripta lignis, Cat.

1. **ūsū-căpĭo,** cēpi, captum, căpĕre, 3. *v. a.* [2. usus, *(uncontr. Gen.)* usu-is; capio] Law *t. t.: To acquire ownership* of a thing *by long use; to acquire by prescription* or *usucaption:* Cic.

2. **ūsūcăpĭ-o,** ōnis, *f.* Law *t. t.:* [1. usucapi-o] *The acquisition of ownership by long use* or *possession; usucaption:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *usucapion.*

ūsūcap-tus, a, um, *P.* of usucap-io.

ū-sūra, æ, *f.* [for ut-sura; fr. utor] **I.** Gen.: *A using, use,* or *enjoyment* of a thing: Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: Mercantile *t. t.: A use (of money lent):* Cic. **B.** Meton.: *Interest* paid for the use of money; *usury* (reckoned by the month among the Romans): Cic. **C.** Fig.: Of other things than money: *Interest:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *usure.*

ūsurpā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [usurp(a)-o] *A taking into use, a making use, using, use* of a thing: Cic. ¶ Hence (in late Lat. meaning of "usurpation"), Fr. *usurpation.*

ūsu-rp-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [contr. from usu-rap-o; fr. usus, *(uncontr. Gen.)* usu-is; (i); rap-io] *(To take to one's own use;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *To take into use; to make use of; to use, employ, apply, practise, exercise:* nomen tantum virtutis usurpas, Cic.: benevolentiæ memoriam, id. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To take possession* or *cognizance of,* i. e. *to perceive, observe,* etc., through the senses: aliquid sensibus, Lucr. — **B.** Law *t. t.:* **1.** *To get possession of; to acquire, obtain* a thing: possessionem, Cic. — **2.** *To assume* or *appropriate unlawfully; to usurp:* civitatem, Suet. — **C.** *To name* or *call* habitually: is, qui Sapiens usurpatur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *usurper.*

1. **ū-sus** (for ut-sus), a, um, *P.* of ut-or.

2. **ū-sus,** ūs, *m.* [for ut-sus; fr. utor] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A using,* or *making use of,* a thing; *use, application employment:* Cic.—Particular Law phrases: **1.** Usus et fructus, usus fructusque, and more freq. in one word, usufructus, *The use and enjoyment of property belonging to another, usufruct:* Cic.; Sen. — **2.** *A use that creates ownership, acquisition by prescription, usucaption;* in the connection usus et auctoritas, or without the copula, usus auctoritas; v. auctoritas. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Intercourse, familiarity, intimacy:* Cic.; Ov.—**2.**: **a.** *Constant use, practice, exercise:* Cæs.; Cic.—**b.** *Custom, usage, habit:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Experience:* Cic.: Cæs.—**B.** *Service, benefit, profit, advantage, utility, usefulness:* Cic.; Hor.—Particular phrases: Usui, *or* ex usu, esse, *To be of use, service,* or *benefit; to be useful, serviceable,* or *profitable:* Cæs.; Cic.—**C.** *Use, occasion, need, want, necessity:* Cic.—Particular phrases: Usus est, *or* usus venit, *There is need; it is necessary, becomes requisite:* Cic.; Cæs.; Virg.—**D.** *A fit occasion* or *opportunity* to be used: Cic.; Cæs.—Particular expression: Usu venit, *etc., It comes by occasion;* i. e. *it happens, chances, occurs:* Cic.; Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *us.*

ŭt, or, in its original form, **ūti,** *adv.* and *conj.* [etym. dub.; but prob. from the same pronominal root as qui, quod] **I.** Adv.: **A.** Gen.: *In what manner, how; in the manner that, as:* non item in oratione, ut in versu, Cic. — Particular expressions or combinations: **1.** Ut ut (also in one word, utut), *In whatever way* or *manner, however:* Plaut.; Ter. — **2.**: **a.** Ut . . . ita, *As . . . so; not only . . . but also:* Cic. — **b.** Ut ita non, *etc., Although . . . yet not:* Liv. — **3.** Ut (mostly followed by quisque) . . . ita: to denote that, if a person or thing possesses a quality in a very high degree, he or it likewise possesses another in an equal degree: *As . . . so; the . . . the; the more . . . the more:* ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime esse alios improbos suspicatur, Cic.—**4.** Ut with Sup. and some part of possum: *As much as I,* etc., *am,* etc., *able; as much as is,* etc., *possible:* ut brevissime potuit, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** To introduce examples: *As, such as, as for instance:* in libero populo, ut Athenis, Cic. — **2.** With explanatory clauses, *etc.: As, inasmuch as, according as, as being, for:* at hi quidem, ut populi Romani ætas est, senes, Cic.—**3.** In exclamations to denote degree: *How! how much! how greatly:* Cic.—**4.** In relations of time: **a.** *As, when, as soon as:* literas scripsi statim, ut tuas legeram, Cic.—**b.** *As, while:* ut numerabatur forte argentum, intervenit homo de improviso, Ter.—**c.** *Since, since the time that:* ut Brundisio profectus es, Cic. **II.** *Conj.* with the Subjunctive: **A.** With clauses expressing an effect or consequence: *As that, so that, that:* Aristoteles quidem ait omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse, ut ego me tardiorem esse non moleste feram, Cic. —Particular uses: **1.** After expressions of fearing: *As to = That not:* timeo, ut sustineas (*sc.* labores), *I am afraid as to your supporting,* i. e. *that you will not support,* Cic.—**2.** Elliptically for fac ut, *Supposing, agreeing,* or *granting that; in case that; even if; although,* etc.: verum, ut ita sit, tamen non potes, *etc.,* Cic.—**B.** In intentional clauses: *To the end that; in order that; that:* si idcirco sedetis, ut ad vos adducantur eorum liberi, *etc.,* Cic.

ut-cumque (-cunque), *adv.:* **1.** *In what way soever, howsoever, however:* Cic.—**2.** *At whatever time, whenever* Hor.

ūt-ens, entis: **1.** *P.* of ut-or.—**2.** *Pa.: Possessing, that possesses:* (*Comp.*) utentior sit, *i. e. richer,* Cic.

ūten-sĭlis, e, *adj.* [for utent-silis; fr. utens, utent-is] *That may be used, fit for use, of use, useful:* Var.—As *Subst.:* **utensĭlia,** ĭum, *n. Things for use,* i. e. *utensils, materials, necessaries,* etc.: Liv.

1. **ūter,** tris, *m.* [akin to uterus] **I.** Prop.: *A bag* or *bottle* made of an animal's hide: Cæs.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *The skin,* or prps. *stomach,* of a person: Hor.

2. **ŭter,** utra, utrum (*Gen. Sing.,* utrius, Hor. : — *Dat.,* utri), *pron.* [prob. akin to ut; cf. ut *init.*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Sing.: *Whether,* or *which of the two; which:* ignorante rege, uter esset Orestes, Cic. — Particular combination: Uter . . . uter, *Which of the two . . . the other:* Cic.—**B.** Plur. *Which of the two* parties, sets, *etc.:* utros ejus habueris libros, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *One* or *the other, either one, either* of the two: Cic.

ŭter-cumque (-cunq-), utrăcumque, utrumcumque, *pron. Whichever of the two; whichsoever, whichever:* Cic.

ŭter-lĭbet, utrālĭbet, utrumlĭbet, *pron. Which of the two you please, whichsoever of the two:* utrumlibet elige, Cic. — Adverbial expression: Utralibet, *On whichever of two sides, on either side:* Pl.

ŭter-que, utrăque, utrumque (*Gen. Sing.,* utriusque; utrīnsque, Hor.:— *Dat.,* utrique), *pron. Both one and the other, both, each:* **A.** Sing.: in utramque partem disserere, Cic.—**B.** Plur.: palmas utrasque tetendit, Virg.

ūtĕrus, i, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit *udara,* "venter"] **I.** Prop.: *The womb, matrix:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Plur.: Of *the cavities* of the earth, from which the first creatures are represented to have come forth: Lucr.—**B.** *The belly, paunch:* Virg.; Juv.

ūter-vis, utrāvis, utrumvis, *pron. indefin.* **I.** Prop.: *Which of the two you will, either one of the two, either* (be it which it may) *of the two:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Both:* Plaut.

ūti, v. ut *init.*

ūt-ĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [ut-or] *That can be used, fit, useful, serviceable:* Plaut.

ūt-ĭlis, e, *adj.* [ut-or] *Useful, serviceable, fit, suitable, profitable, advantageous,* etc.: res, Cic.: (*Comp.*) vita utilior, id.: (*Sup.*; also, with *Dat.*) calamus utilissimus fistulis, Pl.—As *Subst.:* **ūtile,** i, *n. What is useful, the useful:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *utile.*

ūtĭl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [util-is] (*The quality of the* utilis; hence) *Use, usefulness, utility, serviceableness, service, benefit, profit, advantage:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *utilité.*

ūtĭl-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Usefully, profitably, beneficially, advantageously:* (*Comp.*) utilius starent etiam nunc mœnia Phœbi, Ov.: (*Sup.*) utilissime Pl.

ūtĭ-nam, *adv. Oh that! I wish that! would that!* etc.: sit (*sc.* Tibur) meæ sedes utinam senectæ! Hor.— Particular combinations: **1.** Utinam ne, utinam non, *Oh that . . . not; would that . . . not:* Cic.—**2.** Utinam nec . . . nec, *Oh! that neither . . . nor; would that neither . . . nor:* Phæd.

ūtĭ-que, *adv.* (*In whatever way, be it as it may;* hence) *In any case, at any rate, certainly, surely, assuredly, by all means, particularly, without fail, undoubtedly,* etc.: Cic.

ūtor, ūsus sum, ūtī, 3. *v. dep.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To use; to make use of, avail one's self of, employ, apply, enjoy, practise, exercise,* etc.: (with *Abl.*) voce, Cic.: (with *Acc.*) operam meam, Plaut. — Particular expression: Uti aliquo *or* aliquem, *To use one,* i. e. *to enjoy the friendship of* anyone; *to be familiar* or *intimate with, to associate with* a person: Cic.; Cato. **II.** Meton.: *To be in possession of; to have, hold,* or *find:* bonis justisque regibus, Cic.: (with *second Abl. of further definition*) me Capitolinus convictore usus amicoque A puero est, Hor.

ut-pŏt-e, *adv.* [ut; pot-is] *As namely, namely, as being, as, seeing that, inasmuch as, since:* Cic.; Hor.

utpŭta, v. puto.

ūtrālĭbet, v. uterlibet.

ūtr-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [1. uter, utr-is] Milit. *t. t.*: (*One pertaining to a* uter; hence) *One who brings water in skins,* ❦ *water-carrier:* Liv.

ūtrĭcŭl-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [utricul-us] (*One pertaining to a* utriculus; hence) *A bagpiper:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *utriculaire.*

ūtr-ĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [1. uter, utr-is] *A small skin* or *leathern bottle:* Cels.

ŭtr-im-que (ŭtr-in-), *adv.* [uter, utr-ius; (im); que; *i. e.* fr. uterque, with adverbial suffix inserted between *uter* and *que*] **I.** Prop.: Of place; *From* or *on both sides* or *parts, on the one side and on the other:* magnæ utrimque copiæ, Cic.: (with *secus*) quare ūtrimquesecus quum corpus vapulet, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *On both sides; on the one side, and on the other:* virtus est medium et ūtrimque reductum, Hor.

utrimquĕsĕcus, v. utrimque.

utr-o, *adv.* [uter, utr-ius] *To which of the two places, to which part* or *side, which way:* Ov.

utrōque, *adv.* [*Adverbial Abl.* of uterque] *To both places, parts,* or *sides, in both directions:* Cic.

utr-ŭbi (-ōbi, -ĭbi), *adv.* [uter, utr-ius; ubi] *At which of two places, on which of two sides, where:* Plaut.

utrŭbī-que (utrŏbī-), *adv. On both parts* or *sides; on the one side and the other:* Cic.

utr-um, *adv.* [uter, utr-ius] Introduces the first clause of a disjunctive interrogation (direct or indirect), and corresponds to *an,* which commences the second clause: in Eng. represented in direct questions simply by the tone of voice, and in indirect questions by *Whether:* utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa est? Cic.: id utrum Romano more locutus sit, an, *etc.*, id.: —Without the second clause: utrum in clarissimis civibus is, quem judicatum hic duxit Hermippus? Cic.

ūtut, v. ut.

ŭv-a, æ, *f.* [etym. dub., prob. uvesco] (*The moist thing;* hence) **I.** Prop. *A grape-berry, a grape:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A cluster,* or *bunch, of grapes:* Cic.—**B.** *A vine:* Virg.— **C.** *A cluster* formed by bees when they alight in swarming: Virg.

ūve-sco, *no perf. nor sup.,* scĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [obsol. uve-o] **I.** Prop.: *To grow,* or *become, moist, wet, damp, humid,* etc.: Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *To moisten one's self,* i. e. *to drink freely* or *copiously; to tipple, tope,* etc.: Hor.

ŭvĭdŭ-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for uvido-lus; fr. uvidus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) uvido-i] *Moist, wet:* Cat.

ŭv-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [uv-esco] **I.** Prop.: *Moist, wet, damp, humid:* rura, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Moistened,* i. e. *having copiously* or *freely drunk, tippled, toped,* etc.: Hor.

uxor, ōris, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A wife, spouse, consort:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of animals: *A mate:* Hor.

uxōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [uxor] **I.** Gen.: *Of,* or *belonging to, a wife,* or *married woman:* res, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *Excessively fond of one's wife, uxorious:* Virg.; Hor.

V

V, v, *n. indecl.,* or *f.,* the twenty-second letter of the Latin alphabet. The character is derived from the Greek Υ. Although it was originally written with the same sign as the vowel *u,* it was by the ancients themselves considered as essentially different from it. **I.** In sound V corresponds to the Æolic digamma; hence, it is called, in Quintilian, Æolica litera. By this affinity of the *v* to the digamma is explained the frequent occurrence of an initial or medial *v* in Latin words whose Greek equivalents have an initial or medial vowel; cf., ver, ἦρ; vis, ἴς; levis, λεῖος. **II.** V has the closest affinity to the vowel *u,* and hence, in the course of composition and inflection, it often passed into the latter: solvo, solutum, caveo, cautum, *etc.* **III.** V as a medial between two vowels was very frequently elided, and the word underwent a greater or less contraction: amavisti, amāsti; novisti, nōsti; si vis, sis. ☞ The designation of the number five by the letter V does not strictly belong here, it being rather a representation of the half of X.

văcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vac(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A being free* from a duty, service, *etc.*; *freedom, exemption, immunity:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A sum paid for exemption from military service:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vacation.*

1. vac-ca, cæ, *f.* [probably akin to Sanscrit *vaça* (the fem. of *ukshan,* "an ox *or* bull")] sic cytiso pastæ distendant ubera vaccæ, Virg.: te . . . circum Mugiunt vaccæ, Hor.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *vacque,* (mod.) *vache.*

2. Vacca, æ, *f. Vacca;* a town **1.** *Of Byzacene in Africa.*—**2.** *Of Numidia, called also Vaga* (now *Beja*).—Hence, **Vacc-enses (Vag-),** ium, *m. The inhabitants of Vacca.*

Vaccæi, ōrum, *m. The Vaccæi; a people of Hispania Tarraconensis.*

vaccĭnium, ĭi, *n.* [etym. dub.] *The bilberry* or *whortleberry:* Virg.

vacc-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [vacc-a] *A little cow* or *heifer:* Cat.

văc-ē-fīo, *prps. no perf.,* fĭĕri, *v. pass. irr.* [vac-o; (e); fio] *To become* or *be made empty:* Lucr.

văcerr-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vacerr-a, "a log"] (*Full of* vacerra; Fig.) *Mad, crazed, crack-brained,* acc. to Suet.

văcillā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vacill(a)-o] *A rocking to and fro; see-saw; a wavering, reeling motion:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vacillation.*

văcill-o (ā, Lucr.), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [Sans. root VA�additionally, *to go tortuously*] *To sway to and fro, stagger, reel, totter, waver, vacillate:* Cic.; Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vaciller.*

văcīv-e, *adv.* [vaciv-us] *At leisure, leisurely:* Phæd.

văc-īvus, a, um, *adj.* [vac-o] *Empty, void:* ædes, Plaut.

văc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To be empty, void,* or *vacant:* ut vix triclinium vacaret, Cic.—**B.** *To be free from; to be without;* not *to have:* illa natura cœlestis et terrā vacat et humore, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** *To be vacant, disengaged, unoccupied,* etc.: tempus vacans, Quint.—**2.** *To be free from; to be without; not to have:* nulla vitæ pars vacare officio potest, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To be free from labour, not busied, idle, at leisure; to have leisure* or *time:* festus in pratis vacat otioso Cum bove pagus, Hor.—**2.** Impers.: Vacat, *etc.*: *There is,* etc., *time, room,*

or *leisure* for a thing: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vaquer*.

văcŭ-ĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [vacu-us; (e); facio] *To make empty; to empty, clear, free:* Scyrum vacuefecit, Nep.

văcŭ-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vacu-us] (*The state of the* vacuus: hence) *A being without; a freedom, absence, exemption from* anything: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vacuité*.

Văc-ūna, æ, *f.* [vac-o] (*She who has leisure*) *Vacuna; the goddess of rural leisure.* — Hence, **Văcūn-ālis**, e, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Vacuna.*

văcŭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [vacu-us] *To make empty* or *void; to empty, clear, free:* Lucr.

văc-ŭus, a, um, *adj.* (vac-o) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Empty, void, free, clear; wanting, without* something: castra, Cæs.—As *Subst.*: **vacuum**, i, *n. An empty space; an open,* or *vacant, place; a void, vacuity:* Hor.—**B.** *Clear of, free from, devoid of, without* something: nihil igni vacuum videri potest, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) ager frugum vacuus, Sall. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *Free, clear, disengaged,* etc.: animus, Cic.—**2.** *Free from, clear* or *devoid of, without* something: vacuus molestiis, Cic.—**B.**: **1.** *Free from labour* or *occupation, without business, at leisure, disengaged, unoccupied, idle:* (*Sup.*) nec rursus jubeo, dum sit vacuissima quæras, Ov.—**2.** *Free from care, calm, quiet, composed, without apprehension:* Sall.—**C.** Of women: *Free, unmarried, single:* Tac.— **D.** Of possessions: *Free, vacant, without an occupant* or *master:* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **vacuum**, i, *n. Vacant property:* Hor.—**E.** Of an office, *etc.: Vacant:* Tac.—**F.** Of places, in reference to entering them: *Free, open, public, accessible:* Virg.; Hor. — **G.** *Without value, worthless, useless, empty, vain, unprofitable:* vacuos exercet in æcru morsūs, Ov. **III.** Meton.: Of places, *etc.*: **A.** *Calm, quiet, undisturbed, peaceful,* etc.: Hor.—**B.** *Idling, lounging:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *vacque, vacuë*.

Vădĭmōnis lacus. *Lake Vadimonis; a small lake in Etruria* (now *Lago di Bassano* or *Bassanello*).

văd-ĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [l. vas, vadis] (*The thing pertaining to* vas; hence) Law *t. t.*: *A promise secured by bail* for appearance in court; *bail, security, recognizance:* Cic.

vād-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [from the root βα, βα-ίνω] *To go, walk;* esp. *to go hastily* or *rapidly, to rush:* Cic.; Virg.

văd-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. a.* [l. vas, vad-is] Law *t. t.*: *To bind over by bail* to appear in court: hominem, Cic.: reum, Liv.

văd-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vad-um] *Full of shallows* or *fords; shallow, shoal:* mare, Cæs.: (*Sup.*) vadosissimus Ganges, Sol.

văd-um, i, *n.* [vad-o] (*That through which one can go;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A shallow place in water; a shallow, shoal, ford:* Cæs.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A body of water, a sea, stream,* etc.: Virg.—**B.** *The bottom* of a body of water, *the depths:* Hor.—**C.** *The bottom* of a well: Phæd. **III.** Fig.: Of circumstances, *etc.*: *A shoal, shallow:* Cic.

væ, *interj.* [*vôai*] An exclamation of pain or dread: *Ah! alas!* Mantua, væ, miseræ nimium vicina Cremonæ, Virg.: (with *Dat.*) væ victis, Liv.: (with *Acc.*) væ te, Plaut.

vænĕo, ire, v. veneo.

văfer, fra, frum, *adj.* [etym. dub.] *Sly, cunning, crafty, artful, subtle:* Of persons or things: in disputando, Cic.: (*Sup.*) somniorum vaferrimus interpres, Cic.

văfr-e, *adv.* [vafer, vafr-i] *Slyly, cunningly, artfully:* Cic.

văg-e, *adv.* [vag-us] *Here and there, far and wide, dispersedly:* Liv.

văgīna, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A scabbard, sheath:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The sheath* of an ear of grain, *etc., the hull, husk:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vagin, gaîne*.

văgĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. n.* [onomatop.] Of young children: *To cry, squall,* etc.: in cunis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vagir*.

văgi-tus, ūs, *m.* [vagi-o] **1.** *A crying, squalling* of young children: Virg.—**2.** Of kids: *A bleating:* Ov.

1. văg-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* *n.* and *a.* [vag-us] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To wander about, go to and fro, ramble, range, rove,* etc.: ultra terminum, Hor. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To wander, roam, rove,* etc.: animus, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To spread abroad,* etc.: ea fama vagatur, Virg. **II.** Act.: *To wander through* or *over:* terras, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vaguer*.

2. văg-or, ōris, *m.* [vag-io] *A wailing* or *squalling* of infants: Lucr.

văg-us, a, um, *adj.* [Sans. root VAJ, *to go*] (*Going;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Strolling about, roaming, wandering, unfixed, unsettled, vagrant:* multitudo, Cic.: pecus, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Wandering, wavering, unsteady, inconstant, doubtful, uncertain, vague:* pars quæstionum vaga, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) vagus animi, Cat. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Vacillating* between parties: Vell.—**2.** *Inconstant* in love; *fickle, changeable:* Prop.—**3.** Of intercourse: *Promiscuous:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vague*.

vah (fuller form, **vaha**, Plaut.), *interj.* An exclamation of astonishment, joy, anger, *etc.*: *Ah! oh!* Ter.

Vāhālis, is, *m.* *The Vahalis* (now *Waal*); *the left arm of the Rhine.*

vald-e, *adv.* [contr. from valid-e; valid-us] **I.** Prop.: *Strongly, vehemently, intensely, very, very much, exceedingly:* literas tuas valde exspecto, Cic.: valde magna, id. **II.** Meton.: As a confirmative reply, *Yes, certainly:* Plaut.

vāl-ĕ-dīco, *no perf. nor sup.*, dīcĕre, 3. *v. n.* [val-eo; (e); dico] *To say farewell, bid adieu:* Ov.

vălĕ-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of vale-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: Physically: (a) Gen.: *Strong, stout, vigorous, powerful:* (*Sup.*) valentissimi lictores, Cic. —(b) Esp.: Of persons: *Well* in health, *healthy, hale, hearty:* Cic.—**b.** Fig.: (a) Gen.: *Strong, powerful, mighty:* (*Comp.*) ut fieri nihil possit valentius, Cic.—(b) Esp.: (*α*) Of medicines, *etc.*: *Strong, powerful, active,* etc.: Pl. —(*β*) *In full vigour:* sensūs, Cic.—**c.** Meton.: *Strong, coarse, thick:* tunicæ, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vaillant*.

vălen-ter, *adv.* [for valent-ter; fr. valens, valent-is] **1.** *Strongly, powerfully, mightily:* (*Comp.*) cœpit . . . . præceps spirare valentius Eurus, Ov. —**2.** Of speech, *etc.*: *Forcibly, energetically:* Val. Max.

văl-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit *bal-a*, vis, robur] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To be strong, stout,* or *vigorous:* puer multum valet! Plaut. **B.** Esp.: In respect of the natural condition of the body: *To be well* in health; *to be healthy, hale, hearty:* corpore, Cic.—Particular phrases: **1.** At the commencement of letters: si vales, bene est, and abbreviated, S. V. B. E.; and, more fully, with the addition ego or equidem valeo (abbreviated E. V. or E. Q. V.): *If you are in health, it is well,* Cic.—**2.** In leave-taking: Vale, *etc.*, valeas, *Be you in good health; may you be in good health;* i. e. *Farewell, adieu:* Virg.—**3.** At the conclusion of letters: **a.** Cura ut valeas, *Take care of your health,* or *farewell:* Cic.—**b.** Vale *or* bene vale, *Be in good health;* i. e. *Farewell, adieu:* Cic. —**4.** Valere jubere *or* dicere, *To bid one good-bye, farewell, adieu:* Cic.—**5.** In bidding farewell to the dead: Vale, *Farewell,* Virg.—**6.** Valeat, used ironically: *Good-bye to*=*let me have, or I will have, nothing to do with; away with,* etc.: si talis est deus, ut nullā hominum caritate teneatur, valeat, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To have strength, force,* or *power:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To prevail:* sperandum nostras posse valere preces, Ov.—**2.** With respect to some definite end: **a.** *To be strong enough for, to be capable of* or *adequate to* anything; *to have force* or *efficacy, to be effectual, to avail:* alios videmus viribus ad luctandum valere, Cic.—**b.** Of medicines: *To be efficacious, be good* for anything: Pl.—**c.** *To be in a state* or *condition, to have the power, to be able* to do anything: Virg.; Hor.—**3.**: (*To be strong* in some respect; hence) **a.** *To have,* or *possess, strength* or *power; to be powerful:* hominum numero valere, Cæs.—**b.**: (a) Of personal subjects: *To have,* or *possess,* moral *power, influence,* or *weight; to be influential:* Cic.; Hor.—(b) Of things as subjects: *To have influence; to weigh, to possess weight:* Cic.—**c.** *To exert influence:* terrarum sitūs ad nascendum valere, Cic.—**d.** *To avail, be serviceable,* etc.: nihil putas valere in judiciis conjecturam, *etc.*, Cic.—**e.** *To have force,* or *validity:* illa obnunciatio nihil valuit, Cic.—**f.** *To be efficacious:* Hor.—**g.** *To be effective* in speaking, *etc.*: Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of money value: *To be of the value of, be worth:* Liv.—**B.** Of words: *To mean, signify,*

import: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *valer, valher,* (mod.) *valoir.*

Vălĕrĭus, ĭi, *m.*, **-a,** æ, *f. Valerius* and *Valeria; Roman names.* — Hence, **1. Valeri-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a Valerius.* — **2. Valeriāni,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* milites) *The soldiers of Valerius.*

văle-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, scĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [vale-o] *To grow strong, acquire strength.* **I.** Prop.: tali facto recreata (*sc.* puerorum ætas) valescat, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: falsa festinatione valescunt, Tac.

vălē-tūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [vale-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Habit, state,* or *condition of body; state of health, health,* whether good or bad: Cic.; Tac. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A good state* or *condition, soundness of body; good health, healthfulness:* Cic. — **2.** *A bad state* or *condition, ill health, sickness, feebleness, infirmity, indisposition:* Cic.; Tac. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of abstract things: *Habit, state, condition, health:* Cic. — **B.** Of mind, *etc.*: **1.** *Soundness, strength, health:* Suet.—**2.** *Unsound state, weakness, infirmity,* etc.: Suet.

Valgĭus, ĭi, *m. Valgius; an epic poet.*

vălĭd-e, *adv.* [valid-us] **I.** Prop.: *Strongly, powerfully, mightily,* etc.: ut valide tonuit! Plaut.: (*Comp.*) validius clamare, Phæd.: (*Sup.*) validissime alicui favere, Script. ap. Cic. **II.** Meton.: As a reply in the affirmative: *Certainly, by all means, to be sure:* Plaut.

vălĭd-us, a, um, *adj.* [val-eo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Strong, stout, powerful:* (*Comp.*) validiores munitiones, Liv.: (*Sup.*) validissima forma, Quint. **B.** Esp.: *Well* in body *sound, healthy, in good health:* si, ut spero, te validum videro, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Strong, mighty, powerful:* urbs, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) colonia virium et opum valida, Tac. **B.** Esp.: Of medicines, *etc.*: *Strong, powerful, active:* Ov.; Tac. **III.** Meton.: *Healthy,* i. e. *produced by health,* or *betokening health:* colore, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *valide.*

vall-āris, e, *adj.* [vall-um] *Of,* or *belonging to, a rampart:* coronæ, *given to him who first mounted the enemy's rampart,* Liv.

valles (-is), is, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A valley, vale:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A hollow:* Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *val, vallée, vallon.*

vall-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [vall-um] **I.** Prop.: *To surround with a rampart and palisades; to palisade, intrench, circumvallate:* Tac. **II.** Meton.: *To fortify, protect, defend* with something: Pontus naturâ regionis vallatus, Cic.

vall-um, i, *n.* [akin to vall-us] **I.** Prop.: *An earthen wall* or *rampart set with palisades; a palisaded rampart, intrenchment, circumvallation:* Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *A wall, rampart, fortification:* Hor.; Cic.

vallus, i, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Gen.: *A stake, pale:* Virg. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: Milit. *t. t.*: *A stake, palisade,* used for intrenchment: Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *A rampart set with palisades:* Cæs. — **2.** *A point, spike:* pectinis, *a tooth of a comb,* Ov.

valv-æ, ārum, *f.* [prps. for volv-æ, volv-o] *The leaves, folds,* or *valves, of a door, a folding door:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *valve.*

Vandăli, -ĭi, ōrum, *m. The Vandals; a people in the northern part of Germany.*

vān-esco, *no perf. nor sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [van-us] *To pass away, disappear, vanish.* **I.** Prop.: incipiunt gravidæ vanescere nubes, Ov. **II.** Fig.: dicta per auras, Ov.

vān-i-lŏquent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [van-us; (i); loquens, loquent-is] *Empty* or *idle talk, prating, vaunting:* Liv.

vān-i-lŏqu-us, a, um, *adj.* [van-us; (i); loqu-or] (*Talking emptily;* hence) **1.** *Lying:* Plaut.—**2.** *Boastful, bragging, vaunting:* Liv.

vān-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [van-us] (*The state* or *quality of the* vanus; hence) **1.** *Emptiness, nothingness, nullity; absence,* or *want, of reality:* Cic. — **2.** *Falsehood, untruth, want of truth,* etc.: Cic. — **3.** *Vanity, vainglory:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vanité.*

va-nnus, i, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit root WA, *spirare*] (*The blowing thing;* hence) *A fan, van* for winnowing grain: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *van.*

vā-nus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.: either for v-as-nus; fr. v-e, negative; and Sanscrit root AS = Lat. root ES, whence *esse, sum:* — hence, *Not being* or *existing:* — or else for vac-nus, fr. vaco; hence, *Empty*] **I.** Prop.: *That contains nothing, empty, void, vacant:* (*Comp.*) vanior erat hostium acies, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *Empty* as to purport or result, *idle, null, groundless, fruitless, vain:* fides, Virg.: (*Sup.*) sententiarum vanissimus strepitus, Petr.—As *Subst.*: **vanum,** i, *n. Emptiness, nothingness, naught:* Liv.; Hor. — Adverbial expression: Vana, *Vainly, idly:* Virg. **III.** Meton.: Of persons: **A.** *False, lying, deceptive, delusive:* Cic.; Virg.—**B.** *Vain;* i. e. *to no purpose, without success, in vain:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vain.*

văpĭd-e, *adv.* [vapid-us] *Poorly, badly, ill:* Suet.

văp-ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to vap-or; cf. vapor *init.*] **I.** Prop.: *That has emitted steam* or *vapour,* i. e. *that has lost its life and spirit, spoiled, flat, vapid:* vinum, Col. **II.** Meton.: *Spoiled, bad:* pix, Pers. **III.** Fig.: *Spoiled, bad:* pectus, Pers.

văp-or (-os, Lucr.), ōris, *m.* [prob. akin to Gr. *καπ-νός*] **I.** Gen.: *Steam, exhalation, vapour:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *A warm exhalation; warmth, heat,* etc.: Cic.; Hor. **B.** Meton.: *The electric fluid:* Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vapeur.*

văpōr-ārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [vapor] (*A thing pertaining to* vapor; hence) *A steam-pipe* (*which conveyed the heat to the sweating-room*): Cic.

văpōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [vapor] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To emit steam* or *vapour; to steam, reek:* aquæ, Pl. **B.** Fig.: *To glow, burn:* invidiâ, Lucr. **II.** Act.: *To fill with steam* or *vapour; to steam, smoke, fumigate, heat, warm:* templum thure vaporant, Virg.

vap-pa, æ, *f.* and *m.* [akin to vap-or; cf. vapor *init.*] (*That which has emitted vapour,* etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: Fem.: *Wine that has lost its spirit and flavour; palled, flat, vapid wine:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: Masc.: *A spoiled* or *worthless fellow; a good-for-nothing:* Cat.

văp-ŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [prob. an onomat.] **I.** Prop.: *To get a whap* or *crack* with a cudgel; *to get a cudgelling* or *flogging; to be flogged:* vapulando defessus, Ter. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To be beaten,* i. e. *to be conquered:* septimam legionem vapulâsse, Script. ap. Cic. — **B.** Of property: *To be dissipated, squandered:* vapulat peculium, Plaut. **III.** Fig.: *To be lashed, attacked:* sermonibus, Cic.

vār-a, æ, *f.* [prob. var-us] (*The thing stretching out;* hence) *A forked pole:* Lucr.

Vărĭa, æ, *f. Varia; a small town in the country of the Sabines.*

vărĭa-ns, ntis, *P.* of vari(a)-o.

vărĭant-ĭa, æ, *f.* [varians, variant-is] (*A varying;* hence) *A difference, diversity, variety:* Lucr.

vărĭā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vari(a)-o] *A difference, variation:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *variation.*

vărĭc-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [varix, varic-is] *Full of dilated veins, varicose:* haruspex, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *varicqueux.*

vār-ĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to l. var-us] *With feet spread apart, straddling:* Ov.

vărĭ-e, *adv.* [vari-us] **I.** Prop.: *With diverse colours, in a variegated manner:* Pl. **II.** Fig.: *In various* or *manifold ways; variously, differently, diversely:* Cic.

vărĭ-ĕtas, ātis, *f.* [vari-us] (*The state,* or *condition, of the* varius; hence) *Difference, diversity, variety:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *variété.*

vărĭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [vari-us] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To diversify, variegate:* pennas gemmâ, gemmâ variante capillos, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *To alter, change, vary:* orationem, Cic. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To be diversified,* or *variegated; to change, alter, waver, vary,* etc.: variantes formæ, Lucr. **B.** Fig.: *To be various* or *different; to change, vary:* sententia, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *varier.*

vār-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Gr. *βαλ-ιός, dappled, mottled*] **I.** Prop.: *Spotted, variegated, party-coloured:* lynces, Virg.: columnæ, *i. e. of variegated marble,* Hor. **II.** Fig.: *Diverse, manifold, changing, varying, changeable, various,* etc.: rationes, Cic. —As *Subst.*: **varium,** ĭi, *n. A changing, changeable,* or *fickle thing:* Virg.

vār-ix, ĭcis, *comm.* [akin to l. var-us] *A dilated vein, varix* (esp. *in the thighs*): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *varice.*

Varro, ōnis, *m. Varro; a Roman name.* — Hence, **Varrōn-iānus**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, a Varro; Varronian.*

1. **vārus**, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Bent, stretched, or grown apart; bent or stretched outwards:* cornua, Ov. **B.** Esp.: *Bow-legged:* Hor. **II.** Fig.: *Diverse, different:* (with *Dat.*) alterum (*sc.* genus hominum) et huic varum, Hor.

2. **Varus**, i, *m. Varus; a Roman name;* e. g. *P. Quintilius Varus, defeated by Arminius.* — Hence, **Varĭānus**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Varus; Varian.*

3. **Vārus**, i, *m. The Varus; a river on the Eastern boundaries of Gallia Narbonensis* (now *Var*).

1. **va-s**, vădis, *m.* [for vad-s; akin to Sanscrit root VAD, *loqui*] (*The one speaking* for another; hence) *A bail, security, surety* (in gen., while *præs* is confined to pecuniary matters): Cic.

2. **vas**, vāsis; *plur.*, vasa, ōrum (*Gen. Sing.*: vasi, Lucr.:—*Dat. Plur.*: vas', for vasis, acc. to Cic.), *n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A vessel, utensil, implement* of any kind: Cic.; Hor. **B.** Esp.: Plur.: Of *Military equipments, baggage:* Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The contents of a vessel* of water, *etc.*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vase.*

vās-ārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [2. vas] (*A thing pertaining to a* vas; hence) **1.** *Furniture-money, equipage-money (given to a governor of a province for his domestic establishment):* Cic.—**2.** Plur.: *Archives, records:* Pl.

Vascŏnes, um, *m. The Vascones; a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the Pyrenees, in the modern Navarre, the parent stock of the Basques.*

vascŭl-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [vascul-um] (*One pertaining to a* vasculum; hence) *A worker in metals; a whitesmith, goldsmith, etc.*: Cic.

vas-cŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [2. vas] **I.** Prop.: *A small vessel:* Plaut.; Juv. **II.** Meton.: Of plants: *The seed-capsule:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vascule.*

vastā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vast(a)-o] *A laying waste, desolating, ravaging, devastation:* Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *vastation.*

vastā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.** *A desolator, ravager, devastator:* Ov.—**2.** *A destroyer:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *vastateur.*

vast-e, *adv.* [vast-us] **1.** *Rudely, harshly:* loqui, Cic. — **2.** *Vastly, immensely, enormously:* (*Comp.*) vastius insurgens, Ov.

vast-ĭ-fĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* [for vast-i-fac-us; fr. vast-us; (i); fac-io] *Laying waste, devastating:* belua, Cic.

vast-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vast-us] (*The condition, or quality, of the* vastus; hence) **1.** *An empty place; a waste, desert:* Cic.—**2.** *Desolation, devastation, ruin, destruction:* Cic.; Tac.—**3.**: **a.** Prop.: *Terrible size, hugeness, immensity, vastness:* Pl.—**b.** Fig.: Of abstract things: *Fearful magnitude, vastness, immensity:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vastité.*

vast-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To make empty* or *vacant; to leave untenanted* or *uninhabited:* forum, Cic.: (with *Abl.*) cultoribus agros, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *To lay waste, desolate, ravage, devastate; to ruin, destroy:* Italiam, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *To harass, perplex, distress:* Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gâter.*

vastus, a, um, *adj.* [prps. akin to vacuus] **I.** Prop.: *Empty, unoccupied,* i. e. *waste, desert, desolate:* urbs, Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Wasted* by destruction; *laid waste, ravaged, devastated, destroyed:* hæc ego vasta dabo, Virg.—**B.** *Vast, immense, enormous, huge, monstrous:* (*Comp.*) vastior figurā, Cic.: (*Sup.*) vastissimæ beluæ, id. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *Lonely, desolate, made lonely,* etc.: dies, Tac.—**2.** From the notion of tracts of country lying waste: *Uncultivated, unpolished, rude, rough, harsh,* etc.: homo, Cic. — **B.** *Vast, immense:* certamen, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vaste.*

vāsum, i, v. 2. vas.

vā-tes, is, *comm.* [prob. akin to FA, root of for, fa-ri; and Gr. φα, whence φά-σκω, φή-μι] (*The speaker*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Masc.: *A foreteller, soothsayer, prophet:* Cic. — **B.** Fem.: *A female soothsayer, prophetess:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Masc.: *A poet:* Hor.—**B.** Fem.: *A poetess:* Ov.

Vāticānus (*i* short, Hor.), a, um, *adj.*: mons, *The Vatican Hill, in Rome, on the western bank of the Tiber.*

vātĭcĭnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vaticin(a)-or] *A foretelling, soothsaying, prophesying; a prediction, vaticination:* Cic.

vātĭcĭnā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *He that foretells,* etc.; *a soothsayer:* Ov.

vātĭcĭn-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [vaticin-or] *A prediction, prophecy:* Pl.

vāt-ĭcĭnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [vat-es] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To foretell, predict, forebode, prophecy:* 1. Neut.: vaticinantes, Cic.—2. Act.: aliquid, Ov. **B.** Meton.: *To rave, rant, talk foolishly,* etc.: Cic. **II.** *To sing* or *celebrate* as a poet: quendam vi um carminibus Græcis vaticinatum ferunt, *etc.*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vaticiner.*

vātĭcĭn-us, a, um, *adj.* [vaticin-or] *Prophetical, vaticinal:* libri, Liv.

Vătĭnĭus, ĭi, *m. Vatinius; a Roman vehemently attacked by Cicero on account of his crimes.*

1. **vĕ** [Sans. *vá*, "or"] *Or;* leaving the choice free between two or more things: ne quid plus minusve, quam sit necesse, dicat, Cic.

2. **ve** (sometimes also written væ). An inseparable particle, which serves both to negative the positive idea lying in the simple word, and to strengthen a negative idea: **1.** Negative: vegrandis, *not large,* i.e. *small.* —**2.** Intensive: vepallidus, *very pale.*

Vecilĭus, mons. *Mount Vecilius; a mountain in Latium; prob. a part of the Algidus.*

vēcord-ĭa, æ, *f.* [vecors, vecord-is] (*The quality of the* vecors; hence) *Want of reason, senselessness, silliness; madness, insanity:* Ov.

vē-cor-s, dis, *adj.* [for ve-cord-s, fr. 2. ve; cor, cord-is] *Destitute of reason; senseless, silly, foolish; mad, insane:* aliquem vecordem putare, Cic.: (*Comp.*) vecordior, Sext. Aurel. Vict.: (*Sup.*) vecordissimus, Cic.

Vecta, æ, v. 2. Vectis.

vectā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vect(a)-o] *A being borne* or *carried; a riding:* Suet.

vect-ĭgal, ālis, *n.* [vect-is] (*A thing pertaining to carrying* goods, *etc.*, into a country; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A toll, tax, impost* paid to the State: Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of private affairs: *Revenue, rents, income,* etc.: Cic.; Hor.

vectĭgāl-is, e, *adj.* [vectigal] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Of,* or *belonging to, imposts* or *taxes; tribute-*: pecunia, Cic. —**B.** *Tributary,* or *paying tribute:* civitas, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **vectigālis**, is, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *One paying tribute, a tributary:* Cæs.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the revenue; that brings in revenue* or *income:* equi, Cic.

vec-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for veh-tio; fr. veh-o] *A carrying, conveyance:* Cic.

1. **vec-tis**, is (*Abl. Sing.* vecti, Ter.), *m.* [for veh-tis; fr. veh-o] (*A carrying;* Concr. *That which carries;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A pole for carrying, a carrying-pole:* Claud. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A lever:* Cæs.— **B.** *A crowbar:* Cic.—**C.** *A bar, bolt:* Cic.

2. **Vectis**, is, **-a**, æ, *f. Vectis* or *Vecta: the Isle of Wight.*

vec-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for veh-to; fr. veh-o] **I.** Act.: *To bear, carry, convey:* corpora viva carinā, Virg. **II.** Pass.: *To be borne* or *carried; to ride,* etc.: vectabor humeris, Hor.

vec-tor, ōris, *m.* [for veh-tor; fr. id.] **1.** *One that bears, carries,* or *conveys,* anything; *a bearer, carrier:* Ov.—**2.**: **a.** *A passenger:* Cic. — **b.** *A rider, horseman:* Ov.

vectŏr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vector] *Of,* or *belonging to, a carrier; for carrying:* navigia, *transport-ships:* Cæs.

vec-tūra, æ, *f.* [for veh-tura; fr. veh-o] **I.** Prop.: *A bearing, carrying, conveying, transport* by carriage or by ship: Cic.; Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *Passage-money, freight-money, fare, freight:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *voiture,* "a chaise."

vec-tus (for veh-tus), a, um, *P.* of veh-o.

Vēdĭus, ĭi, *m. Vedius; a Roman name.*

vĕg-ĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [akin to vig-eo] *To move, excite, quicken, arouse:* equum dextrā, Lucr.

vĕg-ētus, a, um, *adj.* [veg-eo] *Enlivened, lively, animated, vigorous, active, brisk, sprightly:* te vegetum nobis in Græciā siste, Cic.: mens, id.: (*Comp.*) vegetior aspectus tauri, Col.: (*Sup.*) vegetissimus color, Pl.

vē-grandis, e, *adj. Not very large, little, small, diminutive:* vegrandia farra, Ov.

vĕhĕ-mens (dissyll. in Lucr.; Hor.), entis, *adj.* [prob. a lengthened form for vē-mens, from 2. ve; mens] (*Not having mind, unreasonable,*

hence) **I.** Prop.: *Very eager, violent; impetuous, ardent, vehement.* etc.: vehemens natură. Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Active, forcible, vigorous, powerful, mighty, strong:* (*Comp.*) pilum vehementius, Cæs.: (*Sup.*) brassica . . . tenui succo vehementissima, *very efficacious*, Cato. ¶ Hence, Fr. *véhément.*

vĕhĕmen-ter, *adv.* [for vehement-ter; fr. vehemens, vehement-is] **1.** *Eagerly, impetuously, ardently, violently, vehemently,* etc.: Cic.—**2.** *Strongly, forcibly, powerfully, exceedingly, extremely, very much:* (*Comp.*) ingemere vehementius, Cic.: (*Sup.*) se vehementissime exercere, id.

vĕh-ĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [veh-o] (*That which serves for carrying;* hence) **1.** *A carriage, conveyance, vehicle:* Tac. —**2.** *A waggon, cart:* Cic.—**3.** *A ship:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *véhicule.*

vĕh-o, vexi, vectum, vĕhĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root VAH, *to carry*] **I.**: **A.** Act.: *To bear, carry, convey:* ille taurus, qui vexit Europam, Cic.—**B.** Pass.: *To be carried* or *borne; to go, ride, sail, fly:* curru, Cic.: in navibus, id.: trans æthera, Virg. **II.** Neut.: *To be borne; to ride, sail,* etc., upon anything (so, prps. only in the Part. præs. and in the Gerund): Cic.; Suet.

Vēĭi (Vēji), ōrum, *m. Veii* or *Veji; a city of Etruria, one of the twelve towns of the Etrurian confederacy, conquered by Camillus* (near the mod. village of *Isola*).—Hence, **1. Vēĭ-ens (Vēj-),** entis, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Veii; Veientan.*—As *Subst.*: **Veientes,** um, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Veientes.*—Hence, **Veient-ānus (Vējent-),** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Veientes; Veientan.*—As *Subst.*: **Veientanum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum) *An inferior sort of wine made at,* or *near, Veii; Veientian wine.* —**2. Vēĭ-us (Vej-),** a, um. *Of,* or *belonging to, Veii; Veian.*—As *Subst.*: **Veja,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* mulier) *A woman of Veii, a Veian woman.*

vĕl, *conj.* [akin to vol-o] (*Wish* or *choose;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *Or, or if you will:* ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic.—Particular combinations, *etc.*: **A.** Vel potius, *Or, rather:* Cic.—**B.** Vel . . . vel (also, in the poets, aut . . . vel), *Either . . . or; be it . . . or:* Cic.; Ov.—**C.** Vel more than twice in succession: *Either . . . or . . . or,* etc.: Cic.—**D.** Vel . . . vel etiam (vero etiam *or* omnino): *Either . . . or even* (*or in truth even, or in general*): Cic. **II.** Esp.: with a climax implied: **A.** *Or even, or indeed, or . . . itself, even, indeed, surely, certainly:* isto quidem modo vel consulatus vituperabilis est, Cic.—**B.** With superlatives, whether of Adj. or Adv., to denote the highest possible degree: *The very; the utmost; the most . . . possible:* Cic.

Vēlābrum, i, *n. The Velabrum; a street in Rome.*

vēlā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [vel(a)-o] (*That which covers;* hence) *A cover, covering, clothing, garment:* Virg.

vēlā-mentum, i, *n.* [id.] **1.** (*The covering thing;* hence) **a.** Prop.: *A veil, curtain:* Sen. — **b.** Fig.: Of abstract things: *A covering, screen, cloak, concealment:* Sen. —**2.** Plur.: (*The covered things;* hence) *Olive-branches wound about with wooden fillets,* or *rods wound about in like manner,* which suppliants carried before them: Ov.; Liv.

vēl-ārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [vel-um] (*A thing pertaining to a* velum; hence) *A covering, screen, awning:* Juv.

1. vēlā-tus, a, um, *P.* of vel(a)-o.

2. vēlātus, a, um, *adj.* [vel-um] *Provided with sails; bearing* or *covered with sails:* antennæ, Virg.

vēles, ĭtis, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A kind of light-armed soldier; a skirmisher:* Liv.

Vēlĭa, æ, *f. Velia:* **1.** *An elevated portion of the Palatine Hill at Rome.* —**2.** *A town on the coast of Lucania, a colony of the Phocæans.* — Hence, **a. Vēlī-ensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to Velia; Velian.* — As *Subst.*: **Velienses,** ĭum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Velians.*—**b. Vēl-ĭnus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Velia; Velian.*

vēl-i-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [velum; (i); fer-o] *Sail-bearing:* carina, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vélifère.*

vēlĭfĭcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [velific(a)-o] *A making sail, sailing:* Cic.

vēl-i-fĭc-o, *prps. no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [for vel-i-fac-o; fr. vel-um; (i); fac-io] **I.** Neut.: *To make sail, to sail:* Prop. **II.** Act.: *To sail through* (prps. only in Perf. Part.): velificatus Athos, Juv.

vēl-i-fĭc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* [for vel-i-fac-or; fr. id.] **I.** Prop.: *To make sail, spread sail, sail:* Prop. **II.** Fig.: *To make sail for,* i. e. *to exert one's self to effect, procure,* or *gain a* thing: honori suo velificari, Cic.

Vēlĭnus lacus, or simply **Velinus.** *The Veline Lake, situated in the Sabine territories.*

vēlĭt-āris, e, *adj.* [veles, velit-is] *Of,* or *belonging to, the* velites: Sall.

Vēlĭtræ, ārum, *f. Velitræ; a town of the Volsci* (now *Veletri*). — Hence, **Vēlĭter-nus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Velitræ.*

vēl-i-vŏlans, antis, *adj.* [velum; (i); volans] Of a ship: *Sail-flying, flying with sails:* naves, Poet. ap. Cic.

vēl-i-vŏl-us, a, um, *adj.* [vel-um; (i); vol-o] Of a ship: *Sail-flying, winged with sails.* **I.** Prop.: naves, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **velivola,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* navis) *A ship winged with sails,* etc.: Lucr. **II.** Fig.: An epithet of the sea: mare, Virg.

Vellaunodūnum, i, *n. Vellaunodunum; a town of Gallia Celtica.*

Vellēĭus, ĭi, *m. Velleius; a Roman name.*

vell-ĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [vell-o] **I.** Prop.: *To pluck, twitch, pinch, nip:* cornix vulturios vellicat, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *To pluck,* or *twitch,* in speaking, *i. e. to twit, taunt, carp, rail at:* aliquem, **Prop.: (without *Object*) in circulis vellicant,** Cic.

vel-lo, velli, *or* vulsi, vulsum, vellĕre, 3. *v. a.* [root VEL or VUL, cf. Gr. ἕλ-κω] **1.** Of animals as objects: *To pluck* or *pull:* oves, Var.—**2.** Of things as objects: **a.** *To pluck, pull,* or *tear, out* or *up:* barbam, Hor.: postes a cardine, Virg.—**b.** *To pluck, pull,* or *tear down* or *away:* vallum, Liv.—**c.** *To pluck, pull, pick,* or *gather,* fruit, *etc.*: Tib.—**3.**: **a.** Pass.: *To be plucked* or *pulled,* i. e. *to have the hair pulled out by the roots:* Suet.—**b.** Act.: *To pull, twitch,* etc.: aurem, Virg.

vel-lus, ĕris, *n.* [Sans. *ur-na,* "wool," as "the covering thing;" fr. root VRI, *to cover*] **I.** Prop.: *A fleece:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Of a sheep: *The fell,* or *pelt,* entire: Virg.—**2.** *The hide* of an animal: Ov.—**B.** *Wool, down:* Virg.—**C.** Of *light, fleecy, clouds:* Virg.

vēl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [velum] **I.** Prop.: *To cover; to cover* or *wrap up; to envelope, wrap, veil,* etc.: delubra deûm fronde, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To hide, conceal:* cupidines, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *voiler.*

vēlōc-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [velox, velocis] (*The quality of the* velox; hence) *Swiftness, fleetness, speed, rapidity, velocity:* Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vélocité.*

vēlōc-iter, *adv.* [id.] *Swiftly, quickly, speedily:* motis velociter ignibus, Ov.: (*Comp.*) velocius, Cic.: (*Sup.*) velocissime, id.

vēl-ox, ōcis, *adj.* [prob. for vol-ox; vol-o] (*Flying;* hence) *Swift, fleet, quick, rapid, speedy:* velox ingenio, Tac.: (*Comp.*) velocius ad mortem, Pl.: pedites velocissimi, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *véloce.*

vē-lum, i, *n.* [etym. dub.; prob. for veh-lum; fr. veh-o] (*The carrying thing;* hence) Of ships. **I.** Prop.: *A sail:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *A cloth, covering:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A chamber,* etc., *curtain* or *hanging:* Juv.—**2.** *An awning* (*stretched over the theatre or other public places, as a protection from the sun*): Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *vele,* (mod.) *voile.*

vēl-ut (-ŭti), *adv.*: **1.** *Even as, just as, like as:* Cic.; Virg.—**2.** *As, for instance, for example:* Cic.—**3.** To introduce a comparison or a figurative expression: *As, like, as it were:* Virg. —**4.** To introduce a hypothetical comparative clause: *Just as if, just as though, as if, as though:* Cæs.; Ov.

vēna, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A bloodvessel, vein:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: *An artery:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of things that in any respect resemble veins: **A.** Of water: *A duct, streamlet, course, rill,* etc.: Hirt.—**B.** Of metals: *A vein:* Cic.; Juv. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of abstract things: *The interior,* or *innermost, part* of anything: Cic.—**B.** *Innate,* or *natural quality; nature:* Ov. —**C.** *The innermost feelings; the pulse* of a person: Cic.—**D.** *A person's natural bent, genius, disposition, vein:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *veine.*

vēnā-bŭlum, i, *n.* [ven(a)-or]

(*The thing serving for hunting;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A hunting-spear:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A large spear-like shaft:* Pl.

Vēnāfrum, i, *n. Venafrum; a town of the Samnites, celebrated for its olive-oil* (now *Venafro*). — Hence, **Vēnāfrānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Venafrum; Venafran.* — As *Subst.*: **Venafranum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* oleum) *Venafran oil:* Juv.

vēnāl-icĭus (**-ĭtĭus**), a, um, *adj.* [venal-is] *Of,* or *belonging to, selling; for sale:* familiæ, *i. e. young slaves exposed for sale,* Suet. — As *Subst.*: **venalicius,** ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* negotiator) *A slave-dealer:* Cic.

vēn-ālis, e, *adj.* [2. ven-us] **I.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, selling; to be sold, for sale:* horti, Cic.: (with *Abl.*) non gemmis venale nec auro, Hor.—As *Subst.*: **venalis,** is, *m.* (*sc.* servus) *A young slave offered for sale:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *That can be bought* by bribes or presents, *venal:* jus jurandum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vénal.*

vēnā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ven(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Hunting, the chase:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: *A hunting spectacle,* or *show* (*exhibited to the people*): Cic. **II.** Meton.: *That which is,* or *has been, hunted; game:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *venaison.*

vēnā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A hunter:* Cic.—As *Adj.*: *Hunting, that hunts:* canis, *a hound,* Virg.

vēnātōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [venator] *Of,* or *belonging to, a hunter,* or *to the chase; hunter's, hunting-:* galea, Nep.

vēnā-trix, ĭcis, *f.* [ven(a)-or] *A huntress:* Virg. — As *Adj.*: *Hunting, that hunts:* dea, *i. e. Diana,* Ov.

vēnā-tus, ūs (prps. only in *Abl. Sing.* and *Plur.*), *m.* [id.] *Hunting, the chase:* Cic.; Ov.

vend-ĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [vend-o] **I.** Prop.: *That may be sold, saleable, vendible:* (*Comp.*) vendibilior ager, Var. **II.** Fig.: *Acceptable, agreeable, popular:* orator, Cic.

vendĭtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vendit(a)-o] *A specious display, a boasting, vaunting, blazoning:* Cic.

vendĭtā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A boaster, vaunter, braggart:* Tac.

vend-ĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vend-o] *A selling, sale; a vending:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vendition.*

vend-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To offer again and again for sale; to try to sell:* aliquid, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To cry up, praise, commend, recommend, blazon:* operam, Liv.

vend-ĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A seller, vender:* Cic.

vend-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of vend-o.

ven-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ven-um; do] (*To place for sale;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To sell, vend,* etc.: prædia, Cic.: (without *Object*) male vendere, id.—Particular phrase: Ex vendito, *For sale:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To sell,* or *give up,* for money: quum te trecentis talentis regi Cotto vendidisses, Cic.—**B.** *To sell, betray:* auro patriam, Virg. **III.** Meton.: *To cry up, trumpet, blazon, praise* a thing (as if offering it for sale): poëma, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vendre.*

vēnē-fĭc-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [for venen-fac-ium; fr. venen-um; fac-io] **1.** (*An effecting* something *by poison;* hence) *A poisoning:* Cic.; Tac.—**2.** (*A making up,* or *preparing, of magic potions* or *charms;* hence) *Magic, sorcery:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *vénéfice.*

vēnē-fĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* [for venen-fac-us; fr. id.] **1.** (*Effecting* something *by poison;* hence) *Poisonous, poisoning:* Pl.—**2.** (*Effecting* something *by magical potions* or *charms;* hence) *Magical, magic-, sorcerous:* verba, Ov. — As *Subst.*: **a. veneficus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A sorcerer, wizard:* Cic. — **b. venefica,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* femina) *A sorceress, witch:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *vénéficque.*

vēnēn-ārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [venen-um] (*One pertaining to* venenum; hence) *A poison-mixer, poisoner:* Suet.

1. **vēnēnā-tus,** a, um, *P.* of venen-(a)-o.

2. **vēnēn-ātus,** a, um, *adj.* [venenum] (*Provided with* venenum; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: (a) *Provided,* or *furnished, with poison; poisoned, steeped, dipped,* etc., *in poison:* caro, Cic.—(b) *Poisonous, containing poison:* (*Comp.*) nihil est venenatius, Pl. — **b.** Fig.: *Hurtful, harming, biting,* etc.: jocus, Ov.—**2.** *Provided,* or *furnished, with venom; venomous:* dentes, Ov. — **3.** (Prop.: *Provided,* or *furnished, with a magical charm;* Meton.) *Magical, enchanted, magic-:* virga, Ov.

vēnēn-i-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [venen-um; (i); fer-o] *Carrying,* or *containing, poison; poisonous, venomous:* palatum, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vénénifère.*

vēnēn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [venen-um] **I.** Prop.: *To poison:* Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *To hurt, harm,* etc.: odio, Hor.

vē-nē-num, ni, *n.* [for ve-neneum; fr. 2. ve, *no.* 2.; nec-o] (*The powerful killing thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Poison; a potion that destroys life:* Cic.; Hor.—**B.** Of serpents, *etc.*: *Poison, venom:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A potion, juice, drug:* Cic.—**B.** *A magical potion, charm:* venenis erepta Memoria, Cic.; Hor. — **C.** *A colour, dye,* etc.: alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Mischief, evil, destruction:* Liv.—**B.** *Charm, seduction:* Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *venin.*

vēn-ĕo (**væn-**), ĭvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, 4. *v. n.* [ven-um; eo] (*To go to sale;* hence) *To be sold:* venisse libertatem plebis, Liv.: (with *Gen. of price*) quanti, Cic.

vĕnĕrā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [vener(a)-or] *To be respected* or *reverenced; worthy of respect* or *reverence; reverend, venerable:* venerabile donum Fatalis virgæ, Virg.: (*Comp.*) vir venerabilior, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vénérable.*

vĕnĕrā-bundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Venerating, reverential:* Liv.

vĕnĕrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *The highest respect, reverence, veneration;* Cic.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: *The quality that commands veneration, venerable character, venerableness:* Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vénération.*

vĕnĕrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A reverencer, venerator:* Ov.

vĕn-ĕro, *prps. no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root VAN, *colere*] *To reverence with religious awe; to worship, adore, revere, venerate:* Sibyllam, Virg.

vĕn-ĕror, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. a.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To reverence with religious awe; to worship, adore, revere, venerate:* deos, Cic.: Larem farre pio, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *To ask reverently,* or *respectfully,* for a thing; *to beseech, implore, entreat, supplicate:* veneror stultus nihil horum, Hor.: (with *Acc of person and Acc. of thing*) multa deos venerati contra ejus salutem, Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, *vénérer.*

Vĕnĕti (**Hĕnĕti** and **Ĕnĕti**), ōrum, *m. The Veneti, Heneti,* or *Eneti:* **1.** *A people in Gallia Togata* (in the mod *Venetian territory*).—Hence, **a. Vĕnĕ-tus,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the Veneti; Venetian;* Meton.) (a) *Sea-coloured, azure, bluish:* Juv.—(b) *Clothed in blue; blue:* Suet. —**b. Vĕnĕt-ĭa,** æ, *f. The country of the Veneti.*—**2.** *A people of Gallia Lugdunensis* (*in the neighbourhood of the mod. Vannes*).—Hence, **a. Vĕnĕt-ĭa,** æ, *f. The country of the Veneti.*—**b. Vĕnĕt-ĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Veneti; Venetic.*

vĕn-ĭa, æ, *f.* [from same root as venero; cf. venero *init.*] **I.** Gen.: *Favour* or *indulgence; readiness to render service, obliging disposition* or *conduct, grace, kindness, favour:* Ov.—Particular phrases: **1.** Veniam dare, *To grant a favour, be favourable, to comply, consent:* Cic.—**2.** Bonā veniā *or* cum bonā veniā, *By your good leave, with your permission:* Cic.; **II.** Esp.: *Forbearance* in respect to any wrong that has been done; *forgiveness, pardon, remission:* Cic.; Liv.

Vĕnĭlĭa, æ, *f. Venilia:* **1.** *The mother of Turnus.*—**2.** *The wife of Janus.*

vĕn-ĭo, vēni, ventum, vēnīre, 4. *v. n.* [Oscan BEN] **I.** Prop.: *To come:* ad urbem, Cic.: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvæ, Virg.: (*Impers. Pass.*) Lilybæum venitur, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To come, approach, draw near,* etc.: veniens annus, Cic.: quod in buccam venerit, scribito, Cic. —Particular phrase: Venire in aliquid, *To come into, fall into,* any state or condition: Cic.; Cæs. **B.** Esp.: In speaking: *To come* to a topic: ad facta, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *venir.*

vēn-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Neut.: *To hunt chase:* **A.** Prop.: in nemus ire parant venatum, Virg. **B.** Fig.: sed tu præcipue curvis venare theatris, Ov. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To hunt, chase, pursue:* canibus venabere damas, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To hunt* or *seek after, to pursue* a thing: plebis suffragia, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vener.*

vēn-ōsus, a, um *adj.* [ven-s] *Full of veins, veiny, veinous:* **I.** Prop.: renes, Cels.: (*Comp.*) venosius intybum, Pl. **II.** Fig.: liber, *dry, meagre,* Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *veineux.*

venter, tris, *m.* [prob.digammated fr. *ἔντερ-ον,* "the entrails"] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *The belly:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: Conveying the accessory idea of greediness, gormandizing: *The paunch, maw:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *The womb:* Juv.—**2.** *The fruit of the womb, fœtus:* Liv.—**B.** *A belly,* i. e. *a swelling, protuberance:* Virg.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ventre.*

Ventĭdĭus, ĭi, *m. Ventidius; a partisan of Antony.*

ventĭl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v.a.* [for ventul-o; fr. ventul-us] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: Of the wind, air, *etc.*: *To blow gently backwards and forwards; to sway, agitate,* etc.: populeas ventilat aura comas, Ov. **B.** Meton.: *To swing, toss, shake, brandish,* etc., *backwards and forwards:* ventilat æstivum, digitis sudantibus, aurum, *i. e. tosses it to and fro as if to cool it,* Juv. **II.**: (*To let the wind* or *air in motion upon* any object; hence) **A.** Prop.: *To fan:* aliquo ventilante, Suet. **B.** Fig.: *To blow into a flame, kindle, excite, rouse:* concio ventilata, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ventiler.*

vent-ĭto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [vent-o] *To come often, be wont to come, keep coming:* in castra, Cæs.; domum, Cic.

vent-to, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v.a. intens.* [ven-io] *To be wont to come, to come:* Var.

vent-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vent-us] **I.** Prop.: *Full of wind, windy:* folles, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Like the wind,* i. e. *light, quick, speedy, swift:* equi, Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Light, changeable, inconstant, fickle:* (*Comp.*) tu levis es (*sc.* Cupido) multoque tuis ventosior alis, Ov.: (*Sup.*) Lepidus homo ventosissimus, Script. ap. Cic.—**B.** *Windy, puffed up, vain, conceited, empty:* gloria, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *venteux.*

ventr-ĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [venter, ventr-is] **I.** Prop.: *The belly:* Juv. **II.** Meton.: *A ventricle* of the heart: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ventricule.*

ventŭ-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for ventolus; fr. ventus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) vento-i] *A slight wind, breeze:* Ter.

ven-tus, i, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit root VÂ, *spirare*] (*The blowing* or *breathing thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Wind:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: *The wind,* as a symbol of fortune (whether favourable or unfavourable), fame, applause, *etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vent.*

vēnŭcŭla (venuncula and **vennucula),** uvæ. *A kind of grapes* fit for preserving: Hor.

Vĕnŭlus, i, *m. Venulus; the messenger sent by Turnus to Diomedes.*

vēnum, i, v. 2. venus.

vēnun-do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre, 1. *v. a.* [for venum-do; fr. venum; do] (*To put for sale;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To sell:* imbelle vulgus sub coronâ venundare, Tac. **II.** Meton.: *To betray for money:* Liv. **III.** Fig.: *To deceive, betray, take-in* (cf. the English expression "sell"): Prop.

1. **Vĕn-us,** ĕris, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit root VAN, *adamare*] **I.** Prop.: (*The loved one*) *Venus; the goddess of Love:* Cic.; Virg.; Ov.—Hence, **Vĕnĕr-ĕus (-ĭus),** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Venus.*—As *Subst.*: **Vĕnĕrĕi (-ĭi),** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* servi) *The temple-slaves of the Erycinian Venus:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Sexual love, venery:* Ter.—Hence, **Vĕnĕr-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, sexual love; lascivious, wanton:* Cic.—**B.** *A beloved object, beloved:* Virg.—**C.** *Loveliness, beauty,* etc. (physical): Ov.—**D.** *The planet Venus:* Cic.—**E.** *The highest throw* at dice, when each of the dice presented a different number; *the Venus throw:* Hor.—Hence, **Vĕnĕr-ĕus (-ĭus),** i, *m.* (*sc.* jactus) *The Venus throw:* Cic. **III.** Fig.: *Beauty, elegance, gracefulness, attractiveness:* mental or moral: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Vendredi* (= Veneris dies), "Friday."

2. **vēnus,** ūs, *m.*; or **venum,** i (occurring only in the forms venui, veno, and venum), *m.* [etym. dub.] *Sale:* Tac.; Liv.

Vĕnŭsĭa, æ, *f. Venusia; a town on the borders of Apulia and Lucania the birthplace of the poet Horace* (now *Venosa*). — Hence, **Vĕnŭs-īnus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Venusia; Venusian.* — As *Subst.*: **Venusini,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Venusians.*

vĕnus-tas, ātis, *f.* [for vener-tas; fr. 1. Venus, Vener-is] **1.** Physical *loveliness, beauty, charms, comeliness:* Cic.—**2.** Mental or moral *elegance, gracefulness, grace, attractiveness,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *vénusté.*

vĕnust-e, *adv.* [venust-us] *Charmingly, gracefully, beautifully:* cecidisse, Script. ap. Cic.: (*Comp.*) venustius, Sen.: (*Sup.*) venustissime, Script. ap. Cic.

vĕnus-tus, a, um, *adj.* [for venertus; fr. 1. Venus, Vener-is] **1.** (Prop.: *Provided with Venus;* hence, Fig.) *Favoured by Venus, fortunate in love:* cf. invenustus.—**2.** *Provided* or *furnished with* physical *loveliness,* etc.; *lovely, becutiful, comely,* etc.: **a.** Prop.: (*Sup.*) diva venustissima, Plaut.—**b.** Fig.: (*Comp.*) sphæra venustior, Cic. — **3.** *Provided,* or *furnished, with* mental or moral *beauty,* etc.; *elegant, delightful, graceful,* etc.: sententiæ, Cic.

vē-pallĭdus, a, um, *adj. Very pale, very pallid:* mulier, Hor.

vēprē-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [vepres, (*uncontr. Gen.*) vepre-is] *A little thorn-* or *brier-bush:* Cic.

vĕpres (-is), is, *m.* (*f.* Lucr.) [etym dub.] *A thorn-bush, brier-bush, bramble-bush:* Cic.; Ov.

vēr, vēris, *n.* [= ϝήρ] **I.** Prop.: *The Spring:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of the *productions of spring:* Liv. **III.** Fig.: *The spring-time* of life, *youth:* Cat.; Ov.

Verăgri, ōrum, *m. The Veragri; a people of Gallia Narbonensis.*

vēr-ax, ācis, *adj.* [ver-o, *to speak the truth*] *Speaking truly, true, veracious:* oraculum, Cic.: (*Comp.*) veracior, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *véracе.*

verbēnæ, ārum, *f.* [etym. dub.] *Boughs* or *branches* of laurel, olive, or myrtle; *sacred boughs:* Cic.; Liv. Hor.

verbēn-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [verbenæ] (*Provided,* or *furnished,* with verbenæ; hence) *Crowned with a wreath of sacred boughs:* Suet.

ver-ber, ĕris (*Nom., Dat.,* and *Acc. Sing.* do not occur; and the *Sing.* in gen. is very rare), *n.* [prob. for ferber; fr. fer-io] (*That which brings about the beating;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A lash, whip, scourge, rod:* Liv.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A thong* of a sling and other similar missile weapons: Virg.; Ov.—**B.**: **1.** *A lashing, scourging, flogging,* etc.: Cic.; Ov.—**2.** Of inanimate things: **a.** *A stripe, stroke, blow:* Hor.—**b.** Of the *stroke* of oars: Ov. **III.** Fig.: Of language, *etc.*: Plur.: *Lashes, strokes:* Cic.; Hor.

verbĕrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] [verber(a)-o] (Prop.: *A striking, bealing;* Fig.) *Chastisement, punishment:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *verbération.*

1. **verbĕr-o,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [verber] **I.** Prop.: *To lash, scourge, whip, flog, beat, drub:* homines, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of things: *To strike, beat, lash, knock,* etc.: aquila æthera verberat alis, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *To lash, chastise, plague, torment, harass:* senatûs convicio verberari, Cic.

2. **verbĕr-o,** ōnis, *m.* [1. verber-o] *One who is scourged; a scoundrel, rascal:* Cic.

verbōs-e, *adv.* [verbos-us] *With many words, verbosely:* Cic.: (*Comp.*) verbosius, id.

verb-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [verb-um] *Full of words, wordy, prolix, verbose:* simulatio, Cic.: (*Comp.*) verbosior epistola, id.: (*Sup.*) verbosissimos locos arcessere, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *verbeux.*

verbum, i, *n.* [etym. dub.; prps. digammated from the root ἐρ, whence εἴρω and ῥῆμα] (*That which is spoken;* hence) **I.** Gen.: **A.** Sing.: *A word:* Cic.—**B.** Plur.: *Words; expressions, language, discourse, conversations,* etc.: Cic.—Prov.: Verba facit mortuo, *He talks to the dead,* i. e. *in vain,* Plaut.;—for which, verba fiunt mortuo, Ter.—Adverbial phrases: **1.** Ad verbum, verbum e verbo, de verbo, pro verbo, *or simply* verbo: *To a word, word for word, exactly:* Cic.; Ter.; Hor.—**2.** Verbi causâ *or* gratiâ, *For the sake of example, for example, for instance:* Cic.—**3.** Uno verbo, *In one word, in a word, briefly:* Cic.—**4.** Meis, tuis, suis, *or* alicujus verbis, *In my, thy,* or *his name; for me, thee,* or *him:* Plaut.; Cic.; Liv. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Mere talk, mere words:* Cic.—Particular phrase: Verba dare (alicui), *To give mere words,* = *to deceive, cheat:* Ter.; Cic.—**B.** Gramm. *t. t.*: *A verb:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *verbe.*

Vercingetŏrix, ĭgis, *m. Vercin-*

getorix; a commander of the Gauls in the Gallic war.

vēr-e, *adv.* [ver-us] *According to truth, truly, really, in fact; properly, rightly, aright:* putare vere, Cic. : (*Comp.*) verius, id.: (*Sup.*) verissime, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *voire.*

vērēcund-e, *adv.* [verecund-us] *Shamefacedly, bashfully, shyly, modestly:* Cic.: (*Comp.*) verecundius, id.

vērēcund-ĭa, æ, *f.* [verecund-us] (*The quality of the* verecundus; hence) **1.** : **a.** Prop.: *A feeling of awe or reverence for any person or thing; respect, veneration, reverence,* etc.: Liv. —**b.** Meton.: *Fear, dread:* Cic.—**2.** *The natural feeling of shame, by whatever cause produced; shamefacedness, bashfulness, shyness, coyness, modesty,* etc.: Cic.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vergogne.*

vērēcund-or, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* [id.] *To feel bashful or ashamed, to be shy or diffident:* Cic.

vērē-cundus, a, um, *adj.* [vereor] **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *Feeling much shame at anything good or bad; shamefaced, bashful, modest, shy, coy, diffident,* etc.: orator, Cic.: (*Comp.*) verecundior in postulando, id.: (*Sup.*) verecundissimus, id. **II.** Fig.: Of things: *Modest, betokening modesty,* etc.: vultus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *verecond.*

vēre-ndus, a, um : **1.** *P.* of vereor.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *To be reverenced, respected, esteemed, regarded,* etc.: *venerable,* etc.: majestas, Ov. — **b.** *To be feared or dreaded, dreadful,* etc.: Partho verendus, Liv.

vĕr-ĕor, ĭtus sum, ēri, 2. *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To feel awe, or reverence, of or for; to reverence, respect, esteem, revere:* reprehensionem, Cic.: eum, id. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To fear, be afraid of, dread:* hostem, Cæs.: supplicium, Auct. Her. — **2.** *To terrify, alarm, or frighten:* Cic. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To feel,* or *entertain, reverence, respect, esteem,* etc.; *to entertain a feeling of respect,* etc., with regard to: (with *Gen.*) testimonii, Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To fear, be afraid, dread, to* do, be, *etc.*, anything; *to shrink from* doing, being, *etc.*: vereor committere, ut, *etc.*, Cic.—**2.** *To fear; to be afraid or apprehensive:* de quâ (*sc.* Carthagine) vereri non ante desinam, *etc.*, Cic. — Particular expressions: **a.** Vereri ne, *To fear,* etc., *that,* or *lest:* Cic.—**b.** Vereri ne non, *To fear,* etc., *that not:* Cic. — **c.** Non vereri ne, *Not to fear,* etc., *that,* or *lest:* Cic.—**d.** Non vereri ne non, *Not to fear,* etc., *that not:* Cic. — **e.** Vereri ut (or with *simple Subj.*), *To fear,* etc., *that not:* Cic.; Plaut.—**f.** Non vereri ut non, *Not to fear,* etc., *that not:* Hor. — 3. *To await with fear, to fear, dread:* vereor, quid sit, Cic.

verg-o (perf. acc. to some versi), *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To bend, turn, incline:* spumantesque mero pateræ verguntur, Stat. — **2.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: Of things: *To turn itself, incline, verge:* Lucr. **B.** Meton.: *To pour* by turning a vessel upside down, *etc.*: Lucr. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To bend, turn, incline itself;* of places, *to lie, be situate* in any direction: omnes partes in medium, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To turn,* or *incline, itself:* Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To verge* towards: propius nox vergit ad lucem, Curt. — **b.** Of life, *etc.*: *To decline, to be declining:* vergens annis femina, Tac.

Vergŏbrĕtus (Vir-), i, *m. Vergobretus; the title of the chief magistrate among the Ædui.*

vēr-i-dĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* [ver-us; (i); dic-o] **1.** *That speaks the truth, truth-telling, veracious:* voces, Cic.—**2.** (*Truly said*; hence) *True, veritable:* usus, *true experience,* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *véridique.*

vēr-i-lŏqu-ĭum, ĭi, *n.* [ver-us; (i); loqu-or] A literal transl. of ἐτυμολογία, *Etymology:* Cic.

vērĭsĭmĭlis, vērĭsĭmĭlĭter, and **vērĭsĭmĭlĭtūdo,** more correctly written separately, veri simil., v. similis.

vēr-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ver-us] (*The quality of the* verus; hence) *Truth, truthfulness, verity; the true,* or *real, nature; reality:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vérité.*

vĕr-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of ver-eor.

vermĭcŭlā-tus, a, um : **1.** *P.* of vermicul(a)-or. — **2.** *Pa.*: *Inlaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms; vermiculated:* Auct. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vermiculé.*

vermĭcŭl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* [vermicul-us] *To be full of worms; to be worm-eaten:* Pl.

verm-ĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [verm-is] *A little worm, grub (in decaying things):* Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vermicelle, vermicel.*

ver-mĭna, um, *n.* [for vert-mina; fr. vert-o] (*The turning or twisting things*; i. e. *which cause one to turn, twist,* or *writhe about*; hence) *The gripes, belly-ache, stomach-ache:* Lucr.

vermis, is, *m.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit *krimi,* "a worm"] *A worm:* Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ver.*

verna, æ, *comm. gen.* [etym. dub.] *A slave born in his master's house, a home-born slave:* Auct. ap. Cic.; Just.

vernā-cŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [verna, (*uncontr. Gen.*) vernā-i] (*Pertaining to a* verna; hence) **1.** *Of,* or *belonging to, home-born slaves:* multitudo, Tac. —**2.** *Native, domestic, indigenous, vernacular:* festivitas, Cic.

vern-ĭlis, e, *adj.* [vern-a] (Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, a* verna; Meton.) **1.** *Mean, fawning, servile:* blanditiæ, Tac. — **2.** *Jesting, pert, waggish:* dictum, Tac.

vernĭl-ĭter, *adv.* [vernil-is] *After the manner of a home-born slave; as a slave would:* Hor.

vern-o, āvi, ātum, are, 1. *v. n.* [vern-us] (*To belong to spring; to do, or be, as in the spring;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of the atmosphere: *To have a feeling of spring; to be spring-like:* Pl. — **B.** Of the soil or its productions: **1.** *To wear the appearance of spring; to be green, verdant:* Ov. — **2.** *To be gay, decked, beautiful,* etc., with flowers: Flor.—**C.** Of birds: *To pour forth notes, sing, warble (as birds do in the spring):* Ov. **II.** Meton.: Of the blood: *To be young* or *lively; to circulate freely; to be warm* or *glowing (from youthful feelings):* Prop.

vern-ŭla, æ, *comm. dim.* [vern-a] (*A little* verna; hence) **1.** *A little* or *young home-born slave:* Juv. — **2.** *A native:* Juv.

ver-nus, a, um, *adj.* [ver] *Of,* or *belonging to, spring, spring-:* tempus, Cic.

vēr-o, *adv.* [ver-us] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *In truth, in fact, certainly, to be sure, surely, assuredly:* scribere, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** In corroborative replies: **a.** *Truly, just so, even so, yes, assuredly:* Cic. — **b.** To strengthen negative answers, joined with minime: *By no means, assuredly; by no means indeed:* Cic.—**2.** To indicate a climax: *Even, indeed:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: As a strongly corroborative adversative particle: *But in fact, but indeed, however* (always placed after a word): nec vero tibi de versibus respondebo, Cic.

Veromandŭi, ōrum, *m. The Veromandui; a people of Gallia Belgica.*

Vērōna, æ, *f. Verona; a city of Gallia Transpadana, the birthplace of the poet Catullus and of the elder Pliny.* —Hence, **Vērōn-ensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Verona:* juvenes, Cat. —As *Subst.*: **Veronenses,** ĭum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Veronese.*

verpus, i, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A circumcised man:* Cat.

verr-es, is [akin to Sanscrit *var-âha,* Gr. ἐῤῥ-αος, a boar] *m. A male swine, boar pig:* Hor.

Verres, is, *m.* [1. verres] (*Boar*) *Verres;* the cognomen of the prætor C. Cornelius, *notorious for his bad government of Sicily.* — Hence, **Verr-ĭus (-eus, -ĭnus),** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Verres; Verrian.*—As *Subst.*: **Verria (-ea),** ōrum, *n.* (*i. e.* solennia) *A festival appointed by Verres:* Cic.

ver-ro, ri, sum, rĕre, 3. *v. a.* [etym. dub.; prps. akin to ἐῤ-ύω] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To sweep, sweep up,* or *together:* quicquid de Libycis verritur areis, *i. e. is collected,* Hor. **B.** Esp.: With accessory idea of cleansing: *To clean,* or *cleanse, by sweeping; to sweep:* pavimentum, Juv.: (without *Object*) qui ungunt, qui verrunt, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To sweep, whirl, lash,* etc.: æquora, Virg.—**B.** *To sweep, mark,* etc.: arenas, Ov.—**C.** *To trail, drag,* etc.: canitiemque suam concreto in sanguine verrens, Ov.—**D.** *To sweep along, drive, impel, toss about:* ossa, Prop.—**E.** *To sweep along, over,* the surface of anything; *to skim over:* illæ (*sc.* animæ) remis vada livida verrunt, Virg.

verrūca, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A steep rugged place, height,*

eminence, etc.: Gell. **II.** Meton.: *A wart* on the human body: Pl. **III.** Fig.: *A wart*, i. e. *a slight fault, small failing*: Hor.

verrūc-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [verruca] (*Full of* verrucæ; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Verrucosus; an appellation of Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator*: Sext. Aur. Vict. **II.** Meton.: *Rough, rugged*: Pers.

Verrugo, ĭnis, *f. Verrugo; a town of the Volsci.*

verrunco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [akin to verto] Religious *t. t.*: *To turn out* in a particular way; prps. always in a good sense: Script. ap. Cic.

versā-bundus, a, um, *adj.* [vers-(a)-o] *Turning around, revolving*: turbo, Lucr.

versā-tĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *That turns around, revolving, moveable*: templum mundi, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *Versatile*: ingenium, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *versatile*.

vers-ĭ-cŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [vers-o; (i); color] *That changes its colour, of changeable colour, of various colours, party-coloured*: plumæ, Cic.: arma, Virg.

vers-ĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [3. versus] (*A little* versus; hence) **1.** *A little line*: Cic.—**2.** *A little verse*: Cic.

versĭfĭcā-tor, ōris, *m.* [versific-(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A verse-maker, versifier*: Quint. **II.** Meton.: *A poet*: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *versificateur*.

vers-ĭ-fĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for vers-i-fac-o; fr. vers-us; (i); fac-io] *To make verses; to write in verse, versify*: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *versifier*.

ver-so (**vor-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for vert-so; fr. vert-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To turn much* or *often; to keep turning; to turn over and over again*: me versant in littore venti, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal Pron. *or* Pass. in reflexive force: *To keep turning one's self*, etc.; *to turn frequently, keep turning*: Cic.—**2.** *To turn with force* or *violence*: manum, Ov.—**3.**: **a.** *To turn* or *whirl round*: fusum, Ov.—**b.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To whirl itself round*: Cic.—**4.** Agricult. *t. t.*: *To keep turning up* the soil, etc.; hence, according to the implement or agency employed, *to plough, dig*, etc.: Ov.; Hor.—**5.** Of animals: *To keep driving* about or from place to place for the purposes of pasture: Virg.—**6.** *To shake*: omnium Versatur urnā . . . Sors, Hor.—**7.** *To keep turning* or *tossing about*: juvenem cubili, Prop. **II.** Meton.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To turn one's self about* much in a place; *i. e. to dwell, live, remain, be*, in a place: Cic.; Cæs. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To keep turning, to turn*: mentem ad malitiam, Cic. — **2.** Esp.: **a.** With Personal Pron.: *To turn one's self*: Cic. — **b.**: (a) In a good sense: *To turn, twist, bend*: suam naturam, Cic. — (b) In a bad sense: *To pervert, alter for the worse, twist, distort, wrest*: verba, Cic.—**c.** *To treat, manage, handle*: causas, Cic.—**d.** *To turn* or *change*: fors omnia versat, Virg.—**e.** *To turn over* a thing in the mind; *to think over* or *upon; to meditate* or *reflect upon; to ponder, deliberate*, etc.: dolos, Virg.—**f.** *To turn* or *twist about*, i. e. *to discompose, disturb, vex, agitate*: patrum animos certamen regni versabat, Liv.—**g.** *To turn upside down; to overthrow, subvert*, etc.: odiis versare domos, Virg.—**B.**: **1.** *To be situated, placed*, or *circumstanced; to be*: mors, exsilium mihi ob oculos versabantur, Cic.—**2.** *To occupy* or *busy one's self* with any action, *to be engaged* in anything: opifices omnes in sordidā arte versantur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *verser*.

versum (**vor-**), v. 2. versus.

ver-sūra (**vor-**), æ, *f.* [for vertsura; fr. vert-o] **I.** Prop.: *A turning around, twirling about, rotating*: foliorum, Var. **II.** Meton.: (*A changing*, or *turning over*, of one's creditor; *i.e.*) *The borrowing of money to pay a debt; a fresh loan*: Cic.

1. vor-sus (**vor-**) (for vert-sus), a, um, *P.* of vert-o.

2. ver-sus (**-sum, vor-**), *adv.* and *prep.* [for vert-sus; fr. vert-o] **I.** *Adv.*: *Turned in the direction of, towards* a thing (usually after a word or expression denoting place or direction): Labienum ad Oceanum versus . . . proficisci jubet, Cæs. **II.** *Præp. c. Acc.*: *Towards*: versus ædem, Liv.

3. ver-sus (**vor-**), ūs, *m.* [id.] (Prop.: *A turning*; Meton. of that in which turning takes place, or is implied) **1.** *A furrow*: Pl.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *A line, row*: Virg.; Liv.—**b.** Esp.: (a) *A line* of writing: Cic.—(b) In poetry: *A verse*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vers*.

versūt-e, *adv.* [versut-us] *Cunningly, craftily, slyly*: Cic.

versūt-ĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* versutus; hence) *Cunning, craftiness, subtlety, ingenuity*: Liv.

versūt-ĭ-lŏqu-us, a, um, *adj.* [versut-us; (i); loqu-or] *Crafty-speaking, sly*: malitiæ, Poet. ap. Cic.

vers-ūtus (**vors-**), a, um, *adj.* [3. vers-us] (*Provided with* versus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *That quickly* or *readily turns*: (*Comp.*) vorsutior es quam rota figularis, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.** In a good sense: *Adroit, dexterous, versatile*: animus, Cic. — **B.** In a bad sense: *Shrewd, clever, cunning, crafty, sly, wily, deceitful*: (*Sup.*) in summā feritate versutissimi, Vell.

vert-ex (**vort-**), ĭcis, *m.* [vert-o] (*The turning thing*; hence) **1.** *A whirl, eddy, whirlpool, vortex*: Virg.; Cat.—**2.** *An eddy* of wind *or* flame; *a whirlwind, coil of flame*: Lucr.; Virg.—**3.**: **a.** Prop.: *The top* or *crown* of the head: Cic.; Hor.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *The head*: Virg.—(b) *The pole* of the heavens: Cic.—(c) *The highest point, peak, top, summit* of anything: Virg. —**3.** Fig.: For *the highest, uttermost, greatest* degree, rank, *etc.*: Cic.

vertĭc-ōsus (**vortic-**), a, um, *adj.* [vertex, vertic-is] *Full of whirlpools*, or *eddies, eddying*: amnis, Liv.

vert-igo, ĭnis, *f.* [vert-o] **I.** Prop.: *A turning* or *whirling around*: Ov. **II.** Meton.: *A whirling of the head, giddiness, dizziness, vertigo*: Liv.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vertigo, vertige*.

vert-o (**vort-**), verti, versum, vertĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root VRIT, *to turn*] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To turn; to turn about*: terga, *to turn* (*the*) *backs*, i. e. *to take flight*: Cæs.: ora huc et huc, Hor. — **2.** Esp.: **a.** With Personal pron.: *To turn one's self*, etc.; *to turn*: Cic.; Hor.— **b.** *To overturn, overthrow*: Ilion . . . mulier peregrina vertit In pulverem, Hor.—**c.** Agricult. *t. t.*: *To turn up* the soil, *etc.*; hence, acc. to implement, or agency, employed; *to dig, plough*: terram aratro, Hor. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To turn*: ne ea . . . in suam contumeliam verteret, Cæs. — **2.** Esp.: **a.** With Personal pron.: *To turn*, or *betake, one's self*: Cic.—**b.** *To cause to turn out* in any way: di vortant bene, quod agas, Ter.—**c.** *To turn, attribute, assign*: ne sibi vitio verterent, quod abesset a patriâ, Cic.—**d.**: (a) *To turn*; i. e. *change, alter, a thing*: versus civitatis status, Tac. — (b) With Personal pron. *or* Pass. in reflexive force: *To change*, or *alter, itself*, etc.; *to change, alter*: Cic.; Ov. — **e.**: (a) *To turn*: i. e. *change, transform*, etc., into something: omnes natura cibos in corpora viva Vortit, Lucr. — (b) With Personal pron. *or* Pass. in reflexive force: *To turn, change, transform one's self*, etc., into something: Cic.; Hor.—**f.** *To change, exchange*: solum vertere, Cic.— **g.** Of literary productions: *To turn into another language; to translate*. Cic.; Liv.—**h.** Pass. in reflexive force: (*To turn one's self* or *itself*; hence) (a) *To be engaged in, to be in* a place or condition: homo in mercaturâ vortitur, Plaut.—(b) *To turn, hinge, rest, depend*: victoria hic, Virg.—**j.** *To subvert, destroy, overthrow*: vertit ad extremum omnia, Cic. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To turn itself*, etc.; *to turn*: versuros extemplo in fugam omnes ratus, Liv. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To turn; to turn in itself*: verterat pernicies in accusatorem, Tac.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To turn out* in any way: quod bene vertat, Liv.—**b.**: (a) Annus, mensis vertens, *The course*, or *space, of a year, of a month*: Cic.; Plaut.—(b) Annus vertens, *The great year*, or *cycle* (*of the celestial bodies; a space of* 15,000 *solar years*): Cic.

Vert-umnus (**Vort-**), i, *m.* [vert-o] (*He who turns himself round* or *about*) *Vertumnus; the god of the changing year*, i. e. *of the seasons and their productions*; also, *of the products of trade*.

vĕru, ūs, *n.* **I.** Prop.: *A spit*: Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A dart, javelin*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *verrou*.

Verŭlæ, ārum, *f. Verulæ; a town of Latium* (now *Veroli*). — Hence, **Verŭl-ānus**, a, um, *adj. Of Verulæ*.

1. vērum, i, v. verus.

2. vē-rum, *adv.* [ver-us] **I. Prop.:** *Truly, just so, even so, yes,* as a confirmatory reply : men' quærit ? *Sy.* Verum, Ter. **II. Meton.: A.** As a strongly corroborative adversative particle: *But in truth, notwithstanding, but yet;* and, after negative clauses, *but even, but.* -- Particular combinations: 1. Non modo (solum, tantum) ... verum etiam (quoque), *Not only ... but also:* Cic.; Hor.—2. Non modo ... verum ne quidem, *Not only ... but not even:* Cic.—**B.:** 1. In making a transition to another subject: *But, yet, still:* Cic.—Particular combinations: Verum enim, vero *or* enimvero, *But truly, but indeed:* Plaut.; Cic.—2. In breaking off the current of discourse: *But; but however:* exspectabantur Calendæ Januariæ. Verum præterita omittamus, Cic.

vērum-tămen (verun-) (sometimes written in two words, verum tamen ; and even separated by an intermediate word, aliqua tamen, Cic.), *conj. But yet, notwithstanding, however, nevertheless:* Cic.

vērus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.:** *True, real, actual, genuine,* etc.: gloria, Cic.: (*Comp.*) illa veriora, id.: (*Sup.*) causa verissima, id. — As *Subst.:* **verum,** i, n. *What is true* or *real ; the truth, the reality, the fact:* Cic.—In Gen. Sing. joined with *similis, similiter, similitudo,* and by many written, in such cases, one word: Cic. **II. Meton.: A.** *Right, proper, fitting, suitable, reasonable, just:* aliquid verum ac rectum, Cic. — **B.** *Speaking* or *containing the truth, true, veracious:* os Apollinis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vrai.*

vērū-tum, i, *n.* [akin to veru] *A dart, javelin:* Cæs.

vērū-tus, a, um, *adj.* [veru] *Provided with a dart,* etc.; *armed with a dart* or *javelin :* Virg.

vervex (-bex, berbex), ēcis, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A wether :* Cic.

vēsā-nĭa, æ, *f.* [vesan-us] (*The quality of the* vesanus ; hence) *Madness, insanity:* discors, Hor.

vēsānĭ-o, *no perf. nor sup.,* īre, 4. *v. n.* [vesani-a] *To rage, be furious:* vesaniente vento, Cat.

vē-sānus, a, um, *adj.* **I. Prop.:** *Not of sound mind, mad, insane:* remex, Cic. **II. Meton.:** Of things: *Fierce, wild, savage, furious, raging;* fames, Virg.

Ve-sbĭ-us, Vesvĭus, Vēsŭvĭus, Vēsēvus, i, *m.* [2. ve ; Greek root σβε ; whence σβέ-ω σβέ-ννυμι] (*The Unextinguished*) *Vesbius, Vesvius, Vesuvius,* or *Vesevus; the name of a volcano in the neighbourhood of Neapolis* (now *Naples*) *in Campania.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Vésuve.*

Vescia, æ, *f. Vescia ; a little town of Latium.*— Hence, **Vesc-īnus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Vescia ; Vescinian.*—As *Subst.:* **Vescini,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Vescinians.*

vesc-or, *no perf.,* vesci, 3. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [akin to esca ; cf. esca *init.*] or prps. to Gr. βόσκ-ω] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To fill one's self* with food ; *to take food, feed, eat:* dii nec escis aut potionibus vescuntur, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To enjoy, make use of, use, have:* paratissimis voluptatibus, Cic. **II.** Act. : *To take* something *as food ; to feed upon* or *eat:* caprinum jecur, Pl.

v-esc-us, a, um, *adj.* [prps. v-e ; esc-a] (*Not having food ;* hence) *Small, little, thin, weak, feeble:* farra, Ov.

Vesēvus, i, v. Vesbius.

vēsĭca, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.:** *The bladder* in the body of animals ; *the urinary bladder:* Cic. **II. Meton.: A.** *Anything made of bladder ;* e. g. *a purse, cap, lantern, football,* etc.: Var.; Hor.—**B.** *A bladder-like tumour, blister:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vessie.*

vēsĭc-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [vesic-a] *A little blister, vesicle:* Lucr. ; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vésicule.*

Vēsontĭo, ōnis, *m. Vesontio; a city of Gallia Belgica, the chief town of the Sesquani* (now *Besançon*).

vespa, æ, *f.* [akin to σφηξ] *A wasp:* Phæd.

Vespăsĭānus, i, *m. Vespasianus (T. Flavius); a Roman emperor.*

vesper, ĕris *and* ĕri, *m.* = Ἓσπέρος. **I. Prop.:** *The evening, even, eve, eventide:* Cæs.—Adverbial (Ablative) expression: Vesperi, *In the evening:* Cic. **II. Meton.: A.** *The evening star :* Hor. — **B.** *The west, western region :* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vêpre.*

vespĕra, æ, *f.* = Ἑσπερα. *The evening, eventide:* Cic.; Tac.

vespĕr-asco, āvi, *no sup.,* ascĕre, 3. *v. n.* [vesper] *To become evening, grow towards evening :* Ter.; Nep.

vespertīl-Io, ōnis, *m.* [for vespertin-io ; fr. vespertin-um] (*The one belonging to* vespertinum ; hence) *A bat:* Pl.

vespertīnum, i, v. vespertinus.

vesper-tīnus, a, um, *adj.* [vesper] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* vesper ; hence) **1.** *Of,* or *belonging to, evening,* or *eventide ; evening-:* tempora, Cic. — As *Subst.:* **vespertīnum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* tempus) *Eventide, evening :* Pl.—**2.** *Of,* or *belonging to, the west ; western :* regio, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *vespertin.*

Vesta, æ, *f.,* Ἑστία (*She that dwells* or *tarries* anywhere ; from Sanscrit root VAS, "to dwell," or "tarry"). *Vesta:* **1.** *Another name for Ops, Cybele, Terra ; the wife of Cœlus and mother of Saturn.*—**2.: a.** Prop.: *The granddaughter of Vesta* or *Ops, and daughter of Saturn ; the goddess of flocks and herds, and of the household in general.* —Hence, **Vest-ālis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Vesta ; Vestal.*—As *Subst.:* **Vestalis,** is, *f.* (*sc.* virgo) *A priestess of Vesta, a Vestal.*—Hence, **Vestal-is,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, a Vestal,* etc.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *The temple of Vesta :* Ov.—(b) *Fire:* Virg.

ves-ter (vos-), tra, trum, *pron. poss.* [vos] *Your :* sermo vester, Cic. —Particular use: For Objective Gen. of vos : odio vestro, *from hatred towards you,* Liv.—As *Subst.:* **vestrum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* negotium) *Your affair, business,* or *matter :* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *votre.*

ve-stĭ-bŭlum *or* **vestĭ-bŭlum,** ĭ, *n.* [usually referred to ve, *intensive,* STA ; and so, *that which serves for standing,* i. e. *the place where many persons may* or *do stand :*— but acc. to Leo Meyer, from the same root as Vesta, ἑστία ; and so *that which bears the hearth* or *shrine of the household gods*] **I. Prop.:** *The inclosed space between the entrance of a house and the street ; a fore-court, entrance-court ;* also *a porch, portico, vestibule:* Cic.; Ov. **II. Meton.:** *An entrance* to anything: Cic. **III. Fig.:** Of abstract things: *An entrance, opening, beginning:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vestibule.*

vestīg-ium, ĭi, *n.* [vestig-o] (*A tracking* or *tracing out ;* Concr. : *that which is tracked :* hence) **I. Prop.:** *A footprint, foot-track, track:* Cic.; Pl. **II. Fig.:** Of abstract things: *A footprint, trace:* Cic. **III. Meton.: A.** *A footstep ; a step:* Liv.—**B.** *The part of the foot which makes a print ; the sole of the foot:* Cic.—**C.** *A trace, mark, sign, token, vestige:* Cic.—**D.** Of time: *A point, moment, instant:* Cæs.; Cic.— Adverbial expression: E (ex) vestigio, *Instantly, forthwith,* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vestige.*

ve-stĭg-o, *perf. and sup. prps. not found,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [prob. 2. ve ; Gr. root στιχ, whence στείχ-ω] (*To go much* or *thoroughly ;* hence) **I. Prop.:** *To follow in the track of ; to track, trace out :* fertur (*sc.* tigris) præceps, odore vestigans (*sc.* raptorem), Pl. **II. Meton.: A.** *To find out by tracing ; to trace out, discover :* fugitivos, Liv.—**B.** *To search after ; to seek out :* ergo alte vestiga (*sc.* ramum) oculis, Virg. **III. Fig.: A.** *To inquire into, investigate :* causas rerum, Cic.— **B.** *To discover, find out:* aliquid, Liv.

vesti-mentum, i, *n.* [vesti-o] (*That which clothes* or *covers ;* hence) **1.** *A garment, vestment:* Cic.– **2.** *Bedclothes, carpets,* etc. : Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vêtement.*

Vestīni, ōrum, *m. The Vestini ; a people of Italy on the Adriatic Sea.*

vest-Io, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre (*Imperf.,* vestībat, Virg.), 4. *v. a.* [vest-is] **I. Prop.:** *To cover with a garment ; to dress, clothe, vest :* homines male vestiti, Cic. **II. Meton.:** Of things: **A.** Gen.: *To clothe, cover, deck, surround, adorn,* etc.: natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit, Cic. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To clothe,* or *cover, one's self ; to deck,* etc., *one's self :* se gramine terra, Virg. **III.** Fig.: Of abstract things: *To clothe, dress,* etc.: sententias, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vêtir.*

ves-tis, is, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit root VAS, *veste indui ;* Gr. ἑσ-θής] **I. Prop.:** *A covering for the body ; a garment, robe, vestment, vest ; clothing, attire, vesture:* Cic.; Hor.—Particular phrase: Mutare vestem, *To change one's garment,* i. e. *to put on mourning garments, put on mourning :* Cic. **II. Meton.: A.** *A carpet, tapestry :* Lucr.;

Hor.—**B.** Of *the skin* or *slough* of a snake, *etc.*: Lucr.—**C.** Of *the beard* (as *the covering* of the chin): Lucr.—**D.** Of *a spider's web*: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *veste.*

1. vestī-tus, a, um, *P.* of **vesti-o.**

2. vestī-tus, ūs, *m.* [vesti-o] **I.** Prop.: *A clothing* of one: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of persons: *Clothing, clothes, dress, apparel, raiment, attire, vesture:* Ter.; Cic. — Particular phrases: **1.** Mutare vestitum = mutare vestem: Cic.—**2.** Redire **ad** suum vestitum, *To return to one's (ordinary) clothing,* i. e. *to leave off mourning:* Cic.—**B.** Of things: *Covering:* Cic. **III.** Fig.: Of abstract things: *Dress, garb,* etc.: Cic.

Vēsŭlus, i, *m. Vesulus; a mountain of Liguria* (now *Viso*).

Vĕtĕra, um, *n. Vetera; a town of Gallia Belgica* (now *Santen*).

vĕtĕrāment-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [veter(a)-o, through obsol. *vetera-mentum,* "that which has become old"] *Of,* or *belonging to, old things:* sutor, *a mender of old shoes, cobbler,* Suet.

vĕtĕr-ānus, a, um, *adj.* [vetus, veter-is] **I.** Gen.: *Of long standing, old:* hostis, Liv. **II.** Esp.: Of soldiers, *etc.: Having served for a long time, veteran:* Cæs.; Cic.—As *Subst.*: **veterani,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* milites) *Veteran soldiers, veterans:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vétéran.*

vĕtĕr-asco, āvi, *no sup.*, ascĕre, *3. v. n. inch.* [id.] (*To become* vetus; hence) *To grow old:* veterascens ad gloriam, Cic.

vĕtĕrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [veter(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: *One who has grown old, become gray, is practised, skilled* in anything: Cic. **II.** Esp.: In a bad sense: *A crafty fellow, an old fox, slyboots:* Cic.

vĕtĕrātōri-e, *adv.* [veteratori-us] *Craftily, cunningly:* Cic.

vĕtĕrātōr-ĭus, a, um, *adj.* [verator] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* a veterator; hence) *Crafty, cunning, sly:* Cic.

vĕtĕr-ĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [prps. contracted from *vehiter-ĭnus,* from obsol. *vehiter,* "a carrier;" from veho] (*Of,* or *belonging to, one who carries;* hence) *Of,* or *belonging to, carrying* or *drawing burdens:* semen equorum, Lucr.

vĕtern-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. vetern-us] (*Full of* veternus; hence) **1.: a.** Prop.: *Affected with lethargy, lethargic:* Pl.—**b.** Fig.: veternosissimum artificium, Sen.— **2.** *Sleepy, drowsy, dreamy:* homo, Ter.

vĕter-nus, a, um, *adj.* [vetus, veter-is] *Of,* or *pertaining to, the* vetus; hence) *Old, ancient:* rupes, Fest.—As *Subst.*: (*That which pertains to old persons;* hence) **1.** Prop.: *Lethargy, somnolency:* Hor.—**2.** Fig.: *Drowsiness, dullness, laziness, sluggishness, sloth:* Script. ap. Cic.; Virg.

vĕtĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [vetus, veter-is] (except in Eccl. Lat., found perhaps only in Pass. in reflexive force) *To grow* or *become old:* Pl.

vĕt-ĭtum, i, *n.* [vet-o] **I.** Gen.: *That which is forbidden* or *prohibited, a forbidden* or *prohibited thing:* Ov. **II.** Esp.: *A prohibition, protest:* Cic.; Virg.

vĕt-ĭtus, a, um, *P.* of vet-o.

vĕt-o, ŭi, ĭtum, āre (*Perf.*, vetavit, Pers.), 1. *v. a.* [etym. dub.; prps. akin to vet-us] (*To leave in the old state;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *Not to suffer* a thing *to take place; not to permit; to advise against, oppose, forbid, prohibit* a thing;—with a personal object, *not to permit* one *to do* a thing; *to prevent* or *hinder* one *from doing* it; *to not grant* or *to forbid* one a thing, *etc.*: hymenæi vetiti, Virg.: vetuit me tali voce Quirinus, Hor. **II.** Esp.: Of the tribunes of the people, in augury, *etc.*: *To forbid, to protest:* tribuni reum in vincula conjici vetant, Liv.: volucres, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *veter.*

vĕt-ŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to vetus] *Old:* gladiator, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **1. vetulus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *An old man:* Cic.—**2. vetula,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* mulier) *An old woman:* Juv.

Veturia, æ, *f. Veturia; the mother of Coriolanus.*

vĕt-us, ĕris, *adj.* [prob. fr. *fĕr-os*] *That has existed for a long time, aged, old:* invidia, Cic.: (*Comp.*) Antemna veterior est quam Roma, Cato: (*Sup.*) veterrima quæque, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **1. veteres,** um, *m.* (*sc.* homines) *Those who lived long ago, ancients; forefathers, ancestors:* Cic.—**2. Veteres,** um, *f.* (*sc.* tabernæ) *The Old Booths* (*a place in the Roman Forum*): Lucr.

vĕtus-tas, ātis, *f.* [for veter-tas; fr. vetus, veter-is] (*The quality of the* vetus; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Old age, age:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Ancient times, antiquity:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Long duration, great age:* Cic.—**B.** Medic. *t. t.*: *Long-standing:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vétusté.*

vĕtus-tus, a, um, *adj.* [for veter-tus; fr. id.] **I.** Prop.: *That has existed a long time, aged, old, ancient:* opinio, Cic.: (*Sup.*; also, *with Fartitive Gen.*) virginum Vestalium vetustissima, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *Old-fashioned, antique, antiquated:* (*Comp.*) Lælius vetustior quam Scipio, Cic.

vexā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [vex(a)-o] *A shaking, quaking:* mundi, Lucr.

vexā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.** *A violent movement, shaking:* Pl.—**2.** *Discomfort, annoyance, hardship, distress; trouble, vexation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vexation.*

vexā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A troubler, harasser, abuser, vexer:* Cic.

vexill-ārĭus, ii, *m.* [vexill-um] (*One pertaining to a* vexillum; hence) **1.** *A standard-bearer, ensign:* Liv.—**2.** Plur.: In the times of the emperors: *The oldest class of veterans, the last summoned:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vexillaire.*

vexill-ātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (*A belonging to the* vexillum; hence) *A body of the* vexillarii; acc. to others, *a body of soldiers united under one flag* [vexillum], *a corps, battalion:* Suet.

vex-illum, i, *n. dim.* [for vellillum; fr. vel-um] **I.** Prop.: *A military ensign, standard, banner, flag:* Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A company, troop:* Liv.; Tac.

vexo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for veh-so; fr. veh-o] (*To carry much* or *frequently;* hence, of the result of such carrying) **I.** Prop.: *To move violently; to shake, agitate:* rates, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To injure, damage, molest, annoy, plague, trouble, maltreat, abuse, vex, harass:* hostes, Cæs.: urbes, Cic.—**B.** Of the hair: *To twist:* Ov. **III.** Fig.: *To disquiet, torment, attack, harass,* etc.: aliquem maledictis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vexer.*

vĭ-a (old form **ve-a,** Var.), (*Gen. Sing.*, viāi, Lucr.), æ, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit *vaha,* "a road," fr. root VAH, *to carry*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A way,* in the most general sense (for men, beasts, or carriages, within or without a city); *a highway, road, path, street:* Cic.; Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** As the name of a particular *way, road,* or *street:* Cic.—**2.** *A lane* in a camp: Cæs.—**3.** *A passage:* **a.** In the stomach: Cic.—**b.** For the breath: spirandi viæ, *i. e. the windpipe,* Ov.—**c.** Through which anything penetrates, or may penetrate: Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Way,* for *march, journey:* Cic.; Ov.—**B.** Of that which resembles a road in appearance, *etc.*: *A stripe* in a party-coloured garment: Tib. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *A way, method, mode, manner, fashion,* etc., of doing anything: Cic. **B.** Esp.: *The right way, the true method, mode,* or *manner:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *voie.*

vī-ārĭus (**-asius**), a, um, *adj.* [via] *Of,* or *belonging to, the highways* or *roads:* Script. ap. Cic.

vīā-tĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [via, (*uncontr. Gen.*) via-i] *Of,* or *belonging to, a road* or *journey:* cœna, *a parting-meal, farewell repast,* Plaut.—As *Subst.*: **viaticum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* æs or argentum): **1.** Prop.: *Travelling-money, provision for a journey, viaticum:* Cic.—**2.** Meton.: *Money made by a soldier in the wars; savings, prize-money:* Hor.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *viatique, voyage.*

vīā-tor, ōris, *m.* [vi(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: *A wayfarer, traveller:* Cic.; Juv. **II.** Esp.: *A summoner, apparitor:* Cic.; Liv.

vĭb-ro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root VEP, *contremiscere*] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To set in tremulous motion; to move rapidly to and fro; to brandish, shake, agitate:* hastam, Cic.—**B.** Meton.: *To throw with a vibratory motion; to launch, hurl:* spicula per auras, Ov. **C.** Fig.: Of language: *To fling, hurl, launch:* iambos, Cat. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To be in tremulous motion; to quiver, vibrate:* lingua vibrante (*sc.* serpentis), Lucr. **B.** Meton.: *To glitter, glimmer, sparkle:* a sole vibrat mare, Cic. **C.** Fig.: Of language: *To be hurled* or *launched:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vibrer.*

vĭburnum, i, *n. The viburnum* or *wayfaring tree:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *viorne.*

vīc-ānus, a, um, *adj.* [vic-us] *Of,*

or *belonging to, a village; dwelling in a village:* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **vicani,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* homines) *Villagers, peasants, rustics,* Liv.

Vic-a Pot-a, æ, *f.* [VIC, root of vi(n)c-o ; pot-is] (*The conquering powerful one,* or *the mighty conqueress*) *Vica Pota; an appellation of the goddess Victoria* or *Victory.*

vīc-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vic-is] *Of,* or *belonging to,* vicis ; hence) *That supplies the place* of a person or thing ; *substituted, delegated, vicarious:* Cic.—As *Subst.*: **vicarius,** ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* homo) **1.** *A substitute, deputy, proxy; a locum tenens, vicegerent, vicar:* Cic.—**2.** *An under-servant, under-slave,* kept by slaves themselves. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vicaire.*

vīc-ātim, *adv.* [vic-us] **1.** *From street to street, through the streets:* Tac.; Hor. — **2.** *From village to village, through the villages, in hamlets:* Liv.

vīce, v. vicis.

vīc-ēni (vig-), æ, a, *num. distr. adj.* [contracted and changed fr. vigint-eni ; fr. vigint-i] **I.** Prop.: *Twenty each, twenty* distributively : Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *Twenty:* Pl.

vīcēsīma, æ, v. vicesimus.

vīcēsīm-āni, ōrum, *m.* [vicesimus] (*Persons belonging to the* vicesimus ; hence) *Soldiers of the twentieth legion :* Tac.

vīcēsīm-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vicesim-a] *Of,* or *belonging to, the twentieth part:* Liv.

vīc-ēsĭmus (vig-), a, um, *num. adj.* [contracted and changed fr. vigint-esimus ; fr. vigint-i] *The twentieth :* annus, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **vicesima,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* pars) *The twentieth part,* as a tax : Cic.; Liv.

Vīcetĭa (-entĭa), æ, *f. Vicetia* or *Vicentia; a town of Gallia Transpadana* (now *Vicenza*).

vīcĭa, æ, *f. A vetch :* Virg.

vīc-ies, *num. adv.* [contracted and changed fr. vigint-ies ; fr. vigint-i] *Twenty times:* Cic.

vīcīn-ālis, e, *adj.* [2. vicin-us] *Of,* or *belonging to, a neighbour* or *neighbours:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vicinal.*

vīcīn-ĭa, æ, *f.* [1. vicin-us] (*The condition of the* vicinus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Neighbourhood, nearness, vicinage, vicinity:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Neighbourhood=neighbours:* Hor.

vīcīn-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (id.) **I.** Prop.: *Neighbourhood, nearness, proximity, vicinity:* Cic.; Hirt. **II.** Meton.: *Neighbourhood=neighbours:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vicinité.*

vīcĭnum, i, v. vicinus.

1. **vīc-ĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* [vic-us] (*Of,* or *belonging to, a* vicus ; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Near, neighbouring, in the neighbourhood* or *vicinity:* taberna, Hor.: (*Comp.*) parti vicinior esset, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **A. vicinus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A neighbour:* Cic.—**B. vicina,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* mulier) *A* female *neighbour:* Cic.—**C. vicĭnum,** i, *n. A neighbouring place, neighbourhood, vicinity.* Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Nearly resembling* in quality *or* nature; *like, similar, kindred, akin, allied,* etc.: vocabulum, Pl.—**B.** *Near, close,* etc., in time : mors, Phæd. **III.** Meton.: *Of,* or *belonging to, neighbours; between neighbours:* jurgia, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *voisin.*

2. **vĭcĭnus,** i, v. 1. vicinus.

vĭcis (as a *Gen.*; the *Nom. Sing.* does not occur), vicem, vice ; in *Plur.*, vices (*Nom.* and *Acc.*) and vicibus (*Dat.* and *Abl.*), *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Change, interchange, alternation, alternate* or *reciprocal succession, vicissitude:* Virg.; Hor.—Adverbial expressions: In vicem (written also as one word, invicem), vicem (folld. *by Gen. and Possessive pron.*), *or* in vices, *By turns, alternately, one after the other, mutually, reciprocally:* Cic.; Liv.; Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of reciprocal behaviour or conduct : *Return, requital, reciprocal service, recompense, remuneration, retaliation :* Cic.; Ov.—**2.** Of the changes of fate : *Fate, hap, lot, condition, fortune, misfortune:* Virg. ; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *The position, place, room, stead, post, office, duty* of one person or thing as assumed by another : Cic.; Hor.; Liv.—Adverbial expressions: **A.** Vicem (folld. by *Gen.*, or *Possessive pron.*): **1.** *In the place of, instead of, on account of, for :* Plaut.; Cic. — **2.** *After the manner of, like:* Cic.—**B.** Vice: **1.** *Instead of, for :* Pl. —**2.** *After the manner of, like:* Tac. — **C.** In vicem, *Instead, in one's place,* etc.: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vice* (always in connection with another word ; e. g. *vice-roi*).

vĭcis-sim, *adv.* [vicis] *On the other hand, on the contrary, again, in turn :* Cic.; Hor.

vĭcis-sĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality* or *state of* vicis ; hence) *Change, interchange, alternation, vicissitude:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vicissitude.*

vīc-tĭma, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.; prob. root VIC ; cf. vincio *init.*] (*The bound one;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A beast for sacrifice* adorned with the fillet ; *a sacrifice, victim:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: Of persons, *etc.*: *A victim:* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *victime.*

victĭm-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [victim-a] *Of,* or *belonging to, a victim* or *victims :* Pl.—As *Subst.*: **victimarius,** ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* minister) *An assistant at sacrifices :* Liv. ¶ Hence (subst.), Fr. *victimaire.*

vict-ĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [obsol. freq. vict-o, *i.e.* vic-to, for viv-to ; fr. viv-o] *To live, feed, support one's self, subsist* on anything : Ter.

vic-tor, ōris, *m.* [vi(n)c-o] *A conqueror, vanquisher, victor:* Cæs.; Hor. —As *Adj.*: **1.** Prop.: *Conquering, victorious:* galli, Cic. — **2.** Meton.: *Belonging to,* or *of, a conqueror, triumphal :* Ov.

victōr-ĭa, æ, *f.* [victor] (*The thing pertaining to a conqueror;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Victory:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Personified : *Victoria* or *Victory;* as a *goddess:* Cic.—**B.** *A statue of Victoria:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *victoire.*

Victōrĭ-ŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [victori-a] *A little statue of Victory :* Cic.

vic-trix, ĭcis, *f.* [vi(n)c-o] *She that is victorious* or *conquers :* Cic.—As *Adj. Fem.*: (also, used in neut. plur., victricia) **1.** Prop.: *Victorious, conquering:* victrices Athenæ, Cic.: victricia arma, Virg.—**2.** Meton.: *Relating to,* or *telling of, victory; announcing victory :* literæ, Cic.

1. **vic-tus,** a, um, *P.* of vi(n)c-o.

2. **vic-tus,** ūs, *m.* [for vigv-tus ; fr. viv-o] **1.** *A living, way of life, mode of living :* Cic.; Hor.—**2.** (Prop.: *A living upon* something ; Meton.) *That upon which one lives, sustenance, nourishment, provisions, victuals:* Cic.; Ov.

vicŭ-lus i, *m. dim.* [for vico-lus ; fr. vicus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) vico-i] *A little village, hamlet:* Cic.

vīcus, i, *m.* = *ϝοῖκος* : **1.** Collectively: *A row of houses* in town or country ; *a quarter* of a city, *a street :* Hor.—**2.** *A village* or *hamlet ; a country-seat :* Cic.

vidē-licet, *adv.* [for videre licet] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *It is permitted one,* or *it is easy, to see; it is clear* or *evident; clearly, plainly, evidently, manifestly,* etc.: quæ videlicet ille interpretabatur, Cic. : (with *Objective clause on account of* videre) esse videlicet in terris primordia rerum, Lucr. **B.** Esp.: In an ironical or sarcastic sense, when the contrary is intended : *It is easy to see, it is very plain, of course, forsooth:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: As an explanatory particle: *To wit, namely :* Cic.

vĭdēn'? v. video *init.*

vĭd-ĕo, vidi, visum, vidēre (viden', for videsne, Virg.), 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [akin to Sans. root VID, *to perceive ;* Gr. *ἰδ-εῖν*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To see* with the eyes : **1.** Act.: aliquid, Cic.: consulis ante pedes ire videret eques, Ov. — **2.** Neut.: visum processerant, Sall. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To see* on purpose ; *to look at:* illud vide, os ut sibi distorsit carnufex, Ter. — Particular phrase: Me vide, *Look to me,* i. e. *trust to me:* Plaut.—**2.** *To see* a person, i. e. *to visit* him : Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of the other senses : *To perceive, observe* anything : naso pol jam hæc quidem videt plus, quam oculis, Plaut. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of things: *To see.* casūs abies visura marinos, Virg. — **B.** *To see* with the mind's eye ; *to perceive, mark, observe, understand, comprehend,* etc. : quum me vidisse plus fateretur, *etc.*: Cic.—**C.**: **1.** Act.: *To look at, look to, consider; to think,* or *reflect upon :* te moneo, videas etiam atque etiam et consideres, quid agas, *etc.*, Cic. — **2.** Neut.: **a.** *To see to* a thing ; *to see to it :* viderit Atrides, Ov. — **b.** *To consider, reflect:* Cic. — **D.**: **1.** Act.: *To see to, care for, provide* something : aliquid videamus et cibi, Cic. — **2.** Neut.: *To see, take care, provide :* vide, ne tu pejus consulas, Nep.—**E.** *To see, live to see* a period or event : ex multis diebus, quos in vitâ celeberrimos lætissimosque viderit, Cic.—**F.** Pass.: **1.** Gen.: *To be looked upon* or *regarded,* in any manner

i. e. to seem, appear to be or do anything : solem e mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam e vitâ tollunt, Cic. — **2.** Esp. : In official decisions, as a guarded opinion, instead of a positive declaration : **a.** *To seem* or *appear; to have the appearance:* Cic.—**b.** *To seem proper, seem good* to anyone (only in 3rd person): eam quoque, si videtur, correctionem explicabo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *voir.*

vĭdŭ-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vidu-us] (*The state* or *condition of the* viduus ; hence) **I.** Gen. : *Bereavement, want, lack :* Plaut. **II.** Esp. : *Widowhood :* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *viduité.*

vĭdŭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [vidu-us] **I.** Gen. : *To deprive, bereave* of anything : (with *Gen.*) manuum viduata, Lucr. **II.** Esp. : Perf. Part. Pass. Fem. : *Bereaved,* or *bereft, of a husband; widowed :* Tac.; Suet.

vĭd-ŭus, a, um, *adj.* [root VID ; cf. divido] **I.** Gen. : *Deprived,* or *bereft, of; without* anything ; *bereaved :* lacūs viduos a lumine Phœbi, Virg. : (with *Gen.*) nec viduum pectus amoris habet, Ov. **II.** Esp. : **A.** Prop. : Of living beings : **1.** Of women : *Deprived,* or *bereft, of a husband; widowed :* Plaut. —As *Subst.* : **vidua,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* mulier) *A widow :* Cic. — **2.** *Deprived of,* or *without, a lover; unmarried, single :* puellæ, Prop. — As *Subst.* : **vidua,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* puella) *An unmarried girl; a spinster, maiden :* Liv.—**3.** Of men : **a.** *Deprived,* or *bereft, of a wife; widowed :* Ov. — **b.** *Without a beloved one; single, unmarried, unwedded :* Ov. **B.** Fig. : Of things : *Widowed, single :* cubile, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vide, veuf, veuve.*

Vienna, æ, *f. Vienna; a city of Gallia Narbonensis* (now *Vienne*). — Hence, **Vienn-enses,** ĭum, *m. The Viennese.*

vī-ĕo, *no perf.*, ētum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root वी or वे, *texere, suere*] *To bend* or *twist together; to plait, weave :* Var.

vīē-tus (as dissyll. ∪ ∪, Ter. ; Hor.), a, um : **1.** *P.* of vie-o.—**2.** *Pa.* (Prop. : *Bent together;* Meton.) *Shrunken, shrivelled, withered, wrinkled :* cor, Cic.

vīgēni, æ, a, v. vicēni.

vĭg-ĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [etym. dub.] *To be lively* or *vigorous; to thrive, flourish,* bloom, etc. : quidquid est illud, quod vivit, quod viget, Cic.

vĭge-sco, vigŭi, *no sup.*, vigescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [vige-o] *To become lively* or *vigorous; to thrive; to begin to flourish* or *bloom :* vestræ religiones viguerunt, Cic.

vīgēsīmus, a, um, v. vicesimus.

vĭg-il, ĭlis, *adj.* [vig-eo] (*Being lively* or *vigorous;* hence) **I.** Prop. : Of living beings : *Awake, on the watch, alert :* aliquis, Hor. : ales, *i. e. the cock,* Ov. — As *Subst.* : **vigil,** is, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A watchman, sentinel :* Cic. **II.** Fig. : Of things : *Watchful, wakeful :* oculi, Virg. **III.** Meton. : *Causing one to be wakeful; anxious, active :* curæ, Ov.

vĭgĭla-ns, ntis : **1.** *P.* of vigil(a)-o. — **2.** *Pa. : Watchful, anxious, careful, vigilant :* vigilantes et boni, Cic. : (*Comp.*) nemo vigilantior, id. : (*Sup.*) dux vigilantissimus, Val. Max. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vigilant.*

vĭgĭlan-ter, *adv.* [for vigilanter ; fr. vigilans, vigilant-is] *Watchfully, carefully, vigilantly :* Cic. : (*Comp.*) vigilantius, id. : (*Sup.*) vigilantissime, id.

vĭgĭlant-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] **I.** Prop. : *Wakefulness :* Cic. **II.** Fig. : *Watchful attention, watchfulness, vigilance :* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vigilance.*

vĭgĭl-ax, ācis, *adj.* [vigil-o] **I.** Prop. : *Prone to watch, wakeful, vigilant :* canis, Col. **II.** Meton. : *Causing one to be watchful, active,* etc. : curæ, Ov.

vĭgĭl-ĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop. : **A.** Gen. : *A being,* or *lying, awake; wakefulness, sleeplessness :* Cic. **B.** Esp. : **1.** *A keeping awake* for the security of a place, esp. of a city or camp ; *a watching, watch, guard :* Cic. — **2.** *A watching* at religious festivals, *nightly vigils :* Plaut. **II.** Fig. : *Watchfulness, vigilance :* Cic. **III.** Meton. : **A.** *A watch,* i. e. *the time of keeping watch by night* (*among the Romans a fourth part of the night*) : Cic.—**B.** *The watch* (i. e. *those standing on guard*); *watchmen, sentinels :* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *veille, vigie, vigile.*

vĭgĭl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [vigil] **I.** Neut. : **A.** Prop. : Of living beings : *To watch ; to be* or *keep awake* at night, *not to sleep, be wakeful :* nocte, Cic. : ad mane, Hor. **B.** Fig. : **1.** Of things : *To be wakeful, watchful,* etc. : lumina, Ov.—**2.** *To keep watch* over anything ; *to be watchful* or *vigilant :* ut vivas, vigila, Hor. **C.** Meton. : *To cause watchfulness, to be active,* etc. : curæ, Cic. **II.** Act. : *To watch through ; to spend in watching ; to do* or *make while watching :* noctes vigilantur amaræ, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *veiller.*

vī-ginti, *num. adj.* [for bi-ginti ; fr. bis; ginti=κοντα] (*Twice ten;* hence) *Twenty :* Cic. ; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vingt.*

vīgintīvīr-ātus, ūs, *m.* [vigintivir-i] *The office of the* vigintiviri, *the vigintivirate :* Cic. ; Tac.

vīgintī-vĭri, ōrum, *m.* (*Twenty men ; hence*) *A college* or *board of twenty men :* Cic.

vĭg-or, ōris, *m.* [vig-eo] *Liveliness, activity, force, vigour :* Hor. ; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vigueur.*

vĭlis, e, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop. : *Of small price* or *value, purchased at a low rate, cheap :* quicquam, Plaut. : (*Comp.*) frumentum vilius, Cic. : (*Sup.*) res vilissimæ, id.—Adverbial expression : Vili, *at a low,* etc., *rate :* Plaut. **II.** Meton. : **A.** *Of trifling value, poor, paltry, common, mean, worthless, base, vile :* Europe, Hor. : nihil, Cic.—As *Subst.* : **vilia,** ĭum, *n. Vile,* or *common, things :* Hor. —**B.** *Found in great quantities, abundant, common :* poma, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vil.*

vīl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vil-is] (*The quality of the* vilis ; hence) **I.** Prop. : *Lowness of price, cheapness :* Cic. **II.** Meton. : *Trifling value of a thing, meanness, baseness, worthlessness, vileness :* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *vilité (-été).*

vīl-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] **I.** Prop. : *Cheaply :* (*Comp.*) venire vilius, Plaut. : (*Sup.*) vilissime constat, Pl. **II.** Meton. : *Meanly, poorly, vilely :* viliter colere, App.

vil-la, æ, *f. dim.* [prob. for vic-la ; fr. vic-us] *A country-house, country-seat, farm, villa :* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *villa.*

villĭc-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [villic-us] *To act as,* or *be, a bailiff, overseer,* etc. : Cic.

vill-ĭcus, i, *m.* [vill-a] (*One pertaining to a* villa ; hence) *An overseer of a farm* or *estate ; a steward, bailiff :* Cic. ; Hor.

vill-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vill-us] **I.** Prop. : Of living beings : *Full of,* or *abounding in, hair ; rough, shaggy, hairy :* pectora, Virg. : (*Sup.*) villosissimus lepus, Pl. **II.** Meton. : *Full of, abounding in,* or *covered with, a hair-like substance ; rough,* etc. : (*Comp.*) picea folio villosior, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *velu.*

vill-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [vill-a] *A little country-house, a small villa :* Cic.

vil-lum, i, *n. dim.* [for vin-lum ; fr. vin-um] (*A little wine;* hence) *A sup of wine :* Ter.

villus, i, *m.* [etym. dub.] Of animals : *Shaggy hair ; a tuft of hair :* Cic.

vī-men, ĭnis, *n.* [vi-eo] (*That which serves for binding,* etc. ; hence) *A pliant twig, withe,* etc. : Cæs.

vi-mentum, i, *n.* [id.] (id.) *An osier, withe :* Tac.

vimĭn-ālis, e, *adj.* [vimen, vimin-is] *Of,* or *belonging to, an osier* or *osiers :* Pl.—Particular combination : Viminalis Collis, *The Viminal* (or *Osier*) *Hill ; one of the seven hills of Rome* (*so named from a willow-copse which stood there*).

vimĭn-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Made of osiers, of wicker-work :* Cæs.

vin' = visne ; v. volo *init.*

vīn-ācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vin-um] *Of,* or *belonging to, a grape* or *grapes ; grape-* : acinus, Cic.

vīn-ālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *belonging to, wine.* — As *Subst.* : **vīnālĭa,** ĭum, *n.* (*sc.* festa) *The Vinalia* or *Wine-festival, in which an offering of new wine was made to Jupiter.*

vīn-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *belonging to, wine ; wine-* : vas, Cic. — As *Subst.* : **vinaria,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* pocula) *Wine-pots, wine-flasks :* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vinaire.*

vinca pervinca (also written in one word, vincapervinca), æ, *f. The vinca pervinca ; the plant periwinkle :* Pl.

vinc-ĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [vinc-o] *That can conquer,* i. e. *that can be easily gained :* causa, Ter.

vinc-īo, vinxi, vinctum, vincīre, 4. *v. n.* [etym. dub. ; prob. akin to vinco]

I, Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bind; to bind* or *wind about:* suras vincire cothurno, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To encircle, clasp, surround:* annule formosæ digitum vincture puellæ, Ov.—**2.** *To fasten, tie, fetter* with chains, *etc.*: civem, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To bind;* i. e. *secure, firmly attach,* etc., to one: fidem, Ov.—**B.** *To encompass,* or *surround,* for the purpose of protection; *to defend, secure, protect,* etc.: loca, Cic.—**C.** *To bind, fetter, tie; confine, restrain,* etc.: **1.** Gen.: religione vinctus, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Of speech: membra (*sc.* orationis) numeris vincienda, Cic.—**D.** *To fetter, bind, hold fast,* etc.: me regnent vinctum formosæ vincla puellæ, Tib.

vi(n)c-o, vīci, victum, vincĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [root VIC; but etym. dub.] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *To conquer, overcome, get the better of, defeat, subdue, vanquish:* Carthaginienses navalibus pugnis, Cic.—**2.** In a law suit: *To overcome* or *vanquish* one's opponent: Ter.—**3.** At an auction: *To outbid:* Cic.—**4.** *To master, get the better of:* callidi Vincunt æquora navitæ, Hor. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To prevail* or *obtain the superiority over; to get the better of:* naturam studio, Cic.—**2.** Pass.: *To be constrained, compelled,* or *forced:* vincor, ut credam miser, Hor.—**3.** *To overmatch* in some quality; *to surpass, exceed, excel:* exspectationem, Cic.—**4.** *To prove triumphantly; to show* or *demonstrate conclusively:* nec vincet ratio hoc, Hor. **C.** Meton.: *To win,* or *gain,* by conquering: sponsionem, Cic. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *To overcome, gain the victory, vanquish, be* or *prove victorious:* quum in senatu vicisset sententia, quæ, *etc.*, Liv.—**2.** In a law suit: *To overcome, vanquish, gain the cause:* Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To prevail, be superior, have the advantage:* Plaut.—**2.** With respect to something disputed: *To prevail, gain one's point, carry the day:* So, only in the expressions: **a.** Vicimus, *We have prevailed,* etc.: Cic.—**b.** Vincite, vincerent, viceris, *Have it your own way, just as you like,* an expression of reluctant assent: Cæs.; Suet.; Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vaincre.*

vinc-tus, a, um, *P.* of vinc-io.

vinc-ŭlum (-lum), i, *n.* [vinc-io] (*The binding thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A band, bond, rope, cord, fetter, fastening, tie:* Cic.; Ov. **B.** Esp.: Plur.: The *fetters* of prisoners, and hence sometimes to be rendered *prison:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of abstract things: *A band, fetter:* Cic.; Virg.

Vindĕlĭci, ōrum, *m. The Vindelici; a German people, whose chief town was Augusta Vindelicorum* (the mod. *Augsburg*).

vin-dēm-ĭa, æ, *f.* [vin-um; dem-o] **I.** Prop.: *A grape-gathering, vintage:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *Grapes, vintage:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vendange.*

vindēmĭā-tor, ōris, *m.* [vindemi-(a)-o] *A grape gatherer, vintager:* Hor.

vindēmĭ-o, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [vindemi-a] *To gather grapes, gather the vintage:* Pl.

vindēmĭ-ŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little vintage;* Fig.: Of income: Cic.

vin-dĕm-ĭtor, ōris, *m.* [vin-um; dem-o] **I.** Prop.: *A grape-gatherer; vintager:* Sen. **II.** Meton.: *A star in the constellation* Virgo: Ov.

vindex, ĭcis, *comm. gen.* [=vindec-s; for vindic-s, fr. vindic-o] **1.** *One who lays legal claim* to a thing, *a claimant;* hence, also, *a maintainer, defender, protector, deliverer, liberator, vindicator:* Cic.; Hor.—**2.** *An avenger, punisher, revenger:* Cic.

vindĭcā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vindic(a)-o] *An avenging, punishment* of an offence: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vendication.*

vindĭc-ĭæ, ārum, *f.* [vindic-o] Law *t.t.*: *A claiming* or *laying claim* to a thing before the prætor by both contending parties; *a legal claim* made in respect to a thing, whether as one's own property, or for its restoration to a free condition: Cic.; Liv.

vin-dĭco (ven-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [etym. dub.; acc. to some from 2. ven-us; dico; acc. to others, vis; dico] **I.** Prop.: Legal *t. t.*: *To lay legal claim* to a thing, whether as one's own property, or for its restoration to a free condition: puellam, Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To lay claim to as one's own; to make a claim upon; to demand, claim, arrogate, assume, appropriate* a thing; ortūs nostri partem patria vindicat, Cic.: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) Homerum Chii suum vindicant, id.—**B.** *To place* a thing *in a free condition; to set free; to free, deliver, liberate, save:* aliquem a miseriis morte, Cic.—**C.** *To avenge, revenge, punish* a wrong, *etc.*; *to take vengeance for:* necem alicujus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *vendiquer,* (mod.) *venger.*

vindic-ta, æ, *f.* [vindic-o] **1.**: (*The liberating thing;* hence) **a.** Prop.: *A staff* or *rod* (*with which a slave was touched in the ceremony of manumission*); *a liberating-rod, manumission-staff:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *A protection, defence:* Ov.—**2.** (Prop.: *The avenging thing;* Meton.) *Vengeance, revenge, punishment:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vindicte.*

vinĕa, æ, v. vineus.

vin-ētum, i, *n.* [vin-ea] (*A thing provided with* vineæ; hence) *A plantation of vines, a vineyard:* Cic.—Prov.: Vineta sua cædere, *To cut down one's own vineyards;* i. e. *to be severe against one's self:* Hor.

vīn-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vin-um] *Of,* or *belonging to, wine:* latex, *i.e. wine,* Sol.—As *Subst.*: **vinea,** æ, *f.*: **1.** (*sc.* terra) *A vineyard, a plantation of vines:* Cic.—**2.** (*sc.* arbor) *A vine.*—**3.** (*sc.* porticus) Milit. *t. t.*: *A* vinea; *i. e. penthouse,* or *mantlet,* built like an arbour, for sheltering besiegers: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vigne.*

vīn-ĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A vine-dresser:* Cic.; Virg.

vinŏlent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [vinolent-us] *Wine-bibbing, intoxication:* Cic

vīn-ŏlentus, a, um, *adj.* [vin-um] (*Full of* vinum; hence) **1.** *Drunk, intoxicated:* Cic.—**2.** *Strongly mixed with wine:* medicamina, Cic.

vīn-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Full of* vinum; hence) *Drunk with wine, fond of wine, wine-bibbing:* laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, Hor.: (*Comp.*) vinosior ætas, Ov.: (*Sup.*) vinosissima lena, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vineux.*

vīnum, i, *n.* = *foivos.* **I.** Prop.: *Wine:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *Grapes* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vin.*

vĭ-o, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [vi-a] *To go, travel:* Quint.

vĭ-ŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [*fi-ov*] **I.** Prop.: *The violet;* also, *the stock-gillyflower,* or *wall-flower:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A violet colour, violet:* Hor.

vĭŏlā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [viol(a)-o] *That may be injured* or *violated, violable:* non violabile numen, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *violable.*

vĭŏl-ārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [viol-a] (*A thing pertaining to* violæ; hence) *A bed* or *bank of violets:* Virg.

vĭŏlā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [viol(a)-o] *An injury, profanation, violation:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *violation.*

vĭŏlā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An injurer, profaner, violator:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *violateur.*

vĭ-ŏlens, entis, *adj.* [vi-s] (*Full of* vis; hence) *Impetuous, vehement furious, violent:* Aufidus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *violent.*

vĭŏlen-ter, *adv.* [for violent-ter; fr. violens, violent-is] *Impetuously, vehemently, violently:* solennia ludorum violenter dirimere, Liv.: (*Sup.*) violentius, Suet.: (*Sup.*) violentissime, Col.

vĭŏlent-ĭa, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] (*The quality of the* violens; hence) *Violence, vehemence, impetuosity, ferocity:* Lucr.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *violence.*

vĭ-ŏlentus, a, um, *adj.* [vi-s] (*Full of* vis; hence) *Abounding in force; forcible, violent, vehement, impetuous, boisterous:* aliquis, Tac.: (*Comp.*) violentior Eurus, Virg.: (*Sup.*) violentissimæ tempestates, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *violent.*

vĭ-ŏlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To treat with violence; to injure, dishonour, profane, violate:* parentes, Cic.: inducias per scelus, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *violer.*

vi-pĕr-a, æ, *f.* [prob. for viv-par-a; fr. viv-us; par-io] (*The one bringing forth living young;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A viper:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Adder, snake, serpent:* Virg. **III.** Fig.: As a term of reproach for a dangerous person: *Viper, serpent:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vipère.*

vipĕr-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [viper-a] **I.** Prop.: *Of a viper, serpent,* or *snake:* dentes, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Poisonous:* anima, Virg.

vipĕr-ĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of a viper, serpent,* or *snake:* nodus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vipérin.*

Vipsānĭus, ĭi, *m. Vipsanius; a Roman name.*

vir, vĭri, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit *vîra,*

i.e. [illegible]

[illegible]: *A* [illegible], Cic. **B.** [illegible]onging to one [illegible], *a husband:* Plaut.; [illegible]*n* as opposed to a boy: [illegible] *man; a man of courage,* [illegible] *deserves the name of a man:* [illegible]4. Milit. *t. t.*: **a.** Like our *Man,* for *soldier:* Liv.—**b.** *A foot-soldier:* Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Manhood, virility:* Cat.—**B** Of animals: *A mate,* etc.: Virg.

vīr-āgo, ĭnis, *f.* [akin to vir] *A manlike, vigorous, heroic maiden; a female warrior, heroine, virago:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *virago.*

Virbĭus, ĭi, *m. Virbius:* **1.** *a surname of Hippolytus.*—**2.** *The surname of a son of Hippolytus.*

vīr-ĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To be green* or *verdant:* fronde virere novā, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To be fresh, vigorous,* or *lively; to flourish, bloom:* ingenium virebat integris sensibus, Liv.

vīres, ĭum, v. vis.

vīre-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, scĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [1. vire-o] **I.** Prop.: *To grow,* or *become, green* or *verdant:* injussa virescunt Gramina, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To be vigorous* or *fresh; to flourish,* etc.: Claud.

vīrē-tum, i, *n.* [1. vire-o] (*The green thing;* hence) *A place overgrown with grass; a green* or *verdant spot; a turf, sod, greensward,* etc.: Virg.

virga, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.; usually referred to vireo; but acc. to some akin to Sanscrit root VRIDH or VRIH, *crescere*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A slender branch; a twig, sprout, switch, rod:* Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A graft, scion, set:* Ov.—**2.**: **a.** *A rod, switch* for flogging: Juv.—**b.** Of *the small rod in the fasces of the lictors,* with which criminals were scourged: Cic.—Hence, **c.** For *fasces,* as a designation of one of the higher magistrates: Ov.—**3.** *A wand, a staff,* as a support: Liv.—**4.** *A magic wand:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A coloured stripe* in a garment: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *verge, vergue.*

virg-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [virg-a] (*Provided with* virgæ; hence) **1.** *Made of twigs:* calathisci, Cat.—**2.** *Striped:* sagulæ, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vergé.*

virg-ētum, i, *n.* [id.] (*A thing provided with* virgæ; hence) *A thicket of rods* or *underwood:* Cic.

virg-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of rods* or *twigs; of brush-wood:* supellex, Virg.

Virgĭlĭus (**Vēr-**). *Virgilius* or *Vergilius; a Roman name;* esp. *P. Virgilius Maro, the celebrated Roman poet.*

virgĭn-ālis, e, *adj.* [virgo, virginis] *Of,* or *belonging to, a maiden,* or *virgin; maidenly, virgin-:* vestitus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *virginal.*

virgĭn-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *belonging to, a maiden* or *virgin; maidenly, virgin:* rubor, Virg.

virgĭn-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The condition of the* virgo; hence) *Virginity:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *virginité.*

Virgĭnĭus, ĭi, *m.*, **-a,** æ, *f. Virginius* and *Virginia; Roman names.*

vir-go, ĭnis, *f.* [vir-eo] (*The blooming one;* hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A maid, maiden, virgin:* Cic.; Ov.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *The statue of a virgin:* Liv.—(b) *The constellation* Virgo *in the zodiac:* Cic.—(c) Aqua Virgo, *or simply* Virgo, *A stream of cold water brought to Rome in an aqueduct constructed by M. Agrippa (so called from a young girl having discovered its source):* Ov.—**2.** *A young woman, a girl:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vierge.*

virg-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [virg-a] **I.** Gen.: *A little twig, a small rod, a wand:* Nep. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *The rod,* or *wand, carried by an ambassador:* Cic.—**B.** *A rod* (*used in divination*). ¶ Hence, Fr. *virgule.*

virgul-tum, i, *n.* [virgul-a] (*A thing furnished with* virgula; hence) *A bush, thicket, shrubbery:* Cic.; Virg.

virgun-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [for virgin-cula; fr. virgo, virgin-is] *A little maid, young girl:* Juv.

Vīrĭātus (**-āthus**), i, *m. Viriatus* or *Viriathus; a celebrated leader of the Lusitanians in the war against the Romans.*

vīrĭdī-ārĭum (**virid-**), ĭi, *n.* [viridi-a] (*A thing pertaining to* viridia; hence) *A plantation of trees, a pleasure-garden:* Cic.

vīr-ĭdis, e, *adj.* [vir-eo] **I.** Prop.: *Green* of every shade: ripa, Cic.: (*Comp.*) viridiores herbæ, Pl.—As *Subst.*: **viridia,** ĭum, *n. Green plants, herbs,* or *trees;* Sen.; Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Green, young, youthful, fresh, blooming, lively, vigorous:* senectus, Virg.: (with *Gen.*) (*Sup.*) viridissimus iræ, Sil. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *verd,* (mod.) *vert.*

vīrĭd-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [virid-is] (*The quality of the* viridis; hence) **1.** *Green colour, greenness, verdure, viridity:* Cic.—**2.** *Freshness, briskness, vigour:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *viridité.*

vīrĭd-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** Act.: *To make green, cause to grow green:* vada subnatis viridentur ab herbis, Ov. **II.** Neut.: *To grow green; to be green* or *verdant* (prps. only in Part. Pres.): cingit viridanti tempora lauro, Virg.

Viridŏmārus (**Virdom-, Virdum-**), i, *m. Viridomarus, Virdomarus,* or *Virdumarus:* **1.** *A chief of the Ædui.*—**2.** *A chief of the Insubres.*

vīr-īlis, e, *adj.* [vir] (*Of,* or *belonging to, a* vir; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** In respect of sex: *Male, masculine:* stirps fratris, Liv.—**B.** In respect of age: *Manly, full-grown, arrived at the years of manhood:* ne forte seniles Mandentur juveni partes pueroque virili*e, the parts of full-grown men:* Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of quality: *Manly, manful, firm, vigorous, bold, spirited,* etc.: animus, Hor.—**B.** (only in combination virilis portio *or* pars) *Of a person, a person's, personal, one's own,* etc.: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *viril.*

vīrīl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [viril-is] (*The state* or *quality of the* virilis; hence) **1.** *The age of manhood:* Pl.—**2.** *Manliness, manly vigour:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *virilité.*

vīrīl-ĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Manfully, firmly, courageously.* Cic.: (*Comp.*) virilius, Sen.

vīr-ītim, *adv.* [vir] **I.** Prop.: *Man by man, to each one separately, singly, individually:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Each by itself, singly, separately, individually:* Hor.; Tac.

vīr-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vir-us] (*Full of* virus; hence) *Having a bad odour; stinking, fetid:* castorea, Virg.

vir-tus, ūtis, *f.* [vir] (*The quality of the* vir; hence) **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *Manliness, manhood* (i. e. the sum of all the corporeal or mental excellences of man); *strength, vigour; bravery, courage; aptness, capacity; worth, excellence,* etc.: Cic. **B.** Meton.: Of animals or things: *Goodness, worth, value, power, strength,* etc.: Cic., Quint. **II.** Esp.: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *Moral perfection, virtuousness, virtue:* Cic.—**2.** Meton.: Personified: *Virtue; as a deity:* Cic.—**B. 1.** Prop.: *Military talents, courage, valour, bravery, gallantry,* etc.: Cæs.; Hor.—**2.** Meton.: Personified: *Valour, bravery:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vertu.*

vīrus, i, *n.* [akin to Gr. ἰός] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A slimy liquid, slime:* Virg. **B.** Esp.: *A poisonous liquid; poison, virus:* Virg. **II.** Fig.: Of abstract things: *Poison:* Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *An offensive odour, stench:* Lucr.—**B.** *A sharp, saline taste* or *flavour:* Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *virus.*

vīs, vis—*Plur.*, vīres, ĭum (collat. form of the *Nom.* and *Acc. Plur.*, vis, Lucr.:—*Gen. Sing.*, vis, Tac.: *Dat. Sing.*, vi, Hirt.), *f.* = Fις. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Strength,* physical or mental: *force, vigour, power, energy, virtue:* Cic.; Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Hostile strength, force, violence:* Cæs.; Cic.—**2.** Of immoral *force* or *violence:* Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Quantity, number, abundance:* Cic.—**B.** Plur.: *Military forces, troops:* Liv. **III.** Fig.: Of abstract things: **A.** *Strength, power, vigour:* Cic.—**B.** *Force, notion, meaning, sense, import, nature, essence:* Cic.

visc-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [visc-um] (*Provided,* or *furnished, with* viscum; hence) *Smeared with birdlime:* neo volucrem viscatâ fallite virgâ, Ov.

viscĕr-ātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [viscus, viscer-is] *A* (*public*) *distribution of flesh* or *meat:* Cic.

viscum, i, *n.* [digammated and transposed from ἰός] **I.** Prop.: *The mistletoe:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Birdlime* (*made from the mistletoe*): Cic.

viscus, ĕris (mostly plur.), *n.* [etym. dub.] (*The inner part* or *interior* of the body; hence) **I: a.** Prop.: *The inwards, viscera* (the nobler parts, the heart, lungs, liver, as well as the ignobler, the stomach, entrails, *etc.*): Cels.; Ov.—**b.** Meton.: *The flesh,* as being beneath the skin.—**c.** Fig.: Like our *bowels, for the inward, interior* or *inmost part*

Cic.; Ov.—**2.** a. Prop.: *The uterus:* Quint. — b. Meton.: *The fruit of the womb; offspring, child:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *viscère.*

vī-sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for vid-sio ; fr. vid-eo] **I.** Prop.: *The act or sense of seeing; sight, vision:* App. **II.** Fig.: *An idea, notion:* Cic. **III.** Meton. : *A thing seen ; an appearance, apparition ; a vision:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vision.*

vīs-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [vis-o] **I.** Prop.: *To see:* quia te non visitavi,Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *To go to see, to visit* anyone : quum visitásset hominem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *visiter.*

vī-so, si, sum, sĕre, 3. *v. intens. a.* and *n.* [for vid-so ; fr. vid-eo] **I.** Prop.: *To look at attentively ; to view, behold, survey:* **A.** Act.: agros, Liv.— **B.** Neut. : visendi causâ venire, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To go or come in order to look at ; to see to, look after:* **1.** Act.: sædem Minervæ, Plaut. — **2.** Neut. : visam, si domi est, Ter.—**B.** *To go to see, to visit:* **1.** Of persons, esp. sick persons (*i. e.* to see how they are): ut et viderem te et viserem et cœnarem etiam, Cic. — **2.** Pass. : Of places : propter quem Thespiæ visuntur, *is visited,* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *viser.*

vī-sor, ōris, *m.* [for vid-sor ; fr.id.] (*One who sees;* hence) *A scout, spy,* etc.: Tac.

vī-sum, i, *n.* [for vid-sum ; fr. id.] (*That which is seen ;* hence) **I.** Gen. : *A sight, appearance, vision:* Cic.; Ov. **II.** Esp.: *An impression* made by some external object upon the senses ; *an image:* Cic.

Vīsurgis, is, *m. The Visurgis; a river of Germany* (now *the Weser*).

1. **vī-sus** (for vid-sus), a, um, *P.* of vid-eo.

2. **vī-sus,** ūs, *m.* [for vid-sus ; fr. vid-eo] **I.** Prop.: *A seeing, looking ; a look, glance ; the faculty* or *act of seeing, sight, vision:* Lucr. **II.** Meton.: *A thing seen ; a sight, appearance; an apparition, a vision:* Liv. ; Ov. **III.** Fig.: *Seeming, appearance, probability:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *visée, vue.*

vī-ta, æ (*Gen. Sing.* vitaï, Lucr.), *f.* [for viv-ta ; fr. viv-o] (*That which is lived;* hence) **I.** Prop : *Life:* Cic. **II.** Fig. : Of a beloved object : *Life:* Plaut.; Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *A living, support, subsistence:* Plaut.— **B.** *A way* or *mode of life:* Cic.—**C.** For *The living,* i. e. *mankind, the world :* Tib.—**D.** *A course of life, career :* Nep. —**E.** *A spirit, shade* in the infernal regions : Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vie.*

vītā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [vit(a)-o] *That may* or *ought to be shunned:* Ov.

vītā-bundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Shunning, avoiding, evading:* suspensi et vitabundi, Tac. : (with *Acc.*) vitabundus castra, Liv.

vīt-ālis, e, *adj.* [vit-a] *Of,* or *belonging to, life ; vital :* caloris natura vim habet in se vitalem, *vital power,* Cic. — As *Subst.* : **vitalia,** ĭum, *n.* (*sc.* membra) *The vital parts, vitals:* Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vital.*

vītāl-iter, *adv.* [vital-is] *Vitally:* Lucr.

vītā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vit(a)-o] *A shunning, avoiding, avoidance:* Cic.

Vitellĭa, æ, *f. Vitellia; a town of the Æqui* (now *Civitella*).

Vitellĭus, ĭi, *m. Vitellius; a Roman name;* esp. *A. Vitellius, a Roman emperor.*—Hence, **Vitelli-us (-ānus),** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Vitellius ; Vitellian.*

vītel-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for vitul-lus; fr. vitul-us] **I.** Prop.: *A little calf:* Fig. : as a term of endearment : Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *The yolk* of an egg : Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *veau.*

vīt-ĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vit-is] *Of,* or *belonging to, the vine:* Virg.

vīt-ĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] **I.** Prop. : *A little vine:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A tendril:* Pl.

vīt-i-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [vit-is ; (i); fer-o] *Vine-yielding* or *producing:* colles, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vitifère.*

vīt-i-gĕn-us, a, um, *adj.* [vit-is ; (i) ; gen-o=gigno] *Vine-born, produced from the vine, vine-:* liquor, Lucr.

vītĭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v.a.* [vitium] **I.** Gen.: *To make faulty; to injure, spoil, mar, taint, corrupt, infect, vitiate:* dira lues quondam Latias vitiaverat auras, Ov. **II.** Esp.: *To violate, debauch,* etc.: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vicier.*

vītĭōs-e, *adv.* [vitios-us] *Faultily, defectively, badly, corruptly:* Cic. : (*Sup.*) vitiosissime, Col.

vītĭōs-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* vitiosus ; hence) *Faultiness, corruption, viciousness, vice :* Cic.

vītĭ-ōsus, a, am, *adj.* [viti-um] (*Full of* vitium ; hence) **I.** Prop. : *Full of faults* or *defects, faulty, defective, bad, corrupt,* etc. : nux, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen. : *Faulty, bad,* etc.: (*Sup.*) vitiosissimus orator, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Morally faulty, wicked, depraved, vicious:* (*Comp.*) progenies vitiosior, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vicieux.*

vī-tis, is, *f.* [prob. vi-eo] (*A binding,* or *winding, about ;* Concr.: *That which binds,* or *winds, about ;* hence) **I.** Prop. : *A vine, grape-vine:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A vine-branch:* Ov.—**B.** *A centurion's staff,* made of a vine-branch : Pl. — Hence, also, to signify, **C.** *The office of a centurion, centurionship :* Juv.

vīt-ĭ-să-tor, ōris, *m.* [vit-is ; (i); sa, root of se-ro] *A vine-planter:* Virg.

vītĭum, ĭi, *n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A fault, defect, imperfection:* Cic. ; Virg. **II.** Fig.: Of abstract things : **A.** Gen.: *A fault, defect, blemish:* Cic. **B.** Esp. : **1.** : **a.** *A moral fault, failing, error, offence, crime, vice:* Cic.; Hor.—**b.** *A violation, debauching,* etc.: Ter.—**c.** Relig. *t. t.*: *A defect in the auspices* or *auguries:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vice.*

vīt-o, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [etym. dub.] *To shun, seek to escape, avoid, evade :* **I.** Prop. : tela, Cæs. **II.** Fig. : **A.** Act. : vitia, Cic. — **B.** Neut.: tangere vitet Scripta, Hor.

vītr-ĕus (-ĭus), a, um, *adj.* [vitrum] **I.** Prop.: *Of glass, glass-, vitreous :* fac pereat vitreo miles ab hoste tuus, *i. e. by the glass chessmen of your adversary,* Ov. **II.** Meton.: **In colour** or transparency : *Like glass, glassy ; clear, bright, shining, transparent:* unda, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *Bright, brilliant, shining, resplendent:* fama, Hor.

vītrĭcus, i, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A stepfather :* Cic.; Ov.

1. **vī-trum,** i, *n.* [for vid-trum; fr. vid-eo] (*That which brings about the seeing* an object ; hence) *Glass:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vitre, verre.*

2. **vītrum,** i, *n. Woad,* a plant used for dyeing blue : Cæs.

vī-tta, æ, *f.* [prob. vi-eo] (*The binding thing ;* hence) **I.** Gen. : *A band, fillet, chaplet, garland,* etc.: Virg. **II.** Esp. : Relig. *t. t.*: *A head-band, a sacrificial* or *sacerdotal fillet:* Ov.

vitt-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [vitt-a] *Provided* or *furnished with a fillet* or *chaplet ; bound with a fillet* or *chaplet:* Ov.

vĭtŭl-a, æ, *f.* [akin to vitul-us] *A cow-calf:* Virg.

vĭtŭl-īnus, a, um, *adj.* [fr. id.] *Of a calf:* caruncula, *a piece of veal,* Cic. —As *Subst.*: **vitulina,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* opsonia) *Veal:* Nep.

vĭtŭlus, i, *m*=ἴτηαλός. **I.** Prop.: Of horned cattle : *A calf, bull-calf:* Cic. ; Hor. **II.** Meton. : **A.** Of horses : *A foal:* Virg. — **B.** Vitulus marinus, *or simply* vitulus: *A sea-calf, a seal :* Juv.

vĭtŭpĕrā-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. vituper(a)-o] *Blameworthy, blameable, censurable:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *vitupérable.*

vĭtŭpĕrā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A blaming, censuring :* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Blame, censure, vituperation :* Cic.

vĭtŭpĕrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A blamer, censurer, vituperator :* Cic.

vĭtŭ-pĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [usually considered to be for viti-par-o; fr. viti-um; 1. par-o] **I.** (Prop.: *To prepare* or *get ready a blemish,* etc., for a thing; i. e. *to find fault with, accuse,* etc., *of a fault;* Meton.) *To inflict censure upon ; to blame, censure, disparage, vituperate:* aliquem, Cic.: studium, Auct. Her. **II.** Relig. *t. t.*: (Prop.: *To prepare* or *get ready a defect in the auspices* or *auguries ;* Meton.) *To render defective, to spoil* an omen : cur omen mihi vitupĕrat? Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vitupérer.*

vīv-ārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [viv-um] (*A thing belonging to a* vivum ; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A park, warren, preserve.* Pl.—b. Fig.: *A preserve* or *place of safe keeping:* Hor.—**2.** *A pond, stew, preserve* for fish : Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vivier.*

vīv-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Provided with the* vivum ; hence) *Animated, lively, vivid :* Lucr.

vīv-ax, ācis, *adj.* [viv-o] **I.** Prop.: *Tenacious of life, long-lived, vivacious :* phœnix, Ov.: (*Comp.*) vivacior heres, Hor. **II.** Meton. : **A.** Of things : *Lasting long, enduring, durable :* cespes, Ov.—**B.** *Lively, vigorous, vivacious :* (*Sup.*) vivacissimus cursus, Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vivace.*

vīv-esco (-isco), vixi, *no sup.,*

vīvesco, 3. *v. n.* *inch.* [vīv-ĕ] **I.** Prop.: *To become alive, get life:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *To grow lively, strong, or vigorous:* ignis, Lucr.

vīv-idus, a. um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Full of life, lively, animated:* tellus, Lucr. **II.** Meton.: *Full of life, lively, vigorous, vivid:* dextra bello, Virg.: (*Comp.*) viridius uterum, Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vivide*.

vīv-i-radix, ĭcis, *f.* (vīr-as : (i) : radix] *A set or cutting having a root:* Scrib. Larg., *quotient:* Cic.

vīv-ō, vīxi, victum, vīvĕre (*Pluperf. sync. syncop.* vixe for vixĕrat, Virg.), 3. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root जीव, *to live:* whence Gr. ζάω, ζῶ] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To live, be alive, have life:* vivere ac spirare, Cic.: (*with cognate Acc.*) vitam, Plaut.: (*Pass. with subject of equivalent meaning*) tertia vivitur aetas, Ov. **B.** Esp.: *To live well, live at ease, enjoy life:* Cic.; Hor.—Particular phrase used in bidding farewell: Vive valeque, Hor. **II.** Fig.: Like our *To live, for to last, endure, remain:* nomen victurum, Ov. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To live on anything or in any manner, i. e. to support life: to sustain or maintain one's self:* piscibus atque ovis avium vivere, Cels.— **B.** *To live,* i. e. *to pass one's life, reside, dwell,* be in any place, employment, or manner: vakie familiariter cum aliquo, Cic.: non cum perfectis hominibus, sed, etc., Cic.—Prov.: Secum vivere, *To live with one's self,* i. e. *to live for one's self, care only for one's self:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vivre*.

vīv-us, a. um, *adj.* [vīr-ŏ] **I.** Prop.: *Alive, living, that has life:* quorum (*sc.* simulacrorum) contexta viminibus membra viris hominibus complent, Cass.: cospes, Or.: argentum, *quicksilver, mercury,* Pl.: vultus, i. e. *alive with expression,* or, *as we say, speaking,* Virg.—As *Subst.*: vīvum, i, n. (*That which is alive;* hence) **A.** Of a human nail: *The quick:* prps. only in the phrase Ad vivum resecare, *to cut to the quick:* Cic.—**B.** Of money: *The capital or principal:* prps. only in the phrases, De vivo detrahere or resecare aliquid, *To save or take away from the capital:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Lively, ardent:* animus, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vif*.

vix, *adv.* [prps. for vigs : fr. vīs, root of vīr-ĕo] (*With effort;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *With difficulty, with much ado, hardly, scarcely, barely:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of time: *Hardly, scarcely:* Cic.; Virg.—Particular combination: Vix dum (also written as one word), *Hardly then, scarcely yet:* Cic.; Liv.

vixdum, v. vix.

vixet, v. vivo *init.*

vōcā-bŭlum, i, *n.* [voc(a)-ŏ] (*That which serves for the calling:* hence) *An appellation, designation, name* of anything: Cic.; Hor.

vōc-ālis, e, *adj.* [voc-is] (*Belonging to the voice;* hence) *That utters a voice: sounding, sonorous, speaking, crying, singing, vocal:* nympha (*sc.* Echo), Ov. (*Compar.*) vocalior quam piscis, Sen.—As *Subst.*: **vōcālis**, is, *f.* (*sc.* littera) *A vowel:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vocal*: also (*subst.*) *vocalis*.

vōcā-men, ĭnis, *n.* [voc(a)-ŏ] (*That which denominates;* hence) *An appellation, designation, name:* Lucr.

Vocātes, ium, *m.* *The Vocates:* a people of Gallia Aquitanica.

vōcā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [voc(a)-ŏ] *A calling or invitation to dinner, etc.:* Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vocation*.

vōcā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A bidder, inviter to dinner, etc.:* Suet.

1. vōcā-tus, a. um, *P.* of voc(a)-ŏ.

2. vōcā-tus, ūs, *m.* [voc(a)-ŏ] 1. *A calling, summoning:* Cic. — 2. *An invitation:* Virg. — 3. *An* Suet.

vocifera-tio, ōnis, *f.* [vocifĕror] *A loud calling, clamor, outcry, vociferation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vociferation*.

vōcī-fĕr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [vox, voc-is : (i) : fĕr-ŏ] (*To lift up the voice:* hence) **I.** Neutr.: *To cry out, cry aloud, exclaim, bawl, vociferate:* **A.** Prop.: Of living subjects: vociferari palam, Cic. — **B.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: sraeque . . . vociferantur, i. e. *resound,* Lucr. **II.** Act.: *To cry out something: to call out something aloud: to cry out, call out, exclaim, call aloud* that something is: **A.** Prop.: Of living subjects: talia, Virg. **B.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: nam simul ac tua cepit vociferari Naturam ratio rerum, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vociférer*.

vōc-ĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. intens.* and *a.* [voco] **I.** Act.: *To be wont to call; to call, name:* (*with second Acc. of further definition*) nostri quidem omnes reges vocitaverunt, Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To call loudly, call out:* clamor vocitantium, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vociter*.

vōc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* akin to Sans. root वच, *to speak,* whence also, Gr. ἐν-ιπ-ή, ἐπ-ος, εἶπ-εῖν.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To call:* **1.** Act.: aliquem, Cas.; Hor. — **2.** Neut.: quis vocat? Plaut. **B.** Esp.: **1.: a.** *To call together, summon* an assembly, to an assembly, etc.: concilium, Virg. — **b.** *To call together, call for,* i. e. *to demand or require the presence of,* etc.: hominum multitudinem, Cas. —**2.** *To call out aloud, proclaim, announce:* cornix plena pluviam vocat improba voce, Virg. **3.** *To name, call upon, a deity, or as a deity:* Hesiten, Virg.— **4.** *To call for or ask by prayer: to pray for:* votis imbrem, Virg. — **5.** *To cite, summon* into court, before a magistrate: Cic. — **6.** *To bid, invite* one as a guest, to dinner, etc.: Cic.; Ter. — **7.** *To invite, summon, call,* etc., to anything: **a.** Act.: quam in spem me vocas? Cic. — **b.** Neut.: lenis crepitans vocat Auster in altum, Virg. — **8.** *To call* by name, *to name, denominate:* Cic.: regem illum unum vocamus, Cic. — **9.** *To call* (*a dying bear person*) *by name:* seu vivere credant Sive [illegible] vocatus ab [illegible] nec jam exundare vocatos, Virg. **II.** Meton.: [illegible] *To bring under one's power, subject to one's dominion:* [illegible] *to subject to one's will:* [illegible] *to call forth, excite:* [illegible] *to call down:* [illegible] *to call to one's aid:* [illegible] *to call to one's self, invite:* [illegible] *to call upon, invoke

A. With Personal subjects: cupio omnia, quæ vis, Hor.: tu velim, ut consuesti, nos absentes diligas, Cic.— **B.** With things as subjects: cadentque vocabula, si volet usus, Hor.— Particular phrases: **1.** Velle aliquem, *or* aliquem aliquid, *To want one, to wish to speak to, have something to say to one:* Cic.; Cæs.—**2.** Velle alicui bene *or* male, *To wish one well* or *ill:* Plaut. —**3.** Velle (aliquid) alicujus causâ, *To wish* or *desire something good in one's behalf:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Politic. *t. t.: To will, determine, ordain:* majores nostri insui parricidas voluerunt in culeum vivos, Cic.—**B.** *To suppose, be of opinion; to think, say, maintain:* quod minime illi volunt, Cic. — **C.** *To mean, signify* (only in interrogations): quid ergo illæ sibi statuæ equestres inauratæ volunt? Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vouloir.*

2. vŏl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To fly:* ut apes . . . per flores et thyma summa volant, Ov.: columbæ Ipsa sub ora viri cœlo venere volantes, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *To fly,* i. e. *to move swiftly like one flying: to fleet, speed, hasten along:* literæ Capuam ad Pompeium volare dicebantur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *voler.*

Vologēsus, i; **-es,** is, *m. Vologesus* or *Vologeses; a king of Parthia.*

vŏl-ōnes, um, *m.* [i. vol-o] (*The willing ones*; hence) *Volunteers:* Liv.

Volscens, tis, *m. Volscens; an officer of the Latins.*

Volsci, ōrum, *m. The Volsci* or *Volscians; the most considerable people of Latium.*—Hence, **Volsc-us,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Volsci; Volscian.*

Volsĭnĭi (Vul-), ōrum, *m. Volsinii* or *Vulsinii; a town of Etruria* (now *Bolsena*). — Hence, **Volsĭnĭ-ensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Volsinii; Volsinian.*—As *Subst.*: **Volsinienses,** ium, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The Volsinians.*

Voltumna, æ, *f. Voltumna; the tutelary goddess of the Etruscan confederation.*

vŏlū-bĭlis, e, *adj.* [for volv-bilis; fr. volv-o] **1.** *That is turned,* or *rolled, round:* buxum, *i. e. a top,* Virg.— **2.** In reflexive force: **a.** Prop.: *That turns itself round, turning, spinning, whirling, circling, rolling, revolving:* cœlum, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: **(a)** Of speech or a speaker: *Rapid, fluent, voluble;* Cic. — **(b)** *Changeable, mutable.* ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) **volubile,** (mod.) **volubile.**

vŏlūbĭl-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [volubil-is] (*The quality* or *condition of the* volubilis; hence) **1.:** **a.** Prop.: *A rapid whirling motion:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *Roundness, round form:* Ov.—**2.** Of speech: *Rapidity, fluency, volubility:* Cic. — **3.** *Changeableness, mutability:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *volubilité.*

vŏlūbĭl-iter, *adv.* [id.] *Rapidly, fluently, volubly:* Cic.

vŏl-ūcer, ūcris, ūcre, *adj.* [2. vol-o] (*Made* or *formed for flying*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Flying, winged:* bestiæ, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **volucris,** is (*sc.* avis), *f.* and (prps. only once) *m. A bird:* Ov.; Virg.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of anything that moves rapidly: *Flying, winged, fleet, swift, rapid:* exhalat nebulam fumosque volūcres, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Fleet, swift, rapid:* maledictum, Cic.—**B.** *Passing quickly by, fleeting, transient, transitory:* dies, Hor.

volucris, is, v. volucer.

vŏlū-men, ĭnis, *n.* [for volv-men: fr. volv-o] (*The thing rolled;* hence) **1.:** **a.** Prop.: *A roll of writing; a roll, book, volume:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *A part* or *book* of a work.—(b) *A revolution,* or *turning round,* effected by some external power: Ov.—**c.** Fig.: Of abstract things: *Revolution, alteration, change:* Pl.—**2.** Of a snake: *A roll, fold:* Virg.—**3.** Of smoke: *A wreath:* Ov.—**4.** Of a limb: *A joint:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *volume.*

Volumnĭus, ĭi, *m.*; **-a,** æ, *f. Volumnius* and *Volumnia; Roman names.*

vŏlunt-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. fr. voluntat-arius; fr. voluntas, voluntat-is] (*Of,* or *belonging to,* voluntas; hence) *Willing, of his* or *its own free-will; voluntary:* milites, *volunteers,* Cæs.: mors, Cic. — As *Subst.*: **voluntarii,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* milites) *Volunteers:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *volontaire.*

vŏlun-tas, ātis, *f.* [for volent-tas; fr. volens, volent-is] (*The quality of the* volens; hence) **1.:** **a.** Gen.: *Will, free-will, wish, choice, desire, inclination:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: (a) *Goodwill, favour, affection:* Cic.; Cæs. — (b) *The last desire* or *wish* (*of a dying person respecting his property*); *a last will* or *testament:* Cic. — **2.** Of speech: *Meaning, sense, signification, import:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *volonté.*

vŏlup (apocopated for volupis), ŭpe, *adj.* [akin to ἕλπ-ομαι] (*Wished, desired*; hence) *Agreeable, delightful, satisfactory, pleasant:* Plaut.

vŏlupt-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. fr. voluptat-arius; fr. voluptas, voluptatis] **I.** Gen.: *Of,* or *belonging to, pleasure* or *enjoyment; pleasant, agreeable, delightful:* animi elatio voluptaria, Cic.: possessiones voluptariæ, id. **II.** Esp.: *Devoted to pleasure, sensual, voluptuous:* Epicurus, homo, ut scis, voluptarius, Cic. ¶ Hence (acc. to late Latin form, voluptuarius), Fr. *voluptuaire.*

vŏlup-tas, ātis, *f.* [volup] (*The quality of the* volup; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Satisfaction, enjoyment, pleasure, delight,* whether of mind or body: Cic. —Particular phrase: A voluptatibus, *Master of the revels (an officer in the imperial household):* Suet. **II.** Fig.: Of persons, as a term of endearment: *Joy, charmer:* Virg. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Personified: *Voluptas* or *Pleasure; as a deity:* Cic. — **B.** Plur.: *Sports, shows, spectacles,* given to the people. ¶ Hence, Fr. *volupté.*

Vŏlūsĭus, ĭi, *m. Volusius; an old poet, who, like Ennius, wrote the Annals of Rome in verse.*

vŏlūtā-brum, i, *n.* [volut(a)-o] (*The thing serving for rolling in*, hence) *A wallowing-place* for swine, *a slough:* Virg.

vŏlūtā-bundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Rolling* or *wallowing about:* Cic.

vŏlūtā-tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A rolling about, wallowing:* Cic.; Pl.

vŏlū-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. intens. a.* and *n.* [for volv-to; fr. volv-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To roll, turn, twist,* or *tumble about:* e fimo ingentes pilas aversi pedibus volutant, *i. e. form by rolling,* Pl. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron.; also Neut. *or* Pass. in reflexive force: *To roll one's self about; to roll:* Auct. Her.; Cic.; Virg.; Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To roll, roll about, spread,* etc.: vocem per atria, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To roll one's self, wallow,* etc.: in omni genere et sceleruni et flagitiorum, Cic.—**2.** *To turn over* or *revolve* in the mind; *to consider, weigh, ponder:* aliquid animo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*se*) *vautrer*; also, *volter.*

vŏlū-tus (for volv-tus), a, um, *P.* of volv-o.

volv-a (vulv-), æ, *f.* [volv-o] **I.** Gen.: (*That which is rolled* or *turned round* anything; hence) *A wrapper, covering, integument:* Pl. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *The womb, matrix* of women or female animals: Var.; Cels.; Juv.— **B.** *A sow's matrix* (as a favourite dish): Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vulve.*

volv-o, volvi, vōlūtum, volvĕre (*Inf. Pass.*, volvier, Lucr.), 3. *v. a.* [akin to Gr. *ἑλύ-ω*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To roll, turn about, turn round* any object: volvendi sunt libri, *i. e. are to be opened,* Cic.: saxa sub undis, Lucr. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force, *or simply* volvere: *To turn* or *roll itself round about; to turn* or *roll along:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To roll, roll along,* etc.: Act.: iras in pectore, Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.:** **a.** Act.: Of speech, *etc.: To roll off* or *onwards:* sententias verbis, Cic. —**b.** Pass. in reflexive force *or* Neut.: Of time: *To roll along* or *onwards:* Virg.—**2.** *To turn over* or *revolve* in the mind; *to ponder, meditate upon, consider:* sortem sub pectore, Virg.

vŏmer (-is, Virg.), ĕris, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A ploughshare:* Cic.; Virg.

vŏmĭca, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A sore, boil, ulcer, imposthume, abscess, encysted tumour:* Cic.; Juv. **II.** Fig.: *An evil, annoyance, grief, plague, curse:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vomique.*

vŏm-ĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vom-o] *A spewing, vomiting:* Cic.

vŏm-ĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A throwing up, vomiting:* Plaut.

vŏm-o, ŭi, ĭtum, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to Sanscrit root VAM, *to vomit*; whence, too, Gr. *ἐμ-έω*] **I.** Neut.: **A** Prop.: *To puke, spew, throw up, vomit,* quum vomere post cœnam te velle dixisses, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) ab horâ

tertiā bibebatur, lavebatur, vomebatur, id. B. Meton.: Of a river: *To pour forth, empty itself*: Pl. II. Act.: A. Prop.: *To throw up or discharge by vomiting; to vomit up or forth, sanguinem*, Pl. B. Meton.: *To vomit forth*, i. e. *to throw or pour out in abundance; to emit, discharge*: domus a tota Mane salutantium totis vomit aedibus undam, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. [illegible]

vŏrăc-ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vorax, voracis] (*The quality of the* vorax; hence) [illegible] ¶ Hence, Fr. voracité.

vŏrāgĭn-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vorago, voraginis] *Full of pits, chasms, or abysses*: Hirt.

vŏrā-go, [illegible] (*That which swallows up*, etc.; hence) *An abyss, chasm*, [illegible] I. Prop.: Cic.; Liv.; Ov. II. Fig.: Of persons: Cic.

vŏr-ax, ācis, *adj.* [vor-o] I. Prop.: [illegible] II. Fig.: *Devouring, destroying*: (*Comp.*) voracior ignis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. vorace.

vŏr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [akin to βορ-ά, βορά, as "that which is eaten;" *Sa-βορ-ώνης, to eat*: Sanscrit root गॄ, *to devour*] I. Prop.: *To devour, swallow up or greedily*: quaenam balaena meum voravit viduum? Plaut.—B. Neut.: animalium alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. II. Fig.: A. *To devour, swallow up, destroy*: illam (sc. navem) rapidus vorat aequore vortex, Virg.—B. *To swallow down*; i. e. *to make up one's mind to a thing*; or prps. *to perform quickly*: viam, Cat.—C. Of learning, etc.: *To devour*, i. e. *to acquire with eagerness, pursue passionately*: Cic.

vorso, vortex, etc., v. vert.

vos, v. tu.

Vŏsēgus (Voges-), i, *m. Vosegus; a mountain-chain in Gaul* (the mod. *Vosges*).

voster, tra, trum, v. vester.

vŏt-īvus, a, um, *adj.* [vot-um] *Of, or belonging to, a vow; promised by a vow, given in consequence of a vow, votive*: tabula, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. voûtif.

vō-tum, i, *n.* [for vov-tum; fr. vov-eo] I. (*That which is vowed*; hence) a. *A solemn promise (made to some deity); a vow*: Cic.; Virg.—b. *A thing solemnly promised; that which is vowed or devoted; a votive offering*: Virg.—2. (*That which is wished*; hence) *A wish, desire, longing*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. vœu, vœu.

vō-tus (for vov-tus), a, um, *P.* of vov-eo.

vŏv-ĕo, vōvi, vōtum, vŏvēre, 2. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *To vow*, i. e. *to promise solemnly or sacredly; to devote, dedicate, consecrate* something to a deity: templa se Romae dedicaturum voverat, Cic.: sua capita pro salute patriae, id. II. Meton.: *To wish, wish for* a thing: quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. vouer.

vox, ōcis, *f.* [for voc-s; fr. voc-o] (*That which calls out*; hence) I. Prop.: *A voice, sound, tone, cry, call*: Cic. II. Meton.: A. *That which is uttered by the voice*, i. e. *a word, saying, speech, sentence, proverb, maxim*: Cic.; Hor.—B. *Speech, language*, in gen.: Cic.—C. *Accent, tone*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. voix.

Vulcānus (Volc-), i, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit *ulka*, "a firebrand," fr. root वल्, *to blaze, to burn*] I. Prop.: *Vulcan; the fire-god, son of Jupiter and Juno.* — Hence, **Vulcan-ius (Volcan-),** a, um, *adj.* *Of, or relating to, Vulcan; Vulcanian*. II. Meton.: *Fire*: Virg.

vulgāris (volg-), e, *adj.* [vulgus] *Of, or belonging to, the great mass or multitude; general, usual, ordinary, common*: [illegible] Cic.—*As Subst.*: **vulgaria,** ium, *n.* *Common or ordinary things*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. vulgaire.

vulgār-iter, *adv.* [vulgar-is] *After the ordinary or common manner; commonly, vulgarly*: Cic.

vulgā-tor (volga-), ōris, *m.* [2. vulg(a)-o] *One that makes a thing generally known; a publisher, divulger*: Ov.

vulgā-tus (volga-), a, um: 1. *P.* of vulg(a)-o.—2. *Pa.*: a. Gen.: *General, ordinary, usual, common*: (*Sup.*) vulgatissimi sensūs, Quint.—b. Esp.: *Commonly or generally known, notorious*: illud vulgatum, etc., Quint.: (*Comp.*) vulgatior fama, Liv.

vulgd-vāg-us (volg-), a, um, *adj.* [vulg-us; (i); vag-or] I. Prop.: *That wanders about everywhere, roving, rambling, vagrant*: mos ferarum, Liver. II. Fig.: [illegible] Varr. Lucr.

1. **vulg-o,** *adv.* [vulg-us] I. Prop.: *In, among, or by the people at large*: Ter. II. Meton.: A. *Before everybody, before all the world, generally, commonly*: [illegible] *openly, publicly*: Cic.; Caes. — B. *Usually, commonly*: Ter.

2. **vulg-o (volg-),** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] I. Gen.: *To spread among the multitude; to make general, common, or universal; to put forth to the world, publish*: rem, i. e. *to let all share in*, Liv. II. Esp.: A. Pass. in reflexive force: *To make one's self common; to put one's self on a level with the mass*, etc.: cum privatis, Liv.—B. *To make known to all by words*: [illegible] dolorem verbis, Virg.—C. *To make common, mingle, confound; to prostitute*: vulgato corpore, Liv.

vulgus (volg-), i, *n.* (*Masc.*, Virg.) [prob. akin to βόλ-ος] I. Gen.: *The great mass, the multitude, the people, the public*: Cic.; Virg. II. Esp.: A. *A mass, crowd, throng, multitude* of persons or animals: Cic.; Hor.—B. With an accessory notion of contempt: *The crowd; the vulgar, mob, rabble, populace*: Hor.

vulnĕra-tio (volnera-), ōnis, *f.* [vulner(a)-o] *A wounding, wound*. I. Prop.: Cic. II. Fig.: *An injuring, injury*: Cic.

vulnĕr-o (volner-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [vulnus, vulner-is] I. Prop.: Of living beings: *To wound, hurt or injure by a wound*: aliquem, Caes. II. Fig.: *To wound, hurt, injure*, etc.: gravior ne nimium arces Vulneret, Virg.

vulnī-fĭc-us, a, um, *adj.* [for vulner-fac-us; fr. vulnus, vulner-is; [illegible] Virg.

vulnĭ-us (volg-), [illegible] akin to Sanscr. [illegible] *a wound*, *a wound-ed*: [illegible] Cic. Virg. II. Meton.: [illegible] A wound: Cic.; Liv. III. [illegible] Cic.

vulnŭs-cŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [vulnus, vulnusc. Gen.] *vulne-is*] *A little scar*: Cic.

vulpes (volp-), is, *f.* [akin to ἀλώπηξ] I. Prop.: *A fox*: Virg.; Hor. II. Fig.: *A fox*, i. e. *cunning or crafty person; cunning, craftiness*: Hor.

vulp-īnus (volp-), a, um, *adj.* [vulpes, -is] *Of, or belonging to, a fox*: Phaed. ¶ Hence, Fr. vulpin.

vul-sus, a, um: 1. *P.* of [illegible] through root VUL.—2. *Pa.*: *With the hair plucked out*, i. e. *beardless, devoid of hair, smooth*: nepos, Prop.

vult-ĕcŭlus (volt-), i, *m. dim.* [vult-us] *A look, mien, air*: Cic.

vultŭ-osus (volt-), a, um, *adj.* [illegible] (*Full of* vultus; hence) *Of an expressive countenance, full of expression*: [illegible] I. Prop.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. [illegible] II. Fig.: Of sounds: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. [illegible]

1. **vultur (volt-),** ŭris, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A vulture*: Liv.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) voltor, (mod.) vautour.

2. **Vultur (Volt-),** ŭris, *m.* *Vulture* or *Vultur; a mountain in Apulia, near Venusia* (now *Vulture*).

Vulturēlus (Volt-), i, *m.* *Vulturnus* or *Vulturnus; one of Cacus's companions*: [illegible]

vultŭr-ius (volt-), ii, *m.* [vultur] I. Prop.: *A vulture, bird of prey*: Plaut. II. Fig.: Of a rapacious or covetous person: *A vulture*: Cic.

Vulturnum (Volt-), i, *n.* *Vulturnum* or *Volturnum; a town in Campania* (now *Castel Volturno*).

Vulturnus (Volt-), i, *m.* *Vulturnus* or *Volturnus; a river of Campania* (now the *Volturno*).

vul-tus (vol-), ūs, *m.* (*Nom.* collat. form, Pacc., **volta,** Lucr.) (prob. for vol-tus; fr. 1. vol-o) (*The wishing or expressing one's wish (by one's looks)*; hence) I. Prop.: *An expression of countenance; the countenance, visage*, as to features and expression; hence, often to be translated by *features, face, mien, expression, aspect*: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. Of young things: *The face*: Hor.—B. Of things: *The face, look, appearance*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) vout.

vulva, æ, **vulvŭla,** æ, v. volv.

X

X, x, *n. indecl.* or *f.* The twenty-third letter of the Latin alphabet. **I.** The character most probably originated from the Greek Ξ. **II.** The sound of X was like that of the Greek ξ, i. e. *ks*, although etymologically it represented not only *cs* (as in lux, from luc-s, and dixi, from dic-si), but also *gs* (as in lex, from leg-s; rexi, from reg-si), *hs* (as in traxi, from trah-si; vexi, from veh-si), and *chs* (as in the word onyx, from onych-s, borrowed from the Greek). Less frequently *x* has arisen from the combinations *ps* and *ts:* proximus for prop-simus (from prope), nixus for nit-sus (from nitor), the latter being used along with the collateral form nisus, as also connivi with connixi, and mistus (from misceo) with mixtus. An exchange of the sounds *ss*, or *s* and *x*, took place in axis also assis, laxus also lassus.

Xantho, ûs, *f.* = Ξανθώ (Golden or Golden-haired One). *Xantho; a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.*

Xanthus, i, *m.*, Ξάνθος (Gold-coloured Stream): **1.** *A river of Troas.* —**2.** *A river in Lycia, flowing past a town of the same name.*—**3.** *A small stream in Epirus.*

Xĕnŏcrătes, is, *m.*, Ξενοκράτης. *Xenocrates; a disciple of Plato.*

Xĕnŏphănes, is, *m.*, Ξενοφάνης. *Xenophanes; a Greek philosopher, of Colophon.*

Xĕnŏphon, ontis, *m.*, Ξενοφῶν. *Xenophon; a Greek historian and philosopher, a pupil of Socrates, and a leader of the Greeks under Cyrus the younger.*— Hence, **Xĕnŏphont-ēus (-ĭus),** a, um, *adj.*, Ξενοφόντειος. *Of,* or *belonging to, Xenophon; Xenophontian.*

xērampĕlĭnæ, ārum, *f.* (*sc.* vestes) = ξηραμπελιναι (of the colour of dry vine-leaves). *Dark-red,* or *dark-coloured, clothes:* Juv.

Xerxes, is (i, Nep.), *m.*, Ξέρξης. *Xerxes; a king of Persia, vanquished by the Greeks at Salamis.*

xĭphĭas, æ, *m.* = ξιφίας (Sword-shaped) *A sword-fish:* Ov.

xystus, i, *m.* = ξυστός. *An open colonnade* or *portico,* or *a walk planted with trees,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *xyste.*

Y

Y, y, *n. indecl.* or *f.*: A Greek letter (the twenty-fourth of the Latin Alphabet), which was introduced only at a late period into the Latin orthography for words borrowed from the Gr.:—the place of the Gr. Y being previously filled by U. Thus, according to the express testimony of Cicero, Ennius always wrote Burrus for Pyrrhus, and Bruges for Phryges; and so the borrowed words belonging to the oldest period of the formation of the language have either constantly preserved *u* for the Greek υ, as cubus from κύβος, mus from μῦς, *etc.*; or this *u* has afterwards changed into *i*, as lacrima, formerly lacruma, from δάκρυμα. Sometimes, also, *o* took the place of the υ, as sorex from ὕραξ, folium from φύλλον, and, shortening a long vowel, ancŏra from ἄγκύρα, like the preceding lacrĭma from δάκρῦμα. In Cicero's time *y* seems to have been already in use; but its application was restricted to foreign words, and hence the spellings Sylla, Tybris, pyrum, satyra, *etc.*, are to be rejected.

Z

Z, z, *n. indecl.* or *f.*, the twenty-fifth letter of the Latin Alphabet, like *y*, a letter also borrowed from the Greek, was used only in foreign words. It corresponded in sound partly to the Greek ζ, Latin *ds*, and partly to the English *z*.

Zăcynthus (-os), i, *f.*, Ζάκυνθος. *Zacynthus* or *Zacynthos; an island in the Ionian Sea* (now *Zante*). — Hence, **Zacynth-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Zacynthus; Zacynthian.*

Zăleucus, i, *m.*, Ζάλευκος. *Zaleucus; a lawgiver of the Locrians.*

Zăma, æ, *f.*, Ζαμα. *Zama:* **1.** *A small town in Numidia, celebrated for the victory gained there by Scipio over Hannibal.* — **2.** *Another town in Numidia,* also, with the addition regia, *the residence of Juba.*

Zancle, ēs, *f.*, Ζαγκλη. *Zancle; an older name of the city of Messana (Messina) in Sicily.* — Hence, **Zanclæus (-ēĭus),** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Zancle; Zanclean.*

zēlŏtўpĭa, æ, *f.* = ζηλοτυπία. *Jealousy:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *zélotypie.*

zēlŏtўpus, a, um, *adj.* = ζηλότυπος. *Jealous:* Iarba, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *zélotype.*

Zēno (-on), ōnis, *m.*, Ζήνων. *Zeno* or *Zenon:* **1.** *The founder of the Stoic school, a native of Cittium in Cyprus.*—**2.** *An Eleatic philosopher of Elea, in Magna Grecia.* — **3.** *An Epicurean philosopher of Athens, the teacher of Cicero and Atticus.*

Zēnŏbĭa, æ, *f.*, Ζηνοβία. *Zenobia; a queen of Palmyrene, wife of Odenatus.*

Zĕphўrītis, ĭdis, *f.*, Ζεφυρῖτις (Daughter of Zephyrus). *The Zephyritide (an appellation of Arsinoe, wife of Ptolemæus Philadelphus, who was honoured as a goddess).*

Zĕphўrĭum, ĭi, *n.*, Ζεφύριον. *Zephyrium; a castle on the coast of Cilicia, S. W. of Tarsus.*

Zĕphўrus, i, *m.*, Ζέφυρος. **I.** Prop.: *A gentle west wind, the western breeze, zephyr:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: *Wind:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *zéphir.*

Zērynthĭus, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the Thracian town of Zerynthus; Zerynthian.*

Zētes, æ, *m.*, Ζήτης. *Zetes; a brother of Calais and son of Boreas, one of the Argonauts.*

Zēthus, i, *m.*, Ζῆθος. *Zethus; a son of Jupiter.*

Zeuxis, is and ĭdis, *m.*, Ζεῦξις. *Zeuxis; a Greek painter of Heraclea.*

zōdĭăcus, i, *m.* = ζωδιακός. *The zodiac:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *zodiaque.*

Zōĭlus, ī, *m.*, Ζώϊλος. *Zoilus.* **I.** Prop.: *A severe critic in the time of Ptolemæus Philadelphus, a censurer of Homer:* Vitr. **II.** Meton.: Of *a censorious person:* Ov.

zōna, æ, *f.* = ζώνη. **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A belt, girdle, zone:* Ov.; Cat. — **B.** *A girdle* for containing money, *a money-belt:* Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The girdle of Orion (a constellation):* Ov. —**B.** *One of the imaginary circles which divided the earth into five climates; a zone:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *zône.*

zōn-ārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [zon-a] *Of,* or *belonging to, a belt* or *girdle:* sector, *a cut-purse,* Plaut.—As *Subst.:* **zonarius**, ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* artifex) *A maker of girdles:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *zonaire.*

zōn-ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little girdle:* Cat.

Zōpўrus, ī, *m.*, Ζώπυρος. *Zopyrus:* 1. *A celebrated physiognomist.* — 2. *A Persian noble, who mutilated himself, and thereby helped to conquer Babylon.*

Zŏrŏastres, is, *m. Zoroaster; a lawgiver of the Medes.*

ADDENDA.

—o—

audĕo, No. I. at end, add—In *Pass.* form and force: *To be dared: Imperf. Ind.* multa audebantur, Liv. *Inf. Pres.* audēri, Nep.

aurum, No. III. A. 2, add—h. *A golden greave,* Virg.—j. *A thread of gold,* Virg.

căpĭtŭl-ātim, *adv.* [căpĭtŭl-um, *a little head*] (*By little heads;* hence) *In a summary way, summarily, briefly, concisely,* Nep.

dēlātus, a, um, *P. perf. pass.* of dēfĕro.

forfex, ĭcis, *f. A pair of shears* or *scissors:* Col.; Mart.

gurges, for [etym. dub.] read [akin to Sans. gar-gar-a; fr. root GAR or GRI, *to devour*] (*The devouring thing;* hence).

in-somnĭum: for *A dream,* Virg., read [1. in, without force (see 1 in, N.B.); somnium, *a dream*] *A dream, vision, night-vision:* me insomnia terrent, Virg.

lăvātrīna, line 2.—The word *lăvātor* there given is found only in a glossary.

persŏno.—Before *v., a.,* and *n.* insert—(*3rd Person Sing. Perf. Ind.* personāvit, App.; *Perf. Inf.* personâsse, Prud.).—In **II.** Meton: **B.** add—(*To sound forth;* hence) Of a bard; *To set,* or *pour, forth* in song, *etc.: to pour forth, chant, celebrate,* etc.; citharā Iopas personat quæ (=ea, *quæ*) docuit Atlas, Virg.

rēgĭus, a, um, *adj.* add—As *Subst.:* **rēgĭus**, ii, *m. An officer of the king, a royal officer:* Nep.

tĕgĭmen, ĭnis, *n.:* Under form **tegmen** add—*A hide* or *skin* of wild animals: succincta maculosæ tegmine lyncis, Virg.

vēnāt-ĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [vēnāt-us, *hunting, the chase*] *Of,* or *for, hunting,* or *the chase:* catulus, venaticus, Hor.